Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

INCOMING GOVERNMENT BRIEF

For Official Use Only

PORTFOLIO AND DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

Welcome Back to Home Affairs

Minister Dutton,

I would like to congratulate you on your re-appointment as the Minister for Home Affairs.

This *Incoming Government Brief* provides you with relevant information on the work of the Department, including existing policies and programs, with which you will already be familiar.

On behalf of the Department and my senior leadership group, we look forward to continuing to work with you to deliver the Government's priorities for a prosperous, secure and united Australia.

Michael Pezzullo

Secretary

28 May 2019

Home Affairs Portfolio

Key Highlights

The Home Affairs Portfolio brings together the Department of Home Affairs (the Department), the Australian Border Force (ABF), the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), and the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) creating an enhanced capability to ensure a safer and more secure Australia.

- The Home Affairs Portfolio (Portfolio) total funding as at the 2019-20 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) is:

    - $6.9 billion in 2019-20; and

    - $25.6 billion over the forward estimates from 2019-20.

- The total forecast Average Staffing Level (ASL) for the Portfolio in 2019-20 is 24,525.

- The Department of Home Affairs' (Department) total funding as at the 2019-20 PBS is:

    - $4.5 billion in 2019-20; and

    - $16.0 billion over the forward year estimates from 2019-20.

- The total forecast ASL for the Department in 2019-20 is 14,545.

Quick facts

History and structure of the Portfolio

The Home Affairs Portfolio was established on 19 December 2017 and finalised in May 2018, bringing together the Department of Home Affairs, the ABF, the AFP, the ACIC, ASIO and AUSTRAC.

*ACIC includes the Australian Institute of Criminology.
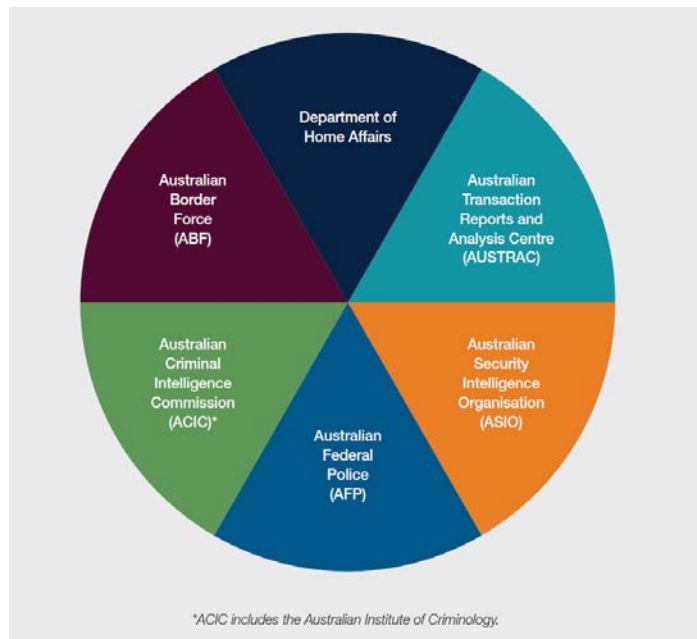
The Portfolio is focused on ensuring a more prosperous, secure and united Australia, with responsibility for functions relating to Australia's federal law enforcement, immigration, citizenship, multicultural affairs, national and transport security, criminal justice, emergency management, and border-related functions.

The Portfolio operates in an increasingly complex domestic and international environment:

- Terrorist methodologies, targets and tactics continue to evolve.

- At least 115 Australian children have been exposed to the violence, training and doctrine of jihadist groups.

- Drug importation referrals have increased 300 per cent since 2013-14.

- The increasingly networked nature of critical infrastructure, global databases and supply-chain management means Australia's national institutions are increasingly vulnerable to interference through the cyber domain, including for criminal gain, economic espionage and foreign interference.

- Australia is an increasingly important espionage target for foreign intelligence services.

- AUSTRAC suspicious matter reports have increased 1,736 per cent since 2008-09.

- Threats to Australia's social cohesion and our nation's security are also posed by those seeking to incite violence.

The Portfolio is structured to maintain the statutory independence of Portfolio agencies, while ensuring the external accountability and oversight arrangements are appropriately retained, and powers are exercised proportionally and lawfully.

The ABF, while established within the Department for budgetary, employment and administrative purposes, is operationally independent.

Structure of the Department of Home Affairs

The Department's structure (see Appendix 1):

- co-locates policy, operational, program and service delivery responsibility within one Portfolio and Department, maximising the potential for horizontal and vertical collaboration;

- establishes key touch points for leadership on cross-cutting issues to enable agile work practices, including through joint or taskforce approaches; and

- creates opportunities for synergy and efficiency through shared services by clustering related lines of work, which also provides clear lines of accountability and decision making authority.

At a high level the Department's structure encompasses the following areas:

Groups

- **Immigration and Citizenship Services** – delivers citizenship, temporary and permanent migration programs, and manages the refugee humanitarian programs.

- **Policy** – provides comprehensive policy, strategy and planning development at strategic and operational levels.

- **Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs** – delivers key security, emergency management, border facilitation and revenue programs with industry, State and Territory partners.

- **Executive** – drives and monitors enterprise strategy, risk, performance and assurance; provides integrated, coordinated and timely support to the Executive; delivers strategic research and communication services; and, provides the Department's intelligence services and products.

- **Corporate and Enabling** – provides integrated support services that allow the Department and the ABF to function effectively, including specialist corporate, people, finance and legal advice and assistance.

- **Technology and Major Capability** – manages technology and major capability development programs.

Coordinators

- **Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Coordinator** – leads counter-terrorism policy and coordination across Australian Government. Coordinates national capability through the Australian and New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee.

- **Commonwealth Transnational Serious and Organised Crime Coordinator** – leads the national effort to combat transnational, serious and organised crime affecting Australia, with a focus on strategy, capability and policy.

- **National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator** – delivers an effective, efficient and consistent national response to foreign interference by coordinating policy and program development.

Achievements

The Department is responsible for centrally coordinated strategy and policy leadership in relation to immigration, citizenship and multicultural affairs, domestic and national security arrangements, law enforcement, emergency management, counter-terrorism, social cohesion, the protection of our sovereignty, the integrity of our border, and the resilience of national infrastructure.

Key achievements of the Portfolio include:

- establishing or co-locating within the Department, the National Coordinator roles for Counter-Terrorism, Countering Foreign Interference, and Transnational and Serious Organised Crime. These positions provide national leadership and coordination points for addressing the complex challenges in these fields, for example in response to the Christchurch terrorist attack.

- managing the Migration, Humanitarian and Citizenship Programs, and building our successful multicultural society;

- supporting the introduction, passage and/or implementation of legislation for:

  o safeguarding Australia's critical infrastructure and strengthening the Government's national security posture against risks of sabotage, espionage and coercion in the electricity, gas, ports and water sectors;

  o improving the ability of agencies to operate around encryption, and allowing law enforcement and national security agencies to work more effectively in the increasingly complex digital environment; and

  o expanding powers to enable the AFP to take proactive measures at airports where individuals pose a criminal or security threat (introduced to Parliament in September 2018).

- leading and/or coordinating Whole-of-Government efforts in areas such as:

  o security arrangements for high profile events including the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games, Invictus Games and ANZAC commemorative events;

  o establishing the Australian Centre for Countering Child Exploitation; and

> - developing the new Cyber Incident Management Arrangements through the Council of Australian Governments; and.

- supporting the ABF's border management role and facilitating the movement of people and goods across the border.

Outlook

The Portfolio has established solid strategic, structural, governance and delivery foundations for promoting a prosperous, secure and united Australia.

Australia prospers significantly from being open, engaged and connected to the rest of the world. The Portfolio's focus is to identify and proactively attend to the vulnerabilities that come with global interconnectedness, ensuring that Australia continues to reap the benefits of globalisation. The threats that have been identified for immediate priority focus are:

- security of borders;

- terrorism;

- serious and organised crime and associated financial intelligence;

- foreign interference;

- cyber security;

- child exploitation;

- integrity of trade and travel while enhancing the effectiveness of Australia's migration program; and

- enhancing Australia's disaster preparedness.

Capability

The Portfolio has a strategic planning framework to provide for the development of the Home Affairs Portfolio, and the assessment of the capabilities required to meet future security challenges.

Portfolio Strategic Planning Framework

Vision: A secure Australia that is prosperous and united

Portfolio Strategy: Prepare for the future. Ensure threats don't cross the border. Enable legitimate flows of people, goods and information. Ensure a coherent approach to promoting and protecting Australia's interests.

Drivers of change
- Security Environment
- Operating Environment
- Government Direction
- Community Expectations

Enduring Principal Tasks / **Capabilities**

Secure the Nation	Counter Terrorism / Counter Violent Extremism	Law Enforcement	Aviation and Maritime Security	Cyber Security	Border Security	Critical Infrastructure Security	Emergency Management	Protective Security
Protect Australia's Sovereignty	Counter Foreign Interference	Counter Espionage	National Resilience	International Engagement Coordination				
Enable Prosperity	Facilitate Trade	Facilitate Travel	Enable Migration	Border Clearance	Social Cohesion			
Deliver Intelligence Outcomes	Security Intelligence Outcomes	Criminal Intelligence Outcomes	Financial Intelligence Outcomes	Departmental Intelligence Outcomes[1]				

Capability Enablers: Policy Advice; Workforce, People & Facilities; Data & Analytics; Identity & Biometrics; Science & Technology; and Information & Communication Technology.

Areas for Immediate Priority Focus

Terrorism	Serious and Organised Crime	Foreign Interference	Cyber Security	Child Exploitation	Secure Borders	Integrity of Trade and Travel

1. Border, trade, visa, transport and infrastructure intelligence

The Portfolio Strategic Planning Framework (the Framework) provides a strategy to realise the Portfolio's vision. The 'Enduring Principal Tasks' are the practical application of the strategy, and engage all the Portfolio's agencies and the Department of Home Affairs.

The Framework articulates a number of Portfolio capabilities that must be delivered collectively to ensure that the current and future threats to the Australian society and economy are adequately addressed.

A rigorous strategy led approach to capability management enables the Portfolio to identify capability gaps and opportunities, and plan for the future capability needs. It also enables the Portfolio to anticipate, plan and resource capability development and investments, and provides the basis for making trade-offs within and between capabilities, and for divesting capabilities that are no longer serving the Portfolio, or are poorly aligned to strategy and the Enduring Principal Tasks.

Budget, resourcing, property and assets

Current Situation

Home Affairs Portfolio:

- Total funding as at the 2019-20 PBS is (see Attachment A):

    $6.9 billion in 2019-20

    $25.6 billion over the forward estimates from 2019-20.

Total Portfolio Funding ($million)
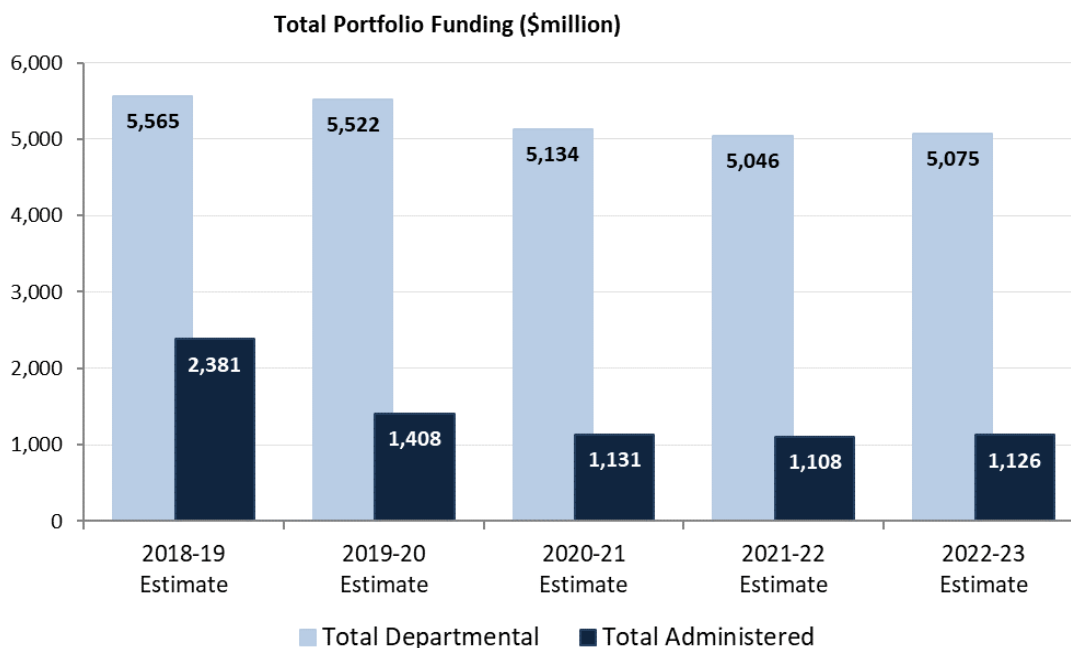
- The total forecast ASL for the Portfolio for 2018-19 was 23,522 and in 2019-20 is 24,525:

Entity	2018-19 Estimate	2019-20	Change
Department of Home Affairs	14,120	14,545	425
AFP	6,459	6,771	312
ACIC	741	849	108
AIC	19	35	16
AUSTRAC	333	368	35
ASIO	1,850	1,957	107
Grand Total	**23,522**	**24,525**	**1,003**

Note: ASL reflects published data from the 2019-20 PBS.

Department of Home Affairs:

- The Department's total funding as at the 2019-20 PBS is:

    - $4.5 billion in 2019-20

    - $16.0 billion over the forward year estimates from 2019-20.

Table 1: Department funding as at 2019-20 PBS.

($'million)	2018-19 Estimate	2019-20 Estimate	2020-21 Estimate	2021-22 Estimate	2022-23 Estimate	TOTAL FE
Department of Home Affairs						
Departmental operating expenses	2,642.3	2,592.3	2,349.5	2,322.6	2,349.1	**9,613.5**
Departmental capital	257.2	228.3	217.2	172.6	173.2	**791.3**
Own-source revenue (s 74)	248.8	252.0	220.8	210.1	210.0	**892.9**
Departmental	**3,148.3**	**3,072.6**	**2,787.5**	**2,705.3**	**2,732.3**	**11,297.7**
Administered expenses	2,337.3	1,379.3	1,100.7	1,079.9	1,099.6	**4,659.5**
Administered capital	27.5	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	**86.4**
Administered	**2,364.8**	**1,400.3**	**1,122.1**	**1,101.7**	**1,121.8**	**4,745.9**
Total Department Of Home Affairs	**5,513.1**	**4,472.9**	**3,909.6**	**3,807.0**	**3,854.1**	**16,043.6**

Total Department Funding ($million)
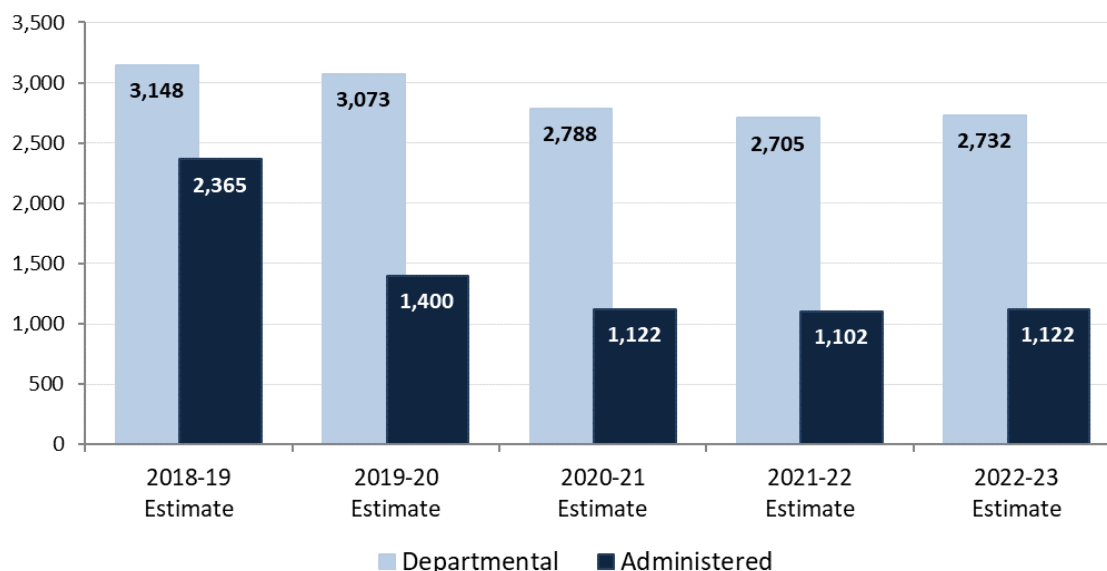
Outlook

Revenues administered on behalf of Government

- As at the 2019-20 PBS, the Department is forecast to generate administered revenue of $25.6 billion in 2019-20 and $99.6 billion over the forward estimates from 2019-20.

Table 2: Revenues administered on behalf of the Government as at the 2019-20 PBS

($'million)	2018-19 Estimate	2019-20 Estimate	2020-21 Estimate	2021-22 Estimate	2022-23 Estimate	TOTAL FE
Customs Duty	16,519.5	21,119.5	19,149.5	19,869.5	20,199.5	**80,337.8**
Passenger Movement Charge	1,207.1	1,264.4	1,321.9	1,379.4	1,439.5	**5,405.3**
Import Processing (IPC and Depot Charge)	449.8	458.9	469.0	479.1	479.1	**1,886.0**
Visa Application Charges	2,317.0	2,633.1	2,822.5	2,999.7	3,178.2	**11,633.5**
Total taxation revenue	**20,493.3**	**25,475.9**	**23,762.8**	**24,727.7**	**25,296.2**	**99,262.6**
Citizenship fees	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	**200.0**
Other non-taxation revenue	39.5	41.1	36.4	35.7	37.7	**151.0**
Total non-taxation revenue	**89.5**	**91.1**	**86.4**	**85.7**	**87.7**	**351.0**
Total administered revenue	**20,582.8**	**25,567.1**	**23,849.3**	**24,813.4**	**25,383.9**	**99,613.7**

Departmental Expenses

- Total departmental expenses *(excluding depreciation and amortisation and other expenses not requiring an appropriation)*, as at the 2019-20 PBS, are $2.8 billion in 2019-20 and $10.5 billion over the forward estimates from 2019-20.

- There is significant reduction in departmental resourcing, averaging $260 million per year over four years from 2019-20, compared to 2018-19, as can be seen in Table 3. The decline in funding is primarily due to the cumulative impact of efficiency dividends and savings applied to the Department over an extended period of time.

Table 3: Departmental expenses (excluding depreciation, amortisation and other expenses not requiring an appropriation) as at the 2019-20 PBS

($'million)	2018-19 Estimate	2019-20 Estimate	2020-21 Estimate	2021-22 Estimate	2022-23 Estimate	TOTAL FE
Outcome 1						
1.1: Border Enforcement	993.8	1,041.5	926.3	914.1	921.7	**3,803.6**
1.2: Border Management	242.1	259.3	249.1	255.1	260.0	**1,023.5**
1.3: Onshore Compliance and Detention	419.6	377.4	358.9	357.0	360.1	**1,453.5**
1.4: IMA Offshore Management	32.4	28.0	28.1	28.4	28.6	**113.2**
1.5: Regional Cooperation	18.4	18.5	14.9	14.8	14.9	**63.1**
1.6: Transport Security	48.8	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.9	**194.0**
1.7: National Security and Criminal Justice	114.2	110.7	100.3	94.4	95.9	**401.2**
1.8: Cyber Security	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	**6.5**
1.9: Counter Terrorism	3.0	4.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	**13.9**
1.10: Australian Government Disaster Financial Support Payments	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Outcome 1	**1,874.0**	**1,890.2**	**1,730.6**	**1,716.9**	**1,734.9**	**7,072.6**
Outcome 2						
2.1: Multicultural Affairs and Citizenship	69.1	69.2	70.1	67.0	67.5	**273.8**
2.2: Migration	270.2	247.5	228.9	216.4	218.3	**911.1**
2.3: Visas	431.3	389.7	330.5	325.5	330.4	**1,376.0**
2.4: Refugee & Humanitarian Assistance	114.8	112.2	96.2	96.2	97.0	**401.6**
Outcome 2	**885.3**	**818.5**	**725.7**	**705.1**	**713.3**	**2,962.6**
Outcome 3						
3.1: Border-Revenue Collection	65.3	59.7	59.8	59.8	59.7	**239.0**
3.2: Trade Faciliation and Industry Engagement	56.5	53.9	51.0	50.9	51.2	**207.1**
Outcome 3	**121.8**	**113.6**	**110.8**	**110.8**	**111.0**	**446.1**
Total Departmental Expenses	**2,881.2**	**2,822.3**	**2,567.1**	**2,532.8**	**2,559.1**	**10,481.3**

Note: excluding depreciation, amortisation and other expenses not requiring an appropriation. 2018-19 and the forward estimates include section 75 appropriation transfers to the Department.

Administered Expenses

- The total administered expenses *(excluding depreciation, amortisation and other expenses not requiring an appropriation),* as at the 2019-20 PBS, are $1.4 billion in 2019-20 and $4.6 billion over the forward estimates from 2019-20.

- The significant reduction in administered resourcing between 2018-19 and 2019-20 is attributable to Program 1.3 (closure of Christmas Island Immigration Detention Centre on 30 June 2019) and 1.4 (6 months funding for Offshore Regional Processing Arrangements until 31 December 2019).

Table 4: Administered expenses (excluding depreciation, amortisation and other expenses not requiring an appropriation) as at the 2019-20 PBS

($'million)	2018-19 Estimate	2019-20 Estimate	2020-21 Estimate	2021-22 Estimate	2022-23 Estimate	TOTAL FE
Outcome 1						
1.2: Border Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
1.3: Onshore Compliance & Detention	814.9	661.8	622.7	607.3	613.4	**2,505.1**
1.4: IMA Offshore Management	1,078.3	452.7	333.6	341.3	349.7	**1,477.3**
1.5: Regional Cooperation	70.4	67.8	29.1	29.8	30.5	**157.2**
1.6: Transport Security	35.9	16.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	**19.3**
1.7: National Security and Criminal Justice	83.9	90.3	51.7	42.9	46.2	**231.1**
1.8: Cyber Security	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
1.9: Counter Terrorism	14.8	15.1	15.1	15.5	15.7	**61.4**
1.10: Australian Government Disaster Financial Support Payments	184.7	20.4	-	-	-	**20.4**
Outcome 1	**2,283.0**	**1,324.2**	**1,053.4**	**1,037.7**	**1,056.7**	**4,471.9**
Outcome 2						
2.1: Multicultural Affairs and Citizenship	9.7	12.7	5.4	0.4	0.4	**19.0**
2.3: Visas	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
2.4: Refugee and Humanitarian Assistance	42.7	42.3	41.9	41.8	42.5	**168.5**
Outcome 2	**52.4**	**55.1**	**47.4**	**42.2**	**42.9**	**187.5**
Administered expenses	**2,335.5**	**1,379.3**	**1,100.7**	**1,079.9**	**1,099.6**	**4,659.4**

Note: Excludes depreciation, amortisation expenses and other expenses not requiring an appropriation. 2018-19 and forward estimates include section 75 appropriation transfers to the Department.

Capital Resourcing

- The Department's administered capital is summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Administered capital as at the 2019-20 PBS

($'million)	2018-19 Estimate	2019-20 Estimate	2020-21 Estimate	2021-22 Estimate	2022-23 Estimate	TOTAL FE
Administered Capital Budget (ACB)	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	**86.4**
Equity injections	6.9	-	-	-	-	**-**
New capital appropriations	**27.5**	**21.0**	**21.4**	**21.8**	**22.2**	**86.4**

- The Department's departmental capital is summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Departmental capital as at the 2019-20 PBS

($'million)	2018-19 Estimate	2019-20 Estimate	2020-21 Estimate	2021-22 Estimate	2022-23 Estimate	TOTAL FE
Departmental Capital Budget (DCB)	136.5	121.2	159.6	161.0	162.3	**604.1**
Equity injections	120.7	107.1	57.6	11.6	10.9	**187.2**
New capital appropriations	**257.2**	**228.3**	**217.2**	**172.6**	**173.2**	**791.3**

Average Staffing Level

- ASL reflects the average number of employees receiving salary or wages over the financial year, including adjustments for casual and part-time staff, to show the full-time equivalent employment levels. The total forecast ASL for the Department in 2018-19 is 14,120.

- The total forecast ASL for the Department in 2019-20 is 14,545, representing an increase of 425 ASL from the total ASL for 2018-19 primarily due to the impacts from government decisions.

Department of Home Affairs' 2018-19 Internal Budget and Property Footprint

Internal Budget

- As at 31 March 2019, the Department's year to date departmental operating expenditure is $2.1 billion of a total revenue budget of $2.9 billion (exclusive of depreciation and amortisation).

- The March year to date administered operating expenditure is $1.4 billion of full year administered operating budget of $2.4 billion. The majority of year to date expenditure stems from Illegal Maritime Arrival Offshore Management ($656 million of a full year budget of $1,078 million) and Onshore Compliance and Detention ($497 million of a full year budget of $815 million).

- The March year to date departmental capital expenditure is $200 million against a full year capital budget of $323 million (including $66 million movement of funds). The year to date administered capital expenditure is $32 million against a full year capital budget of $75 million (including $48 million movement of funds).

- The March year to date administered income (excluding GST collected) is $14.8 billion against an external budget of $20.9 billion for 2018-19.

- Total departmental operating funding for the Department is programmed to reduce in 2019-20 due to a $50 million reduction in revenue from Government. Total departmental capital funding is programmed to reduce by $55 million.

Property Footprint

The Department's onshore property footprint includes:

- 433 office, commercial and purpose built holdings;

- 102 residential houses; and

- 11 active immigration detention facilities (including Christmas Island).

The Department's offshore property footprint includes:

- 51 office accommodation leases in 44 countries; and

- 164 residential accommodation leases.

Portfolio leadership and contact details

See Appendix 2.

Attachments

A: Home Affairs Portfolio funding as at the 2019-20 PBS

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

                  s22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment A

Home Affairs Portfolio funding as at the PBS 2019-20

($'million)	2018-19 Estimate	2019-20 Estimate	2020-21 Estimate	2021-22 Estimate	2022-23 Estimate	TOTAL FE
Department of Home Affairs						
Departmental operating expenses	2,642.3	2,592.3	2,349.5	2,322.6	2,349.1	**9,613.5**
Departmental capital	257.2	228.3	217.2	172.6	173.2	**791.3**
Own-source revenue (s 74)	248.8	252.0	220.8	210.1	210.0	**892.9**
Departmental	**3,148.3**	**3,072.6**	**2,787.5**	**2,705.3**	**2,732.3**	**11,297.7**
Administered expenses	2,337.3	1,379.3	1,100.7	1,079.9	1,099.6	**4,659.5**
Administered capital	27.5	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	**86.4**
Administered	**2,364.8**	**1,400.3**	**1,122.1**	**1,101.7**	**1,121.8**	**4,745.9**
Total Department Of Home Affairs	**5,513.1**	**4,472.9**	**3,909.6**	**3,807.0**	**3,854.1**	**16,043.6**
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission[1]						
Departmental operating expenses	100.0	104.8	92.5	92.2	90.8	**380.3**
Departmental capital	12.2	26.3	5.9	4.5	2.7	**39.4**
Own-source revenue (s 74)	136.7	125.5	123.6	119.4	116.7	**485.2**
Departmental	**248.9**	**256.6**	**222.0**	**216.1**	**210.2**	**904.9**
Total ACIC	**248.9**	**256.6**	**222.0**	**216.1**	**210.2**	**904.9**
Australian Federal Police[1]						
Departmental operating expenses	1,102.3	1,122.9	1,154.0	1,156.4	1,153.9	**4,587.2**
Departmental capital	129.5	130.0	95.4	93.9	95.3	**414.6**
Own-source revenue (s 74)	293.8	289.4	282.9	282.0	278.5	**1,132.8**
Departmental	**1,525.6**	**1,542.3**	**1,532.3**	**1,532.3**	**1,527.7**	**6,134.6**
Administered expenses	16.0	7.9	8.8	6.6	4.5	**27.8**
Administered	**16.0**	**7.9**	**8.8**	**6.6**	**4.5**	**27.8**
Total AFP	**1,541.6**	**1,550.2**	**1,541.1**	**1,538.9**	**1,532.2**	**6,162.4**
Australian Institute of Criminology[1]						
Departmental operating expenses	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	**18.6**
Departmental capital	-	-	-	-	-	
Own-source revenue (s 74)	2.4	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	**4.8**
Departmental	**7.0**	**6.7**	**6.1**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**23.4**
Total AIC (a)	**7.0**	**6.7**	**6.1**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**23.4**
Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre[1]						
Departmental operating expenses	68.4	72.7	71.4	74.5	74.1	**292.7**
Departmental capital	10.3	7.5	9.6	5.4	3.1	**25.6**
Own-source revenue (s 74)	7.6	5.6	1.1	0.4	-	**7.1**
Departmental	**86.3**	**85.8**	**82.1**	**80.3**	**77.2**	**325.4**
Total AUSTRAC	**86.3**	**85.8**	**82.1**	**80.3**	**77.2**	**325.4**

Home Affairs Portfolio funding as at the PBS 2019-20 (continued)

($'million)	2018-19 Estimate	2019-20 Estimate	2020-21 Estimate	2021-22 Estimate	2022-23 Estimate	TOTAL
Australian Security Intelligence Organisation[1]						
Departmental operating expenses	435.2	463.6	425.8	429.0	438.4	**1,756.8**
Departmental capital	90.9	70.5	54.4	53.0	53.1	**231.0**
Own-source revenue (s 74)	23.2	23.7	24.1	24.6	30.6	**103.0**
Departmental	**549.3**	**557.8**	**504.3**	**506.6**	**522.1**	**2,090.8**
Total Departmental ASIO	**549.3**	**557.8**	**504.3**	**506.6**	**522.1**	**2,090.8**
Total Home Affairs Portfolio Funding						
Departmental operating expenses	4,352.8	4,360.9	4,097.8	4,079.4	4,111.0	**16,649.1**
Departmental capital	500.1	462.6	382.5	329.4	327.4	**1,501.9**
Own-source revenue (s 74)	712.5	698.3	654.0	637.1	636.4	**2,625.8**
Total Departmental	**5,565.4**	**5,521.8**	**5,134.3**	**5,045.9**	**5,074.8**	**20,776.8**
Administered expenses	2,353.3	1,387.2	1,109.5	1,086.5	1,104.1	**4,687.3**
Administered capital	27.5	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	**86.4**
Total Administered	**2,380.8**	**1,408.2**	**1,130.9**	**1,108.3**	**1,126.3**	**4,773.7**
Grand Total	**7,946.2**	**6,930.0**	**6,265.2**	**6,154.2**	**6,201.1**	**25,550.5**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Own-source revenue (S 74) excludes resources received free of charge.

1.   Reflects published data from the 2019-20 PB Statements for 2019-20 and the forward estimates.

Michael Pezzullo, Secretary

Michael Pezzullo was appointed Secretary of the Department of Home Affairs on 20 December 2017.

Within the Home Affairs Portfolio, Mr Pezzullo leads the Department responsible for the coordination of strategy, planning and policy related to issues affecting Australia's domestic security. The Department works with the Portfolio's statutory independent agencies to deliver national policy and programs in several areas, including: law enforcement; counter-terrorism; countering violent extremism; cyber security; countering espionage and foreign interference; critical infrastructure protection; emergency management; transport, civil maritime and aviation security; customs and border protection; trade and travel facilitation; immigration and citizenship; and multicultural affairs.

Mr Pezzullo was previously Secretary of the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, a position to which he was appointed on 13 October 2014. In this role, he oversaw the integration of the Department with the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS) on 1 July 2015, including the standing-up of the Australian Border Force as the Department's operational arm.

Prior to this, Mr Pezzullo was Chief Executive Officer of the ACBPS from February 2013, having joined the Service as its Chief Operating Officer in July 2009. As CEO, Mr Pezzullo was charged with implementing and overseeing reforms in ACBPS's business processes and systems, and its workforce culture and capability. From September 2013, he was the senior official who oversaw Operation Sovereign Borders and the related Joint Agency Task Force.

Before joining ACBPS, Mr Pezzullo was Deputy Secretary, Strategy in the Department of Defence, having been appointed to that position in January 2006. Here, he was responsible for defence strategy and planning, force structure development, the strategic policy aspects of Australian Defence Force operations, Defence's international security relationships, and the delivery of national security programs in areas such as export controls, counter-proliferation and Defence cooperation with other countries. He also had oversight of the Department's ministerial support and public affairs programs.

Mr Pezzullo joined the Department of Defence as a graduate in 1987. He worked in Defence until 1992 in a variety of strategic policy and intelligence positions. He then transferred to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, where he worked in the International Division.

In March 1993, he joined the staff of the Foreign Minister, Senator the Hon Gareth Evans QC. He remained in Parliament House until December 2001, including serving four years as Deputy Chief of Staff to the Leader of the Opposition, the Hon Kim Beazley MP.

In February 2002, he re-joined the Department of Defence as an Assistant Secretary in the Corporate Services and Infrastructure Group. In March 2004, he was promoted to the position of Head Infrastructure. In July 2004, he was transferred into the newly formed role of Chief Of Staff Australian Defence Headquarters and Head of Coordination and Public Affairs Division. Between February 2008 and May 2009, he led the Defence White Paper team and was also the principal author of the 2009 Defence White Paper.

Mr Pezzullo has a BA (Hons) in History from Sydney University. He enjoys spending time with his family, watching cricket and rugby league, and reading (particularly on military history, international relations, intelligence, and political biographies).

Rachel Noble,
Deputy Secretary Executive

Rachel Noble PSM is the Deputy Secretary Executive Group in the Department of Home Affairs. The Group is responsible for enterprise strategy, risk, assurance, security and ministerial, media and intelligence services.

Immediately prior to this, Rachel led the Portfolio's Home Affairs Implementation Team to stand up the Home Affairs Portfolio.

In 2014, Rachel was promoted to Deputy Secretary Policy Group in the Department of Immigration and Border Protection which included responsibility for trade, customs, immigration and international policy.

Rachel joined the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS) in May 2013 as the National Director Intelligence and Chief Information Officer. Her previous role was as First Assistant Secretary Ministerial and Executive Coordination and Communication, at the Department of Defence, where Rachel was responsible for providing advice on Parliamentary, media, information management, records management policy, FOI and executive coordination issues.

Prior to re-joining Defence, Rachel was the National Security Chief Information Officer and Cyber Policy Coordinator in Prime Minister and Cabinet, responsible for improving information sharing among the national security community and coordinating Whole-of-Government policy on cyber issues. Rachel received a Public Service Medal for this work.

Rachel previously held several SES positions in the Department of Defence including Assistant Secretary Governance, responsible for the overall governance and assurance framework for Defence; Assistant Secretary Americas, North and South Asia, Europe in the International Policy Division, and Deputy Chief of Facility at the Joint Defence Facility Pine Gap.

Rachel has also worked for the Bureau of Meteorology on international policies to address global climate change and started her career in private industry working for Optus.

Rachel has a Masters of Business Administration in Technology Management and a Bachelor of Science with Honours.

Marc Ablong,
Deputy Secretary Policy

Marc Ablong PSM was appointed Deputy Secretary Policy at the Department of Home Affairs on 11 October 2018. Prior to this appointment, Marc filled the position of First Assistant Secretary Strategy and Capability, Department of Home Affairs, on secondment from the Department of Defence.

Marc spent 25 years in the Department of Defence in a range of positions across strategic policy and intelligence, capital equipment and acquisition policy, international policy, military strategy, maritime capability development, Air Force long-range planning, national support, information strategy and futures, strategic reform, and ministerial and executive coordination and communications.

Among these positions were roles as Assistant Secretary Strategic Policy, Chief of Staff of the White Paper Team that developed the 2009 Defence White Paper, Assistant Secretary Strategic Issues Management, and First Assistant Secretary Ministerial and Executive Coordination and Communication. Marc also worked with Doctor Rufus Black on the 2011 Review of the Defence Accountability Framework.

In February 2014, Marc was appointed First Assistant Secretary White Paper, to lead the development of the 2016 Defence White Paper, Integrated Investment Program and Defence Industry Policy Statement, which were released by the Government on 25 February 2016. Following the release of the 2016 Defence White Paper, Marc was appointed as the inaugural First Assistant Secretary Contestability. Marc subsequently held roles as First Assistant Secretary Naval Shipbuilding Taskforce and First Assistant Secretary Defence Industry Policy (which he undertook concurrently with his role as leading the Naval Shipbuilding Taskforce). From October 2017 to April 2018, Marc acted as the Deputy Secretary Strategic Policy and Intelligence.

Marc has attended the Joint Services Staff College, the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies and completed the Advanced Management Program 190 at the Harvard Business School. Marc was awarded the Public Service Medal in the Australia Day Honours 2018.

Cheryl-anne Moy, Deputy Secretary Corporate and Enabling

Cheryl-anne Moy was appointed Deputy Secretary in the Department of Home Affairs in September 2018. As Deputy Secretary Corporate and Enabling, Cheryl-anne has responsibility for delivering strategic and tactical corporate capabilities to the Department and the Australian Border Force.

Cheryl-anne is an experienced leader and brings to her role a depth of experience as a Senior Executive across a broad range of disciplines such as policy, governance, corporate, program, capability development, service delivery and operational delivery. Cheryl-anne joined the public service after a successful career in banking, finance and fraud investigations.

Cheryl-anne has held Senior Executive positions in a number of Departments of State and brings a diverse background having managed large and high profile APS programs such as Regional Processing, Children in Immigration, Ministerial and Parliamentary Entitlements in the Department of Finance; and social services' programs such as Retirement, Rural and Regional, Employment and Centrelink Call Centres.

As First Assistant Secretary Integrity, Security and Assurance and Chief Audit Executive in Home Affairs Cheryl-anne was accountable for the Department's and Australian Border Force's Integrity and Professional Standards program; protective and physical security; and Audit and Assurance of all departmental programs, including the ABF. Cheryl-anne was responsible for the development and implementation of Operation Arete in 2017. Arete is an enduring operation to strengthen the Department's integrity framework and embed a positive integrity culture within the Department.

Cheryl-anne holds a Master of Public Administration.

Malisa Golightly,
Deputy Secretary Immigration and
Citizenship Services

Malisa Golightly PSM joined the Department in August 2017 and is currently the Deputy Secretary of Immigration and Citizenship Services Group, with end-to-end responsibility for visa and citizenship programs, including service delivery and decision-making spanning the visa and citizenship life cycle, from pre-lodgement, application, visa grant or refusal, visa cancellation, and conferral and revocation of citizenship. Malisa is also responsible for the administration of the Refugee and Humanitarian Program and the Department's visa delivery transformation.

Prior to joining the Department, Malisa was in the Human Services Portfolio for over seven years and held a variety of Deputy Secretary roles in relation to effective and efficient administration and delivery of social services and health programs.

Prior to this, Malisa held senior positions within the Australian National Audit Office and the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, including the position of Deputy Secretary Employment from 2004 to 2010.

Malisa has a Bachelor of Business Degree and is a fellow of CPA Australia. Malisa was awarded a Public Service Medal in the Queens Honours List on 14 June 2010 for outstanding public service in leading the successful implementation of Job Services Australia.

Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs/Deputy Comptroller-General

Paul Grigson commenced in the role of Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs Group on 19 February 2018. Paul is also the Deputy Comptroller-General of Customs. Paul joined the Department's Portfolio leadership team from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, where Paul was Australia's Ambassador to Indonesia from January 2015.

Paul was a senior career officer with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Department in September 2010. In 2014 Paul was Australia's Special Representative to Pakistan and Afghanistan. Before this, Paul was Ambassador to Thailand (2008-2010). Paul has also served overseas as Ambassador to Burma (Myanmar) (2003-2004); Chief Negotiator of the Peace Monitoring Group in Bougainville (2000); and Counsellor later Deputy Head of Mission at the Australian Embassy in Phnom Penh (1993-1995).

From 2007 to 2008, Paul served as Chief of Staff to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Other roles with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade include First Assistant Secretary, South East Asia Division (2004-2007); Assistant Secretary, Maritime South-East Asia Branch (2000-2003); Director, Parliamentary Liaison and Freedom of Information Section (1992-1993); Adviser, Office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs (1992); and Media Liaison Officer (1991-1992). Paul also served as Senior Adviser, International Division in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (1997-2000).

Paul holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology and Journalism from the University of Queensland, a Bachelor of Letters from the Australian National University and a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance from the Securities Institute of Australia. Paul is married with two children.

Linda Geddes, Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Coordinator

Linda Geddes was appointed the Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Coordinator in September 2018 and is responsible for coordinating Australia's Counter-Terrorism arrangements and leading the development and implementation of counter-terrorism strategies and policy. In this role, Linda works in close partnership with Commonwealth and State and Territory agencies as well as international partners.

Most recently, Linda was the Deputy Secretary for Policy in the Department of Home Affairs. In this role, Linda led a diverse workforce in the design and development of national security and law enforcement policy, immigration, citizenship and multicultural affairs policy and international policy.

Prior to this, Linda held a number of senior positions in the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the Office of National Assessments. Linda also held several positions in the Australian Signals Directorate and New Zealand's Government Communications and Security Bureau and spent eleven years serving in the Australian Defence Force (Army).

Linda holds a Masters of Public Policy.

Chris Teal,
National Counter Foreign Interference
Coordinator

Chris Teal has been appointed Australia's inaugural National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator.

The National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator delivers an effective, efficient and consistent national response to foreign interference by providing a focal point for coordinating policy and program development and leading engagement with private sector areas.

As the National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator, Chris holds the position of Deputy Secretary in the Department of Home Affairs and is seconded from the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation where Chris has had over 20 years of experience in national security.

Chris holds a Bachelor of Economics Degree and a Master of Business Administration.

Karl Kent, Commonwealth Transnational Serious and Organised Crime Coordinator

On 1 May 2018, Minister for Home Affairs the Hon Peter Dutton MP announced the appointment of Australian Federal Police (AFP) Deputy Commissioner Karl Kent OAM as Australia's first Commonwealth Transnational, Serious and Organised Crime (TSOC) Coordinator.

Organised crime in Australia is resilient and sophisticated. It is conducted as part of a flexible and innovative business model that is well-financed, professionally resourced and increasingly operates in a borderless digital environment.

Australia's response requires a coordinated national and international approach.

As the Commonwealth TSOC Coordinator, Karl's role is to lead the national effort to combat the rapidly evolving threat posed by TSOC, including child exploitation, illicit drugs, illicit firearms and money laundering.

Karl has a distinguished career in policing and national security operations, in both the AFP and Victoria Police.

Karl has served the community for more than 30 years, in Australia and overseas. Karl was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia for his contribution to the investigation into the Bali bombings in 2002. In 2004, Karl led an Australian Police Disaster Victim Identification team to Thailand in response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami disaster. Karl was subsequently elected as Joint Chief of Staff during the crisis, and later awarded a Humanitarian Overseas Service Medal for his contribution to the operation.

Karl specialises in close operational support, organisational reform, and delivery of new capabilities and services. Karl is a strong champion for innovation, process improvement and change. Karl has a Bachelor of Science from the University of New South Wales and an Advanced Diploma of Forensic Investigation from the Canberra Institute of Technology.

Michael Milford,
Group Manager Technology and Major Capability

Mike Milford AM is the recently appointed Group Head of the Technology and Major Capability Group of Home Affairs. This newly established Group increases Home Affairs' focus on ICT and other capabilities as critical enablers of the business operations of the Portfolio.

Mike joined the Department of Immigration and Border Protection in 2015 and since then has held the roles of First Assistant Secretary, Major Capability Division, responsible for the design, coordination and project management for all new major capabilities, and Chief Information Officer, responsible for ICT service delivery to the Department.

Mike's prior career was in the Army, from which Mike retired in 2015 as a Major General, and Head of ICT Operations at Defence. During his time in the CIO Group, Mike held a number of roles including Chief Technology Officer, and had responsibility for the Defence Single Information Environment, global terrestrial and satellite communications, and international engagement on military communications.

Mike is married s22(1)(a)(ii) and they have three children, s22(1)(a)(ii) . Mike is an avid reader and fisherman.

Ministerial Forums

Australian Multicultural Council (AMC)

Established: 18 June 2018

Term: 3 years – ending 17 June 2021

Membership: 12

Authority: Prime Ministerial Decision

Purpose: AMC is a ministerially appointed body that provides advice to Government on multicultural affairs, social cohesion and integration policy and programs. The Council has a focus on strengthening public understanding of a shared Australian identity and harnessing the economic and social benefits of our diverse population.

Outlook: The next AMC meeting has yet to be scheduled. Current membership is not due to expire until 17 June 2021.

Five Country Ministerial (FCM)

Established: In 2016, Immigration and Homeland Security Ministers were invited to attend a joint meeting with the Quintet of Attorney-Generals. In 2017, this came to be known as the Five Country Ministerial.

Term: Ongoing

Membership: Homeland Security, Public Safety and Immigration Ministers from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Authority: Multilateral Engagement.

Purpose: The Five Country Ministerial is a Ministerial-level forum to discuss common national security issues.

Outlook: The forum meets annually and the next ministerial meeting will be in Manchester, United Kingdom from 29-30 July. The focus of the 2019 meeting will be on emerging threats including the three broad themes; online harm, hostile state activity and emerging technology.

Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management (MCPEM)

Established: In June 2017, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) decided to replace the Law, Crime and Community Safety Council (LCCSC) with separate councils for Attorneys-General and Ministers for Police and Emergency Management.

Term: Ongoing

Membership: MCPEM consists of Ministers for Police and Emergency Management from the Commonwealth, each state, territory and New Zealand. The President of the Australian Local Government Association is also a member.

Authority: Council of Australian Government (COAG) Decision

Purpose: MCPEM will focus on broad themes of law enforcement reform and emergency management including increased collaboration across these themes. Members consider issues that will benefit from a nationally consistent approach in the areas of criminal law, law enforcement, family violence and national security.

Outlook: The Council is expected to meet twice a year, with further work to be progressed out-of-session. The next MCPEM meeting will be held on 28 June 2019 in Adelaide.

Ministerial Advisory Council on Skilled Migration (MACSM)

Established: 1 July 2012

Term: Ongoing

Membership: Nine – MACSM has two current appointees whose current terms end on 30 June 2019. Seven positions are currently vacant.

Authority: s140AB of the Migration Act 1958

Purpose: MACSM is a tripartite body comprising industry, union and government representatives, which provides advice to you as Minister for Australia's temporary and permanent skilled migration programs and associated matters.

Outlook: It is a legislative requirement that you as Minister take all reasonable steps to ensure that MACSM have members from industry, union and government representatives. Options to recruit to this Council are under way.

Skilled Migration Officials Group (SMOG)

Established: 8 June 2012

Term: Ongoing

Membership: SMOG members include departmental officials and senior representatives from Commonwealth and State/Territory Governments. At the meeting held on 26 March 2019, 39 participants were invited.

Authority: Ministerial Decision

Purpose: The SMOG was established to provide a forum for the Commonwealth and State/Territory Governments to discuss proposals and new initiatives, share information, consider issues and develop strategies in relation to skilled migration. This forum also supports the work of the MACSM.

Outlook: Meetings are held quarterly, or more frequently if required, and are chaired by senior Departmental officials.

Minister's Council on Asylum Seekers and Detention (MCASD)

Established: This Council was first established in 2001.

Term: The former Council completed its term in April 2018. Previous Councils terms were for a period of three years.

Membership: Seven – these positions remain vacant

Authority: Ministerial Decision

Purpose: MCASD will have a revised mandate and will focus on challenges and opportunities to strengthen Australia's humanitarian program and the management of asylum seekers.

Outlook: Your agreement will be sought to re-establish the Minister's Council on Asylum Seekers and Detention with a proposed term of three years, updated terms of reference, and agreement to seven members, including a nominated Chair.

Contact Details

Name: Kylie Scholten, First Assistant Secretary Executive Coordination Division

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Portfolio Statistics

Key Highlights

The Portfolio Statistics reports prepared by Data Division within the Department provide a regular snapshot of metrics and trends covering certain key aspects of the Department. The reports will also highlight emerging or prominent issues.

Home Affairs Portfolio – Quick Facts

This weekly statistical publication contains a range of high-level statistics from across the Portfolio. See Appendix 3.

Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

The intention of the Weekly Statistics publication is to provide a regular snapshot of metrics and trends covering certain key aspects of the Department.

These reports will be emailed to your office each week. They are not for further distribution.

Contact Details

Name: Cheryl-anne Moy, Deputy Secretary Corporate and Enabling

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Personal Ministerial Powers

> **Key Highlights**
>
> The Department administers legislation that includes personal (non-delegable) powers of the Minister. These powers relate to the national interest or public interest or otherwise are to be exercised by the Minister personally (some of which are non-compellable).

Overview

A selection of personal powers under a selection of Acts administered by the Department are provided below. All legislation administered by the Department is included in the Administrative Arrangements Order (AAO). If two or more Ministers (including Assistant Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries) are jointly commissioned to administer a Department, then each Minister is 'the Minister' under the legislation administered by the Department, as specified in the relevant AAO.

Migration Act 1958 (Migration Act)

The Migration Act contains personal powers the Minister exercises in the public or national interest including:

- non-compellable powers to substitute a more favourable decision than one made by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) (public interest - ss 351, 417 or 501J);

- lifting the bar preventing a person making a valid visa application (public interest - ss 48B, 46A, 46B);

- granting a detainee a visa (public interest - s 195A);

- designate that a country is a regional processing country (national interest - s 198AB); and

- power to refuse or cancel a visa on character grounds (national interest - s 501(3)).

The Minister must also personally approve, or refuse to approve, a legacy minor or relevant transitory person's transfer to Australia in certain circumstances (ss 198D(2), 198E(3)). There are also personal powers in ss 72, 91Q, 91L, 133A, 133C, 133F, 197AD, 198AD. 198AE, 336L, 501A, 501BA, 198F.

Australian Citizenship Act 2007 (Citizenship Act)

The Citizenship Act includes several personal powers of the Minister including providing alternative special residence requirements for certain citizenship applicants (ss 22A(1A) and 22B(1A)), the power to revoke a person's citizenship in certain circumstances (s 34A(1)) and personal powers in ss 35, 35AA and 35A.

Customs Act 1901 (Customs Act)

Under the Customs Act, the Minister has the following personal powers:

- order a Collector to detain goods specified in the order if it is in the public interest (s 77EA(1));

- authorise the delivery into home consumption of detained goods (s 77ED(1)); and

- authorise the export of detained goods (ss 77EE(1)) and the export of goods that have not, under the Minister's authority, been delivered into home consumption or exported (s 77EF(2)).

Maritime Powers Act 2013 (Maritime Powers Act)

The Maritime Powers Act has non-delegable powers, exercisable in the national interest by the Minister. These include the power to determine that maritime powers may be exercised between Australia and another country in specific circumstances (s 75D) and a power to give specific and general directions about the exercise of

powers in ss 69, 71 and 72 to detain and move vessels and persons (s75F). There is also a power in s 75H to exempt certain vessels involved in maritime operations from the application of certain Acts.

Australian Border Force Act 2015 (ABF Act)

A reference in the ABF Act to the Minister doing something is a reference to the Minister acting personally. The Minister has a number of personal powers including prescribing a kind of information for the purposes of the definition of 'Immigration and Border Protection Information' (s 4(7)). There are also personal powers included in ss 14, 17, 18, 22, 23 and 58.

Security, Law Enforcement and other legislation

The Minister also personally exercises the following selection of powers in the Home Affairs Portfolio:

- issuing guidelines to the Director-General of ASIO under s 8A of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979* (ASIO Act);

- determining whether a security assessment should be withheld from a person for security reasons under s 38 of the ASIO Act;

- issuing a public interest certificate to withhold certain information relating to the review of an ASIO security assessment under s 39B of the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*;

- issuing a security notice to stop an individual receiving welfare payments under the *Paid Parental Leave Act 2010*, *Social Security Act 1991* and *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999*;

- consenting to requests for interim control orders under the terrorism provisions in Part 5.3 of the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (the Criminal Code); and

- other powers and functions including under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002*, *Intelligence Services Act 2001*, *AusCheck Act 2007* and *Aviation Transport Security Act 2004*.

The Attorney-General and the Minister for Home Affairs share both administrative and policy responsibility for the *Crimes Act 1914*, and while the Attorney-General administers the Criminal Code, the Minister for Home Affairs has primary policy responsibility. In practice what this means for the Criminal Code is that:

- the AFP investigates federal offences;

- the Attorney-General 'owns' the Criminal Code and responsibility for amendments to it; and

- the Minister for Home Affairs develops policy for offences, working with the Attorney-General.

Contact Details

Name: Pip de Veau, First Assistant Secretary, Legal

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

              s22(1)(a)(ii)

Providing Advice to Your Office

Key Highlights

The Department provides a range of advice to you as Minister. This will come to you in the form of Cabinet and Ministerial Submissions, briefs, correspondence and email advice. We will work with your office to finalise personal preferences on language, style and templates to ensure the advice is targeted to meet your needs.

Overview

The Department is committed to providing you with advice that is timely, succinct, evidence-based and impartial. Our advice is apolitical and intended to support you to deliver the Government's policy agenda and priorities.

Our advice will be provided to you in written format and will provide information to assist you in decision making. There will be times when there is value in having oral discussions and in support of this the Department will provide you with such advice in writing to allow for transparent decision making.

Executive Coordination Division provides direct support to you and all Portfolio Ministers through the management and coordination of advice to Ministerial Offices, including:

Cabinet Submissions

A Cabinet Submission is a proposal that seeks agreement from the Cabinet to take a particular course of action. Submissions must be sponsored by the relevant Cabinet Minister with portfolio responsibility, and may be jointly sponsored by more than one Minister across one or multiple portfolios. Whole-of-Government consultation on a Submission occurs through the circulation of an Exposure Draft—where policy comment and drafting suggestions are sought—and through the circulation of the Co-ordination Final—where affected agencies provide a formal comment on their support for the proposal.

Ministerial Submissions

A Ministerial Submission is a formal document that provides you with advice or information on a particular subject or case. A Ministerial Submission provides you with a recommendation that requires you to make a decision, for example: Note, Approve, Sign or Agree. Each Submission must be signed by you as the Minister. Ministerial Submissions are generally initiated by the Department.

Ministerial Briefs

A Ministerial brief provides you with advice or information regarding an upcoming event or meeting, an individual case (visa, citizenship, detention etc.) or any other matter on which you have requested information. Ministerial brief requests are usually initiated by your office. Ministerial briefs are provided for information only. There is no recommendation or decision and the document is not required to be signed.

Ministerial Correspondence

Ministerial correspondence is any hard copy or electronic correspondence sent to you. Your electronic correspondence will be managed through a web-form. All Portfolio-related Ministerial correspondence is registered in the Whole-of-Government Parliamentary Document Management System (PDMS) where a high priority is placed on the development of responses for your signature or departmental delegate.

Email Advice

It is Departmental policy that all written advice provided to Ministerial Offices be submitted via a Ministerial Submission or brief and be recorded in PDMS. Urgent advice will be provided via email as required.

Question Time Briefs

Prior to each Parliamentary sitting, a folder (or electronic package) of Question Time Briefs (QTBs) is prepared, providing suggested talking points and background information in relation issues that may be raised in question time.

Parliamentary Questions on Notice

The Department monitors the parliamentary notice papers for written questions asked of you and drafts responses for your consideration and approval. Once approved, the Department will table the response on your behalf.

Contact Details

Name: Kylie Scholten, First Assistant Secretary Executive Coordination

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Oversight and External Scrutiny

Key Highlights

The Department is subject to a range of oversight and external scrutiny bodies including the Australian Commissioner for Law Enforcement and Integrity (ACLEI), the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO), the Commonwealth Ombudsman (Ombudsman), the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), the Australian Red Cross (ARC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Overview

Under Legislation, the following entities are enabled to examine and scrutinise the functions of the Department:

ACLEI - The Office of the Integrity Commissioner supported by ACLEI was established by the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006* (LEIC Act). The Integrity Commissioner is responsible for detecting, investigating and preventing corrupt conduct in law enforcement agencies within their jurisdiction; including the Department of Home Affairs.

The LEIC Act requires the Department to refer all allegations or information regarding corruption issues to the Integrity Commissioner. On 1 March 2018, the Integrity Commissioner entered into an agreement with the Secretary of Home Affairs under s17 of the LEIC Act, which permits the Department to investigate non-significant corruption issues within the Department. The AFP is the only other agency where such an agreement exists.

The Department's Professional Standards and Integrity Framework compels reporting of serious misconduct, corrupt conduct and criminal activity. Key elements of the Framework include the Secretary's Direction on Integrity Measures made under subsection 55(1) of the *Australian Border Force Act 2015* (ABF Act) and the Mandatory Reporting policy.

The Secretary's Direction on Integrity Measures requires Immigration and Border Protection (IBP) workers (as defined by subsection 4(1) of the ABF Act) to comply with mandatory reporting of IBP workers who are reasonably believed to be engaging in serious misconduct, corrupt conduct or criminal activity. The Mandatory Reporting policy provides detail about these obligations and defines conduct that must be reported and how this should be reported. The Department assesses all reports of serious misconduct, corruption or criminal activity and refers all corruption issues that are raised to ACLEI.

ANAO - The Australian National Audit Office (*Auditor-General Act 1997*) supports improvement to public sector performance, accountability and transparency in the Australian Government sector through independent reporting to the Parliament, the Executive and the public.

The ANAO is currently conducting four audits relevant to the Home Affairs Portfolio: (additional detail on these audits and the progress on the implementation of recently completed audits, in relation to the Department and ABF, can be found at Attachment A).

- Commonwealth resource management framework and the clear read principle;

- Coordination arrangements of Australian Government entities operating in the Torres Strait;

- Management of the Tourist Refund Scheme; and

- Procurement of garrison support and welfare services.

On 11 February 2019, the ANAO provided a draft work program outlining audits they are considering conducting in the 2019-20 financial year. This included the following relevant to the Department:

- Border Intelligence Fusion Centre;

- Collection of visa revenue;

- Management of the Civil Maritime Surveillance Services contract; and

- Fraud and Integrity Management in the Department of Home Affairs.

The Commonwealth Ombudsman's Office (*Ombudsman Act 1976*) undertakes three major statutory roles: complaint investigations, own motion investigations, and compliance auditing. Under section 4(4) of the Act, the Ombudsman is conferred the title of Immigration Ombudsman including for immigration detention matters. Following the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) in June 2017, the Ombudsman was also appointed as the Inspector of Commonwealth Places of Detention.

The Australian Human Rights Commission (*Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986*) is an independent statutory body and reports to Parliament through the Attorney-General. The AHRC manages and assists with the resolution of human rights complaints. If the AHRC considers that the complaint should be investigated, a delegate of the President of the AHRC will write to the Secretary initiating a formal inquiry.

The Department also responds to scrutiny requests from the Australian Red Cross (ARC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which act as humanitarian observers. The ARC monitors the conditions of detention and the treatment of people within immigration detention centres, and the ICRC observes transitory persons in regional processing countries. The Department provides responses to reports and individual case escalations, coordinates meetings as required, and responds to requests for information from the ARC and ICRC.

When appropriate, the Department refers matters for prosecution to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions. The Department also works closely with international and state law enforcement agencies.

Legislative Framework

Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986

Ombudsman Act 1976

Auditor-General Act 1997

Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006

Public Service Act 1999

Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013

Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security Act 1986

Outlook

In July 2017, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet published a report of the *2017 Independent Intelligence Review* (IIR).

Recommendation 21 of the IIR recommended that oversight by the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (IGIS) be expanded to the intelligence function of all ten agencies within the NIC.

The Government did not release a formal response to the IIR, but stated that it accepted the recommendations 'as a sound basis to reform Australia's intelligence arrangements', and has been progressively implementing them.

Legislation defining the IGIS's remit over the Department of Home Affairs, Australian Federal Police, Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission and AUSTRAC is yet to be introduced to Parliament. It was a recommendation from the 2017 Independent Intelligence review, led by PM&C.

If this legislation progresses in a new term of Parliament we wish to ensure that the remit of the IGIS does not include non-intelligence functions within the Department and ABF which are the customers of intelligence products. Nor should it include the information collection functions which enable us to collect and analyse information to make visa and citizenship decisions and for the ABF to intervene with people and goods at the border. This would be adding oversight functions without taking any away as these functions are already subject to extensive oversight arrangements.

We could define the bounds of the Inspector-General's oversight to the organisational entity within the Department of Home Affairs known as the Intelligence Division. This is the simplest and most elegant solution, akin to the model that Defence has for DIO, that will ensure that this oversight is limited to the performance of classical intelligence functions.

In December 2018, your Government announced you would establish a Commonwealth Integrity Commission (CIC). However, there are differing views on its design and operating model. The proposed CIC would comprise a 'law enforcement integrity division' incorporating the existing structure, jurisdiction and powers of ACLEI and a new 'public sector integrity division'. The Attorney-General's Department (AGD) is responsible for administration of the LEIC Act and leading the establishment of the CIC. The Department will work closely with AGD to support the effective establishment of a robust CIC.

Attachments

A: Key ANAO Audits for the Department of Home Affairs and Australian Border Force.

Contact Details

Name: Rachel Noble, Deputy Secretary Executive

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment A

Significant ANAO audits

There are four active ANAO performance audits:

- **Coordination Arrangements of Australian Government Entities Operating in the Torres Strait** is a cross entity audit examining the coordination of significant operations in the Torres Strait.

  o On 8 April 2019, the draft report was provided to the Department for consideration and comments. The Department will provide a response to the ANAO by 15 May 2019. It is unknown when the report will be tabled, however the ANAO have advised it will be following caretaker period.

- **Tourist Refund Scheme** audit is a cross-entity audit involving the Australian Border Force and the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The objective of the audit is to examine whether the Tourist Refund Scheme is being effectively administered, with the appropriate management of risks.

  o Fieldwork has commenced and the proposed date for the tabling of the final report is June 2019.

- **Commonwealth Resource Management Framework and the Clear Read Principle** audit is examining the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the clear read principle under the Commonwealth Resource Management Framework, including whether selected entities have addressed Parliamentary expectations and established a clear read through of their 2017-18 performance measurement and reporting.

  o On 19 March 2019, the ANAO notified the Department that the Auditor-General decided to include the Department in the cross-entity audit. An entry interview was held on 9 April 2019. The ANAO have commenced the fieldwork for this audit. The final report is expected to be tabled by September 2019.

- **Procurement of Garrison Support and Welfare Services** audit is examining whether the Department has appropriately managed the procurement of garrison support and welfare services in regional processing countries.

  o On 28 March 2019, the ANAO notified the Department that the Auditor-General decided to conduct an audit on the procurement of garrison support and welfare services contracts. An entry interview was held on 5 April 2019. The ANAO have commenced the fieldwork for this audit. The final report is expected to be tabled by January 2020.

Implementation Status of Significant ANAO Audits

Cape Class Patrol Boat – In Service Support Arrangements – tabled 18 December 2018

Media reports of seeking redaction of ANAO report

- On 20 December 2018, several media outlets reported that the Department had sought to redact parts of the ANAO report into the *Cape Class Patrol Boat – In Service Support Arrangements*.

- This was in relation to a letter sent on 4 October 2018 by the Chief Audit Executive of the Department to the Auditor-General in response to the review of the Report Preparation Paper (RPP) for the *Cape Class Patrol Boat – In Service Support Arrangements* audit.

- In the letter, the Department raised concerns that the RPP contained material that, if made public in the final report, may have prejudiced national security and Commonwealth commercial interests.

- In the letter, the Department noted that it may consider making an application for an Attorney-General's certificate under section 37 to protect that information.

- The Department considers any potential risks to national security and Commonwealth commercial interests identified in the RPP were sufficiently dealt with in the final report.

- No parts of the final report were redacted or sought to be redacted at any stage by the Department.

Efficiency of the Processing of Applications for Citizenship by Conferral – tabled 11 February 2019

ANAO rejoinders to the Department's response

- On the 11 February 2019, the ANAO published the audit *Efficiency of the Processing of Applications for Citizenship by Conferral* with rejoinders to the Department's responses to the audit.

- The Department maintains that the processing of citizenship applications is efficient.

- The continued reform program and enhanced integrity measures adopted by the Department over the last three years to protect Australia's national security and community safety are delivering results. The Department will always prioritise these efforts over speed.

- The Department maintains the position outlined in its published response.

Mitigating Insider Threats – tabled 11 May 2018

Audit report

- This report assessed the effectiveness of the Australian Government's personnel security arrangements for mitigating insider threats against two criterion. The Department was assessed against Criterion two – are selected entities complying with personnel security requirements. The entities assessed included:

  o Attorney-General's Department (AGD);

  o Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA);

  o Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC);

  o Department of Home Affairs (Home Affairs); and

  o Digital Transformation Agency (DTA).

- The ANAO noted that the Department has plans, policies and procedures in place for personnel security.

- ANAO concluded that all entities undertake an annual health check for clearance holders and their managers, as well as implement a quality assurance mechanism to reconcile their personnel records with AGSVA's clearance holder records.

Workplace Determination

Key Highlights

Terms and conditions of employment for non-Senior Executive Service (SES) staff in the Department, including the Australian Border Force (ABF), are provided in a Workplace Determination (WD) that was made by a Full Bench of the Fair Work Commission (FWC) on 8 February 2019 and has a nominal expiry date of 8 February 2021.

Overview

The WD delivers general wage increases of between 7 and 13 per cent through a combination of general pay increases and access to increments, payable in two instalments. Other key elements include:

- New salary ranges adopting the higher of the maximum salary under either the previous Department of Immigration and Citizenship Enterprise Agreement 2011-2014 (DIAC EA) or Australian Customs and Border Protection Enterprise Agreement 2011-2014 (ACBPS EA).

- Annual performance based salary advancement (increments) of 3 per cent, subject to satisfactory performance.

- A 7:30 hour working day (37.5 hour week), or average thereof, applying to all non-SES employees; replacing a 7:21 working day that applied to former ACBPS employees.

- Some former ACBPS allowances that have been carried forward in the WD and will now be applied to all employees performing the same function in the Department or the ABF. All but one of these allowances will remain at the time of expiry of the WD. A Work Location Allowance will initially expand to all eligible employees before it is phased out over two years to 2021.

- The determination of remoteness. Under the WD, eligibility for remote locality allowances will be determined based on the method prescribed in the *APS Modern Award 2015*. Allowances at locations that are no longer assessed as 'remote' will be phased out over 2 years.

- Several allowances have ceased, including allowances for processing Illegal Maritime Arrivals (IMAs) and for working at airports.

- The salary structure and advancement regime provided for in the draft WD will, by 2021, deliver pay outcomes that are broadly comparable to those that would have been achieved by most employees had the 2016 EA ballot been successful. Under the Department's 2016 EA offer, similar outcomes would have been achieved by a majority of employees by 2018.

On average, by 2021, employees in the Department and the ABF will have received around 5 per cent less in general pay increases when compared with other agencies that agreed EAs in 2015.

Current Situation

The Department is mid-way through implementation of the WD. Most aspects involving payments to staff have been implemented. These include payment of wage increases, adoption of new [higher] salary ranges, changes to remote locality district allowances rates, and cessation of those allowances not provided for in the WD. Eligibility for some allowances that apply to a small number of employees are in the process of being determined.

Policies and procedural instructions that will support the WD are being developed and progressively released for consultation and input from staff and staff representatives. This process is likely to continue for the next 10 to 12 weeks to ensure that all policies and procedures are fully consulted before being finalised.

Legislative Framework

The WD has the same status as an Enterprise Agreement (EA).

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department and the Community and Public Sector Union (CPSU) have been participating in discussions before a Deputy President of the FWC regarding policy implementation and consultation.

Outlook

The WD has a nominal expiry date of 8 February 2021. The Department will be seeking to commence bargaining for a new EA in early-2020—reflecting the fact that bargaining for a new EA is likely to be complex and contentious. Previous rounds of bargaining, under successive governments, have required multiple offers and have seen extensive Protected Industrial Action (PIA).

In addition to limitations mandated by the Government's APS Bargaining Policies, claims put forward by bargaining representatives during bargaining rounds between September 2015 and November 2016 were far in excess of what the Department could afford, without having to resort to unsustainable staffing reductions of up to 1,200 staff to offset costs.

The WD, which was determined through arbitration before a Full Bench of the FWC, followed three unsuccessful EA ballots between September 2015 and November 2016. Arbitration was triggered on 5 October 2016, following a decision by the FWC under section 424(1) of the *Fair Work Act 2009* to terminate PIA that was occurring in the Department during EA negotiations. Arbitration hearings before the Full Bench concluded on 17 April 2018.

Contact Details

Name: Cheryl-anne Moy, Deputy Secretary Corporate and Enabling

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

IMMIGRATION, CITIZENSHIP AND MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Australia's Immigration Program

Key Highlights

Australia has a global, non-discriminatory immigration program that regulates the entry and stay of non-citizens to support economic, social cohesion and security objectives. It does this through more than 100 visas enabling tourism, international education, skilled work and skills transfer, family reunion, humanitarian protection and complex status resolution.

The Department has sought to improve its capacity to facilitate the entry and stay of legitimate travellers and migrants while also improving the capability to detect and respond to those who would seek to do Australia harm or subvert immigration controls.

There is a need to modernise the current legal framework and ICT systems to underpin the efficiency, efficacy and sustainability of the immigration program.

Overview

The Department is responsible for leading Whole-of-Government policy and programs relating to immigration, citizenship, multicultural affairs and social cohesion. This includes administering visas for temporary entry as well as permanent residence through the Permanent Migration (Skilled, Family, Child and Special Eligibility) and Humanitarian programs (Refugee, Special Humanitarian, Onshore Protection and Community Support). A full list of visas is in the Visa subclass matrix at Appendix 4. The immigration function is delivered in 38 locations across 36 countries overseas and in all State and Territory capitals in Australia. There are approximately 4,100 staff involved in visa and citizenship processing and direct program enabling activities globally.

The size of the Migration Program and the Humanitarian Program are determined by Cabinet taking account of Whole-of-Government impacts of these programs (see separate briefs on the Migration Program and Humanitarian Program). Any changes to visa settings for skilled work and students are made in consultation with the Employment and Education ministers.

Immigration contributes to taxation revenue from Visa Application Charges (VAC). Revenue raised through VACs is expected to increase to over $2.541 billion in the 2018–19 Financial Year.

Current Situation

Most of the temporary visa categories are uncapped. The Migration Program has a ceiling of 160,000 places for 2019-20, with approximately two thirds of places allocated to skilled migrants. The Humanitarian Program for 2019-20 comprises 18,750 places, with over 90 per cent of places allocated to people in need of resettlement overseas and a strong focus on women and children.

The rising volumes of visa applications, changing risk profiles for national security, criminality and fraud risks, complexity of the visa framework and reliance on aged and manual processing systems has created significant pressure on the immigration program. The program is experiencing continuous growth in visa applications, forecast to reach almost 10 million applications in 2018-19 and 13 million by 2026-27.

Responding to this growth and changing environment requires continual refinement of our intelligence and risk-informed approach to ensure facilitation of legitimate travellers and migrants and identification of those who pose a risk to Australia or to the national interest. The complexity of the current visa framework, and aged ICT systems and manual processes produces increased risks for the community and the Government. In addition, it is difficult for the public to navigate; it is expensive for the Department to administer; and implementing changes to Government policy is costly and requires long lead times.

More detail on the Department's current approach to administration of the Immigration Program is included at Appendix 5. Key immigration statistics are at Appendix 6.

Legislative Framework

The visa framework is governed by the *Migration Act 1958* and the *Migration Regulations 1994* and supported by ministerial directions, instruments and procedural advice manuals. Other enabling legislation includes the *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946, Migration Agents Registration Application Charge Act 1997, Migration (Health Services) Charge Act 1991, Migration (Sponsorship Fees) Act 2007* and *Migration (Visa Application) Charge Act 1997.*

Applications are assessed on a case-by-case basis against applicable criteria. Most onshore visa decisions and sponsored visa decisions are merits reviewable by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, and may also be subject to judicial review. The number of people seeking merits and judicial review of a visa decision is significant. As at 30 April 2019, the Migration and Refugee Division of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) had over 57,000 active matters across the Migration and Refugee caseloads. The Department is managing a litigation caseload of over 9,700 matters in the courts and the General and Other Division of the AAT.

Stakeholders / Forums

Key stakeholders include: business; industry; unions; academia; Australian Government departments, State, Territory and Local Governments; governments of other countries; multicultural, refugee and other community organisations; and people seeking to travel to Australia and their representatives.

Outlook

Reducing complexity in the visa framework and modernising service delivery arrangements for the Immigration Program will result in a more efficient and effective program and better support the Government's policy intent with respect to the regulation of temporary entry, migration and associated visa pathways.

You will be provided with options and timings to deliver on the Government's commitment to simplify the temporary visa framework in line with the delivery of the Global Digital Platform (see separate brief).

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy Group

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Name: Andrew Kefford PSM, Acting Deputy Secretary Immigration and Citizenship Services

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Permanent Migration Program

Key Highlights

Australia's permanent Migration Program aims to maximise the economic and social benefits of immigration by:

- attracting and selecting highly qualified, skilled and young migrants, who participate in the workforce and who make a net economic contribution whilst offsetting Australia's ageing workforce and filling skill gaps; and

- supporting reunion of Australians and their families.

The permanent Migration Program planning ceiling is set annually. The planning ceiling for 2019-20 is 160,000 places.

Overview

A wide range of factors are considered in setting the size and composition of the permanent Migration Program, including Commonwealth Government stakeholder views, State and Territory Government views, immediate and forecast long-term social and economic trends (including trends in the workforce) and the family reunion needs of Australians.

Permanent migration brings significant economic and social benefits and supports a wide variety of Whole-of-Government policy objectives. Migration contributes to higher levels of Gross Domestic Product growth per capita and improves labour productivity. Migrants also increase consumption by enlarging and diversifying the pool of consumers, and encouraging personal and business capital flows.

The permanent Migration Program is a significant contributor to Australia's population.

Current Situation

The permanent Migration Program has been set at a planning ceiling of 160,000 places for the year 2019-20.

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The permanent Migration Program consists of three streams:

- Skill stream – improves the productive capacity of the economy and fills skill shortages in the labour market, including those in regional Australia. The Skill stream planning ceiling for 2019-20 is 108,682 places.

- Family stream – allows Australian citizens and permanent residents to reunite with close family members, including partners, and certain dependent relatives. The Family stream planning ceiling for 2019-20 is 47,732 places.

- Special Eligibility stream – provides visas for those in special circumstances, including former residents. The Special Eligibility stream planning ceiling for 2019-20 is 236 places.

The Child category is not subject to a ceiling but is estimated at 3350 places for the year 2019-20.

The permanent Migration Program has a number of visas that require State or Territory Government nomination:

- State/Territory Nominated visa category (24,968 places);

- Regional category, specifically the Skilled Work Regional (Provisional) visa (14,000 places); and

- States and Territory nomination is also available under the Business Innovation and Investment Program category (6,862 places).

The composition of the permanent Migration Program ensures that the proportion of skilled migration does not fall below two-thirds of the overall program. The permanent Migration Program has been predominantly skilled migration since the mid-1990s.

Since the 2014-15 program year, the permanent Migration Program planning level has been treated as a ceiling rather than a target. The Department does not lower standards or move places between categories in order to reach the ceiling.

Legislative Framework

Section 85 of the *Migration Act 1958* provides that the Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine the maximum number of visas of a specified class or classes that may be granted in a specified financial year. This section is also is known as the 'cap and queue' power, and enables the Minister to manage the permanent Migration Program more efficiently by limiting the number of visas of a specific class that may be granted. Additional applications that satisfy the criteria for grant will be queued for possible grant in a future financial year.

The Parent, Contributory Parent and Other Family visas are capped at their respective planning levels in each financial year. This is due to the large number of on-hand applications that exceeds the number of places available under the permanent Migration Program.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department conducts an annual consultation process on the size and composition of the permanent Migration Program. Input is sought from:

- Commonwealth Government agencies;
- State and Territory Governments, and local governments via the Australian Local Government Association;
- the public including industry, community groups and academics.

To support the consultation process, a discussion paper is published on the Department's website.

State and Territory Governments also provide submissions on the number of applicants they would like to nominate within the State or Territory nominated components of the Skill stream.

State Migration Plans are the current mechanism for articulating skilled and business migration settings for State and Territory Governments. All States and Territories have an agreement in place, which have been active since mid-2014.

State and Territories are also consulted through the Skilled Migration Officials Group, which discusses proposals and new initiatives in relation to skilled migration.

Outlook

Your Government has agreed to the Migration Program planning ceiling remaining at 160,000 places over the forward estimates as announced at Budget 2019-20.

Attachments

A: 2019-20 Migration Program

B: Permanent Migration Program and Humanitarian Program outcomes 1996-2018

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment A - Migration Program 2019-20

Stream and Category	2019-20
Skill Stream	
Employer Sponsored	30,000
Skilled Independent	18,652
Regional Category	23,000
Skilled Employer Sponsored Regional	*(9,000)*
Skilled Work Regional	*(14,000)*
State/Territory Nominated	24,968
Business Innovation and Investment Program	6,862
Global Talent Program	5,000
Distinguished Talent	200
Skill Total	**108,682**
Family Stream	
Partner	39,799
Parent	7,371
Other Family	562
Family Total	**47,732**
Special Eligibility	**236**
Total Migration Program (excluding child)	**156,650**
Child (not subject to a ceiling)	3,350
Total Migration Program	**160,000**

Attachment B – Migration and Humanitarian Program outcome 1996–2018 and Net Overseas Migration

Year	Family	Skill	Special Eligibility	Child	Total Migration Program Outcome	Skill as % of Total	Humanitarian Program	Net Overseas Migration[1]
1996-97	37,176	34,676	1,735	n/a	**73,587**	*47%*	11,902[2]	87,200
1997-98	31,281	34,446	1,113	n/a	**66,840**	*52%*	12,055	79,100
1998-99	32,038	34,895	888	n/a	**67,821**	*51%*	11,356	96,500
1999-00	32,017	35,352	2,868	n/a	**70,237**	*50%*	15,860	107,200
2000-01	33,461	44,721	2,415	n/a	**80,597**	*55%*	13,733	135,700
2001-02	38,082	53,507	1,465	n/a	**93,054**	*58%*	12,349	110,600
2002-03	40,794	66,053	1,225	n/a	**108,072**	*61%*	12,525	116,500
2003-04	42,229	71,243	890	n/a	**114,362**	*62%*	13,823	100,000
2004-05	41,736	77,878	450	n/a	**120,064**	*65%*	13,178	123,800
2005-06	45,291	97,336	306	n/a	**142,933**	*68%*	14,144	146,700
2006-07	50,079	97,922	199	n/a	**148,200**	*66%*	13,017	232,700
2007-08	49,870	108,540	220	n/a	**158,630**	*68%*	13,014	277,400
2008-09	56,366	114,777	175	n/a	**171,318**	*67%*	13,507	299,800
2009-10	60,254	107,868	501	n/a	**168,623**	*64%*	13,770	196,100
2010-11	54,543	113,725	417	n/a	**168,685**	*67%*	13,750	180,400
2011-12	58,604	125,755	639	n/a	**184,998**	*68%*	13,759	229,500
2012-13	60,185	128,973	842	n/a	**190,000**	*68%*	19,988	227,200
2013-14	61,112	128,550	338	n/a	**190,000**	*68%*	13,747	186,400
2014-15	61,085	127,774	238	n/a	**189,097**	*68%*	13,748	178,600
2015-16	57,400	128,550	308	3,512	**189,770**	*68%*	17,555	193,000
2016-17	56,220	123,567	421	3,400	**183,608**	*67%*	21,968	263,400
2017-18	47,732	111,099	236	3,350	**162,417**	*68%*	16,250	236,700 [3]

[1] Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, ABS. Cat. No. 3101.0. NOM measures the balance of usual residence, which is determined by the 12/16 month rule:
- If a person is present in Australia for 12 out of 16 months, they are considered to be a 'usual resident'. If a person has been outside of Australia for 12 out of 16 months, they have ceased to be a 'usual resident'.
- NOM counts any person who satisfies the 12/16 month rule, including longer term temporary entrants (such as international students and temporary skilled business entrants), citizens returning to Australia after long periods overseas, and the movements of New Zealand citizens under the Trans-Tasman Agreement.

[2] In the mid-80s, the Government established the size of the Humanitarian Program at 11,000-12,000. This size remained at around 13,000 until 2017-18, with several exceptions—for example, higher numbers of humanitarian visas were granted in 2001-01 due to a wave of boat arrivals with asylum seekers from the Middle East. In 2017-18, the planning level shifted up to 16,250 places, in the Program year 2018-19 – to 18,750.

[3] 2017-18 estimate is a preliminary estimate.

Refugee and Humanitarian Program

Key Highlights

The Australian Government's Humanitarian Program of 18,750 places is the third largest national program internationally in absolute terms and second largest on a per capita basis. Strong involvement by Australia in global discussions on the challenges of responding to resettlement need can help to positively shape action by other countries. The onshore protection program has experienced an atypical increase in applications from people outside of traditional protection locations in recent years. There is an opportunity for carefully calibrated reform in this area to help prevent unmeritorious applications while ensuring those owed protection are finalised more rapidly.

Overview

Globally there are 25 million refugees, with 1.4 million identified by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as in need of resettlement. Australia's Humanitarian Program (the Program) is an expression of Australia's commitment to working with United Nations agencies and the international community to find solutions to the plight of refugees and displaced people. The Program comprises:

- a large offshore component (about 90 per cent) for refugees and other displaced people outside Australia who are in need of resettlement, including those referred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and those proposed by close family through the Special Humanitarian Program, or the Community Support Program, a private sponsorship program for humanitarian entrants with good employment prospects;

- a smaller onshore protection component (about 10 per cent) for people who have arrived lawfully and engage Australia's international protection obligations. The onshore component includes people granted a Permanent Protection visa in Australia.

The Program does not include places for people who arrived as illegal maritime arrivals by boat or air and excludes people transferred to regional processing centres (see separate briefs for information on these issues).

Current Situation

The Program has been set at 18,750 places in 2018-19 (historical information is at Attachment A). Demand for resettlement in Australia has long been well in excess of the number of available places. The offshore component of the Program has had a longstanding focus on women, children and persecuted minorities. The Program has been adjusted over time to take account of settlement outcomes and international needs. In 2018-19 the focus is on entrants from priority regions from the Middle East, Asia, Africa and the Americas. About 40 per cent of entrants through the offshore component will be settled in regional Australia. In 2019-20, the Program has again been set at 18,750 places, with 1,000 places allocated to the Community Support Program.

The onshore protection stream of the Program has been subject to growing exploitation by individuals from countries with facilitated travel arrangements. These individuals lodge unfounded protection claims and engage in protracted merits and judicial review processes to prolong stay in Australia, often with permission to work. In 2017-18, 27,931 Permanent Protection visa applications were lodged and 1,425 Permanent Protection visas were granted. Since 2014, lodgements of Permanent Protection visa have increased by 225 per cent.

Legislative Framework

The five visa subclasses of the offshore component of the Program are contained in the *Migration Regulations 1994 (Cth)*. Section 35A of the *Migration Act 1958* (the Act) specifies classes of protection visas with the core

criteria enshrined in Section 36 of the Act. The additional requirements for the grant of these visas are legislated in Schedules 1 and 2 of the *Migration Regulations 1994*.

Each application is assessed on its individual merits.

Stakeholders / Forums

The composition of the Humanitarian Program is informed by community consultations held by you and by a public consultation process facilitated by the Department. The Department also hosts the Home Affairs Non-Government Organisations Dialogue, which brings together senior representatives from government, non-government organisations and peak refugee bodies to discuss issues affecting asylum seekers and refugees.

The Department engages closely with global fora on refugee and resettlement solutions, including through bodies such as the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement, United Nations Core and Contact Groups, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Committee meetings, and the Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees. We also engage through multilateral and regional fora such as the Bali Process and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The Department's regular engagement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including through its Canberra-based regional representative, supports the delivery and integrity of Australia's Humanitarian Program. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provides advice annually on global refugee resettlement needs and priorities, which helps inform the composition of the Program. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' assistance with identity management, including biometrics collection and character screening under the Refugees Convention, forms an important part of the Department's visa assurance framework. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees also provides practical assistance to support the Department's processing of cases from remote locations.

Outlook

High demand for places under the Humanitarian Program will continue in the context of record levels of forced displacement and diminishing resettlement opportunities following significant reduction in the United States' program. In December 2019, there will be an opportunity to attend the ministerial-level Global Refugee Forum in Geneva, which will include member state pledges and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' presentation of its three-year strategy on resettlement and complementary pathways. Improving integration and employment outcomes for humanitarian entrants will continue to be a challenge requiring a Whole-of-Government response.

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The Department expects to initiate shortly a request for tender for the Assisted Passage Services, a longstanding program that facilitates medical assessments, travel and associated services for humanitarian applicants and visa holders on their journey to being resettled in Australia. The existing contract ends in December 2019 with no options to extend.

In relation to the onshore protection program, we will brief you on options to enhance and expedite assessment and decision making for this caseload, including deterring the lodgement of unfounded protection visa claims.

Attachments

A: Humanitarian Program historical grants 1985-86 to 2017-18

Contact Details

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                    s22(1)(a)(ii)

Name: Andrew Kefford PSM, Acting Deputy Secretary Immigration and Citizenship Services

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

                    s22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment A - Humanitarian Program Historical Grants 1985–86 to 2017–18

Program Year	Visas Granted	Program Year	Visas Granted
1985–86	11,700	2002–03	12,548
1986–87	11,291	2003–04	13,838
1987–88	11,392	2004–05	13,146
1988–89	11,309	2005–06	13,678
1989–90	12,415	2006–07	12,792
1990–91	11,284	2007–08	12,894
1991–92	12,009	2008–09	13,560
1992–93	11,845	2009–10	13,742
1993–94	14,070	2010–11	13,792
1994–95	14,858	2011–12	13,746
1995–96	16,252	2012–13	19,984
1996–97	11,843	2013–14	13,768
1997–98	11,990	2014–15	13,757
1998–99	11,240	2015–16	17,555
1999–00	9,907	2016–17	21,968
2000–01	13,509	2017–18	16,250
2001–02	12,219	**TOTAL**	**446,151**

Total (446,151) / 33 program years = 13,519

Source: Offshore Humanitarian Data, Reporting and Analysis unit.

Citizenship Program and Ceremonies

Key Highlights

For many migrants, Australian citizenship remains highly valued and is celebrated as the end-point to the permanent migration journey. Australian citizenship is a privilege involving reciprocal rights and responsibilities, and a continuing commitment to Australia and its people, and Australian values. 2019 marks the 70th anniversary of Australian citizenship and a number of high profile ceremonies and promotional activities have been conducted to mark this occasion and promote the value of Australian citizenship.

The Department has adopted enhanced integrity measures over the last three years to protect Australia's national security and community safety through the delivery of the Citizenship Program. A range of internal business process reforms are also being implemented to support more rapid resolution of the pipeline of citizenship by conferral applications on-hand.

Overview

Categories of Australian Citizenship

For people not eligible for Australian citizenship by birth, there are four ways to obtain Australian citizenship by application:

Conferral	Persons who migrated to Australia and meet the eligibility requirements can apply for Australian citizenship by conferral (grant). For most applicants, this is a two-stage process. After being approved for conferral of Australian citizenship, most applicants aged 16 years and over must make a pledge of commitment at a citizenship ceremony to become a citizen.
Descent	Persons born overseas to an Australian parent can apply for citizenship by descent.
Adoption	Some people adopted overseas, in accordance with the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption or a bilateral arrangement, may be eligible for Australian citizenship by adoption.
Resumption	Persons who lost or gave up their Australian citizenship can apply to resume citizenship.

The Department also manages applications for evidence of citizenship supporting the issuance of Australian passports and other purposes and requests to renounce Australian citizenship.

Citizenship Ceremonies

The Australian Citizenship Ceremonies Code (the Code) sets out the requirements for the conduct of ceremonies, which are most commonly hosted by local government councils. You authorise who can perform the formal legal aspects at citizenship ceremonies (the Presiding Officer). Where there are breaches of the Code, you may also revoke this authorisation. Your message on behalf of the Australian Government is read out at the ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony, new citizens are also generally presented with their official Australian citizenship certificate bearing your signature.

Current Situation

Between 2010-11 and 2017-18, the number of people applying to become citizens (by conferral) increased by 177 per cent. This was exacerbated by atypical peaks in lodgements in response to proposed legislative changes to eligibility requirements, with around 89,000 applications received in just three months. An

associated increase in applications requiring complex identity assessments occurred during the same period (predominantly applications from former Illegal Maritime Arrival (IMAs) and humanitarian entrants with few identity documents or higher rates of identity fraud). In response to a changing national security environment, enhanced integrity checking has been applied to all citizenship applications since July 2017.

The cumulative impact of these factors has increased the number of applications on-hand and average processing times. The resulting increased processing times has received significant external scrutiny and we are conscious of the significant interests of all members of Parliament and the Australian public in the Citizenship Program.

The Department is implementing reforms to its processes to respond to growth and improve processing times without compromising on integrity. This includes automation of some client communications; increased access to online lodgements; automation and streamlining of business processes; centralisation of cases with similar complex characteristics; and an investment in the recruitment and training of additional citizenship processing officers.

The general managers of two councils, City of Yarra Council and Darebin City Council, have had their authorisation to preside at citizenship ceremonies revoked for breach of the Code. The Department is conducting regular ceremonies in these locations to help ensure clients are not adversely impacted by this decision.

Legislative Framework

The citizenship framework is governed by the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007* and *Citizenship Regulations 2016*. The Department assesses each citizenship application individually and on its own merits. For most adult applicants for citizenship by conferral to be approved they must:

- hold a permanent visa at time of application and time of decision;
- satisfy a residence requirement (generally four years lawful stay, with the 12 months prior to application as a permanent resident) and be likely to reside or continue to reside in Australia, or maintain a close and continuing association with Australia. They must also be in Australia at time of decision;
- be of good character (if aged 18 years or over);
- satisfy the delegate as to their identity; and
- pass the Australian citizenship test (if aged between 18 and 59 years).

Most decisions to refuse an application for citizenship are merits reviewable by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, but such refusals do not constrain the person from re-applying for Australian citizenship. Applications may also be subject to judicial review.

The Citizenship Act also includes provisions for the revocation of citizenship where it was obtained by fraudulent means or the applicant had not declared a serious criminal offence prior to citizenship being acquired. These cases will be referred to you on an individual basis for decision.

Outlook

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Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

                   s22(1)(a)(ii)

Name: Andrew Kefford PSM, Acting Deputy Secretary Immigration and Citizenship Services

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

                   s22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment A – Key Citizenship Program Statistics

Table 1: Number of citizenship applications received

Application type	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (to 30 April)
Conferral*	191,001	196,936	203,793	239,413	110,543
Descent	20,958	21,463	21,334	20,093	16,647
Adoption	51	83	107	119	78
Resumption*	240	231	237	190	168
Evidence	32,305	43,007	49,157	45,199	36,358
Renunciation**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*includes counts of children under 16 years of age who were included on a responsible parent's application form.
**the number of renunciation applications lodged cannot be reported due to system constraints.

Table 2: Number of citizenship applications on-hand (as at 30 April 2019)

Application type	Number of applications
Conferral*	225,044
Descent	2,584
Adoption	5
Resumption*	74
Evidence	712
Renunciation**	n/a

*includes counts of children under 16 years of age who were included on a responsible parent's application form.

**the number of renunciation applications onhand is not reportable due to system constraints.

Table 3: Number of citizenship applications decided

Application type	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (to 30 April)
Conferral*	189,841	167,668	153,879	101,422	129,002
Descent	20,131	20,924	20,977	20,931	16,438
Adoption	46	87	95	105	108
Resumption*	200	178	223	183	135
Evidence	32,309	39,821	51,719	43,116	38,804
Renunciation**	152	132	167	206	214

*includes counts of children under 16 years of age who were included on a responsible parent's application form.

**approved renunciation applications only (other decisions are not reportable due to system constraints).

Table 4: Number of conferral applications finalised by outcome

Finalisation type	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (to 30 April)
Approved	148,862	129,515	127,013	80,776	116,422
Refused	5,197	4,749	4,089	4,956	6,458
Invalid	34,987	32,612	22,035	14,998	5,264
Other**	795	792	742	692	858
Total	**189,841**	**167,668**	**153,879**	**101,422**	**129,002**

*includes counts of children under 16 years of age who were included on a responsible parent's application form.

** "other" includes applications withdrawn by the client and minor numbers of administrative finalisations.

Table 5: Percentile processing time for conferral applications (from lodgement to decision*)

Month/Year	75% of applications processed in	90% of applications processed in
Mar-19	16 months	20 months
Apr-19	14 months	19 months

* "Decision" includes approved, refused and invalidated decision outcomes.

Table 6: Percentile processing time for conferral applications (from approval to acquisition*)

Month/Year	75% of applications processed in	90% of applications processed in
Mar-19	4 months	6 months
Apr-19	5 months	6 months

*Most, but not all applicants for Australian citizenship by conferral acquire citizenship at a citizenship ceremony.

The top ten countries of birth of clients who acquired citizenship by conferral in 2018-19, to 30 April, were India, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, China*, Sri Lanka, Australia**, Vietnam, Iraq, Pakistan and Iran.

* 'China' denotes mainland China only and does not include the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

** Clients whose country of birth is reported as 'Australia' are mainly those who did not become Australian citizens at birth, due to being born in Australia on or after 20 August 1986 without a parent who was an Australian citizen or permanent resident.

Attachment B

Number of Australian citizenship by conferral applications* lodged and finalised, by financial year (1 July 2010 to 30 April 2019)

* includes counts of children under 16 years of age who were included on a responsible parent's application form.
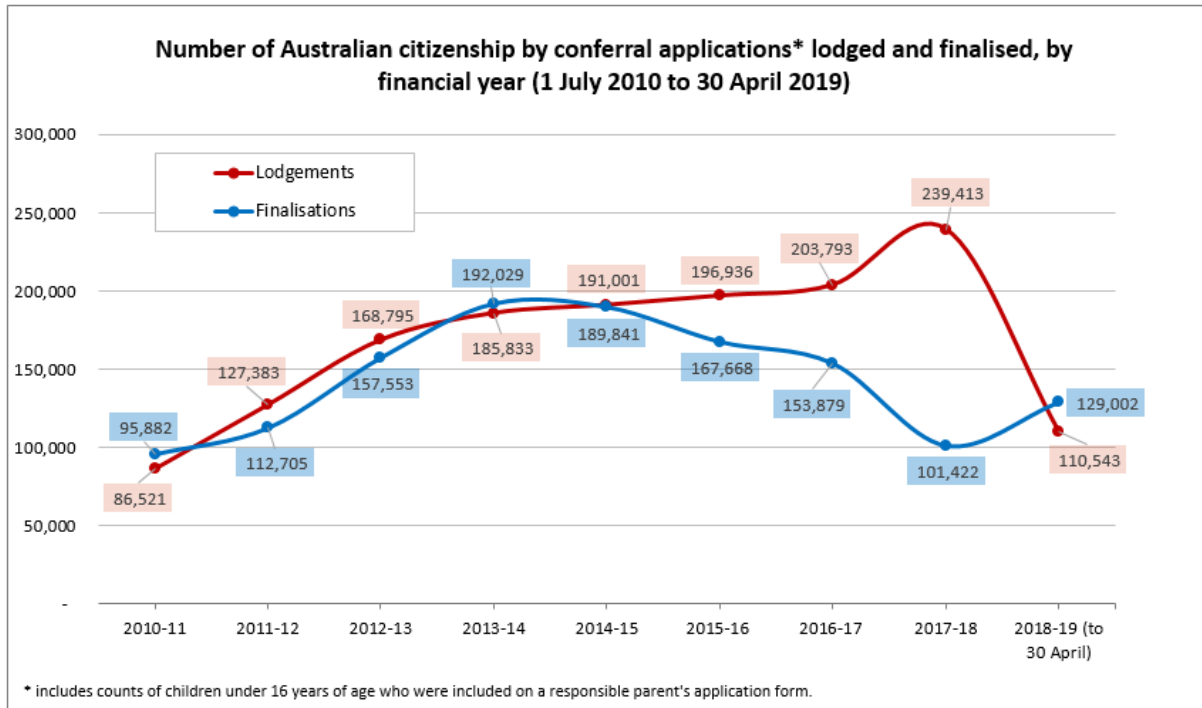
Integration, Multiculturalism and Social Cohesion

Key Highlights

The Ministers for Home Affairs/Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs have a significant role in leading policies and programs and shaping societal attitudes on issues that are central to Australia's future harmony and prosperity, including through multicultural affairs, social cohesion, integration, immigration and citizenship.

Overview

Australia is a successful multicultural nation. Our success relies on our ability to harness the richness and diversity of our population, manage differences and rally around shared values. Efforts to promote an inclusive national identity that embraces all Australians matter: they strengthen our resilience as a nation in a dynamic and challenging security environment. They make us more resilient against those who seek to divide and weaken multicultural Australia by exploiting differences, promulgating violent extremism, or promoting ethno-religious intolerance.

Current Situation

While studies show that trust in all four key institutions – media, business, government and non-government organisations – is in decline, Australia has a set a social constructs that embrace our cultural diversity, underpinned by our **shared values** of respect, equality and freedom.

Since the 1980s, Australian Governments have articulated multicultural policy through official statements released periodically. Australia's latest **multicultural statement** 'Multicultural Australia: United, Strong, Successful' was launched in March 2017. It reaffirms the nation's commitment to multicultural Australia and focuses on three strategic directions to guide programs and policies:

- Encouraging economic and social participation of new arrivals

- Harnessing the advantages of our diversity and shared national interest

- Continuing to build harmonious and socially cohesive communities.

The **Multicultural Access and Equity Policy** complements but operates independently of the multicultural statement. The Department of Home Affairs has responsibility for coordinating multicultural access and equity reporting across Australian Government departments and agencies to ensure government programs and services meet the needs of all Australians, regardless of their cultural and linguistic backgrounds.

The annual **Harmony Week** celebrates the cohesive and inclusive nature of the nation and promotes the benefits of cultural diversity through events hosted by schools, community groups and organisations across Australia.

The **National Settlement Framework** (currently overseen by the Department of Social Services) is a high level structural blueprint for the three tiers of government to work in partnership to effectively plan and deliver services that support the settlement and integration of migrants, including refugees.

Legislation Framework

There is no Multicultural Act or other multicultural legislation at the Commonwealth level.

To counter online violent extremist material and the threat it poses to social cohesion, on 6 April 2019 the *Criminal Code Amendment (Sharing of Abhorrent Violent Material) Act 2019* introduced two new criminal offences for social media and internet content hosting platforms that do not remove 'abhorrent violent material' expeditiously, or fail to refer it to the AFP within a reasonable time.

The offences are limited to audio-visual material produced by the perpetrator or their accomplice that captures actual acts of murder, rape, torture, terrorism involving physical harm and/or violent kidnapping.

Given the difficulties in the implementation of this legislation, including conflicting legislative requirements for industry, this legislation would benefit from comprehensive review. Implementation of the offences is being closely monitored including fiscal implications for the Australian Federal Police.

Cross portfolio dependencies

Home Affairs has key dependencies with departments and agencies across the Commonwealth. Our portfolio responsibilities extend to community engagement, Australian values, citizenship, migrant services, countering foreign interference and countering violent extremism. These issues involve the entire Australian community and traverse multiple portfolio responsibilities. Notably, Home Affairs collaborates closely with the Department of Social Services to deliver on the multiculturalism and social cohesion agenda.

There are currently a number of social cohesion initiatives being managed by the Home Affairs, Social Services and Health portfolios. This includes the National Youth hubs program; Fostering Integration Grants; Implementing Sport 2030; Community Languages Schools Multicultural Grants; Strong and Resilient Communities Activity; Greek Centre Hub and Helenic Chair in Global diasporas; as well as digital initiatives to help young people understand and counter online hate.

Stakeholders / Forums

The **Australian Multicultural Council** is a ministerially appointed body of 12 members who represent a broad cross-section of Australian interests and provide independent advice to Government on multicultural affairs, social cohesion and integration policy and programs.

The **Federation of Ethnic Communities Councils of Australia** is the peak body representing Australia's culturally and linguistically diverse communities. It provides ongoing support for the Government's Multicultural Access and Equity Policy by collecting community feedback on the performance of Government departments and agencies, and informs Government on current policy and practice in migrant integration in Australia, as well as supporting the promotional work that the Government is doing in this area.

The Department's **Regional Directors** and network of 29 **Community Liaison Officers** (CLOs) drive engagement with a wide range of cultural, religious and ethnic communities around the country. They engage with communities around Australia about the Department's key priorities of:

- building trusted relationships with community leaders;

- promoting the Government's social cohesion and integration policy; and

- providing informed feedback to the Department and Government on community sentiment.

Key stakeholder bodies advising on migrant settlement and integration issues (currently overseen by the Department of Social Services) include:

- the **Settlement Services Advisory Council** – a ministerially appointed body of 11 members who provide advice to government on migrant settlement, including humanitarian settlement.

- the **Senior Officials Settlement Outcomes Group** – a cross-jurisdicational group that supports the National Settlement Framework, enhanced information sharing and coordination across the three tiers of government

- the **Settlement Council of Australia** – representing the majority of agencies providing settlement support across Australia to recently arrived migrants, including those from a refugee background

- the **Multicultural Youth Advocacy Network** – an advocacy non-profit body that provides advice to government to promote the rights and interests of young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds

- the **Migration Council Australia** – an independent, non-profit body established to enhance the productive benefits of Australia's migration and humanitarian programs.

Outlook

Australia is not exempt from tensions being experienced by other liberal democracies including: increasing public distrust in democracy and a government's ability to govern, heightened cultural and religious bias creating societal divisions and criminal activity; and countering terrorism while preserving civil liberties. Recent global events like the Christchurch terrorist attacks have heightened the need to be proactive in anticipating and responding to domestic challenges.

The addition of migrant services, including for English language, will allow Home Affairs to improve the end-to-end immigration experience, with a view to strengthening integration outcomes, and ensuring that Australia builds on its cohesive social and civic foundations.

The Portfolio will continue internal collaborations to shape, drive and manage Australia's social cohesion. There are several critical policy intersections within the Portfolio involving multicultural affairs, citizenship, migration planning, and how Australia counters violent extremism, terrorism and foreign interference. s47C

Contact Details

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                               Deputy Secretary, Policy

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                   s22(1)(a)(ii)

Global Digital Platform

Key Highlights

Immigration and citizenship programs are central to the economic prosperity, security and safety of Australia. They deliver significant economic benefits through supporting tourism, international education and attracting global talent. However, the service delivery model and infrastructure supporting these programs is failing. In response, the Department has commenced significant service delivery reform to transform the underpinning risk and service delivery models.

Overview

The key drivers for fundamental reform to the service delivery model include:

- evolution of the global threat environment and increasingly agile and sophisticated transnational terrorism and organised crime actors seeking to exploit vulnerabilities;

- the need to strengthen confidence and assurance about an individual's identity to ensure we know who is entering the country, applying for visas and citizenship;

- exponential increases in visa applications. In 2017-18, 9.5 million visa applications were received—a 21 per cent increase over 2014-15. Over the next decade, application volumes are forecast to increase by 35 per cent to 13 million; and

- the Department's legacy IT systems are ageing and failing. Current systems were designed and built to accommodate much smaller volumes and a less sophisticated risk environment.

Replacing multiple aging legacy ICT systems with a single workflow system and integrated service model is key to ensuring the integrity of the Immigration and Citizenship Programs into the future. The Department has engaged with the market, including significant periods of co-design, to leverage expertise and technological advancements.

Current Situation

The Global Digital Platform (Platform) Phase Two Request for Tender (RFT), released on 5 April 2019, is for an end-to-end visa processing system that includes lodgement, assessment and rules-based decision-making capabilities. The Department will retain responsibility for business rules that determine what the Platform does, and accountability for sovereign functions including decision making, security, and risk assessment.

This procurement process is being conducted in accordance with strict probity requirements and the Commonwealth Procurement Rules. In this light, the Department has not publicly announced the names of the two tendering consortia.

Legislative Framework

The commercial model resulting in the Platform being self-funded via collection of fees and taxes by the successful tenderer on behalf of the Commonwealth will likely require new supporting legislation.

Outlook

The RFT states the Department's intention is to provide the first visa on the Platform in the first half of 2021, with additional visas rolled out progressively. s47C The

proposed term of an agreement is 10 years with an option to extend.

Contact Details

Name: Andrew Kefford PSM, Acting Deputy Secretary Immigration and Citizenship Services

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s22(1)(a)(ii)

Client Service Delivery

Key Highlights

The Department provides a broad range of client services across its global service delivery network including: a privately provided onshore service centre; the Portfolio website; the online visa and citizenship lodgement and application management system (ImmiAccount); appointment booking service; biometric enrolment and assisted lodgement through offshore service delivery partners; and the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS).

In the face of escalating demand for our services and a growing client expectation that services will be digital, personalised and available anywhere, anytime, and on any device, the Department is transforming the way clients interact with us—by moving away from higher-cost, less efficient client service channels (including in-person services, paper and phones) and progressively shifting to convenient, lower-cost, self-serve digital services wherever possible.

Overview

The following statistics comparing 2015-16 to 2018-19 (as at 30 April 2019) highlight the success of the Department's efforts to meet client expectations of a better digital experience.

2015-16 (to 30 April 2016)	2018-19 (to 30 April 2019)	Difference (%)
520,400 'walk-ins' to the Department's Australian offices to ask questions relating to visas and citizenship	90,466 'walk-ins' to the Department's Australian offices to ask questions relating to visas and citizenship	82.6 decrease
2.07 million applications lodged online	3.85 million applications lodged online	86.0 increase
Approximately 48.5 million sessions (visits) to the Department's website	65.3 million sessions (visits) to the Department's website	34.6 increase
Average call wait time of 17.17	Average call wait time of 4.23	74.7 decrease

Current Situation

A summary of recent client service initiatives are outlined below.

Onshore Service Centre

The Onshore Service Centre is a privately-provided phone enquiry service for clients from Australia, Europe and the Americas, with longer opening hours and reduced wait times.

Translating and Interpreting Service

The Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) assists non-English speakers to communicate with Government agencies, healthcare service providers, schools, police and '000' emergency services, utilities, banks and other private businesses. Available anywhere in Australia, TIS National provides telephone interpreting services 24 hours a day, every day of the year, as well as on-site interpreting services by appointment. TIS National also supports regional processing arrangements in Nauru and Christmas Island. TIS has introduced an online self-service platform—TIS Online—that allows clients to self-publish onsite interpreting job requests and interpreters to self-select their work, with 93.4 per cent of on-site jobs allocated within 72 hours of submission and 98.4 per cent of which are self-allocated by interpreters.

Website

The website has been completely redeveloped and simplified, improving the client experience and access to information, resulting in a greater client uptake and ability to self-service.

ImmiAccount

Enhancements to the Department's online application system, ImmiAccount, provide increased access to range of services online, including:

- further digitisation of visa application processes such as the Medical Treatment visa;

- simplification of application questions and checklists;

- optimisation of forms for mobile phones;

- introduction of a range of email and SMS 'Push' messages to reduce the need for clients to contact service centres, improve visa compliance, and provide important information such as status of a visa application, visa conditions, or pending visa expiry.

National Appointment Model

Refurbished client service areas are providing enhanced safety and security and a better experience for our clients and staff. Appointments will only be scheduled where the Department requires a client's personal, physical presence for integrity or status resolution reasons, or to progress their visa or citizenship application. The model will eliminate the need for clients to queue or 'take a ticket' and allow the Department to better prepare for, and comprehensively respond to, individual needs.

Stakeholders

Key stakeholders include the Department's offshore service delivery partners.

Outlook

The Department is managing a number of future initiatives:

Imminent property refurbishments

The Department has been progressively refurbishing the client service areas in its visa and citizenship offices around Australia to enable a national appointment model. The remaining refurbishments are underway:

- The Hobart client-facing area of the office will be closed over an anticipated two week period commencing 1 June 2019. Clients with scheduled appointments will continue to be seen by a departmental officer at their designated date, time and place.

- Adelaide refurbishments will commence on 23 May 2019 and be completed by 28 May 2019, with no disruption to existing services.

- The dates for Perth refurbishments are not yet confirmed, but are expected to be completed within the current financial year, again with no disruption to existing services.

The new layouts represent the final key phase of work supporting the full transition to a national appointment model.

Service Delivery Partner services

The Department manages a network of four offshore service delivery partners (SDPs) that provide biometric collection, assisted lodgement, and information services to departmental clients in 96 locations across 53

countries. To ensure we continue to provide high level of client service, we are in the process of consolidating from four to three SDP providers, transitioning to VFS Global in 19 sites (in Africa, Europe and the Middle East) from mid-May through to the end of June 2019.

The Department is working with the three remaining providers to develop an expanded service offer, including increasing the number of service points, providing mobile and pop up facilities, expanding options for biometric collection and increasing the share arrangements with Migration Five (M5) countries to deliver improved client services and greater efficiencies.

Contact Details

Name: Andrew Kefford PSM, Acting Deputy Secretary Immigration and Citizenship Services

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s22(1)(a)(ii)

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Operation Sovereign Borders

Key Highlights

Operation Sovereign Borders (OSB) has successfully suppressed, but not defeated, the threat to the integrity of Australia's borders and potential loss of life at sea posed by people-smuggling enterprises. Continued success hinges upon the perceived resolute commitment of the Government to continue denying settlement in Australia to any person arriving here by irregular maritime pathways.

Overview

OSB was established in 2013 as a Whole-of-Government enterprise to protect the integrity of the Australian border, and prevent loss of life at sea by denying an irregular pathway to settlement in Australia, and deterring vulnerable people from attempting dangerous maritime ventures.

The current Commander Joint Agency Task Force (JATF) OSB is Major General Craig Furini AM CSC, who coordinates the efforts of 16 contributing departments and agencies across the operational, intelligence and policy domains, to deliver a coherent, multi-layered approach in achieving the denial and deterrence effects. Fundamental to the success of the OSB mission are three pillars:

    a.   on-water operations, preferencing the conduct of turn-backs where possible;

    b.   regional processing to enable resettlement in third countries; and

    c.   the Temporary Protection visa program.

JATF OSB operationalises these pillars by coordinating the delivery of six core effects—deterrence, disruption, detection, interception, return and resettlement. Delivery of these effects through a multi-layered, multi-agency approach is achieved through the following activity streams:

    a.   *Deterrence and Disruption* – led by the Australian Federal Police (AFP), this stream aggregates the efforts of the National Intelligence Community and law enforcement agencies, in conjunction with offshore partners, to disrupt and deter maritime people smuggling ventures in source and transit countries. Disruption and deterrence activities are underpinned by an offshore communication campaign focused on ensuring that vulnerable people considering engaging the services of people-smugglers are aware of our strong border protection policies and the risks in undertaking such journeys.

    b.   *Detection, Interception and Transfer* – the Detection, Interception and Transfer Task Group is led by the Australian Border Force's (ABF) Maritime Border Command (MBC), in cooperation with the Australian Defence Force (ADF). It coordinates aerial surveillance and maritime patrols to detect people smuggling vessels, and return the people aboard to their country of departure or country of origin. The safety of Australian Government officers and those on intercepted vessels is a paramount consideration during all operations, which are conducted in accordance with international obligations and domestic law.

        Returns occur through one of the following mechanisms:

         •   an enforced turn-back—which involves the safe removal of a vessel from Australian waters;

         •   a takeback—where Australia works with a country of departure or origin to achieve the safe return of passengers and crew; and

         •   assisted returns—in some circumstances Australian Government vessels may be called upon to assist persons in a Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) situation.

c. *Regional Processing, Return and Resettlement* – individuals who cannot be returned to their country of departure or origin are transferred to a regional processing country where their protection claims are assessed by that country. Those found to have valid protection claims will be resettled in a country other than Australia. Third country resettlement has been undertaken with both Cambodia and the United States. This effect is delivered by the Department.

Current Situation

The threat to the integrity of Australia's borders and potential loss of life at sea posed by people smuggling enterprises is suppressed but not defeated. Consequently, the risk of large-scale people smuggling restarting, along with the loss of control of our borders, remains.

Since the commencement of OSB in September 2013, 23 people smuggling ventures carrying 1,309 people were unable to be returned to their country of origin or departure. The last such arrival was in July 2014, at which time all 157 persons on board were transferred to Nauru. The first people smuggling venture to reach Australia in over four years occurred in August 2018, although all 17 persons on board were rapidly returned to their country of departure.

Between 19 December 2013 and 28 April 2019, 827 people aboard 34 people smuggling ventures have been returned to their countries of origin or departure. It has been over five years (December 2013) since the last known death at sea en route to Australia. Furthermore, the deterrence and disruption effort continues with 80 disruptions since OSB commenced, meaning that 2,573 vulnerable people did not risk their lives at sea by attempting dangerous maritime ventures to Australia.

As at 12 May 2019, there were:

- 347 transferees in Nauru, with a further 895 people on medical transfer from Nauru (in Australia, PNG and Taiwan); and

- 528 transferees in Papua New Guinea (PNG), with a further 83 people from PNG on medical transfer in Australia, who will be required to return to Nauru or PNG when the purpose for which they were transferred is no longer valid.

As at 12 May 2019, the total number of transferees who have been resettled in the United States is 515.

JATF OSB Headquarters is made up of a core of 13 staff, augmented by additional staff dedicated to the intelligence and strategic communications portfolios as required.

Legislative Framework

OSB operates in compliance with all domestic and international law obligations in the regulation of people smuggling vessels and vulnerable people who undertake irregular maritime journeys, including international human rights law, refugee law and the law of the sea, relying on advice from the Department's Legal Division, the Attorney-General's Department and the Australian Government Solicitor. In specific relation to on-water activities, OSB utilises the *Maritime Powers Act 2013* for the interception, boarding and searching of vessels. For activities within the migration zone, OSB operates under the *Migration Act 1958* and the *Customs Act 1901*.

Stakeholders/Forums

OSB comprises representatives of the following 16 government departments and agencies: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Department of Defence; Department of Home Affairs; Attorney-General's Department; Australian Defence Force; Australian Border Force; Maritime Border Command; Office of National Intelligence; Australian Signals Directorate; Australian Secret Intelligence Service; Australian Security Intelligence Organisation; Australian Geospatial Intelligence Organisation;

Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission; Australian Federal Police; and the Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

OSB is supported by a range of officials-level inter-departmental forums, ^{s47C, s33(a)(i)}

Outlook

With more than 65 million people displaced globally, 2.9 million regionally[4], and Australia remaining an attractive destination, regular and irregular migration challenges will persist. While there has been a sustained reduction in maritime people smuggling ventures reaching Australia since OSB was established, retaining the OSB construct as an ongoing capability with effective interagency engagement, command coordination and oversight will ensure our agility to respond to future people smuggling challenges.

Contact Details

Name: Major General Craig Furini AM, CSC Commander Joint Agency Taskforce Operation Sovereign Borders

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

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[4] Sourced from UNHCR Statistics Database (as at 31 June 2018) – http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern

Regional Processing and Resettlement

Key Highlights

Regional processing of illegal maritime arrivals is a key pillar of Operation Sovereign Borders. Regional processing provides significant deterrence impact to potential illegal immigrants and, teamed with third country resettlement, has reinforced the policy setting that illegal maritime arrivals will not settle in Australia.

Overview

Nauru and Papua New Guinea were designated as regional processing countries in 2012 and arrangements were agreed with both countries to receive illegal maritime arrivals from Australia for the regional processing of their protection claims. Since 2012, 4,177 illegal maritime arrivals have been transferred to Nauru and Papua New Guinea.

As at 30 April 2019, there are 1,852 transferees under current regional processing arrangements[5] (351 transferees in Nauru, 533 transferees in Papua New Guinea, and a further 968 transferees (including 262 minors) temporarily in Australia for medical treatment and related activities). Australia maintains medical transfer arrangements with Papua New Guinea and Taiwan for transferees residing in Nauru.

Since 27 February 2019, there are no minors in regional processing countries. No one under regional processing arrangements is in held detention.

Regional processing arrangements, and the management of individuals under those arrangements in Nauru and Papua New Guinea, are the responsibility of the respective governments. Australia does not have effective control over regional processing arrangements in Nauru or Papua New Guinea, but supports and assists the Governments of Nauru and Papua New Guinea to implement regional processing arrangements, including through the engagement of specialist service providers, capacity building, mentoring and training.

Transferees determined to be refugees currently have access to migration outcomes including:

- resettlement in the United States (at 30 April 2019, 515 refugees resettled);

- PNG-determined refugees may settle in Papua New Guinea (at 30 April 2019, approximately 57 refugees are recorded as settling in Papua New Guinea);

- transferees in Nauru may remain in Nauru for up to 20 years;

- voluntary return home or to a country to which they have right of entry, with assistance (since 2012, 823 individuals have returned home from a regional processing country).

Individuals who have been determined not to be in need of protection are expected to return to their home country, or will be removed by the Governments of Nauru and Papua New Guinea under their respective domestic legislation. To date, Papua New Guinea has removed 20 individuals; Nauru has not undertaken any removals.

Current Situation

Australia currently maintains a resettlement arrangement with the United States (announced in November 2016) for up to 1,250 refugees. It is a matter for the United States to determine who and how many refugees resettle under the arrangement. The United States continues to interview refugees, hand down resettlement

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[5] Current cohort refers to illegal maritime arrivals arriving on or after 19 July 2013

decisions and effect departures of refugees to the United States from regional processing countries and Australia.

s47C, s33(a)(iii)

The Department and contracted providers will continue to build Nauru's capacity to manage arrangements.

In parallel, Australia is transitioning responsibility for the management of service delivery arrangements to the Government of Papua New Guinea, s47C, s33(a)(iii)

Contract Arrangements

In Papua New Guinea, the Department holds the following contracts until 30 June 2019: Paladin Holdings for garrison and welfare services; Pacific International Hospital for health services; NKW Holdings for facilities management services at Manus Province accommodation sites; and JDA Wokman for case management and settlement support services.

In Nauru, the Department holds the following contracts: Canstruct International for garrison and welfare services to 31 July 2019; and International Health and Medical Services for health care until 30 June 2019.

Legal, financial, reputational and humanitarian risks may arise if the continuity of services to transferees in Papua New Guinea and Nauru is affected.

Legislative Framework

The legislative framework for regional processing is embedded in the *Migration Act 1958*, which includes powers to take an illegal maritime arrival to a regional processing country (section 198AD), transitory persons provisions that provide for the taking (section 198B) and return of an individual to Australia for a temporary purpose (section 198AH and 198AD), and the new medical transfer provisions that provide for the transfer of an individual to Australia for medical or psychiatric assessment or treatment (sections 198C-J and 199A-E).

Stakeholders / Forums

Regional processing is subject to regular independent scrutiny by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee for the Red Cross, the Commonwealth Ombudsman, Comcare and the Australian National Audit Office. Regional processing arrangements have also been the subject of numerous parliamentary inquiries, and independent reviews.

The Department holds regular senior officials meetings with senior Government officials from Nauru and Papua New Guinea to progress arrangements.

Outlook

Regional processing, underpinned by third country resettlement, remains a key pillar of Operation Sovereign Borders. s47C, s33(a)(iii)

s47C, s33(a)(iii)

New Zealand has offered to resettle 150 refugees from regional processing countries (initially 150 refugees each year over three years). This offer is yet to be accepted out of concern over the impact on the much larger United States resettlement arrangement, ease of access to Australia through existing visa pathways and the potential people smuggling pull factor the arrangement may generate.

The Department continues to support the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to identify further resettlement options for refugees under regional processing arrangements; s47C

Contact Details

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Resolving the Illegal Maritime Arrival Legacy Caseload

Key Highlights

Resolving the Illegal Maritime Arrival (IMA) Legacy Caseload remains a priority for the Department. Good progress has been made with over 75 per cent of the caseload assessed and decided or otherwise resolved, however this involves highly complex decision making due to the challenges in assessing identity, the complexity of applying domestic and international obligations in this area of law and the lengthy review processes through tribunals and courts. Based on these factors, and the difficulty of facilitating the removal of some groups of IMAs found not to engage Australia's protection obligations, the caseload is unlikely to be fully resolved within the next decade.

Overview

Between 2008 and 2013, approximately 50,000 IMAs arrived by boat. By the time Operation Sovereign Borders was established on 18 September 2013, around 30,500 IMAs remained in Australia with an unresolved status (see brief Operation Sovereign Borders). This residual group collectively became known as the 'IMA Legacy Caseload'. For regional processing arrangements see brief Regional Processing and Resettlement.

The size of the IMA Legacy Caseload continues to change as children born to IMAs in Australia become part of the caseload, which is 32,449 as at 2 May 2019. Seventy-one IMAs did not lodge an application following an announcement from the then Minister that IMAs seeking protection in Australia must lodge an application for a Temporary Protection visa (TPV) or Safe Haven Enterprise visa (SHEV) before 1 October 2017.

Current Situation

Good progress has been made with 75.5 per cent of the caseload having been assessed by the Department and decided or otherwise resolved, including those who have departed Australia. Of those assessed, 56.8 per cent have been primary grants and 43.2 per cent have been primary refusals (for more detailed statistics see Appendix 7).

Assessing this caseload is complex, particularly in relation to identity matters, with a large number of IMAs arriving undocumented, and evidence of potential identity fraud and criminality in some parts of the caseload. In some cases, the circumstances in home countries have changed substantially since arrival and we have an obligation to consider their claims against country information carefully on a case-by-case basis. Integrity requirements include: assessing whether the IMA is a risk to Australia's national security; undertaking criminal history checks in Australia and overseas and, by working closely with other law enforcement agencies, assessing whether IMAs may have links to organised criminal gangs or those who may conduct fraudulent activities in the Australian community; assessing that the IMA is of good character; and assessing the IMA's identity and anchoring this identity with biometrics.

Once a primary decision has been made by the Department, the vast majority of refusals are automatically referred for merits review to the Immigration Assessment Authority (IAA)—an independent authority within the Migration and Refugee Division of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. This excludes on-hand applications from IMAs who are not subject to fast track arrangements and can access merits review through the Administrative Appeals Tribunal; and applicants that are excluded from merits review under the Migration Act. As at 30 April 2019, there are 1,024 applications at merits review and 4,085 cases at Judicial Review. Based on the limited capacity of the tribunals and courts and number of active matters before them, applications are expected to be awaiting review for multiple years.

Eligible IMAs currently awaiting a primary decision of a TPV or SHEV application have already been assessed for legal assistance through the Primary Application Information Service (PAIS) or Immigration Advice and Assistance Scheme (IAAAS). IMAs seeking a subsequent TPV or SHEV do not have access to legal assistance.

The Status Resolution Support Services (SRSS) assists IMAs in the community who need some assistance to resolve their immigration status. Eligibility for this service is and the type of services offered are determined on a case-by-case basis.

On 6 August 2018 in *DBB16 v Minister for Immigration and Border Protection* [2018] FCAFC 178, the Full Federal Court declared the 23 January 2002 appointment of the Western Lagoon of the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands as a proclaimed port is invalid.

The Department has identified all IMAs affected by the invalidity of the Appointment. The majority of affected persons are prevented from making a valid visa application by various provisions in the Act. The Department has commenced notifying affected persons of a decision to refuse to grant them a visa pursuant to s 66 of the *Migration Act 1958* and informing them that the decision is reviewable by the Migration Review Division of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. The Department will be informing other affected persons of the appropriate next steps based on their individual circumstances.

To allow affected persons to make a valid visa application you will need to exercise public interest powers under ss48B and 91L.

Legislative Framework

Resolution of the IMAs in the legacy caseload is governed by the *Migration Act 1958* and the *Migration Regulations 1994* and supported by ministerial directions, instruments and procedural instructions. The Migration Act codifies Australia's interpretation of its protection obligations under the *1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* and its 1967 Protocol (the Refugees Convention) and other human rights treaties to which Australia is a party. It also establishes a number of legislative bars that prevent people who arrive as unauthorised maritime arrivals from making applications for visas in Australia. These bars may be lifted by you where you consider it to be in the national interest. Removal of finally determined IMAs is also governed by the Migration Act and supported by non-statutory assessment of any international obligations that may impact on removal from Australia.

Stakeholders / Forums

There are multiple external stakeholders interested in the IMA Legacy Caseload, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and International Organization for Migration; non-government organisations; refugee advocacy groups; the Law Council of Australia; clients and their legal representatives; State and Territory Governments that provide various supports and services; Federal Government agencies, particularly those administering services and benefits available to asylum seekers and in some cases law enforcement; and Temporary Protection visa holders/applicants.

Outlook

On current resourcing levels, the vast majority of IMAs in the Legacy Caseload are expected to have been assessed and received a primary decision from the Department, or otherwise finalised by end December 2020. The remaining applications are expected to be IMAs with complex national security, character or identity concerns.

IMAs who have been granted a TPV or SHEV have their visas in effect for three years (TPV) or five years (SHEV). Holders must apply for a subsequent TPV, SHEV or relevant pathway visa (where eligible) before their current visa ceases. Those who make a valid subsequent TPV or SHEV application while holding their initial visa will have the visa remain in effect until the subsequent application is finally determined.

All IMAs TPV holders affected by the s46A application bar had this bar lifted to enable them to submit a subsequent application for a TPV or a SHEV, as long as they re-apply while holding their TPV. SHEV holders have not had the s46A application bar lifted to re-apply for a SHEV or TPV at this stage, as SHEVs will not start ceasing until October 2020.

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The Department is implementing an intelligence-informed, risk based approach to managing subsequent TPV and SHEV applications. A full re-assessment of protection claims will only be undertaken if significant changes to personal circumstances, claims or country information are evident. This includes cases involving identity fraud, irregular travel history, criminality, or national security issues.

Contact Details

Name: Andrew Kefford PSM, Acting Deputy Secretary Immigration and Citizenship Services

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Status Resolution Support Services

Key Highlights

Status Resolution Support Services (SRSS) supports the resolution of immigration status by delivering targeted support. This support manages risk, meets domestic and international legal obligations, and addresses or removes barriers that impair a person's ability to engage with the Department to resolve their status.

Overview

SRSS commenced in 2014, with a redesign in May 2018, replacing four distinct programs, to provide flexibility and continuity in delivering services to support people seeking to resolve their immigration status. SRSS provides short-term tailored support, through contracted service providers to individuals who are unable to support themselves while they engage with the Department to resolve their immigration status.

Tiered services are provided to address barriers that may impede an individual's ability to resolve their status–either the grant of a substantive visa or departure from Australia. It is expected that individuals who have work rights support themselves while actively engaging with the Department to resolve their immigration status.

Services provided

- Baseline Services: include work rights, access to Medicare and access to education for school-aged children.

- Additional Services: provided to people with a genuine need or where there is a specific barrier preventing resolution. An individual risk and vulnerability assessment informs eligibility for these services.

- Transitional Services: assist individuals and families to integrate into the Australian community from held or community detention.

- Supported Living Services: provided to people with a permanent impairment or condition, or subject to a Residence Determination (community detention) arrangement. This includes all unaccompanied minors.

SRSS continues to deliver support to those who are vulnerable and in need by providing targeted assistance, such as specialised counselling, health or housing and individual support to bridge identified gaps or needs.

Current Situation

There are 5,888 individuals receiving SRSS as at 30 April 2019. As at 30 April 2019, SRSS support for a total of 1,642 people ceased as they were assessed as no longer eligible.

Since May 2018, the updated program has been based on the following principles:

- services should focus on resolving status–grant of a visa or departure from Australia;

- individuals on a bridging visa with work rights are expected to work to support themselves and their families;

- individuals found to have adequate income or assets (in Australia or overseas) will not receive support services; and

- eligibility will be reassessed on a regular basis, according to identified barriers for status resolution.

Finally Determined Illegal Maritime Arrivals (IMAs)

Finally determined IMAs, unless with a known vulnerability, are managed on Bridging Visa Es (BVEs). BVEs provide work rights, access to Medicare and education for school-aged children to meet the Department's legal and international obligations. These IMAs are progressively being transitioned to final departure BVEs as their visas end and are re-granted. SRSS services are only available to finally determined IMAs where there is a significant vulnerability which represents a risk to the Australian community, presents a barrier to departure, or where not providing services would breach legal or international obligations.

An IMA is considered to be finally determined when a visa has been granted, or if refused, a decision has been made by the Immigration Assessment Authority/Administrative Appeals Tribunal or the timeframe for review has lapsed.

There are approximately 1,900 IMAs residing in the Australian community who cannot be granted a bridging visa by the Department due to statutory bars or legislative restrictions. These persons are residing without a lawful status, which means that they do not have access to Medicare or permission to work, and may require support through the SRSS program. Resolving the status of these persons requires ministerial intervention or would require legislative changes for the Department to manage them.

Funding

SRSS contracts commenced in 2014. They were extended in 2018 to 30 June 2020. There is a further option to extend. ^{s47C, s47} There are currently nine SRSS providers throughout Australia.

Legislative Framework

SRSS is not specifically prescribed in the *Migration Act 1958*. However the program is a lever within the broader statutory framework regulating the entry and stay of non-citizens in Australia. The financial spending authority for SRSS is provided in Part 4 Schedule 1AB of the *Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Regulations 1997*.

The program fulfils international obligations under several articles of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

Stakeholders / Forums

The program engages with NGOs about SRSS through the Department's NGO Dialogue forum. The program also engages bilaterally with the Refugee Council of Australia and the Refugee Health Network of Australia. SRSS providers engage with their local community service organisations and other stakeholders.

Outlook

As Temporary Protection visa applications from IMAs in the legacy caseload are assessed and finalised over the next 18 months, there will be a decrease in clients eligible for SRSS. If there are no changes to SRSS eligibility criteria, the SRSS program is foreshadowed to reduce in size.

s47C

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TRAVEL AND TRADE

Overview of Australia's Customs System

Key Highlights

In managing Australia's Customs System, the Department and the Australian Border Force (ABF) seek to advance trade and revenue while protecting the border by:

- optimising legitimate trade in goods to support Australia's economy;

- ensuring community protection by preventing the movement of prohibited goods, and ensuring secure supply chains; and

- managing and enhancing border related revenue collection.

Overview

Within the Home Affairs Portfolio, the ABF is Australia's Customs Service. The ABF Commissioner is the Comptroller General of Customs. The ABF's mission is to protect Australia's border and enable legitimate trade, including air and sea cargo, and international mail. The Department administers import and export controls on behalf of over 30 government agencies, for a range of prohibited and restricted goods (such as firearms, drugs and asbestos) that can cause environmental or economic harm, or are of national security concern. Trade-related border revenue collected by the Department is the second largest source of Commonwealth revenue, representing $19.3 billion in 2017-18.

Current Situation

The Department and the ABF work in a complex and dynamic environment. Trade volumes are increasing and supply chains are becoming more complex. Over the next four years, we anticipate a 28 per cent increase in air cargo and a 13 per cent increase in sea cargo imports to Australia.

Facilitating legitimate trade – free trade and industry assistance

Legitimate import and export trade is processed through the Integrated Cargo System. In facilitating trade, The Department implements Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) at the border. FTAs reduce the amount of duty for imported goods. The Department also administers other industry assistance schemes that enable importers to obtain duty-free entry of imported goods into Australia. These include the Tariff Concession Scheme, Duty Drawback Scheme, and Cheese and Curd Quota Scheme.

Border controls and supply chain security

Generally, border prohibitions and restrictions are initiated by a policy agency, to give effect to Australia's international obligations (e.g. United Nations sanctions), or in response to public policy concerns. Current border controls apply to a wide range of goods including objectionable materials, environmental products, certain chemicals, drugs, guns and asbestos. The import and export of these goods is controlled unless permission is provided by the relevant policy Minister, or delegate. To ensure supply chain security and improved trade facilitation, the Department is responsible for the Australian Trusted Trader program and Known Consignor Scheme.

Collection of border revenue

Customs duty and Commonwealth taxes are imposed on certain goods when they are imported into Australia, with the duty rate payable determined by the tariff classification of the goods. The Department and the ABF ensure that import duties, taxes and charges are correctly assessed, reported and paid, and that revenue concessions, exemptions and refunds are correctly applied. These charges include: Customs duty, Passenger Movement Charge, Import Processing Charge, Goods and Services Tax, Luxury Car Tax, Wine Equalisation Tax, and anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

Legislative Framework

The *Customs Act 1901* (the Act) is the principal Act in Australia's customs legislative framework. The Act establishes a framework for regulating the movement of goods across Australia's border. The Act also provides for a wide range of other customs related matters including: powers of officers; offences; and licensing schemes for customs brokers, depots and warehouses. Other key customs legislation and regulations include: *Customs Regulation 2015*, *Customs (International Obligations) Regulation 2015*, *Customs Tariff Act 1995*, and the *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905, and Commerce (Imports) Regulations 1940*. The *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956* and *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958* set out the list of prohibited imported and exported goods.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department manages several strategic, operational and tactical-level engagement forums for trade and customs matters. These involve industry from a range of sectors, including importing and exporting sectors and transport and infrastructure sectors (e.g. freight forwarders, depots operators, airlines, and services providers). The National Committee on Trade Facilitation is Australia's strategic Whole-of-Government forum on trade and customs policy issues involving industry and government. The Home Affairs annual Industry Summit is its premier engagement event. This summit enables government and industry to engage in strategic dialogue about Portfolio issues.

Outlook

The Department's priorities are to continue to refine our legislative and operational measures to facilitate legitimate trade, prevent the movement of prohibited goods and enhance border revenue collection.

s47C

Contact Details

Name: Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

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Trade Modernisation

> **Key Highlights**
>
> Our vision is for a modernised international trade system for Australia that is digital, automated, seamless, and secure. This system should be fair and provide a level playing field for Australian businesses by ensuring that traders can easily comply with trade regulations. At the same time, the system needs to ensure that the Australian community is protected from unlawful and harmful goods, and border threats.

Overview

The Department is leading the development of an agenda to modernise Australia's international trade system and border processes. This agenda seeks to increase the efficiency and integrity of our international trading system. This would enhance facilitating legitimate trade across our border, and strengthen trade compliance and enforcement.

Current Situation

Trade modernisation

Australia's current trade regulatory environment is complex, and involves more than 30 different regulatory agencies and 200 pieces of legislation. Over 51,000 Australian businesses are involved in international trade. Trade modernisation will include a long-term multi-phased approach with initiatives to:

- enhance Australia's competitiveness and bring our trade ecosystem in line with key trade partners and competitors;

- strengthen the facilitation of legitimate cargo and goods, while making it harder for organised crime and threats to national security to penetrate our networks;

- reduce, streamline or eliminate interactions between traders, government, service providers and third parties; and

- reduce the costs of trade, and regulatory and administrative burden to both industry and government.

Key components of this agenda will include:

- harmonising and streamlining regulations and business processes to better facilitate international trade;

- enhancing our trade enforcement capability;

- expansion of the Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) program;

- improving information sharing across government, and between government and business; and

- leveraging new and emerging technologies, digitisation and automation.

Single window

Single window is a concept supported and promoted by the World Trade Organization (WTO), as a best practice standard to simplify and harmonise trade environments. Australia's Integrated Cargo System is a '*customs single window*' for clearance of customs-related documentation, but it does not permit Australian businesses to lodge all trade-related documentation through a single entry point. Over the last several years, the Department, with other government agencies, including the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, has progressed initiatives to deliver an enhanced single window. However, legislation, regulation and processes that facilitate trade across Australia's border needs to be reviewed before an effective single window can be

implemented. Opportunities for future regulatory reform would be limited if government invests in technology too soon.

In support of this work, the Department is leading the Whole-of-Government Border Permits Review to examine legislative frameworks and business processes for imported and exported goods subject to border controls. The review's outcomes will be reported to Government by end-December 2019 and will inform trade modernisation reforms.

Legislative Framework

The *Customs Act 1901,* and other related customs regulations.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department is developing the trade modernisation agenda with key partner government agencies. Industry co-design and consultation is critical in developing this agenda. Key industry stakeholders include importers, exporters, service providers, freight forwarders, banks and IT companies.

The National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) is the key forum for government and industry to discuss strategic issues relating to international trade facilitation. Australia's NCTF is required by the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation.

Outlook

Looking over the next decade, we know that the traditional delivery of border services needs to change to ensure the integrity and efficiency of our cross-border trade system. You have a major opportunity to plan for and invest in a secure and globally competitive international trading system for Australia. This is vital to ensure the progression of the modernisation of our international trade systems.

s47C

Contact Details

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Black Economy

Highlights

Black economy activities pose risks for Australia's revenue and security interests. Illicit trade undercuts legitimate revenue, which would otherwise be invested in public services and programs. This diversion of revenue outside tax and regulatory systems in turn supports organised criminal behaviour. The Department proposes to continue to refine our regulatory and enforcement options for countering black economy activities in Australia. We also propose to further educate travellers and traders on the importance of border compliance to support Australia's security and prosperity.

Overview

The Black Economy Taskforce's Final Report estimated the black economy (including both cash and criminal components) could be as large as three per cent of GDP, equating to $50 billion in 2015-16 terms. This is a significant diversion of revenue that could otherwise be used to fund essential programs and services to grow the economy. As a lead policy agency for countering black economy activity in Australia, the Department develops and supports Whole-of-Government messaging and enforcement action to change community attitudes towards the black economy.

Our policy, regulatory and operational functions intersect with the major elements of black economy activity, including our collection of border revenue; compliance action against illicit trade; administration of the migration system; and intelligence-sharing and enforcement to counter non-compliance with Australian law (including serious and organised crime).

Border revenue matters are the main focus of Home Affairs' actions against the black economy. Black economy actors seek to evade duties through fraudulent behaviours such as creating false documents, incorrectly describing or undervaluing goods, tariff misclassification, and moving counterfeit goods. The illicit tobacco trade remains the most prevalent and valuable example of such activities, and is a priority for Commonwealth law and compliance reforms.

Current Situation

The Department leads the implementation of the *Black Economy – combatting illicit tobacco package* announced in the 2018-19 Budget. This package combines operational and legislative reforms to target the most serious elements of the illicit tobacco trade. On 1 July 2018, the Department established the multi-agency Illicit Tobacco Taskforce (ITTF), led by the Australian Border Force (ABF), to identify, disrupt and dismantle criminal groups engaged in the supply of illicit tobacco. The Department has also developed a suite of legislative and regulatory measures, which enter into force on 1 July 2019, to reduce avenues for the diversion of tobacco into the illicit market.

Legislative Framework

The *Customs Amendment (Illicit Tobacco Offences) Act 2018* amended the *Customs Act 1901* (the Customs Act) to create two new offences for illicit tobacco based on 'recklessness', rather than 'intention' or 'knowledge'. It also extended the investigation and enforcement powers of ABF officers to new reasonable suspicion offences introduced in the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*, which apply where the origin of illicit tobacco is unknown.

Legislative and regulatory reforms impacting the movement of tobacco into Australia enter into force on 1 July 2019. These reforms include:

- prohibiting importation of tobacco without a permit. This will deter the trade in illicit tobacco by providing the ABF with new enforcement options to infringe tobacco smugglers. It will also remove the requirement for a warrant to seize tobacco following non-payment of duty.

- requiring tobacco importers to pay all duty liabilities when tobacco is imported into the country, rather than when it leaves a licensed warehouse and enters the domestic market. This will reduce opportunities for tobacco to unlawfully enter the illicit market.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department and the ABF are represented on the Australian Taxation Office-led Black Economy Standing Taskforce, which is the peak forum for coordinating the Commonwealth Government's counter-black economy efforts. The Department is also represented at Deputy Secretary level on the Black Economy Advisory Board, which brings together industry and government representatives to provide strategic advice on the Commonwealth's black economy agenda.

In March 2019, the Department's Trade and Customs Division established the Black Economy Policy Unit to oversee a whole of Portfolio strategic response to black economy issues.

Outlook

The Department's immediate priorities are to continue to refine our legislative and operational measures and to educate the public of the risks of black economy activities.

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The Department will continue to assess the illicit tobacco measures as they are implemented. This will help identify further opportunities to address illicit tobacco and other black economy activity.

Contact Details

Name: Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs

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               s22(1)(a)(ii)

Australian Trusted Trader

Key Highlights

Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) accredits Australian businesses that demonstrate both secure supply chains and compliant trade practices, and rewards them with trade facilitation benefits.

ATT allows the Government a better knowledge of the security systems and practices of Trusted Traders. This allows separation of low risk trade from high risk (or unknown) trade, allowing efficient allocation of resources and a more seamless flow of low risk trade.

There are 383 accredited Trusted Traders, covering 7.35 per cent of Australian trade by volume and 11 per cent by value (30 April 2019).

Overview

ATT is open to all Australian businesses that import, export or provide services that support traders in the international supply chain. The program implements innovative solutions to reduce red tape for Trusted Traders at the border and improves certainty in export markets. In 2017, Trusted Traders saved an average of 1,500 inspection hours—meaning their goods get to market faster. ATT is part of an internationally recognised network of Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programs and provides a mark of trust with customs administrations globally.

ATT has ambitious targets of accrediting 1,000 Trusted Traders covering 30 per cent of the volume of trade and 50 per cent of the value by 2020. ATT is experiencing a period of rapid growth. In the last two years both the number of Trusted Traders and the value of benefits to industry have increased ten-fold.

Through better understanding the supply chains of compliant business, ATT provides a national security benefit to Government. Separating low risk trade by accrediting Trusted Traders allows the Australian Border Force (ABF) to focus on targeting higher risk trade. As Trusted Traders have a better understanding of their supply chain security, we have also found that 'tip offs' from Trusted Traders are more likely to result in a positive find of prohibited goods at the border than 'tip offs' from the general business population.

Current Situation

As of 30 April 2019, there were 383 accredited Australian Trusted Traders listed with 145 progressing towards accreditation.

Benchmarking undertaken in 2017 found ATT was a global leader in AEO programs. Australia has AEO Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA) with the People's Republic of China, Canada, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, and Taiwan. We are close to concluding AEO MRAs with Japan and Thailand; and negotiations are well advanced with the US.

Benefits available to Trusted Traders include: simplified access to market, such as priority treatment of goods at the border, or MRA with other economies; streamlining red tape, including duty deferral, streamlined cargo reporting, and simpler access to the Temporary Skills Shortage visa or APEC travel card; and opportunities to work in partnership with Government. An updated list of the benefits available to accredited businesses is listed here https://www.abf.gov.au/about-us/what-we-do/trustedtrader/benefits.

Legislative Framework

ATT is governed by the *Customs (Australian Trusted Trader Programme) Rule 2015 and Explanatory Notes* and the *Customs Act 1901*. Each Trusted Trader and the delegate of the Comptroller-General of Customs have a legal Agreement for the purposes of clause 176A of the *Customs Act 1901*. Internationally, ATT is an AEO accredited under the World Customs Organisation's (WCO) SAFE Framework of Standards (SAFE

Framework), and AEO are mentioned in the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) 2017 Trade Facilitation Agreement.

Stakeholders / Forums

Trusted Traders enjoy 'a seat at the table' to engage with Government on issues relating to trade crossing the border. The ATT Symposium is the premier annual event, scheduled for 11 June 2019 in Brisbane. You will be invited to attend to recognise newly accredited Trusted Traders. A quarterly ATT Industry Advisory Group (IAG) offers a less formal opportunity to discuss the future design of the program with Trusted Traders (last held 30 April 2019). Home Affairs also seeks regular feedback on ATT from peak industry bodies.

Outlook

ATT is in a period of significant growth, and is projected to continue to grow quickly toward 2020 targets. As a cornerstone of the Trade Modernisation agenda, Trade and Customs Division is working to seek new benefits for Trusted Traders which will reduce red tape for business and improve trade security.

s47C

Contact Details

Name: Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs

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Future Traveller

Key Highlights

Australia has driven a progressive agenda to enhance the traveller experience and support our role as a tourism and business hub regionally and globally, while continuing to strengthen national security. We have successfully adopted cutting-edge technology to enhance the efficiency and integrity of border management and streamline processes for travellers.

Overview

Growth in air and sea traveller movements continue to place considerable pressure on existing port infrastructure and resourcing. In the three years to June 2018, passenger movements across Australia's borders increased by more than 20 per cent (from approximately 38 million to 46 million per annum).

The security environment remains fluid and unpredictable, with the travel network facing multiple and varied threats. The threat of terrorism continues to evolve and become more sophisticated; as do methods for circumventing border controls, security and immigration checks.

Multi-billion dollar infrastructure investment in new and existing ports is being planned now for 2020 and beyond, with the new Brisbane International Cruise Terminal under construction and planning for Western Sydney Airport well underway. A number of airports are planning redevelopments to extend the life of existing infrastructure and offer an improved passenger experience. This is placing pressure on Government to be responsive and adaptable in how we do our business.

Current Situation

As Australia's primary border protection agency, the Department, including the Australian Border Force (ABF), is responsible for policy and regulatory settings. As the operational arm ABF risk assesses and manages border clearance of all travellers arriving and departing Australia.

The collection, transmission and use of Advance Passenger Processing (APP) information before travel is central to Australia's intelligence led, risk based approach to border security. APP, an interface between the airline's departure control system and Government databases, verifies that a person has authority to travel (such as a valid visa) and enables early assessment of high-risk travellers.

SmartGates are a security measure with significant traveller experience benefits. They were introduced for arriving travellers in 2007 and departing travellers in 2015 and have transformed the border from a largely manual process to a predominantly automated one with use by almost 60 per cent of travellers. Advance information, automation and the use of biometrics offers a higher level of assurance in identifying and managing an increasing number of travellers, allowing officers to focus on higher value risk based activities.

The removal of the paper-based Outgoing Passenger Card in 2017 has reduced the burden on travellers to provide the same information multiple times throughout the traveller pathway, returned one million hours back to the travelling public and removed costs for industry associated with paper-based cards. The Department is investigating options to facilitate removal of the Incoming Passenger Card, including leveraging existing data, removal of questions and an integrated digital solution.

Border clearance processes for maritime, charter flights and seasonal services have remained manually focused. Industry and travellers have increased their demands for international services at locations beyond existing airports. Work is underway to review and modernise the border clearance model to ensure the Department can sustainably meet demand, provide services based on expectations and maintain border integrity.

Legislative Framework

The *Customs Act 1901*, *Migration Act 1958* and *Australian Border Force Act 2015* provide the primary legislative framework for the movement of people and their related goods across the border. This framework governs the activities of the Department and ABF in facilitating legitimate travel while undertaking relevant compliance and enforcement activities.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department collaborates with a range of industry stakeholders including air and sea ports, airlines, cruise lines and aviation, maritime and tourism industry groups. We engage through various forums including the National Passenger Facilitation Committee and Future Traveller Working Group. The Department also engages with international government administrations and organisations to drive innovation and influence developments in traveller facilitation and enforcement.

Outlook

The Department's immediate priority is to continue rollout out of next generation SmartGates for arriving travellers, replacing our underlying traveller processing system and delivering new biometric capabilities. Work continues with industry partners to make travel safer and more streamlined. This is important because Tourism Research Australia predicts growth of 75 per cent in international visitors through to 2026-27 including a 168 per cent increase in Chinese visitors.

s47C

You will be asked to continue to support the establishment of international flights in late 2020 and AFP presence at Hobart International Airport as announced by the Prime Minister on 24 February 2019 as part of the Hobart City Deal.

You will be invited to lead engagement and development of innovative partnerships with key Australian and global airports, airlines, and foreign governments to make travel easier and safer; and develop a modern operating model for passenger border clearance at the brand new Western Sydney Airport which is scheduled to open in 2026.

Attachments

Appendix 8 Traveller Pathway – Current and Future States

Contact Details

Name: Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

NATIONAL SECURITY AND
LAW ENFORCEMENT

Counter-Terrorism

Key Highlights

Protecting lives is our top priority. We work closely with State and Territory Governments, businesses and the community to address the terrorist threat. Our efforts are focused on challenging violent extremist ideologies; stopping people from becoming terrorists; shaping the global environment; disrupting terrorist activity within Australia; and effective response and recovery arrangements.

Overview

You are the responsible minister for national counter-terrorism policy and legislation and have a leadership role in the event of a domestic terrorist attack. Australia's approach to counter-terrorism is intelligence led (drawing upon the national security and intelligence community, and State and Territory police) to identify emerging threats and inform appropriate responses. While existing arrangements have proven robust and largely effective, there is a need to constantly review and refine policy and legal settings and capabilities at home and abroad. The complex nature of the threat, overlayed on a federal system of government, requires ongoing coordination efforts both within, and outside Australia.

Current Situation

The current National Terrorism Threat Level is PROBABLE; individuals or groups continue to possess the intent and capability to conduct a terrorist attack in Australia. Since 2014, there have been seven attacks and 15 major disruptions in Australia, and 93 people have been charged as a result of 41 counter-terrorism operations. Around 80 Australians are currently in Syria and Iraq and have fought for or otherwise supported Islamist extremist groups. The military defeat of ISIL will present further security challenges as fighters, sympathisers and their families disperse. Some 230 people in Australia are being investigated for actively providing support to terrorist groups involved in the conflict. The impending release of a number of convicted terrorist offenders presents a growing challenge.

Legislative Framework

Terrorist acts are crimes dealt with through the criminal justice system. Legislation criminalises terrorist acts and associated activities, outlaws terrorist organisations, and provides powers to Australia's law enforcement and security agencies to counter the threat. You have policy and decision-making responsibility for aspects of the Criminal Code, particularly in respect of terrorism-related offences, proscribing terrorist organisations, control orders, preventative detention orders and continuing detention orders. When amendments to the *Defence Act 1903* take effect by 10 June 2019, you will become an alternative joint authorising minister for expedited call-out of the Australian Defence Force, in circumstances where the Prime Minister, or either the Attorney-General or Minister for Defence, is unavailable.

Stakeholders / Forums

Australia enjoys mature and effective counter-terrorism governance structures. The Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Coordinator coordinates cross-portfolio policy development and provides a single point of awareness and coordination during a terrorism crisis.

INTER GOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS THAT RELATE TO COUNTER TERRORISM:
- *The Inter-governmental Agreement on Australia's National Counter-Terrorism Arrangements*
- *The Inter-governmental Agreement on Counter-Terrorism Laws*
- *The Inter-governmental Agreement on Surface Transport Security*
- *The Inter-governmental Agreement on Australia's National Arrangements for the Management of Security Risks Associated with Chemicals*

NATIONAL
- Council of Australian Governments (COAG)
- Australia-New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC)
- National Crisis Committee (NCC)
- Police, Transport, Emergency Management, Health and Security Intelligence Coordination

COMMONWEALTH
- National Security Committee of the Cabinet (NSC)
- Secretaries Committee on National Security (SCNS)
- Commonwealth Counter Terrorism Coordination
  - Joint Counter-Terrorism Board
- Commonwealth Crisis Arragements
  - Australian Government Crisis Committee (AGCC)
  - Interdepartmental Emergency Task Force (IDETF)
  - Australian Government Disaster Recovery Committee (AGDRC)

STATE/TERRITORY
- State/Territory Cabinet Committees
- State/Territory security coordination bodies
- State/Territory Crisis Centre (SCC/TCC)

The Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC) is the key forum under Council of Australian Governments (COAG) for developing and coordinating consistent approaches to countering terrorism between Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments, and the New Zealand Government. The Australian Government provides approximately $15 million per year to ANZCTC for training, exercises and equipment.

The Australian Government also works in cooperation with international partners on counter-terrorism, with a particular focus on Indonesia and the Philippines. This includes not only engagement with our regional neighbours, but also with Five Eyes partners to ensure that policies and capacity-building efforts in South East Asia are aligned and not duplicative.

Outlook

Recent attacks in Melbourne, Christchurch and Sri Lanka demonstrate the immediacy and ongoing nature of the threat to Australians and Australian interests at home and abroad. s47C

Contact Details

Name: Linda Geddes Deputy Secretary, Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Coordinator

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Transnational, Serious and Organised Crime

Key Highlights

Transnational, Serious and Organised Crime (TSOC) is a national security threat. It threatens the safety, security and trust of our citizens, and our Australian way of life. TSOC groups target Australia to make profits, causing immense and enduring harm to Australians. They are sophisticated international businesses, 70 per cent of which are based offshore or have strong offshore links. The Portfolio leads the national effort to fight TSOC.

Overview

TSOC groups systematically target Australia and Australians for profit without any regard for the harm they cause. Australia's response to TSOC requires a coordinated national and international approach that connects, shares and uses all the tools available across the spectrum of prevention, disruption and harm reduction.

In May 2018, Australian Federal Police Deputy Commissioner Karl Kent was appointed as the first Commonwealth TSOC Coordinator to lead national counter-TSOC policy, strategy and capability. The Commonwealth TSOC Coordinator is working across the Commonwealth, with States and Territories, the private sector, academia and international partners.

Current Situation

The Department and its Portfolio agencies are at the forefront of the national effort to fight TSOC.

The Department, through the Commonwealth TSOC Coordinator developed the *National Strategy to Fight Transnational, Serious and Organised Crime* (the National Strategy), which was endorsed by the Council of Australian Governments in December 2018. It provides four pillars to guide national responses to TSOC:

- Integrated - deploy the right interventions at the right points to disrupt the criminal business model;

- United - strong, enduring partnerships are critical to Australia's effort to combat TSOC and keep Australia safe and secure;

- Capable - strengthen our national capability to fight TSOC; and

- Evolving - remain agile and responsive to the changing threat.

The Commonwealth TSOC Coordinator leads on the Whole-of-Government and national implementation of the National Strategy in partnership with the States and Territories.

Legislative Framework

Australia has an extensive legislative framework that enables the Department and its Portfolio agencies to fight TSOC.

Stakeholders / Forums

There are a wide range of stakeholders and forums involved in the national effort to fight TSOC:

- The Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management is the policy and coordination forum for police and emergency management ministers from all Australian jurisdictions and New Zealand. It oversees implementation of the National Strategy, together with the Council of Attorneys-General;

- The Australian TSOC Committee (ATSOCC) provides national senior executive oversight of the implementation of the National Strategy. It provides an important platform for the Commonwealth, states and territories to engage in a national conversation about TSOC, and foster close cooperation

and collaboration. The ATSOCC focuses on enhancing strategic policy and capability, and driving measures that include, and extend beyond, a law enforcement response. Standing membership includes nominated Senior Officials from Commonwealth, State and Territory police and Justice and/or Attorneys-General Agencies. The ATSOCC is co-chaired by the Commonwealth TSOC Coordinator; and

- The Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Forum is chaired by the Secretary and comprises the Secretary level equivalents from over 17 Commonwealth agencies. It provides strategic oversight and guidance for the development of Whole-of-Government strategies, policies and coordinated activities to combat TSOC and reduce its impact on Australia.

Outlook

The Commonwealth TSOC Coordinator, in implementing the National Strategy, will continue to work with traditional and non-traditional partners across the Australian Government, private sector, civil society, academia and the community to counter the threat of TSOC.

Contact Details

Name: Deputy Commissioner Karl Kent Commonwealth TSOC Coordinator

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

               s22(1)(a)(ii)

Cyber Security

Key Highlights

Cyber security is a critical enabler of Australia's national security, innovation and prosperity. The Department is focused on protecting Australia's critical infrastructure and cyber ecosystem, and strengthening our national cyber security footing. The Department is deepening our engagement with industry and ensuring our strategic policy environment equips Australia to meet the dual challenges of the digital age—advancing and protecting Australia's interests online.

Overview

Australia and Australians are high-value targets for malicious cyber actors. Internet-connected systems of national significance drive our economy, our critical infrastructure, and underpin our national security and social wellbeing. The possible negative impacts stemming from malicious cyber activity range from the loss of individuals' personal information and data, identity theft, financial loss, the loss of essential services, to potential loss of trust in Australia's systems of governance and democracy. The 2019 compromise of the Department of Parliamentary Services' and political parties' networks highlights the very real threat to critical Australian systems, and gives an insight into the pervasive nature of the cyber threat environment. Attachment A provides a summary of the most significant and consequential cyber incidents globally and affecting Australia since 2007. Importantly, this list demonstrates the mix between the unauthorised release of personal information and compromise of critical infrastructure.

Current Situation

Australia's critical infrastructure, including the energy, telecommunications and transportation sectors, is reliant on internet connected systems and devices. Broader systems of national significance that are not directly connected to physical assets, such as the electronic payment system, financial and banking systems, health systems, the traffic control ecosystem and Defence industry networks—are also vulnerable. International incidents have disrupted power grids, degraded public health and transportation systems, and damaged physical infrastructure. These risks, once thought to be possible but unlikely, are now being realised in Western economies, including the UK and US. The compromise of any one of these systems has the potential to cripple the economy, induce social unrest, or cause a loss of public confidence in Government.

Cybercrime remains a financially rewarding venture with relatively low risk for domestic and international criminal networks. Cybercrime, including both crimes against computers and crimes against the citizens and businesses that are enabled by technology, is one of the fastest growing and most prolific forms of crime against Australians. One in four Australian adults were impacted by cybercrime in 2017. Identity crime is one of the most common crimes in Australia with an economic impact estimated to exceed $2 billion. Identity crime is also a key enabler of serious and organised crime that costs Australia around $36 billion annually. Despite government efforts, traditional law enforcement and security approaches have struggled to make significant headway against a threat that does not respect physical boundaries. Domestic and sophisticated international cybercriminals have already outpaced our traditional operating models.

At the same time, nation states are growing more organised, aggressive, and sophisticated in their use of offensive cyber capabilities. Nation states are investing in new capabilities and improving their proficiency. These capabilities are being used for espionage, disruption and interference. Malicious cyber activity is also supporting efforts to influence public opinion and democratic processes. Influence operations have been observed overseas where adversaries spread a mix of genuine and false or misleading information through social media platforms, news media and other online forums.

The ubiquitous use of social media and other online platforms has created new opportunities for nation states and criminals to undertake malicious activity online. The dark web facilitates a range of criminal activity, including firearms and drug trafficking, terrorism, human trafficking and online child abuse. Cryptocurrencies

are increasingly being accepted on dark web marketplaces and as part of cyber-related extortion attempts, including through ransomware and Denial of Service (DoS) attacks, allowing criminals to hide transactions. New payment methodologies such as ApplePay, also allow for transactions to be hidden from traditional scrutiny. Social media can be used as a platform for mass disinformation and political interference, scams, extortion, espionage, and identity theft, sometimes targeted through the use of an individual's personal data. This convergence of malicious online activity necessitates macro change to secure citizens and businesses.

The Department has responsibility for national cyber security policy and strategy, and oversees the implementation of the 2016 Cyber Security Strategy. More than $230 million has been provided over four years to fund a package of 33 initiatives across Government under the Strategy, which has strengthened Australia's cyber security foundations. The Department's cyber security policy team is co-located in the Australian Cyber Security Centre with the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD) and is well placed to frame and prosecute Government's cyber agenda.

The Department plays a leading role in enhancing coordination and collaboration among cyber security elements across all levels of government, and with industry and academia. This is an increasingly important function as the role of external stakeholders in preserving cyber security is growing.

Legislative Framework

Australia's operational cyber capability is owned and operated by ASD under the *Intelligence Services Act 2001*. The Australian Cyber Security Centre is part of the ASD and is responsible for leading Government responses to serious cyber incidents; as well as providing cyber security advice and assistance to Australian governments, businesses and individuals. Home Affairs Portfolio agencies, including the Australian Federal Police (AFP), Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) and Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) all contribute to cyber security outcomes under their respective legislation. The Department of Defence operates under its own legislation in times of armed conflict.

Stakeholders

The Department works in conjunction with ASD, relevant Home Affairs Portfolio agencies and other stakeholders across Government, including the Departments of Defence and Foreign Affairs and Trade, in the development of cyber security policy.

Outlook

The key cyber risk confronting Government is the dynamism of the threat environment and potential for a major cyber incident. Such an incident could occur on systems of national significance or critical infrastructure, or at a scale that has a significant adverse impact on Australia's economic wellbeing.

This risk is exacerbated by the pace of technological development. New technologies continue to improve productivity and innovation across Australia. As interconnected technologies become more common, our dependence on their security and trustworthiness is growing. The scale and speed of the next wave of technologies will pose fundamental challenges to current security approaches.

Your Government has committed to a $156 million cyber package announced on 29 April 2019, which includes revising the 2016 Cyber Security Strategy to ensure it takes account of the changes that have occurred since its release.

Attachments

A: Overview of significant cyber attacks since 2007

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment A - Significant Cyber Incidents since 2007

May 2007. Estonian Government networks fell victim to a denial of service attack from unknown malicious cyber attackers. Some government online services were temporarily disrupted and online banking affected.

August 2008. Computer networks in Georgia were disrupted by a series of coordinated cyber attacks, which occurred immediately prior to armed conflict with Russia.

March 2010. Australian authorities said that there were more than 200 attempts to hack into the networks of the legal team for Rio Tinto executives being tried in China.

October 2010. Stuxnet, a complex piece of malware designed to interfere with Siemens Industrial Control Systems, was discovered in Iran, Indonesia, and elsewhere, leading to speculation that it was a government cyber weapon aimed at the Iranian nuclear program.

October 2010. The Wall Street Journal reported that hackers using 'Zeus' malware, available in cybercrime black markets, were able to steal over $12 million from five banks in the US and UK.

May 2011. Cybercriminals masquerading as members of the hacktivist group 'Anonymous' penetrated the PlayStation network. Sony estimated that personal information for more than 80 million users was compromised and that the cost of the breach was over $170 million.

August 2012. A group called 'Cutting Sword of Justice' claimed it has used the 'Shamoon' virus to attack Aramco, a major Saudi oil supplier, deleting data on 30,000 computers and infecting (without causing damage) control systems. The attack also affected the Qatari company RasGas, a major LNG supplier.

July 2014. The Office of Personnel Management networks that contain information on thousands of applicants for top secret clearances were breached.

July 2014. Malicious cyber actors in Eastern Europe breached energy sectors in the US, Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Turkey, and Poland in a major cyber espionage campaign.

October 2014. Australian mining and natural resources companies and their associated legal and financial advisors fell victim to cyber attacks during sensitive business negotiations.

November 2014. Sony Pictures Entertainment is attacked, with malware deleting data and the attackers posting online employees' personal information and unreleased films. An FBI investigation revealed North Korea to be behind the attack.

January 2015. A report issued by Germany's Federal Office for Information Security confirmed a German steel mill was the second recorded victim of a cyber attack causing physical destruction.

December 2015. The Australian Bureau of Meteorology announced that it had been attacked by malicious cyber actors in 2014.

December 2015. Security researchers say that power outages in Western Ukraine were the result of a coordinated cyber attack on several regional distribution power companies. SCADA systems and system host networks were targeted and damaged. Approximately 225,000 Ukrainians were affected and it took hours to restore.

August 2016. A group calling itself 'Shadow Brokers' claimed to have penetrated the U.S. Government's National Security Agency (NSA) and published a collection of NSA tools. This is a significant compromise of a classified network.

October 2016. The US Director of National Intelligence and Department of Homeland Security jointly identified Russia as responsible for hacking the Democratic National Committee and using WikiLeaks to dump emails obtained in the hack.

November 2016. The 'Shamoon' virus used against Saudi Aramco in 2012 was deployed against four Saudi Arabian government agencies. The attack erased data on thousands of computers at Saudi's General Authority of Civil Aviation and other agencies.

December 2016. Yahoo revealed that its systems had been compromised in August 2013, with one billion user accounts affected.

May 2017. A large-scale ransomware campaign known as 'WannaCry' affected over 300,000 computers across the globe, including the UK's National Health Service. This ransomware leveraged publicly known vulnerabilities in Microsoft Windows. It was followed by the variant 'Petya' in July which affected 16,500 computers.

June 2017. The 'NotPetya' ransomware attack shut down the port terminals of Danish shipping giant Maersk for two days, causing an estimated $300 million in associated costs.

October 2017. The Australian Government confirmed malicious cyber actors compromised an Australian national security contractor in 2016 and stole large amounts of data, including information related to the development of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter.

May 2018. An unknown group of hackers stole between $18 and $20 million dollars from Mexican banks by exploiting the SWIFT transfer system, submitting a series of false transfer orders to phantom accounts in other banks and emptying the accounts in dozens of branch offices.

July 2018. The Australian National University confirmed media reports that its IT infrastructure had been infiltrated by a sophisticated cyber security capability.

March 2018. Facebook breached the trust of its millions of users through its lax data management practices, revealed by the Cambridge Analytica scandal.

June 2018. PageUp revealed it had suffered a major data breach, which potentially affected hundreds of thousands of Australians through the use of their website when applying for jobs.

July 2018. SingHealth, Singapore's largest group of healthcare institutions, was compromised between 1 May 2015 and 4 July 2018 with 1.5 million patients' personal data illegally accessed. Singapore confirmed sophisticated state actors were behind the compromise.

September 2018. Facebook made public that 50 million Facebook accounts had been compromised with a further 40 million vulnerable, due to a misconfiguration of the digital keys. Updated information released by Facebook on 13 October indicated 30 million accounts were affected.

November 2018. Australian Defence company, Austal announced it had been the victim of a hack resulting in the theft of unclassified ship designs.

December 2018. The US, Australia, Canada, the UK, and New Zealand, accused China of conducting a cyber espionage campaign targeting the intellectual property of organisations across 12 countries. The cyber intrusions were focused on large-scale Managed Service Providers which manage IT services and infrastructure for many medium to large businesses globally. This compromise dates back to 2017.

February 2019. LandMark White announced that it had discovered a vulnerability in its Internet-facing systems. Over 130,000 valuation records were made available on the dark web.

February 2019. On 8 February, the Presiding Officers for the Australian Parliament issued a statement about a security incident on the parliamentary computing network. On 18 February, Prime Minister Morrison delivered a statement to Parliament, which noted that the networks of the Liberal, Labor and National parties had been affected.

Counter Foreign Interference

Key Highlights

Espionage and foreign interference activity against Australian interests is occurring on an unprecedented scale, according to Australia's Director-General of Security.

Left unchecked, such interference can damage Australia's democracy and economic interests, undermine trust in our institutions and divide our communities.

The Portfolio is leading a Whole-of-Government effort to counter foreign interference.

Overview

Espionage and foreign interference activity against Australian interests includes growing interference in our institutions of democracy and illicit attempts to access advanced technology and research.

'Interference' involves coercive, clandestine, corrupting or deceptive activities undertaken by, or on behalf of, foreign actors. This differs from 'influence' by which foreign governments' legitimately adopt open, legal and transparent ways to promote their interests.

In April 2018, Chris Teal was appointed Australia's inaugural National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator (NCFIC) to identify, assess and respond in an integrated and coordinated way to acts of foreign interference. The NCFIC is working across government departments, States and Territories, with the private sector, higher education and diaspora communities.

Current Situation

The NCFIC has developed a comprehensive approach to CFI. The five pillar approach (to enhance capability, engage at-risk sectors, deter perpetrators, defend against acts of foreign interference and enforce CFI laws) is designed to ensure that the cost of conducting foreign interference outweighs the benefits.

This overall approach is complemented by a communications strategy and a diplomatic strategy (developed with DFAT), to share experiences and coordinate responses with likeminded countries.

Legislative Framework

Australia has passed new espionage and foreign interference legislation, which strengthens our ability to successfully prosecute acts of espionage and specifically criminalises foreign interference. These include:

- The *National Security Legislation Amendment (Espionage and Foreign Interference) Act 2018* criminalises covert deceptive, or coercive activities of foreign actors (or a person acting on a foreign actors behalf) that are intended to interfere with Australia's institutions of democracy, or support the intelligence activities of a foreign government;
- The *Foreign Influence Transparency Scheme Act 2018* provides visibility of the nature and extent of foreign influence in Australia's government and political processes. The Scheme requires persons or entities that engage in parliamentary lobbying, general political lobbying, communications activity or disbursement activity on behalf of a foreign principal will have to register with the Australian Government;
- The *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018* introduces three key measures: a Register of Critical Infrastructure Assets that gives the Government visibility of who owns and controls the assets, an information-gathering power, and a Ministerial directions power;
- The *Electoral Funding Act 2018* prohibits political donations from foreign governments and state-owned enterprises; and
- The *Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2017* amended the *Telecommunications Act 1997* to impose security and notification obligations on regulated entities to 'do their best' to protect networks and facilities from unauthorised interference or access.

Stakeholders / Forums

There are a wide range of stakeholders and forums delivering the CFI effort:

- The NCFIC leads a Deputy Secretary level CFI Board that meets quarterly;
- The NCFIC leads regular engagement between community groups, State and Territory Governments, and academic and industry representatives to further a collaborative approach to CFI;
- An Electoral Integrity Assurance Board and Taskforce has been established under the joint chairmanship of the Australian Election Commission and the Department of Finance to monitor and respond to threats to the integrity of election processes ahead of the Federal election due in the first half of this year – the NCFIC is a member of the Board; and
- s47C, s33(a)(iii)

Outlook

The NCFIC will continue to lead implementation of the national CFI Strategy.

Contact Details

Name: Chris Teal, National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

             s22(1)(a)(ii)

Safeguarding our Critical Infrastructure

Key Highlights

As the Minister responsible for safeguarding Australia's critical infrastructure, you manage the complex and evolving national security risks stemming from foreign involvement in Australia's critical infrastructure. You have powers available to you through the *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018,* the Telecommunications Sector Security Reforms and through engagement with Treasury in the Foreign Investment Review Board framework. The Department also works collaboratively with critical infrastructure owners and operators through the Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN), to ensure the continued operation of critical infrastructure in the face of all hazards.

Overview

Recognising critical infrastructure owners and operators are more exposed than ever to espionage, sabotage and coercion, the Government established the Critical Infrastructure Centre (the Centre) in January 2017 to develop a deeper understanding of these national security risks, and to implement mitigation strategies in close collaboration with industry. The Centre is now a part of the Department within the Critical Infrastructure Security Division. The Government enacted the *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018* (SOCI) and the Telecommunications Sector Security Reforms (TSSR) to ensure it has the information it needs to undertake risk assessments, and the power to issue directions if necessary.

The Department also provides clear, consolidated and early national security advice to inform the Treasurer's decisions on foreign investment proposals under the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) framework, and works collaboratively with critical infrastructure owners and operators, and states and territories, primarily through the Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN), to ensure the continued operation of critical infrastructure in the face of all hazards.

Current Situation

The Department assessed over 280 critical infrastructure related FIRB cases in 2018; received 545 notifications under the SOCI Act (as at 30 April 2019); and is receiving approximately five TSSR notifications a month from the telecommunications sector. All of these require analysis, assessment and in some cases present challenging matters for Government to consider. While many matters are resolved within the Department, key cases are escalated to the relevant Minister and/or to higher decision-making bodies. For example, the Department led work in 2018 on the Government's position on 5G telecommunications network security and on the National Security risk elements in the proposed acquisition of APA Group, Australia's most significant gas transmission business.

There remain large sectors of critical infrastructure not covered by SOCI, TSSR or the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* (FATA).

Legislative Framework

The Department manages risk in critical infrastructure in eight key sectors: Communications, Energy, Water, Transport, Banking and Finance, Food and Grocery, Health, and the Commonwealth Government itself. This is done through a range of regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms, including:

- Administering the *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018 (SOCI),* which manages risk in the electricity, gas, water and maritime ports sectors;

- Administering the Telecommunications Sector Security Reforms (TSSR) (which introduced new provisions into the *Telecommunications Act 1997),* which manages risk in the telecommunications sector;

- Providing national security risk advice on proposed acquisitions of critical infrastructure assets to the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) under the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeover Act 1975 (FATA)*; and

- Building industry resilience and supporting it to take action on security risks, primarily through the Trusted Information Sharing Network for Critical Infrastructure Resilience (TISN), which includes membership across all critical infrastructure sectors.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department regularly engages with State and Territory government agencies, regulators and industry to support their understanding and management of risk through the Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN) and the Resilience Expert Advisory Group (REAG). International engagement occurs with Five Eyes countries through s47C, s33(a)(iii) Five Country Ministerial processes, as well as via bilateral engagement.

Outlook

National security risks will continue to be present in Australia's critical infrastructure. There are no relevant election commitments which substantially alter the regulatory regimes currently in place. s47C

Contact Details

Name: Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Transport Security

Key Highlights

Australia's transport sector remains a highly attractive target for terrorists. Coupled with increasing passenger and trade volumes, terrorist attacks remain an ongoing threat. The Department's Aviation and Maritime Security Division takes an intelligence led, risk based approach to determine the minimum security settings required to address the threat.

Our policy and regulatory approach is forward looking. We work closely with stakeholders across the Portfolio and industry to ensure our security approaches align and integrate with other trade and border management functions.

Overview

Aviation and Maritime Security Division within the Department is Australia's transport security regulator for the aviation, maritime and offshore oil and gas sectors. AMS sets security requirements through the *Aviation Transport Security Act 2004* and *Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003,* and industry operators manage day-to-day operations to meet those requirements. Security requirements are set through informed judgements about risk. The security framework is under continuous review to ensure security measures are effective, proportionate, and targeted towards the highest risks.

Current Situation

Terrorist groups continue to demonstrate both the intent and the capability to threaten civil aviation, including in Australia. An attack against aviation, air cargo, maritime or the offshore oil and gas sector could inflict mass casualties, cause major economic damage, and instil public fear and anxiety.

Aviation Security

Following the disrupted terrorist attack in Sydney in July 2017, work is underway to further strengthen Australia's aviation security settings. This includes the introduction of next generation security screening technology. Air cargo security was also strengthened, with piece-level screening requirements introduced for all international destinations from 1 March 2019. These initiatives will ensure Australia remains a trusted destination for trade and travel and a world-leader in aviation security.

Aviation Security Risks from Last Port of Call Airports

Some of Australia's highest aviation security risks come from offshore airports where security practices are developing, the terrorism threat is escalated, and Australian passenger numbers are high. The Department delivers a *Last Ports of Call* program to assess the security applied to airports with direct international flights to Australia.

Maritime Security

The Department is responsible for policy and regulation of the maritime transport and offshore oil and gas industries; to safeguard against unlawful interference (including terrorism) with maritime security; and promote economic prosperity. The Department requires the maritime transport and oil and gas sectors to identify security risks in their operations and to prepare security plans to counter identified risks. Work is being done to ensure this framework effectively addresses contemporary threats and facilitates industry operations.

Compliance

The Department delivers an extensive compliance program to provide assurance that industry is meeting its security obligations. Transport Security Inspectors conduct audits, inspections and system tests (including covert testing), under an annual National Compliance Plan.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department collaborates on transport security with a broad range of industry stakeholders including airports, airlines, air cargo operators, seaports, cruise lines and offshore oil and gas facilities. Regular industry forums are hosted across all transport sectors to share information on threats, risks and incidents. The Department is an active participant internationally, including in the work of the International Civil Aviation Organization—promoting global aviation security standards.

Outlook

Australia's regulatory environment and industry practices are severely challenged by the threat of an act of terrorism. Therefore it needs to stay ahead of the evolving threat of terrorism, and keep pace with our international counterparts' security regimes. Transport security risk assessments underpin policy formulation, compliance activities, and strengthen industry's understanding of, and response to, security risks. The Department's approach is informed by intelligence, international and domestic liaison with partners, and analysis of compliance and security incident data.

Key statistics as at 30 April 2019:

- 172 security controlled airports and 63 domestic air operators;

- 44 Regulated Air Cargo Agents;

- 760 Accredited Air Cargo Agents;

- 246 Air Cargo Known Consignors;

- 66 overseas airports with direct international air services to Australia;

- 66 regulated sea ports;

- 25 regulated offshore facilities; and

- 1,548 compliance activities were scheduled under the National Compliance Plan.

Contact Details

Name: Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment (Assistance and Access) Act 2018

> **Key Highlights**
>
> Australia's law enforcement and national security agencies are increasingly impeded by the pace and scale of the technological innovation and digital sophistication of criminals, terrorists, and others threatening Australia's national security.
>
> Unfortunately the law has not kept pace with technology, and this disconnect has created a public safety problem—known as the 'going dark' challenge.
>
> The *Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment (Assistance and Access) Act 2018* (the Act) introduced a range of measures to combat this challenge and ensure agencies have modern investigatory powers and a more effective framework to collaborate with industry to keep Australians safe.

Overview

Enacted on 9 December 2018, the Act has equipped agencies with a range of necessary legislative tools and investigatory powers to overcome the increasing reduction of visibility of communications, and subsequently, the online activities of criminals, terrorists, and others threatening Australia's national security. The Act does not break encryption, or fundamentally undermine the privacy of innocent Australians, or the data security and cybersecurity of devices and networks.

The Act is currently under review by both the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security (due to report on 13 April 2020) and the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor (INSLM) (due to report by 1 March 2020).

Legislative Framework

The Act amended Part 15 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (Cth) to introduce a technologically neutral industry assistance framework. This framework facilitates Australian law enforcement and national security agencies, and the communications industry working together to overcome technological impediments, and the increasing digital sophistication of criminals, terrorists, and others threatening Australia's national security, which ultimately impacts the effectiveness of investigations and prosecutions.

The Act also amends a range of other legislation, including the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* (TIA Act), *Surveillance Devices Act 2004*, *Crimes Act 1914, Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*, and the *Customs Act 1900* to modernise investigatory powers and procedural laws to enhance agencies' ability to investigate and prosecute terrorism and serious crime. This ensures agencies can lawfully search for, and access, content and data at a stage where it is in a readable form (e.g. before data is encrypted through device applications) without compromising the technologies that secure communications.

This framework is supported by safeguards and oversight arrangements which protects business interests and the privacy of Australians, maintains the security of the digital ecosystem and ensures the Act are exercised responsibly.

Current Situation

The Department is currently working with industry and agencies on the implementation of the Act. The Department continues to deliver training and interim guidance material to agencies to ensure the measures are understood clearly, used as intended, and with respect to the safeguards and limitations.

The Department continues to improve administrative guidance in consultation with key industry and government stakeholders. The guidance ensures agencies use the industry assistance measures appropriately and with respect to the safeguards and limitations in the Act.

In late 2018 and early 2019, agencies have used the industry assistance and computer access warrant powers in the Act to support their lawful investigations and operations into serious crimes, terrorism, and other activities threatening Australia's national security. Agencies are currently working with providers under the industry assistance framework to seek assistance for the investigation of serious and organised crime, cybercrime and serious crimes against the person, and national security matters.

Stakeholders / Forums

The legislation has been subject to significant scrutiny throughout the development, passage and implementation of the Act. This scrutiny has mostly been from the communications and technology industries, and the media and advocacy groups. Industry are reporting that a negative perception of the legislation is having a material impact on the domestic market. Much of the critical commentary has not taken into account the legal effect of key measures, particularly the industry assistance framework. The Department has developed a communications strategy in consultation with Commonwealth agencies and departments to address these misconceptions and disseminate accurate information on the intended operation and effect of the Act.

Outlook

The Department is developing submissions to support the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security and the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor reviews into the Act. Australia's electronic surveillance laws are failing to keep pace with technological changes. s47C

In its 2013 Inquiry into Potential Reforms of National Security Legislation, the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security recommended that the TIA Act be revised comprehensively.

At the end of the last Parliament, the Government introduced a Bill to expand the Act to included integrity and oversight agencies as well as bring forward the reporting date for the review of the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor. s47C

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

               s22(1)(a)(ii)

Parliamentary Privilege

Overview

On 6 December 2018, the Senate passed a resolution about the interaction of parliamentary privilege with law enforcement investigations. The Senate resolution called for the Attorney-General to develop a new protocol to provide more guidance on how to manage this interaction and reflect the increasing use of covert powers—such as telecommunications interception and surveillance device powers.

The Senate Standing Committee of Privileges also tabled reports in the 45th Parliament establishing a test for the potential application of parliamentary privilege that includes circumstances where there is contemporary or contextual evidence that documents were retained or intended for use in the course of, or for the purposes of or incidental to, parliamentary business. This represents a departure from the historically regarded operation of parliamentary privilege which sought to protect against the use of certain privileged material in court proceedings, rather than preventing the gathering of material by executive agencies in all cases. s47C, s37(2)(b)

Current Situation

s47C, s37(2)(b)

Legislative Framework

Pursuant to section 49 of the Constitution, the Parliament is afforded the same powers, privileges and immunities conferred on the United Kingdom's House of Commons, at the time of the Commonwealth being established. The *Parliamentary Privileges Act 1987* (Cth) also declares the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of the Parliament and of the members and committees of each House.

In executing search warrants in circumstances where claims of parliamentary privilege may arise, the Australian Federal Police operates under the 'Australian Federal Police National Guideline for the Execution of Search Warrants where Parliamentary Privilege may be involved' (the Guideline). The Guideline sits under a 2005 Memorandum of Understanding between the then Minister for Justice and Customs, Attorney-General, Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate.

s47C

s47C

For Official Use Only

s47C, s37(2)(b)

Outlook

s47C

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

             s22(1)(a)(ii)

Australian Signals Directorate Top Four Compliance

Key Highlights

The Department has implemented strategies and processes to ensure compliance with the ASD Top Four mitigation strategies by June 2020.

Overview

In April 2013 the Government mandated that government entities implement the ASD Top Four Cyber Security mitigation strategies by July 2014.

In June 2014, ANAO Report Number 50 2013/14 found that several agencies, including the then Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS), were non-compliant with the ASD Top Four.

The Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit (JCPAA) held a public hearing in October 2014 to examine Report 50. Each of the agencies, including the ACBPS, committed to achieving compliance in 2016.

In March 2017, ANAO Report Number 42 2016/17 found that the then Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) was non-compliant with three of the ASD Top Four.

In June 2017, DIBP gave evidence to the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit (JCPAA) Inquiry and committed to achieving compliance with all mitigation strategies by June 2020.

Since June 2017 the Department has taken significant steps to improve its cyber security capability. Strategies are now in place to improve compliance with the fourth mitigation strategy, application policy.

The Department has a defence in depth approach to cyber security which is supported by:

- An accredited and resilient secure gateway which manages any traffic into and out of our corporate environment;

- Layered technical controls that manage access to information and systems;

- The conduct of regular penetration tests and vulnerability assessments of our systems;

- Utilising our security accreditation framework to assess systems throughout their lifecycle;

- Governance controls including policies, procedures, and regular internal and external reviews of our cyber security capability;

- The creation of a Cyber Risk Management Board with SES representation from key areas across the Department. The Board has oversight of cyber security issues, risks, incidents, and tracks compliance against the ASD Top Four and Essential Eight;

- The creation of a dedicated Cyber Risk Services branch;

- The regular engagement of external parties to review our governance arrangements; and

- The conduct of an independent review of our cyber security capability.

These controls have been effective in preventing intrusions to departmental systems and avoiding the compromise of information. The Department is continuously improving its cyber resilience and remains cognisant of the evolving threat environment.

The primary barriers to achieving full compliance with the ASD Top Four mitigations have been resource pressures and the challenges of consolidating legacy ICT environments following the merger of the former Department of Immigration and Border Protection and the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service.

The most recent Machinery of Government changes as part of the establishment of the Department of Home Affairs have placed additional pressure on achieving compliance.

Current Situation

The Department is now fully compliant with three of the Top Four mitigation strategies – application whitelisting, operating systems patching and restricting administrative privileges. The Department is using a risk managed approach to manage the fourth mitigation strategy, application patching.

Of the Top Four, the patching of applications is the most challenging. Agencies are required to adhere to a tiered approach, commensurate with the assessed risk. The Department's application patching strategy is designed and implemented with consideration of the following risk managed approach:

- Due to the volume of applications managed by the Department, applications that carry a high risk of being exploited are patched on a monthly basis; and

- Where our risk assessments indicate that an application is at critical risk of being exploited or is being actively exploited, patches will be applied within 48 hours.

The Secretary and the Group Manager of Technology and Major Capability continue to focus on the outcomes of the audits and cyber security activities more broadly with regular briefings to stay informed of any cyber security incidents or threats.

Legislative Framework

Compliance with the ASD Top Four mitigation strategies is mandated for Australian Government entities by the Protective Security Policy Framework, Section 10, Requirements 1 to 4.

Stakeholders / Forums

Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit – Report No. 467 Cybersecurity Compliance.

Outlook

The Department of Home Affairs has implemented processes to ensure full compliance with the ASD Top Four mitigation strategies by June 2020.

Contact Details

Name: Michael Milford, Group Manager Technology and Major Capability

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

               s22(1)(a)(ii)

COMMUNITY PROTECTION

Section 501 (Character) Visa Cancellations and Refusals

Key Highlights

Visa cancellation and refusal powers are a valuable tool in the system that maintains the integrity of Australia's immigration program and borders. They help to protect the Australian community by addressing national security and criminality risks that may be posed by non-citizens.

Overview

Australia has a sovereign right to determine whether non-citizens of character concern are allowed to enter and/or remain in Australia. Increasing numbers of people moving across international borders and the increasing sophistication of global organised crime and terrorists will likely result in the continued prevalence of non-citizens posing a risk to the Australian community. Section 501 of the *Migration Act 1958* (the Act) cancellation or refusal of visas if a person is assessed as failing the 'character test'. General cancellation powers also enable (primarily) temporary visas to be cancelled if a person is assessed to pose a risk to the health, safety or good order of the community.

Current Situation

From 1 July 2018 to 30 April 2019, 41,934 visas have been cancelled under all powers available under the Act. Since 11 December 2014, and as at 30 April 2019, 4,455 visas have been cancelled under section 501 of the Act; an increase of over 700 per cent when compared to the previous four year period. This increase is primarily linked to the introduction in 2014 of the mandatory cancellation power at section 501(3A) of the Act.

s47C, s47E(d)

Legislative Framework

The Act provides the legislative authority for cancellations and refusals. A non-citizen can fail the character test for a number of reasons including, where they have a substantial criminal record or is reasonably suspected of associating with, or being a member of, a group involved in criminal conduct. Section 501(3A) of the Act requires that a person's visa must be cancelled if they are serving a full-time term of imprisonment for an offence committed in Australia; *and* they have, at any time, been sentenced to a period of 12 months or more in prison *or* have been found guilty of a sexually based crime involving a child.

If a non-citizen's visa is mandatorily cancelled, they may seek revocation within certain timeframes.

s47C, s47E(d)

Ministerial Direction no. 79 came into effect on 28 February 2019, and applies to decision-makers [including the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT)] who are considering exercising discretion under section 501 of the Act. The Direction outlines considerations to be made in the character process, and includes the need to protect the Australian community, the nature and seriousness of the conduct and the best interests of minor children.

Non-citizens who do not hold a visa will be liable for detention and removal from Australia as soon as practicable, subject to completion of any custodial sentence or other outstanding matters. Persons whose visas are cancelled or refused by the departmental delegate can seek merits review, and may seek judicial review if they believe that there is an error of law in the decision. The Minister can make decisions with or without natural justice, and has powers to substitute a decision of the AAT or their delegate. Minister decisions are not reviewable by the AAT, but can be subject to judicial review.

Stakeholders / Forums

Visa cancellation cases often attract substantial media and community attention. s47C, s47E(d), s33(a)(iii)

Outlook

Two recent reports from the Joint Standing Committee on Migration focused on migrant settlement outcomes and review processes associated with visa cancellations on criminal grounds. The Committee has made six recommendations in its report regarding review processes associated with visa cancellations on criminal grounds, which will be considered by the Government and a formal response tabled in Parliament.

s47C, s47E(d)

Contact Details

Name: Andrew Kefford PSM, Acting Deputy Secretary Immigration and Citizenship Services

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Modern Slavery

Key Highlights

The Department leads Australia's Whole-of-Government response to modern slavery. We are responsible for implementing the *Modern Slavery Act 2018* (the Act) and Australia's *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015-19* (the Plan). We support domestic and international engagement on modern slavery issues.

Overview

Modern slavery is an umbrella term used to describe a range of serious exploitive practices, including human trafficking, slavery, servitude, forced marriage, forced labour, and the worst forms of child labour. From 2015 to 2017, the estimated number of victims in Australia was between 1,300 and 1,900. The Department leads Australia's Whole-of-Community approach to combating modern slavery and coordinates responses to this issue across government, civil society and business.

Current Situation

Modern Slavery Act 2018

The Act entered into force on 1 January 2019. This Act establishes a Modern Slavery Reporting Requirement (Reporting Requirement) that requires over 3,000 business and other entities (such as large charities) to prepare annual statements on their actions to address modern slavery risks in their global operations and supply chains. The Reporting Requirement applies to businesses and other entities operating in the Australian market with over AUD $100 million consolidated annual revenue. The Commonwealth Government is also required to comply with the Act by preparing an annual consolidated statement covering all non-corporate Commonwealth entities (Commonwealth agencies and departments). The first statements will be due from April 2020 and will be published on a public-facing online register.

The Modern Slavery Business Engagement Unit in the Department is responsible for implementing the Act. The unit advises and supports businesses to comply with the Act and undertakes compliance, education and awareness raising to promote best practice. The unit also coordinates the Commonwealth statement and manages the public-facing online register.

Criminal Justice Response

The Portfolio leads the Whole-of-Government criminal justice response to modern slavery, including:

- developing policy and legislative responses to modern slavery issues;

- monitoring the effectiveness of criminal offences in the Criminal Code;

- Australian Federal Police investigating criminal offences and referring victims to the Australian Government-funded Support for Trafficked People Program;

- leading implementation of the National Action Plan;

- driving engagement with business and civil society through the National Roundtable on Human Trafficking and Slavery; and

- funding for specialist civil society organisations to deliver projects to prevent and respond to modern slavery issues.

The Department conducts international capacity building on modern slavery issues, including as co-chair of the Bali Process Working Group on Trafficking in Persons. Since 2008, Government has awarded more than

$5.8 million to specialist Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) working to combat modern slavery. In 2018-19, the Department is administering funding for four specialist NGOs ($125,000 each).

Forced marriage

Australia's response to forced marriage forms part of the broader Whole-of-Government strategy to combat modern slavery. The Department leads the development of a proposed Commonwealth Forced Marriage Protection Order scheme to complement existing criminal offences and provide a flexible civil remedy. Stakeholder consultation on the proposed model is ongoing.

Legislative Framework

The *Modern Slavery Act 2018* and Divisions 270 and 271 of the *Criminal Code*.

Stakeholders / Forums

An overview of key stakeholders and forums related to modern slavery is at Appendix 9.

Outlook

The Department's immediate priorities are to continue implementation of the Act, and to progress policy and stakeholder engagement initiatives that seek to prevent and deter modern slavery in Australia. You will be invited to consider a draft of the final guidance for business on complying with the Act as an early priority. You will also be invited to consider launching the guidance and delivering a keynote address at a major international conference on modern slavery that the Department will host in Sydney from 26-27 June 2019.

s47C

You will also be invited to consider a draft of Australia's next National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2020-24 and to approve the Department conducting national consultations on the Plan, with a view to you launching the final plan in December 2019.

You will be invited to consider a draft model for a Commonwealth Forced Marriage Protection Order scheme, and to approve The Department conducting consultations on the proposed model with the states and territories and civil society.

You will be provided with options for chairing the next ministerial-level National Roundtable on Human Trafficking and Slavery (due to be held in mid-2019).

Contact Details

Name: Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Foreign Worker Exploitation

Key Highlights

Exploitation of foreign workers is complex. Legislation that governs the conduct of employers is administered by several government agencies at Federal and State level. The Department and the Australian Border Force (ABF) have responsibility for creating and enforcing visa policy and regulations, including administering a range of sanctions under the *Migration Act 1958* (the Migration Act).

Overview

Exploitation of migrant workers in Australia is a serious and increasing problem:

- Temporary visa holders, in particular Student visa and Working Holiday Maker visa holders, are among the main groups affected;

- The main industries exploiting workers are hospitality, agriculture and horticulture;

- Unscrupulous employers take advantage of temporary visa holders by not paying them a fair wage; coercing them to work in breach of their visa conditions; threatening to report them for immigration breaches if they complain; and claiming excessive benefits in return for visa sponsorship; and

- Serious forms of labour exploitation are captured by the human trafficking and slavery-like offences set out in the *Criminal Code Act 1995*, and are referred to the Australian Federal Police (AFP).

The Government established the Migrant Workers Taskforce (MWT) on 4 October 2016, to ensure relevant Government agencies collaborated to combat exploitation of migrant workers in Australia. The final report of the MWT was released on 7 March 2019, and includes 22 recommendations, all of which the Government has agreed in principle.

Current Situation

Initiatives implemented by the Department to address foreign worker exploitation include: increased communication of workplace rights and entitlements for foreign nationals; and development of 'push' messaging, via text messages, for Working Holiday Maker (WHM) visa holders.

Reforms to employer sponsored skilled visas through the *Migration and Other Legislation Amendment (Enhanced Integrity) Act 2018* came into effect in December 2018. The reforms enhance information sharing between the Department and the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) to identify employers underpaying migrant workers and publishing of sanctioned sponsor's details.

Taskforce Cadena was established in June 2015. It is a joint agency initiative between the Department, the ABF, and the Fair Work Ombudsman (FWO), focussing on detecting and disrupting criminal syndicates that profit from the serious exploitation of foreign workers and Australia's migration system.

The Department also leads cross government work to combat migrant worker exploitation where it amounts to the criminal offences of human trafficking, slavery, or slavery-like practices, including forced labour.

Legislative Framework

The Department and the ABF currently administer three sanction frameworks under the Migration Act that provide a legislative basis to respond to the exploitation of migrant workers:

- *Employer Sanctions*—for employers who allow, or refer non-citizens for, illegal work in Australia without taking reasonable steps to confirm that the non-citizen is a legal worker. Illegal work includes non-citizens working in breach of their visa conditions, or unlawful non-citizens working;

- *Sponsor Obligations*—includes sanctions for sponsors who do not comply with legally binding sponsorship obligations that aim to protect temporary visa holders in Australia from exploitation, including existing subclass 457 and Temporary Skill Shortage visa holders; and

- *Paying for Visa Sponsorship*—sanctions for any person or business entity who asks for, receives, offers or provides a benefit in return for visa sponsorship, or employment that requires visa sponsorship.

Penalties include administrative warnings, infringements and civil penalties, and criminal prosecution.

The *Fair Work Act 2009* and *Fair Work Regulations 2009* are the main statutes that govern workplace entitlements in Australia. These statutes are overseen by the FWO and cover workplace conditions including minimum wage. They do not cover workplace health and safety which is governed by State and Territory legislation.

Stakeholders / Forums

Initiatives to address migrant worker exploitation include participating in the following fora:

- The *Migrant Workers' Taskforce*—chaired by Professor Allan Fels AO and administered by the Department of Jobs and Small Business—aims to identify further proposals for improvements in law, law enforcement and investigation, and other practical measures to more quickly identify and rectify any cases of migrant worker exploitation;

- The *Phoenix Taskforce*—a joint agency initiative led by the ATO to identify new companies that have been created to continue the business of a company that has deliberately liquidated to avoid paying its debts; and

- The *Black Economy Taskforce*—chaired by Mr Michael Andrew AO was established to combat the black economy in Australia. The Department has considered its recommendations about combatting the black economy in Australia, which will help respond to the exploitation of migrant workers.

Outlook

The Department will continue to work closely with stakeholders across Government to strengthen our legislative and operational response to migrant worker exploitation in Australia. This will include increased protections for vulnerable workers, and enhanced deterrence and enforcement action against offending employers.

Priority will be given to implementing measures to enhance existing sanctions frameworks, including: greater enforcement of all tiers of the employer sanctions (including civil and criminal penalties); and issuing infringements on-the-spot for allowing or referring non-citizens for illegal work.

The Department will support the Department of Jobs and Small Business to develop a communication strategy targeting the information needs of migrant workers. It will encourage reporting of workplace exploitation and aim to hinder the use of visa cancellation threats by employers.

s47C

Contact Details

Name: Andrew Kefford PSM, Acting Deputy Secretary Immigration and Citizenship Services

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

                s22(1)(a)(ii)

Emergency Management

Key Highlights

Emergency Management Australia (EMA), a division of the Department, coordinates Australian Government responses to crises, and administers programs to assist Australians to prepare for, and recover from disasters. EMA also coordinates physical security arrangements for Australian High Office Holders and coordinates national security arrangements for major events. Over the last decade more than $10 billion has been drawn from the Federal budget for disaster recovery funding. A National Resilience Taskforce has been leading national effort to focus on reducing disaster risk.

Overview

EMA is Australia's national disaster management organisation. It executes the Australian Government's crisis management arrangements, and operates the Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre (the CCC); a 24/7, all-hazards, situational awareness facility, which also houses the National Security Hotline (NSH). EMA is the Australian Government's focal point for situational awareness, emergency preparedness, crisis response, and disaster recovery. Alongside EMA, the Taskforce is delivering a range of measures to systematically reduce Australia's disaster risk.

Current Situation

The Department works with State and Territory Governments and other stakeholders to maintain and strengthen Australia's emergency management, national security, crisis, and disaster recovery capabilities. This includes administering a number of emergency management funding programs. Australia is a regional and global leader in disaster management and EMA delivers a modest international outreach program.

EMA comprises:

- Disaster Preparedness: responsible for delivering national policy and strategic capability, funding programs, management of Australia's global engagement on disaster risk reduction efforts, and oversight of the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience;

- Crisis Management: responsible for the CCC and NSH, the coordination of physical security arrangements for Australian High Office Holders and the diplomatic community, and the coordination of national security arrangements for major events; and

- Disaster Recovery: responsible for administering national disaster recovery arrangements and payments to individuals.

Legislative Framework

The Commonwealth's role during disasters and emergencies is governed by a number of plans and frameworks, principally the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework, and the Australian Government Disaster Response Plan, neither of which have a legislative basis. Financial support provided via the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements is given effect as part of the Inter-Governmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations and the *Appropriation Act (No.2) 2018-19*. The Commonwealth-only Disaster Recovery Payment and Disaster Recovery Allowance are paid under the *Social Security Act 1991*.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department's primary stakeholders in emergency management are the State and Territory emergency management and emergency services agencies. Other key stakeholders include: local governments, non-government organisations such as Australian Red Cross and the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council, and private sector organisations, particularly insurance and banking.

Commonwealth stakeholders include central agencies, the Australian Federal Police, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the North Queensland Livestock Industry Recovery Agency, the Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The Department co-chairs the Australian Government Climate and Disaster Resilience Reference Group, which includes all Australian Government departments. The key intergovernmental forums are the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management and the senior officials-level Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee.

Outlook

Life in Australia is increasingly disrupted by disasters. Australians will experience—as we did this summer— more frequent and severe heatwaves, bushfires, floods and cyclones. These will increasingly occur concurrently. Disasters cost the economy $18.2 billion per year, and this is expected to rise to $39 billion per annum by 2050. This is placing significant pressure on governments to improve preparedness, disaster risk reduction, resilience, response, and relief and recovery capabilities.

The Department will continue working with its stakeholders to reduce disaster risk and strengthen and maintain Australia's emergency and crisis management capability. A particular focus will be the implementation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework and striking a National Partnership Agreement with the States and Territories to implement the strategies in the Framework. The 2019-20 Federal Budget includes $130.5 million in funding over five years to do this. The Department is also developing a national climate and disaster risk information capability to enable Australians to make informed decisions to plan for the future.

The Federal Budget also included a commitment to establish an Emergency Response Fund (the Fund) from 1 October 2019, to fund natural disaster recovery and response initiatives above and beyond existing state and federal programs. The initial size of the Fund will be approximately $3.9 billion, with up to $150 million being made available per annum from 2019-20 to 2023-24 following a significant and catastrophic natural disaster. EMA will work with key stakeholders to draft the enabling legislation as well as a funding plan, setting out a consistent and transparent approach to funding projects across Australia.

Attachments

A: Overview of emergency management arrangements

Contact Details

Name: Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

      s22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment A

Overview of emergency management arrangements

In Australia, State and Territory Governments have primary responsibility for the protection of life, property and the environment within their jurisdiction. Each State and Territory has emergency management legislation, risk assessment processes, plans and arrangements to effectively respond to emergencies. The Australian Government supports State and Territory Governments by coordinating national efforts in building resilience through disaster research, information management, capability development, and mitigation policy and practice. The Government can also provide support to State and Territory responses and provide financial assistance for relief and recovery purposes

Australian Government actions

The Government and its departments manage preparedness, response and recovery to emergencies according to the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (AGCMF). The AGCMF outlines:

- arrangements for Australian Government responses to crises from all sources of threat and risk;

- responsibilities of lead Ministers and senior officials in managing hazard-specific crises;

- Ministerial and Cabinet support functions by senior officials, via the Australian Government Crisis Committee, and, where other jurisdictions are involved, the National Crisis Committee; and

- national plans and arrangements developed by relevant Australian Government agencies reflect the roles and responsibilities set out in the AGCMF.

Crises may include (but are not limited to):

- natural disasters;

- health pandemics;

- animal diseases;

- terrorist incidents; and

- incidents affecting Australians and/or Australian interests overseas.

The AGCMF provides Ministers and senior officials with guidance on their respective roles and responsibilities. It also sets out the arrangements that link Ministers and the work of key officials, committees and facilities.

The lead Minister for the Government on response and recovery is usually the relevant portfolio Minister. In certain circumstances it may be necessary for two or more Ministers to co-lead the Australian Government's response to (and/or recovery from) a crisis—this depends on the effects of a crisis, and how these effects align with Ministers' respective portfolio responsibilities. As the incident evolves and circumstances become clearer, responsibility for leading the Government response to (and/or recovery from) a crisis may transfer to a different Minister as appropriate.

Lead Minister	Possible Hazard
Minister for Foreign Affairs	International crises
Minister for Home Affairs	Domestic security-related incidents or any other domestic crises with no clear ministerial lead
	Domestic terrorist incident or maritime terrorist incidents within Australian Maritime Domain
	Domestic natural disasters
Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources	Domestic biosecurity crises
Minister for Health	Domestic public health crises
Minister for the Environment and Energy	Domestic energy supply crises
Minister for Resources and Northern Australia	Incidents involving an offshore petroleum facility in Commonwealth waters
Minister for Infrastructure and Transport	Transport incidents (maritime and aviation) within Australia, the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone, or the Australian Search and Rescue Region

States and Territories are the first responders to any incident that occurs within their jurisdiction. Australian States and Territories have legislation in place outlining the roles and responsibilities for agencies involved in emergency management. This legislation also provides authority for relevant emergency management plans and decision making. Whilst legislation differs across the country there are nationally consistent concepts and principles.

The Australian Government provides support to States and Territories when coordinated assistance is requested; jointly manages a crisis with States and Territories if the crisis has the potential to affect, or has affected, multiple jurisdictions, the broader community or an Australian Government area of responsibility; and manages a crisis that is not the responsibility of a State and Territory.

Crisis Coordination Arrangements

The figure below shows the relationship between State and Territory coordination arrangements, agency led coordination arrangements and Whole-of-Government coordination arrangements.
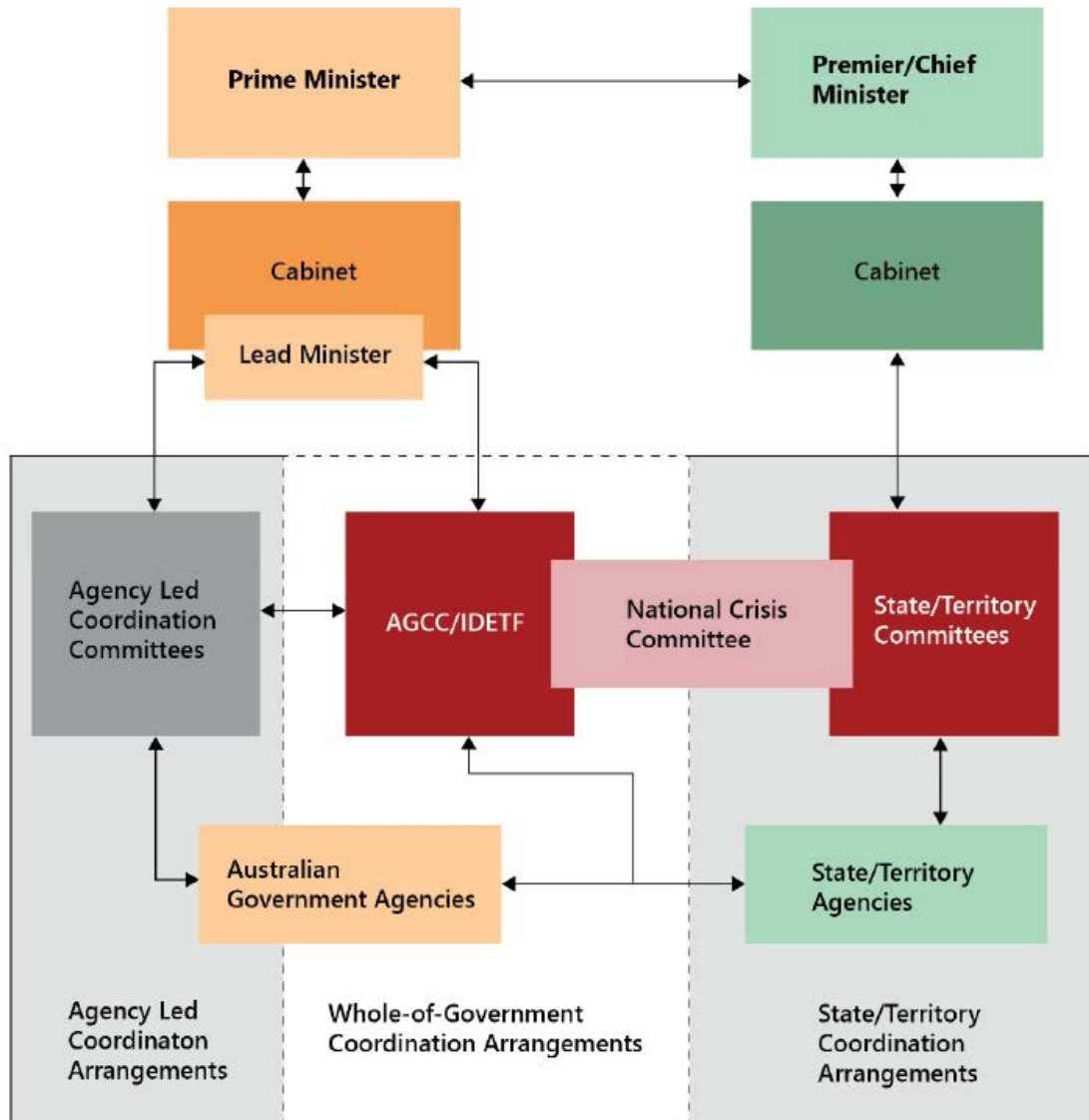
Note:

AGCC: Australian Government Crisis Committee

IDETF: Interdepartmental Emergency Taskforce

Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre

The Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre (CCC) is a 24/7 crisis management information and Whole-of-Government coordination facility provided by EMA. The CCC provides Whole-of-Government all-hazards monitoring and situational awareness for domestic and international events affecting Australia or Australian interests.

Daily information reports created and coordinated through the CCC are distributed throughout the Australian Government, State and Territory agencies and key industry partners. The CCC also includes the National Security Hotline (1800 123 400), providing a single point of contact for members of the public to report possible signs of terrorism or other national security related activity. The CCC also has a key role in supporting the Australian Government Crisis Committee and the National Crisis Committee during large scale events.

The CCC is directly connected to State and Territory emergency centres, and maintains situational awareness on a 24/7 basis. With the exception of the National Security Hotline, the CCC does not have a publicly available number and is not resourced to take calls from the public for crises or emergencies.

Aerial firefighting

The Australian Government supports aerial firefighting through the National Aerial Firefighting Centre (NAFC).

Sharing highly specialised aircraft between the northern and southern hemisphere fire seasons makes good sense, ensuring maximum use of the aircraft and reducing costs. Leasing is cost-effective and also offers greater flexibility to adjust resourcing levels to the forecast risk and to introduce technological advancements.

NAFC facilitates the sharing of these aerial firefighting resources between states and territories during the fire season. This ensures the optimum use of scarce, specialised resources and provides firefighters with valuable access to surge capacity.

Disaster Assistance – including Defence

EMA manages the Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN) under which states and territories may seek Australian Government assistance. Commonwealth disaster assistance is very often provided by the Australian Defence Force (ADF). EMA liaises with nominated ADF elements to scope potential assistance and to secure approvals. EMA will seek ministerial approval for agreed requests and if approved, will work with the ADF and the requesting jurisdiction to implement the assistance. From time to time, the assistance sought may be available from other Commonwealth agencies. In such cases COMDISPLAN still applies and ministerial approval process remain the same.

Disaster Recovery Arrangements

In Australia, State and Territory Governments are principally responsible for providing recovery support to disaster affected communities.

Recognising the potential cost burden of disasters on State Governments, the Australian Government provides help with relief and recovery costs under the cost-shared Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

In addition, when a major disaster has significant impact on individuals, families, people's ability to earn an income, and where additional assistance above the DRFA is needed, the Australian Government may also provide the Disaster Recovery Payment (DRP) or the Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA)

National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework and Climate Change

Key Highlights

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (the Framework) led by the Department provides the national direction needed to drive efforts to reduce climate and disaster risk and improve national resilience across all sectors in Australia.

Overview

The physical effects of climate change, population growth and urbanisation mean that without effective action more Australians livelihood will be impacted by disasters into the future and the cost of those disasters will continue to grow. The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2019 identifies extreme weather events, failure of climate change mitigation and adaption, and natural disasters as some of the highest global risks. Coordinated national action to drive efforts to reduce these risks and improve national resilience is required.

Current Situation

The Framework sets out the foundational work required nationally, across all sectors, to help manage existing climate and disaster risk, minimise new risk, and deliver better climate and disaster risk information. The Framework was publicly released on 5 April 2019. The 2019-20 Federal Budget includes $130.5 million in funding over five years to assist States and Territories implement the strategies in the Framework. The Framework and this funding is scheduled to be considered for endorsement by the Ministerial Council on Police and Emergency Management (MCPEM) in mid-2019.

Decisions made across the built, natural, social and economic environments impact how Australians experience disaster, and the residual risk that our emergency response capabilities are expected to bear. Ultimately the costs are shouldered by the Commonwealth as the insurer of last resort, and more risk-informed decision making will reduce the impacts and contain growing costs. Disasters currently cost the economy $18.2 billion per year. Over the last decade more than $10 billion has been drawn from the Australian Government's budget into the reconstruction of essential public assets and critical infrastructure through the disaster recovery funding arrangements. The broader social costs are estimated to be at least equivalent to the physical costs—if not greater.

The Framework is being implemented across the Commonwealth and within States and Territories. The Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee is seeking authority from MCPEM to drive national implementation of the Framework across sectors and establishing an Industry Advisory Forum to advise it. To meet the urgent demand for authoritative climate and disaster risk information, a pilot project is underway within the freight sector to asses climate disaster risk information needs to inform long-term planning, and translate scientific insights into decision useful information. The Taskforce is also developing strategic guidance materials to help decision makers across all sectors reduce climate and disaster risks including trialling the guidance in select Commonwealth initiatives.

Legislative Framework

The Commonwealth's role—leading climate and disaster risk reduction—is not specifically enabled by legislation. The cross-cutting nature of climate and disaster risk however means that there are heads of power (for example banking, telecommunications, insurance, and meteorological observations) that could enable the Commonwealth to legislate or regulate where appropriate.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Department's primary stakeholders in emergency management are the State and Territory emergency management and emergency services agencies. Other key stakeholders include: local governments, non-government organisations such as Australian Red Cross and the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council, and private sector organisations, particularly insurance and banking. Commonwealth stakeholders include central agencies, the Australian Federal Police, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The Department co-chairs the Australian Government Climate and Disaster Resilience Reference Group, which includes all Australian Government departments. The key intergovernmental forums are MCPEM and the senior officials-level Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee. Key international stakeholders coalesce the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Outlook

The cost of disasters across the economy is expected to rise to $39 billion per annum by 2050, without accounting for an increased frequency and intensity of weather events due to climate change. Strong governance and a cross-sectoral approach, led by the Commonwealth, is key to reducing climate and disaster risk. The momentum, awareness and demand is growing—across government, industry and community—and focused leadership is needed to continue embedding and driving this important agenda.

Strong national leadership is needed to implement the Framework and embed climate and disaster risk reduction in decision making across the built, natural, social and economic environments. This includes ensuring existing Commonwealth funding programs include risk reduction where appropriate, and ensure new forms of disaster risk financing mature so that we can create successful commercial investment in climate and disaster risk reduction. This could be a project trialled in a City or Regional Deal. A significant opportunity exists to design the $3.9 billion Emergency Response Fund announced in the 2019-20 Budget context to also deliver funding for risk reduction.

Contact Details

Name: Paul Grigson, Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

                 s22(1)(a)(ii)

Grants supporting law enforcement and community protection

Key Highlights

The Minister for Home Affairs (or a Portfolio Minister as delegated) may allocate funds confiscated from criminals for law enforcement, crime prevention and drug diversionary and treatment purposes under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.* This is an important aspect of keeping Australians safe and secure.

Current grants programs include the Safer Communities Fund which provides security infrastructure and crime prevention grants to communities and funding for priority Commonwealth law enforcement agency projects. Budget funding also supports crime prevention grants programs.

Overview

The *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (the Act) establishes a scheme to confiscate proceeds of crime and provides the means for returning the benefits of those confiscated funds to the community. Section 298 of the Act allows the relevant Minister to approve programs of expenditure for crime prevention measures, law enforcement measures, measures relating to treatment of drug addiction, and diversionary measures relating to illegal use of drugs.

In addition to funding under the Act, the Government allocates Budget funding for grants programs, including three of the five rounds of the Safer Communities Fund.

Current Situation

The Department is responsible for the policy development of programs and projects funded under section 298 of the Act. Successive governments have largely directed section 298 funding at Commonwealth law enforcement agencies for one off national crime prevention and law enforcement activities, as well as grants to local councils, religious and other community organisations for projects that aim to reduce crime.

The Confiscated Assets Account (the Account) holds funds confiscated under the Act. As at 30 April 2019 the account balance was $140.16 million, and $48.68 million was available for distribution from the Account after accounting for existing commitments.

Law enforcement funding

The Department has established an annual, coordinated process whereby law enforcement agencies submit expressions of interest for funding under section 298 of the Act, and recommendations are subsequently made to the Minister to inform expenditure each financial year. Funding parameters and priorities are contained in guidelines which are approved by the Minister and endorsed by the Finance Minister.

Six agencies have active projects between 2018-19 and 2021-22 as at 31 March 2019.

Grants programs

The Safer Communities Fund provides funding to address crime and anti-social behaviour through the implementation of crime prevention and security initiatives such as CCTV and lighting. This includes organisations working with children who face a risk of attack, harassment or violence stemming from racial or religious intolerance, as well as funding for youth engagement activities. $160.081 million has been made available across five funding rounds between 2016-17 and 2022-23. Rounds one to three are fully allocated, with funding agreements executed.

Round four of the Safer Communities Fund is targeted at protecting children who face a risk of attack, harassment or violence stemming from racial or religious intolerance. The round was originally launched with available funding of $31.9 million (announced in the Mid Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2018-19). On 18 March 2019 the Prime Minister announced an increase of $23.1 million (Budget 2019-20), reflecting the current

total available of $55 million. The round was opened to receive applications on 19 March 2019 and closed on 4 April 2019, with 690 applications received totalling $228.044 million. Applications are currently being assessed The Department will provide further briefing on this round as a priority, including revised guidelines reflecting the funding increase.

Round five of the Safer Communities Fund originally provided $35.1 million in funding from proceeds of crime (announced in Budget 2019-20) to local government and community organisations to address crime and anti-social behaviour by funding crime prevention initiatives and to protect schools, pre-schools and community organisations that are facing security risks associated with racial or religious intolerance. During the election campaign your government announced an additional $20 million towards round five to come from the proceeds of crime.

A number of one-off crime prevention grants to community organisations have also been provided.

Legislative Framework

Commonwealth expenditure is governed by *the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. Grants administration is also governed by the Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines. Following the Williams v Commonwealth of Australia decision into the funding of school chaplains, all grants programs are subject to a legal and constitutional risk assessment.

Stakeholders / Forums

The heads of law enforcement agencies, local councils, the states and religious peaks have an interest in the Australian Government's approach to funding crime prevention and law enforcement initiatives.

Outlook

Your Government has made a number of commitments under the Safer Communities Fund during the election campaign, including providing an additional $20 million in funding under round five of the Safer Communities Fund and announcing a small number of specific projects. The Department will provide a submission as a priority on progress to date with assessing applications under round four of the Safer Communities Fund, including a list of eligible projects and revised program guidelines. The Department is working closely with the grants hub provider and central agencies to deliver the program consistent with the Prime Minister's announcement on 18 March 2019.

Safer Communities Fund round five funding is available in 2020-21. Once round four has been finalised, work will commence in 2019-20 to establish round five, including seeking policy authority for the additional $20 million in funding announced during the election campaign.

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

       s22(1)(a)(ii)

INTELLIGENCE AND IDENTITY

Intelligence Capability

Key Highlights

The Department's intelligence capability (enacted through Intelligence Division) services the intelligence requirements of both the Department and the Australian Border Force (ABF). Intelligence Division's mission is to ensure the security of the border continuum by anticipating and assessing the threat, while supporting the facilitation of legitimate movements. Intelligence Division provides strategic, operational and tactical intelligence analysis and support across the full range of threats to the border. The Division provides direct support to operations and decision-making across the Department and the ABF to ensure stakeholders are aware of the key threats in their operating environments.

Overview

The Department and ABF's intelligence capability (through Intelligence Division) addresses the priority intelligence questions of the Government, National Intelligence Community (NIC), Department and ABF concerning threats to the Australian border continuum, thereby supporting the Home Affairs Blueprint. As per the Blueprint, the Portfolio seeks 'an intelligence-informed model' for decision-making and resource allocation, and to develop capability to counter transnational and serious organised crime, national security and other threats to the integrity of the border. To do this, its core competencies are:

- data analysis and the tradecraft to interpret the data available to the Department and ABF;

- intelligence analysis to assess the capability and intent of hostile and non-compliant actors;

- expertise on relevant border threats; and

- the skills to critically analyse these and communicate the threat implications effectively.

Current Situation

The Department's Intelligence Division has five branches:

- Strategic Assessment and Intelligence Management Branch provides a strategic analysis capability across the border threat spectrum to inform the policy, strategy and capability requirements of the Department and Home Affairs Portfolio, and delivers several business enabling functions for Intelligence Division;

- National Intelligence Branch is the operational intelligence hub, providing threat assessments and advice across all key border threats at a national level, and input into policy and high-level planning;

- Border Intelligence Support to Operations Branch is responsible for delivering operational and tactical intelligence support directly to the ABF;

- The Border Intelligence Fusion Centre is responsible for delivering tactical intelligence support directly to ABF operational functions and Department decision-making functions, as well as other partner agencies. The BIFC also manages the Border Watch program; and

- Intelligence Development Branch provides the majority of the Division's technical and specialist capabilities, and manages the definition and implementation of future intelligence capability.

Stakeholders / Forums

Intelligence Division's key stakeholders include all Departmental Groups, the ABF, Home Affairs Portfolio agencies, NIC agencies, and international partners and their peer agencies.

The key Governance Boards administered by Intelligence Division are the:

- Departmental Intelligence Board (Band 3 Committee);

- Intelligence Coordination Board (Band 2 Committee); and

- Intelligence Capability Program Board.

Intelligence Division is also a member of various departmental, Portfolio, NIC and international forums, including NIC committees such as Heads of Intelligence Agencies Meeting, Intelligence Management Committee, and Mission Intelligence Integration Groups.

Outlook

The Department and ABF's intelligence function will continue to develop new enterprise intelligence capabilities, while prioritising additional responsibilities that support the growing demand for its services within the Home Affairs Portfolio. It will also lead the NIC's efforts on maintaining secure borders and enhancing the integrity and efficiency of trade and travel systems. Intelligence Division will require agility to remain capable of supporting the increasing complexity of the Department and ABF's activities across a range evolving threats, in order to enable intelligence-informed risk based decision-making.

Contact Details

Name: Rachel Noble, Deputy Secretary Executive

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

International Capacity Building

Key Highlights

Capacity building activities contribute to improved regional governance and stability, and build valuable relationships with foreign counterparts. The Department delivers international capacity building activities across the breadth of its agenda. As the responsible policy agency, the Department is uniquely placed to share Australia's expertise in safe, orderly, and managed migration, border management, countering terrorism, countering violent extremism, cyber security, cybercrime, transnational crime, critical infrastructure protection, child sexual exploitation, trade, travel, and transport security and emergency management.

Overview

The Department and each portfolio agency have a long history of capacity development in their respective areas of expertise. Our international capacity building endeavour is focused on promoting international norms and standards to support security outcomes consistent with Australia's domestic interests; advancing Australia's good standing and capacity to influence internationally; and contributing to Australia's foreign, development, trade and economic policy goals.

The Department manages a number of international capacity building activities, which are designed to:

- strengthen cooperation with counterpart agencies to improve border management systems and secure information sharing agreements;

- enhance legal frameworks and the capabilities of counterpart agencies to combat transnational crime, human trafficking, people smuggling, money laundering, terrorism and the movement of illicit substances and goods;

- lead border innovation, by assisting counterpart agencies to improve their border management systems to better identify, detect and deter threats at the border; and

- improve the global management of refugees and displaced populations and stabilise possible illegal immigrant populations in a variety of countries.

Current Situation

The Home Affairs International Capacity Building Program (the Program) under Program 1.5 of the Portfolio Budget Statements provides an allocation of funding ($28.5 million in 2019-20) for activities that protect Australia's sovereignty, security, and safety by strengthening relationships with partner governments to improve migration and border management capabilities and by working collaboratively with international organisations to provide services for irregular migrants.

The Department's international capacity building capability also includes a number of capacity building areas not funded under administered Program 1.5. These include:

- the deployment of advisors and short-term missions to Papua New Guinea (PNG) Customs and Immigration under the DFAT funded Institutional Partnerships Program;

- the DFAT-funded, Department-delivered Indo-Pacific Justice and Security Program, to strengthen partner countries' law and policy frameworks to effectively combat violent extremism and transnational crime (a four-year program, 2017-21, capped at $3.95 million per year);

- the DFAT funded, Department and AUSTRAC-delivered Supporting PNG's Effective Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Reform Program to assist PNG reform its frameworks (a three year program, 2017-20, capped at $1 million per year);

- Counter Terrorism Programs to strengthen the legal and policy frameworks of international partners, primarily in South East Asia and the Middle East; and

- Emergency Management Australia engagement, together with DFAT, to improve the capacity of national disaster management officials across the Asia- Pacific region.

Legislative Framework

The Program is authorised under section 417.021 - Regional Cooperation and Capacity Building of the *Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Regulations 1997.*

Stakeholders / Forums

Whole-of-Government partners; international government agencies; industry; international organisations; and multilateral forums.

Outlook

The Department is well placed to continue delivering these programs across the breadth of its agenda; however there is scope to do more. Our regional environment is one that presents increasingly heightened challenges, particularly around transnational, serious and organised crime, terrorism, child exploitation, foreign interference and other national security threats. As these threats grow more complex and sophisticated in nature, addressing them becomes increasingly difficult. As the line between 'external security' and 'domestic security' becomes increasingly blurred, there is a growing need for our national security systems, processes and capabilities to become more networked with international partners. With additional resources, the Department could use its international capacity building effort to establish systems and processes of networked capability and collaborative effort with key partners to improve our national security.

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

             s22(1)(a)(ii)

Department's Offshore Footprint

Key Highlights

The Department of Home Affairs and the Australian Border Force have approximately 191 officers deployed to 44 locations in 40 countries across the world.[6] This offshore footprint works ahead of the border, enabling the Department and the ABF to engage and advance the Department's and Australia's priorities and interests internationally, with the mission of keeping Australia safe and secure, processing immigration and customs activities, and supporting a cohesive and united Australia open for global engagement.

Overview

There are 191 Departmental and ABF officers deployed to 44 locations in 40 countries across the world (refer to Appendix 10). These officers are supported by approximately 1,000 locally engaged staff, who play a key role in supporting the Department's activities, including visa processing, border management and engagement with Home Affairs' international counterparts. The Department's posted officers work closely with, and are supported by other Australian Government agencies offshore.

Of the 191 officers deployed, approximately 25 are Airline Liaison Officers. They are deployed at key international airports to identify threats and manage risks before they reach the Australian border, working in consultation with host governments.

The independent statutory agencies within the Home Affairs Portfolio, including the Australian Federal Police (AFP), Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) and Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), all have their own independently managed offshore footprints.

Current Situation

The Department and ABF's posted officers are predominately in operational roles, giving effect to and enabling Australia's migration, humanitarian, and citizenship programs, and delivering border protection, national security and capacity building outcomes. Over 70 per cent of officers currently offshore are in visa, citizenship, and integrity roles.

The footprint, however, is changing to account for new risks, escalating visa volumes, the growing role of service delivery partners, and movement towards a global visa processing model. The footprint is also evolving to reflect Home Affairs' changing priorities, allowing the Department to engage internationally across the breadth of its agenda, including in relation to: countering terrorism and violent extremism; foreign interference; transnational, serious and organised crime; cybercrime and cyber resilience; and enhanced integrity and efficiency of trade and travel systems. This engagement can inform the development of Australian policy responses to common challenges and influence the development of partners' policy response in Australia's interest.

Legislative Framework

Offshore officers must comply with existing legislation applicable to domestic employees, including the *Public Service Act 1999* and the *Australian Border Force Act 2015*.

Stakeholders / Forums

There are eight Minister-Counsellors (Regional Directors) posted overseas by the Department. These Regional Directors are the senior point of contact and engagement, providing leadership and management to their region. There are a smaller number of officers performing transport security, legal, intelligence, and Papua

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[6] Figures as at 31 March 2019 including long term postings, secondments, short term missions and Airline Liaison Officer missions.

New Guinea advisor roles, who are accountable to either the ABF or specific Divisions in Canberra, and who provide the Regional Directors with visibility of their activities.

Under the Prime Minister's Directive, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is the managing agency of overseas posts. The Department has a Service Level Agreement with DFAT for the provision of services. A similar arrangement is in place for the two Austrade posts in Dubai and Auckland.

Outlook

The offshore footprint provides unique opportunities for better coordination and collaboration in our international work, which is integral to achieving the vision for an Australia that is prosperous, secure and united. The Department is currently reviewing its Offshore Network Capability to ensure it is best placed to deliver outcomes for Australia. This review will be considered in parallel with ongoing consideration of how visa services are delivered, with a view to optimising the offshore footprint to manage visa and integrity work.

The ABF is also undertaking a review to determine the capabilities and international footprint required to address threats across the border continuum.

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

          s22(1)(a)(ii)

International Travel

Key Highlights

Overseas travel is a necessary part of your duties to advance Australia's national security interests through international engagement with priority countries and multilateral fora.

Overview

There are a number of existing ministerial level international engagements scheduled for 2019. This information is subject to change and your office will be provided with updates as appropriate.

Current Situation

Attending international events such as those outlined below will build and maintain key international relationships and positively shape global solutions in Australia's interest.

Stakeholders / Forums

Five Country Ministerial – United Kingdom (Manchester) 29-30 July 2019

The Five Eyes partnership comprising Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America represents the Department's most significant multilateral relationship. There are a range of Five Eyes fora that deal with specific themes such as cyber security, law enforcement and infrastructure. The Five Country Ministerial is the preeminent forum of Ministers responsible for homeland security, public safety and immigration. The forum meets annually and the focus of the 2019 meeting will be on emerging threats including the three broad themes: online harm; hostile state activity; and emerging technology. Your attendance is important because the Five Country Ministerial is the preeminent national and border security forum within the Five Eyes structure.

United Nations agencies – Switzerland (Geneva) and Thailand (Bangkok) July/August 2019

A visit to Geneva in the margins of the Five Country Ministerial would present an opportunity for early engagement with heads of the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Further meetings with United Nations regional agencies could be arranged during a stopover in Bangkok on the return trip to Australia. Meeting with these key partners on migration and global displacement issues would strengthen existing relationships and Australia's influence in international discussions on irregular migration and global responsibility sharing.

s47C, s33(a)(iii)

United States of America bilateral engagements – Washington DC September/October 2019

The United States is a significant strategic partner. Travelling to the United States will present an opportunity to demonstrate Australia's commitment to the relationship and progress a more ambitious agenda outside the Five Eyes framework. s47C

Australia – Papua New Guinea Ministerial Forum – Papua New Guinea (city TBC) 4th Quarter 2019

The 27th Australia–Papua New Guinea (PNG) Ministerial Forum will be co-chaired by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the PNG Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade. Other participating Ministers include: the Minister for Defence; the Minister for Home Affairs; and the Minister for International Development and the Pacific—along with their PNG counterparts. The 2018 forum discussions covered themes such as defence, security cooperation, immigration and border management, economic and development cooperation, humanitarian and climate change.

Global Refugee Forum – Switzerland (Geneva) 17-18 December 2019

Australia's delegation to the Ministerial level forum may be led by either the Minister for Foreign Affairs or the Minister for Immigration. This will be an opportunity for Australia to demonstrate its response to the global refugee crisis and calls from the international community for states to consider complementary pathways for refugees. One year after the affirmation of the Global Compact on Refugees, the Forum will include member states pledges and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' presentation of its three-year strategy on resettlement and complementary pathways.

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

            s22(1)(a)(ii)

WORKING WITH YOUR OFFICE

Acts currently before Committee

Key Highlights

The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security is currently reviewing three Portfolio Acts: the *Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment (Assistance and Access) Act 2018* (the Assistance and Access Act), the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Amendment (Data Retention) Act* 2015 (the Data Retention Act), and the provisions of the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007* (the Citizenship Act) relating to renunciation and cessation of citizenship by conduct.

Overview

Amendments made by the Assistance and Access Act empower law enforcement and national security agencies to request, or compel, assistance from telecommunications providers, enable agencies to obtain warrants to access data and devices, and amend search warrant frameworks to expand the ability of agencies to collect evidence from electronic devices.

Amendments made by the Data Retention Act created a mandatory data retention regime to require carriers, carriage service providers and internet service providers to retain a defined set of telecommunications data for two years, ensuring that such data remains available for law enforcement and national security investigations.

Relevant provisions in the Citizenship Act provide that any dual citizen of Australia can, by operation of law, lose their Australian citizenship if they engage in terrorism-related conduct which repudiates their allegiance to Australia. The Minister may also determine a dual citizen's Australian citizenship ceases if they have been convicted of specified offence (including terrorism offences), and if a number of other requirements are met.

Current Situation

In its review of the Assistance and Access Act, the Committee will focus on the threshold, scope and proportionality of powers provided for by the Act, authorisation processes and decision-making criteria, the scope of enforcement provisions and the grant of immunities, interaction with intelligence agencies' other powers, interaction with foreign laws including the United States' Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data Act, impact on industry and competitiveness, and reporting obligations and oversight measures.

Concurrently, the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor (the INSLM) is reviewing the operation, effectiveness and implementation of amendments made by the Assistance and Access Act.

In its review of the Data Retention Act, the Committee will focus on the continued effectiveness of the scheme, taking into account changes in the use of technology since the passage of the Act, the appropriateness of the dataset and retention period, costs, including ongoing costs borne by service providers for compliance with the regime, any potential improvements to oversight including in relation to journalist information warrants, any regulations and determinations made under the regime, the number of complaints about the scheme to relevant bodies including the Commonwealth Ombudsman and the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security, security requirements in relation to data stored under the regime including in relation to data stored offshore, any access by agencies to retain telecommunications data outside the framework of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979*, such as under the *Telecommunications Act 1997*, and developments in international jurisdictions since the passage of the Act.

In its review of the provisions in the Citizenship Act, the Committee will examine the operation (including the process of renunciation by conduct or cessation), effectiveness (including citizenship loss as a response to the threat environment, the use of the provisions, and comparisons with similar legislation in other countries) and implications (including unintended consequences, for example for relatives and friends of individuals who have lost their citizenship) of the provisions. The Committee will also examine whether the current oversight and reporting requirements are appropriate.

In February 2019 the INSLM commenced a separate review of the operation, effectiveness and implications of the terrorism-related citizenship loss provisions in the Citizenship Act. The INSLM will report by 15 August 2019 and their findings will inform the Committee's review.

Legislative Framework

The reviews of the Assistance and Access Act and the Data Retention Act are required by section 187N of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979*. The Citizenship Act review is required by section 29 of the *Intelligence Services Act 2001*.

Stakeholders / Forums

For all three reviews, a number of stakeholders, including the Department, are expected to make submissions to the Committee. It is anticipated that the Committee will hold hearings and invite the Department to attend, once it is re-established in the 46th Parliament.

For the Committee's review of the Data Retention Act, the Department is preparing a joint Portfolio submission to the inquiry, and has been engaging with all Commonwealth and State agencies who access data via the retention scheme. Some of the affected agencies will also prepare separate submissions.

Outlook

For all three reviews, the Committee is requesting submissions by 1 July 2019; however, submissions will not be accepted until the Committee is re-established following the federal election. The Committee will report in relation to the Assistance and Access Act and the Data Retention Act by 13 April 2020. For its review of the Citizenship Act, the Committee is required to report by 1 December 2019.

Contact Details

Name: Pip de Veau, First Assistant Secretary, Legal

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Ministerial Office Support

Key Highlights

The Department provides a range of advisory and support services to you as Minister. In addition, there are a number of systems and operating arrangements in place to ensure efficient and effective communication with you and your office.

Ministerial and Parliamentary Branch

The Ministerial and Parliamentary Branch provide direct support to all Portfolio Ministers including:

Departmental Liaison Officers

A Departmental Liaison Officer (DLO) is an Australian Public Service officer, employed by the Department, who has the means to source current and accurate information from the Department, while acting as a central liaison point in the Minister's Office to assist with the two-way information flow and handling of ministerial documentation. The Prime Minister determines the number of DLOs your office is entitled to as part of your ministerial entitlements. The Department will provide you with a list of officers who are suitable in providing assistance as DLOs.

Ministerial Entitlements

Your ministerial entitlements are outlined in the guidance material which will be provided to all Ministers by the Ministerial and Parliamentary Services area of the Department of Finance. The guidance material will cover all matters concerning the operation of your office from salary, accommodation and office facilities to travel, staff matters and procedural matters.

Office Budget

The Department provides a modest budget to cover supplier expenses of your office. This includes funding for services such as information technology, communication expenses and equipment, newspapers, stationery, freight, taxi and vehicle expenses. The Department will process payments for these services where they are not funded through your entitlements managed by the Department of Finance.

The Department will provide assistance with expenditure approvals, monitoring and reporting of office expenses and are available to discuss further with your office when required.

- Stationery supplies can be ordered through your DLOs until a Complete Office Supplies (COS) account has been established for your Office Manager.

- Business cards and arrangements for the delivery of newspapers, periodicals, and digital publications to your ministerial office can also be organised through your DLOs.

- A courier service for the collection and delivery of items between your ministerial office in Australian Parliament House (APH) and the Department's offices is provided twice daily. The Department can also organise a TNT Safehand Delivery account to transport documents between your APH Office, Commonwealth Parliament Office (CPO) and Electorate Office (EO).

Office and other computing services

The Department will provide a connection to the Department's IT network to your APH Office and an IT network connection to your EO and CPO, if required. Ministerial staff at your offices will be provided with desktop computers, printers and associated IT facilities (software and services) allowing them to support your role as Minister.

Mobile phones, laptops and iPads

The Department will provide you and ministerial staff with mobile phones, laptops and iPads for the purpose of supporting your role of Minister. These devices will provide access to email, calendar appointments and departmental systems, remotely as required.

ICT Ministerial Support

The Department's ICT Ministerial Support is a dedicated team responsible for providing service support for Ministerial Offices and their staff during business hours. These services include system access, software requirements, provision of IT equipment, ongoing ICT maintenance and priority resolution of IT issues. If and when required, the team will also present onsite to deliver IT service support and can be contacted outside of office hours via the PLATINUM IT Service. Contact details for these services will provided when you and your staff receive your initial issue of IT equipment.

Media and Engagement Branch

The Media and Engagement Branch provides a suite of services to you as Minister including a range of public information products and services such as speeches and media releases, media liaison support including event management and talking points to respond to enquiries, video production and graphic design, social media content and daily media monitoring.

All media enquiries are coordinated through the Department's Media Coordination Section for the Department and ABF which operates seven days a week, with an on-call media officer on duty after hours and on weekends.

We will work with your media advisors to determine personal preferences and priorities in relation to media and public information support at their earliest convenience.

Cabinet Liaison Office

Cabinet Submissions originating in your Portfolio will be provided to you for clearance under cover of a Ministerial Submission prior to being released for distribution to other agencies.

Final Cabinet Submissions are distributed electronically through the CabNet terminal in your office prior to consideration by Cabinet.

The program of Cabinet and related meetings is available through CabNet. The Department will provide a briefing to you on all Cabinet matters originating in your Portfolio and will provide a briefing on Cabinet items originating in other agencies upon request.

The Department will provide your office with regular reporting on upcoming Cabinet items including those originating from your Portfolio as well as Cabinet items of interest originating in other agencies.

All accountable Cabinet documents distributed to you through CabNet will be watermarked with a copy number attributed to your office. Your office will be periodically required to undertake a stocktake of all accountable documents printed by your office.

The CabNet terminal and service is provided and supported by PM&C's Cabinet Division.

Contact Details

Name: Kylie Scholten, First Assistant Secretary Executive Coordination

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

               s22(1)(a)(ii)

General Counsel and Legal Division

Key Highlights

The work of Legal Division is fast paced. It is often legally complex, significant and may attract significant public or media interest.

Overview

The Legal Division is a centralised in-house practice, headed by General Counsel, Pip de Veau. The Division delivers high quality in-house legal services to the Department and provides strategic legal advice and support to the Executive, Portfolio Ministers and the Attorney-General as First Law Officer.

The Division is comprised of six Branches that actively manage legal risk in a diverse environment. The work ranges from issues concerning: national security; commercial law; employment law; law enforcement and border protection; strategy, training and support; a large and dynamic legislative reform agenda; advice on the *Migration Act 1958*, *Citizenship Act 2007* and *Australian Border Force Act 2015;* and the highest litigation caseload in the Commonwealth.

Engagement with the Office

Due to the nature of work, Senior Executive Officers within the Division may at times communicate with you or your office directly via email and/or phone call if urgent issues arise and time does not permit a submission being provided and considered. This will likely arise in relation to the legislative program or where the Department is given short notice that a sensitive/high profile litigation matter is to be handed down. Where possible, the Division will otherwise report to you on the litigation caseload through a Weekly Litigation Report. The Division will also provide submissions to you for consideration and/or noting in relation to other broader legal issues that may arise. Further there are:

- certain decisions that only you can make because they require the exercise of non-compellable, personal Ministerial powers; and

- a suite of instruments and delegations that can only be signed by you.

Accordingly, Legal Division will engage with you from time to time in relation to these matters. A separate brief detailing your personal ministerial powers has also been prepared (see 'Personal Ministerial Powers' brief).

Litigation

The Department manages, on your behalf, a large and diverse litigation caseload. You are the most litigated Minister in the Commonwealth. The two primary areas of litigation are:

- migration citizenship litigation; and

- other civil litigation.

Litigation matters can be high profile in terms of media and parliamentary scrutiny, both in terms of substance and legal expenditure.

Migration and citizenship

As at 30 April 2019, the Division was managing an active migration and citizenship administrative law litigation caseload of 10,480 matters. These are matters where non-citizens are seeking review in the courts and the General Division of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) of decisions made under the Migration, Citizenship and FOI Act. The Department has maintained a high success rate of over 90 per cent over the last four years. In 2017-18 less than 1 per cent of matters were commenced on your behalf. Consistent with the

Legal Services Directions 2017, appeals are only filed on your behalf where there is reasonable prospects of success or the appeal is otherwise justified in the public interest. In most circumstances, these decisions are made at a departmental level and reported in the Weekly Litigation Report provided to your office.

Other civil litigation

As at 30 April 2019, the Division was managing a civil litigation caseload of 780 matters. These are claims filed in the courts for damages or where litigation has been foreshadowed, including injunction applications to prevent removal from Australia, challenges to regional processing arrangements and departmental employment matters. The majority of litigation or foreshadowed litigation, involving claims for compensation is handled by Comcover within the Department of Finance, in accordance with the Department's insurance arrangements. While Comcover will consult with the Department in managing these claims, ultimately Comcover provides the instructions and makes the decision on litigation strategy.

Australian Government Solicitor (AGS) in-house Special Counsel

The Senior Executive of the Department has access to the services of two full time lawyers from the AGS under a contractual arrangement with AGS. Special Counsel, Mr Ian Deane PSM, is a key provider of significant high level strategic legal and related advice services. Mr Deane is currently supported by s22(1)(a)(ii) who is also outposted from AGS. Mr Deane and s22(1)(a)(ii) provide advice on sensitive visa and citizenship decisions, the development of amendments to Portfolio legislation, significant matters before the courts, complex or sensitive legal and policy issues and issues that may attract significant public or media interest.

Legal Services Directions 2017

The Directions provide categories of work tied to particular government providers and cannot be provided in-house. This includes work that involves: constitutional law issues, Cabinet work, national security issues, public international law; and legislative drafting work.

Pursuant to the Directions, the Department briefs external firms to conduct court litigation as solicitor on the record. The Department reports to the Attorney-General on significant legal issues as described in the Directions and seeks the Attorney-General's agreement to settle litigation matters in accordance with the requirements in the Directions.

Contact Details

Name: Pip de Veau, First Assistant Secretary, Legal

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

            s22(1)(a)(ii)

Freedom of Information

Key Highlights

The Department receives approximately 40 per cent of the total FOI access requests processed by Commonwealth agencies. Between 1 July 2018 and 30 April 2019, the Department received 14,743 FOI requests and finalised 12,186.

Overview

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (the Act) applies to Commonwealth agencies and official documents of a Minister. Exceptions apply to specific intelligence agencies and documents subject to exclusions or secrecy provisions.

Legislative Framework

The key functions of the Act include providing lawful access to documents held by an agency or Minister, amendment of personal details within the entity held records and the provision to publish information.

Department FOI requests

Of the 14,743 FOI requests received, 13,956 related to the request for personal information (e.g. an individual's visa application, detention records, etc.) and 787 relate to non-personal information (e.g. requests for information from members of parliament, journalists, academics, etc.).

As part of the standard consultation process, the Department will consult with the Minister's Office as appropriate on non-personal requests.

Minister's Office FOI requests

The Minister's Office is a separate entity for the purposes of the Act and covers information that is in the possession of the Minister due to their capacity as a Minister that relate to the affairs of an agency. FOI requests addressed to the Minister or their Office will be provided to the Minister for action under the Act.

A decision on access to information held by the Minister must be made by a member of staff within the Minister's office authorised to make decisions. The Department will provide advice and administrative support to manage the processing of any requests received by the Minister. In administering the Act, agencies and Ministers are required to report quarterly to the Office of the Information Commissioner on the outcomes of FOI requests and costs associated with these processes. The Department will include the Minster's input in the Department's reports.

Stakeholders / Forums

The Office of the Australian Information Commissioner is an independent statutory agency established under the *Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010* which confers on the Information Commissioner the power to perform FOI functions. This includes:

- review FOI decision of agencies or Ministers;

- investigate FOI complaints about agencies or Ministers administering the Act;

- the power to require the production of documents; and

- monitor agencies' and Minister's compliance with the Act and compile FOI data.

Contact Details

Name: Cheryl-anne Moy, Deputy Secretary Corporate and Enabling

Contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

               s22(1)(a)(ii)

Acronyms

AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
AAT	Administrative Appeals Tribunal
AATIC	Austrade Australian Trade and Investment Commission
ABF	Australian Border Force
ABFC	Australian Border Force Cutter
ABIN	Australian Ballistics Information Network
AC	Audit Committee
ACBPS	Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ACC Act	*Australian Crime Commission Act 2002*
ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
ACID	Australian Criminal Intelligence Database
ACLEI	Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity
ACORN	Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network
ACSC	Australian Cyber Security Centre
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACTPol	Australian Capital Territory Policing
ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AE	ASIO Employee
AEE	ASIO Executive Employee
AFIN	Australian Firearms Information Network
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AFSA	Australian Financial Security Authority
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
AGICC	Australian Gangs Intelligence Coordination Centre
AGSVA	Australian Government Security Vetting Agency
AHRC	Australian Human Rights Commission
AIC	Australian Intelligence Community
AIMPE	Australian Institute of Marine And Power Engineers
AIPM	Australian Institute of Police Management
ALEIN	Australian Law Enforcement Intelligence Network
AML/CTF	Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing
AML/CTF Act	*Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006*
AMLC	Anti-Money Laundering Council (The Philippines' FIU)

ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANZAC	Australian And New Zealand Army Corps
ANZCTC	Australia–New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee
ANZPAA	Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency
ANZSOG	Australian and New Zealand School of Government
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APG	Asia–Pacific Group
APM	Australian Police Medal
app	Application (Computers)
APS	Australian Public Service
APSC	Australian Public Service Commission
ASD	Australian Signals Directorate
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEANAPOL	Chiefs of ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) Police Conference
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ASIO	Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation
ASIO Act	*Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*
ASIO2020	ASIO's Strategic Organisational Reform Program
ASIO-T4	ASIO's Protective Security Directorate
ASPI	Australian Strategic Policy Institute
ATIS	Automated Telephone Interpreting Service
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ATT	Australian Trusted Trader
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
BGLU	Business and Government Liaison Unit
BVA	Bridging Visa A (Subclass 010)
BVE	Bridging Visa E (Subclass 050–051)
CACT	Criminal Assets Confiscation Taskforce
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CAPEC	Conference of Asia Pacific Express Carriers
CBFCA	Customs Brokers and Forwarders Council of Australia
CCTC	Centre for Counter-Terrorism Coordination
CDC	Commercial Data Centre
CDSC	Capability Delivery Steering Committee
CETS	Child Exploitation Tracking System

CLEC	Commonwealth Law Enforcement College
Co.	Company
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPOH	Calls Per Open Hour
CPRs	Commonwealth Procurement Rules
CPRSC	Capability Planning and Resource Steering Committee
CRG	Criminology Research Grant
CRS	Contact Reporting Scheme
CSAM	Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants
CSP	Community Support Program
CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme
Cth	Commonwealth
Customs	Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
D2D CRC	Data to Decisions Cooperative Research Centres
DAP	Disability Action Plan 2016–20
DC	District of Columbia
DCB	Departmental Capital Budget
DCE	Digital Currency Exchange
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHS	Department of Human Services
DIBP	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
Dr	Doctor
DSS	Department of Social Services
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
DVO	Domestic Violence Order
EA	Enterprise Agreement
EC	Executive Committee
EEGO	Energy Efficiency in Government Operations
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFR	Estimated Financial Return
Egmont	The Egmont Group (A United Body of Fius)
EL	Executive Level
EL1 and EL2	Executive Level 1 and Executive Level 2
e-Learning	ASIO's Intranet-Based Learning Software Program
ELT	English Language Training

EMS	Environmental Management System
EOC	Enterprise Operations Committee
EOCT	Emerging Organised Crime Threats (Special Operation)
ExCom	Executive Committee (in AUSTRAC)
FASU	Financial Intelligence and Supervision Unit (Papua New Guinea's FIU)
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
FCO	Fraud Control Office
FER	Functional and Efficiency Review
FIAC	Financial Intelligence Analyst Course
FinTech	Financial Technology
FIRB	Foreign Investment Review Board
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FOI	Freedom of Information
FOI Act	*Freedom of Information Act 1988*
FRR	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015
FTR Act	*Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*
FWC	Fair Work Commission
GC18	Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games
GEAP	Gender Equality Action Plan 2017–20
GLLO	Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officer
GLS	Green Lease Schedule
GPO	General Post Office
GRU	Former Russian Military Intelligence Agency
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HACTG	Home Affairs Counter-Terrorism Group
HMAS	Her (Or His) Majesty's Australian Ship
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
HSR	ASIO's Health and Safety Representative Network
I&PS	Integrity and Professional Standards Branch
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDF	Immigration Detention Facility
IE	Intelligence Employees
IEWG	Information Exchange Working Group (of Egmont)
IFA	Individual Flexibility Arrangement
IFTI	International Funds Transfer Instruction
IGC	Inter-Governmental Committee

IGIS	Inspector-General of Intelligence And Security
IISC	Intelligence and Identity Steering Committee
IMA	Illegal Maritime Arrival
IMS	Incident Management System
INSLM	Independent National Security Legislation Monitor
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
IRSC	Information Reform Steering Committee
IS-EA	Islamic State—East Asia
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ISSN	International Standard Serial Number
IT	Information Technology
ITE	Information Technology Employee
JAD	Jemaah Anshorut Daulah
JAG	Joint Analyst Group
JCTT	Joint Counter Terrorism Team
JDFPG	Joint Defence Facility Pine Gap
JMB	Jama'at Mujahideen Bangladesh
JMG	Joint Management Group
JOCG	Joint Organised Crime Group
K9	Canine
kg	Kilogram
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex
m	Million
MDMA	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MFD	Multifunction Device
ML/TF	Money Laundering/Terrorism Financing
MOSC	Management of Serious Crime (Course)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
n	Number
n.a.	Not Applicable
NAATI	National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters
NABERS	National Australian Built Environment Rating System

NAFIS	National Automated Fingerprint Identification System
NAGS	National Anti-Gangs Squad
NAIDOC	National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee
NCFIC	National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator
NCICC	National Criminal Intelligence Capability Committee
NCIDD	National Criminal Investigation DNA Database
NCIPs	National Criminal Intelligence Priorities
NCOS	National Child Offender System
NCTF	National Committee on Trade Facilitation
NDICP	National Deaths in Custody Program
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NFID	National Firearms Identification Database
NFLRS	National Firearms Licensing and Registration System
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
NLEMS	National Law Enforcement Methylamphetamine Strategy
NMPVS	National Missing Person and Victim System
NNI	National Names Index
No.	Number
NPRS	National Police Reference System
NSC	National Security College
NSW	New South Wales
NSWPF	New South Wales Police Force
NT	Northern Territory
NTAC	National Threat Assessment Centre
NTPol	Northern Territory Police
NTS	National Target System
NV1	Negative Vetting 1 Security Clearance
NV2	Negative Vetting 2 Security Clearance
NVOI	National Vehicles of Interest
NWPP	National Witness Protection Program
OAIC	Office of The Australian Information Commissioner
OAM	Medal of the Order of Australia
OCO	Oceania Customs Organisation
OCOA	Offshore Criminal Operations Involving Australians
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMARA	Office of the Migration Agents Registration Authority
OMCG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang

ONA	Office of National Assessments
ONI	Office of National Intelligence
OPA	Official Public Account
ORG	Operational Requirements Group
OTCG	Operational Tasking and Coordination Group
PAES	Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
PGPA	*Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*
PIA	Protected Industrial Action
PISC	People and Integrity Steering Committee
PJCIS	Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence And Security
PJC-LE	Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement
PM&C	Department of The Prime Minister and Cabinet
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNR	Passenger Name Records
PNTL	Policia Nacional De Timor-Leste
POCA	*Proceeds of Crime Act 2002*
PRS	Professional Standards
PSM	Public Service Medal
PSPF	Protective Security Policy Framework
PSS	Public Sector Superannuation Scheme
PSSap	Public Sector Superannuation Scheme Accumulation Plan
Pty Ltd	Proprietary Limited
PUE	Power Usage Effectiveness
PV	Top Secret 'Positive Vetting' Security Clearance
Qld	Queensland
QPS	Queensland Police Service
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands
ReCAAP	The Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia
RIP	Research in Practice
ROI	Return on Investment
RPC	Regional Processing Centre
RPP	Research and Public Policy
RSC	Risk Steering Committee
RSIPF	Royal Solomon Islands Police Force
SA	South Australia

SAP	Strategic Assurance Program
SAPol	South Australia Police
SAPP	Samoa–Australia Policing Partnership
SBS	Special Broadcasting Service
SCEC	Security Construction and Equipment Committee
SCG	Strategic Command Group
SCV	Special Category (Subclass 444) Visa
SDP	Service Delivery Partner
SES	Senior Executive Service
SIE(E)	Specialist Intelligence Employee (Engineer)
SITE	Senior Information Technology Employee
SLAs	Service Level Agreements
SLG	Senior Leadership Group
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOCCC	Serious and Organised Crime Coordination Committee
SPM	Strategic Performance Measure
SPS	Samoa Police Service
SQF	Skills and Qualifications Framework
SRG	Specialist Response Group
SRSC	Status Resolution Steering Committee
SSVF	Simplified Student Visa Framework
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
T&I	Trends and Issues
Tas.	Tasmania
TasPol	Tasmania Police
TCC	Technology Capability Committee
TCW	Targeting Criminal Wealth (Special Investigation)
Telco	Telecommunications
TESC	Technology and Enabling Steering Committee
TEU	Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit (Cargo Capacity Measurement)
TIS	Translating and Interpreting Service
TLPDP	Timor-Leste Police Development Program
TMAC	Talent Management Advisory Committee
TRS	Tourist Refund Scheme
TS	Top Secret
TS(PV)	Top Secret 'Positive Vetting' Security Clearance
TSOC	Transnational, Serious and Organised Crime

UCO	Undercover Operative
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VCSC	Visa and Citizenship Steering Committee
VEVO	Visa Entitlement Verification Online
Vic.	Victoria
VicPol	Victoria Police
VPF	Vanuatu Police Force
WA	Western Australia
WAPF	Western Australia Police Force
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHS	Work Health and Safety

APPENDICES

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Secretary Michael Pezzullo

Chief of Staff | AS Sophie Sharpe

Commonwealth Coordinators

Deputy Secretary
Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Coordinator
Linda Geddes

Deputy Counter-Terrorism Coordinator
Centre for CT Coordination
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AS Counter-Terrorism Strategic Policy
Derek Bopping

AS Counter-Terrorism Operational Coordination and Evaluation
Robert Jackson

AS Counter-Terrorism Capability
David Chick

National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator
Chris Teal

Deputy Coordinator
National Counter Foreign Interference
Cameron Ashe

AS Policy and Implementation
Vacant

AS Outreach and Content
Neil Hawkins

Commonwealth Transnational Serious and Organised Crime Coordinator
Deputy Commissioner Karl Kent OAM

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AS CTSOC Strategy and Capability
Gemma Smyth

Manager CTSOC Disruption and Engagement
Daniel Mossop A/g

Group Manager

Group Manager
Technology and Major Capability
Michael Milford AM

AS Business Engagement and PMO
Stephen Dryden

AS Cyber Risk Management
Sean Hugo

Deputy GM
Chief Information Officer
Radi Kovacevic

AS Intelligence, Identity and Biometrics Systems
Tom Bryan

AS Visa, Citizenship and Digital Systems
Renate Croker

AS Traveller, Cargo and Trade Systems
Jennifer Bardsley

AS Corporate and Case Systems
Gavin Wallace A/g

AS Technology Operations and Support
Kirk Batty

AS Architecture and Innovation
Matt Jones

AS NCIS Taskforce
Jakub Bartkowiak

SAS Major Capability
TBA

AS Sourcing and Vendor Management
Duane Stokes

AS Operational Capability
Belinda Duffy

Deputy Secretary Executive — Rachel Noble PSM

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Chief Risk Officer
Dale Furse A/g

AS Enterprise Governance and Performance
Dale Furse (desig)
Sara Vrh A/g

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Katie Gabriel

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Kylie Scholten

AS Ministerial and Parliamentary
Emily Grant

AS Media and Engagement
Michael Burke

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Head CVE Centre
Lachlan Colquhoun

AS Strategic Partnerships
Lauren Monks

AS Programs and Research
Greg Cox

FAS Integrity, Security and Assurance
Chief Audit Executive
Mark Brown

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Penny McKay

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Megan Seccull

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Principal Intelligence Adviser
Richard Gray

AS Border Intelligence Support to Operations
Alison Rose

AS National Intelligence
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AS Intelligence Development
Jeff Carige

AS Border Intelligence Fusion Centre
Michael Thomas

SD Strategic Assessments and Intelligence Management
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AS Strategy
Brett Schuppan

AS Strategy
Stefanie Cordina

AS Strategy
Jane Annear

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AS Immigration Policy
Ben Biddington

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Hamish Hansford

AS Law Enforcement Policy
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FAS Strategic Initiatives
Catherine Hawkins

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AS Cyber Security Policy
Kendra Morony

FAS International Policy
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AS Americas, Europe, Middle East and Africa
Tracey Mackay A/g

AS Pacific and Transnational Issues
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SD Regional Processing Task Force
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RD North Asia
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RD Middle East and Africa
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RD South East Asia
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RD South Asia
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RD Pacific
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RD Mekong
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Murali Venugopal

AS People Strategy
Leanne Blackley

AS People Management
David Leonard

AS People Services
Abby Whiting

AS Payroll Services
Vidoshi Jana

FAS Finance | Chief Finance Officer
Stephanie Cargill

AS Management Accounting
Mark Saunders A/g

AS Financial Operations
Sam Hatherly

AS Procurement and Contracts
Ian Laverock

AS External Budgets and Revenue
Sanandan Dasgupta

SD Portfolio Costings
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Pip de Veau

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AS National Security and Law Enforcement Legal
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Caroline Sternberg

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Claire Roennfeldt

AS Property
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AS Organisational Wellbeing
Martine Cooper

AS Child Wellbeing
Craig Riviere

Chief Medical Officer
Dr Parbodh Gogna

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AS Data Services
Yvonne Solecka

AS Data Governance
Susan McKeag

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Vacant

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Anna Lutz

AS Skilled and Family Visa Program
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Rosemary Wilmot A/g

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Greg Baker

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Rheannon Nicolson A/g

SD Status Resolution Network
Zoe Williams

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Andrew Kefford PSM

AS Channel Management
Renelle Forster

AS Market Partnerships
Tania Wilson

SD Immigration Reform Implementation Office
Andrew Lander

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Executive Director Transport Security
Vanessa Holben

AS Aviation Security
Alice Stanley A/g

AS Transport Security Operations
Anita Langford

AS Air Cargo Security
Matthew Pedler

AS Risk and International
Richard Farmer

AS Maritime, Training and Card Security
Leanne Loan

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Emergency Management Australia
Rob Cameron

AS Crisis Management
Joe Buffone

AS Disaster Recovery
John Gibbon

AS Disaster Preparedness
Luke Brown

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AS Trade Modernisation and Industry Engagement
Christie Sawczuk

AS Trusted Trader and Trade Services
Tim Fitzgerald

AS Traveller
Melissa Bennett A/g

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AS Identity and Biometrics Capability
Mark Handley A/g

AS Identity and Biometrics Specialist
Michael Minns

AS AusCheck
Jim Anderson

AS Identity Security
Andrew Rice (desig)
Duncan Anderson A/g

KEY

GM – Group Manager
FAS – First Assistant Secretary
CT – Counter-Terrorism
CVE – Countering Violent Extremism
SAS – Senior Assistant Secretary
AS – Assistant Secretary
RD – Regional Director
MC – Minister Counsellor
Manager – AFP AS or AFP Commander
FOI – Freedom of Information
PMO – Portfolio Management Office
SD – Senior Director
A/g – Acting
Desig - Designate

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	ASSISTANT	ROLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	EMAIL	LOCATION
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CEO Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission Michael Phelan s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Commissioner Australian Federal Police Andrew Colvin APM, OAM s22(1)(a)(ii)								
CEO Australian Transaction Reports & Analysis Centre Nicole Rose s22(1)(a)(ii)								
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Deputy Secretary Policy Marc Ablong PSM s22(1)(a)(ii)								
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Enterprise Strategy, Risk & Performance / Chief Risk Officer FAS Abigail Bradshaw s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Executive Coordination FAS Kylie Scholten s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Ministerial & Parliamentary AS Emily Grant s22(1)(a)(ii)								
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AFP Media	02 6131 6843						media@afp.gov.au	
ASIO Media	02 6249 8381						media@asio.gov.au	
AUSTRAC Media	02 9950 0488						media@austrac.gov.au	
Parliamentary & Executive Coordination								
Cabinet Liaison Office Barton	s22(1)(a)(ii)							
Cabinet Liaison Office Brindabella Park								
Cabinet Liaison Office Duty Phone								
Ministerial Liaison Officer								
ABF Ministerial and Parliamentary Coordination								
Coordinator Ministerial and Parliamentary Liaison (AFP)								
AFP Strategic External Forums - Cabinet Related Matters								
ACIC Ministerial and Executive Support - Cabinet Related Matters								
AUSTRAC Executive and Ministerial - Cabinet Related Matters								
Executive Governance & Support Section								
Senior Director Executive Governance & Support	s22(1)(a)(ii)							
A/g Director Executive Governance & Support								
SES Unit								
ESU & Events and Engagements Unit								
ESU Intel								
ABF								
Executive Support Unit	s22(1)(a)(ii)							
WATCH FLOORS | KEY CONTACTS								
Australian Border Force (ABOC Duty Superintendent)	s22(1)(a)(ii)							
Australian Federal Police (AOC)								
Crisis Coordination Centre (CCC)								
Platinum IT Support (FAS & Business critical positions)								
General IT Support								
MSS Customs House Security Desk								
ABF HQ Security Desk								
4 National Circuit Security Desk								
MSS 6 Chan Street Security Desk								
JLL Property Service Centre								
Customs Incident Reporting Centre (CIRC)								
Mail & Freight: Decipha **(Australia Post: Civic)**								
Mail & Freight: Decipha **(Australia Post: Belconnen)**								
Production & Print Services								

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

COUNTER TERRORISM

Foreign Fighters - Syria/Iraq (since Sep 2012)	As at 21-May-19
Australians currently fighting or engaged with terrorist groups involved in the conflict	Around 80
Australians being investigated for actively providing support for terrorist group involved in the conflict	Around 230
Australians travelled to fight or support groups involved in the conflict	Around 230
Australians killed as a result of their involvement in the conflict	At least 103 and possibly as many as 110
Passports cancelled or refused in relation to the conflict	Around 250
Returned to Australia after travelling and joining groups involved in the conflict	Around 40

s47C, s33(a)(i)

Terrorism Charges and Convictions	As at 22-May-19
Number of convictions for Commonwealth terrorism offences since 2001, including:	69
• foreign incursions offences	17
Number of convicted terrorist currently serving a custodial sentence	48*
Number of persons currently before the courts on terrorism charges, including:	26**
• foreign incursions offences	7

* 44 of these persons may be subject to the High Risk Terrorist Offender (HRTO) scheme

** If convicted, 26 of these persons may be subject to the HRTO scheme

National Security Hotline (NSH)	YTD 2018-19	Apr-19
Calls and other contacts received	26,321	2,653
Information calls forwarded to Australia's police and security agencies for further analysis and investigation	4,264	471

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Disaster Recovery Programme	YTD 2018-19*	Local Government Areas**
Natural Recovery Funding Arrangements	27	198
Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements	10	20
Disaster Recovery Payment	2	23
Disaster Recovery Allowance	3	27

Notes:
* The 'YTD' column includes the number of disasters that have occurred under each of the disaster recovery programmes – e.g. there have been 27 disasters in 2018-19 that have triggered the activation of the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements.
** The 'Local Government Areas' column includes the number of local government area (LGA) activations for assistance under each of the programmes – i.e there have been 198 LGA activations for assistance under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements in 2018-19.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Australian Border Force

Major Drugs, Precursors, NPS & PIEDs (as at 31 March 2019)	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Detections	27,816	(1,656)
Of which: Major Drugs	16,974	(1,130)
Weight (kg)	13,535.53	3,497.06

Undeclared Firearms, Parts & Accessories	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Detections	1,434	(253)
Released	610	(333)
Re-Exported	2	0
Disposed	257	(2)
Still in store	565	82

Undeclared tobacco	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Detections	243,284	184,338
Duty Evaded ($m) (ex GST)	549.33	285.95
Equivalent Weight (tonnes)	525.03	222.89

Undeclared Currency	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Detections	659	2
Value ($m)	12.28	(0.49)

Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Intelligence Products	Apr-19
Tactical Intelligence products released	167
Strategic Intelligence products released	14

Australian Federal Police (as at 31 March 2019)

Activities	YTD 2018-19	FT Average (Past 5 years)
Referrals*	2,528	3,721
Investigations**	1,090	1,367
Criminal assets restrained	$71.5 (m)	$159.8 (m)
Conviction rate	95%	95%

* Referrals includes all cases reported from external and internal clients. Excludes ACT and Airports

** Investigations refers to cases accepted by the AFP with a case type of INVESTIGATION or FRAUD & ANTI-CORRUPTION recorded in National PROMIS

AUSTRAC

Transaction reports and reporting entities	YTD 2018-19
International funds transfer instructions reports	
Number	116,155,106
Threshold transaction reports (AUD 10,000 or more)	
Number	2,257,468
Cross-border movement (cash AUD 10,000 or more; bearer negotiable instruments any value)	
Number	39,202
Suspicious matter reports	
Number	206,680
Reporting entities enrolled	
Number	14,742

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Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

BORDER FLOWS (PEOPLE & TRADE) - AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE

Air and Sea Travellers	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Air & sea traveller arrivals	20.4 (m)	0.6 (m)
Air & sea traveller departures	19.8 (m)	0.6 (m)
Total Movements	**40.3 (m)**	**1.2 (m)**
Automated border control arrivals	9.4 (m)	0.7 (m)
Automated border control departures	13.6 (m)	0.5 (m)

Interventions at the border	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Air Cargo		
Number of Air Cargo Consignments	44,205,766	1,834,154
Inspections	1,025,313	(327,842)
Examinations	72,898	(20,323)
Detections	7,151	1,318
Sea Cargo		
Number of Sea Cargo Manifests	2,843,657	60,558
Inspections	60,815	(19,214)
Examinations	6,385	(1,479)
Detections	714	41
International Mail (as at 31 March 2019)		
Inspections	33.2 (m)	(8.3 m)
Examinations	180,147	(6,691)
Detections	63,448	6,173
Air Travellers		
Travellers examined	72,626	1,558
Detections	8,214	(204)
Detector Dog Program		
Taskings	11,107	(1,935)
Detections	1,548	(611)
Asbestos		
Targeted shipments	2,577	(1,604)
Examinations	197	(131)
Detections	23	(38)

Trusted Trader	As at 30-Apr-19	Monthly movement
Number of Accredited Trusted Traders	382	30
% of two way trade value	11.04%	0.28%
% of two way trade volume	7.35%	0.24%

Onshore held detention (including Christmas Island)	As at 22-May-19	Weekly movement
IMAs	387	3
Non-IMA	922	(12)
Of which: s501	357	(3)
Total	**1,309**	**(9)**
Of which:		
Minors (Age 0-17)	3	0

PNG Regional Resettlement Arrangement	As at 22-May-19	Weekly movement
Manus Island - population statistics	526	0
People in Australia on medical transfer	85	0
Total population	**611**	**0**

Memorandum of Understanding with Nauru	As at 22-May-19	Weekly movement
Nauru - population statistics	341	(5)
People on medical transfer	901	5
Total population	**1,242**	**0**

USA Resettlements	As at 22-May-19	Weekly movement
Manus	212	0
Nauru	303	0
Total	**515**	**0**

Location events of non-citizens	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Voluntary	9,549	665
Non-voluntary	2,419	(855)
Total	**11,968**	**(190)**

Location events of illegal workers	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Voluntary	557	(86)
Non-voluntary	790	(551)
Total	**1,347**	**(637)**

VISA & CITIZENSHIP

Permanent Migration Program	YTD 2018-19	Variation planning level
Family	40,327	(7,506)
Skill	91,072	(16,053)
Special Eligibility	99	(372)
Child	2,832	N/A
Total Migration and Child Program	**134,330**	**N/A**

Refugee & Humanitarian Program Grants	YTD 2018-19	Variation planning level
Offshore	12,870	(1,380)
Onshore	1,231	(144)
Total	**14,101**	**(1,524)**

Temporary visa grants	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Crew and Transit	296,890	(1,085)
New Zealand	1,595,904	25,309
Other Temporary	10,009	(980)
Student	329,090	30,188
Temporary Resident (Other)	151,536	(1,039)
Temporary Resident (Skilled)	68,885	16,596
Visitor	4,851,608	35,723
Working Holiday Maker	180,862	(38)
Total	**7,484,784**	**104,674**

Citizenship	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Citizenship Conferral Lodgements	110,543	(69,334)
Citizenship Acquisitions	101,629	33,893

Illegal maritime arrival legacy caseload (since 19-Sep-13)	As at 22-May-19	Weekly movement
Processing status		
Applications onhand	7,794	(37)
Applications at merits review	1,003	(17)
Total	**8,797**	**(54)**

	As at 22-May-19	Weekly movement
Total grants (TPV and SHEV)	15,510	24

Residence Determination	As at 22-May-19	Weekly movement
Occupancy		
IMAs	761	1
Non-IMAs	9	0
Total population	**770**	**1**
Of which:		
Unaccompanied minors (Age 0-17)	5	0

Visa compliance	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Number of visa cancellations	41,537	(5,362)
Of which:		
s501: Character	771	1
Illegal worker warning notices issued	256	17

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MARITIME OPERATIONS - AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE

Operation Sovereign Borders	YTD 2018-19
Interceptions	0
Arrivals	1
Days since last people smuggling venture to Australia that could not be returned	247

Aircraft coverage (NM^2)	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Coverage	98.5 (m)	-1.5 (m)

Illegal Foreign Fishers and Vessels	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Illegal Foreign Fishing Vessels Apprehended	3	(8)
Illegal Foreign Fishers Apprehended & Processed	24	(34)

Vessel Patrol Days	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
ABFC Ocean Shield	238	(24)
ABFC Thaiyak	254	(11)
ABFC Patrol days	1,356	(365)
Fast Response Boats	242	N/A

AVIATION AND MARITIME SECURITY DIVISION

s47C, s47E(d)

Activities	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation from pro-rata target
s47C, s47E(d)		
National Compliance Plan Progress		
Total Core NCP activities conducted	1,267	(1.0%)
Total activities conducted (inclusive of Response and Advice activities)	1,915	N/A
Regulatory Assessments		
Legislative Assessments completed	938	N/A
Applications in Progress	287	N/A

BIOMETRICS

	YTD 2018-19	YTD variation
Facial Enrolments	1,166,864	308,861
Fingerprints		
Enrolments	512,895	49,579
Referrals to Migration 5 Partners	1,740,873	1,137,928
s47C, s47E(d)		

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

Weekly statistics as at COB 22 May 2019 unless specified

Overview

The Home Affairs Weekly Statistics is produced by the Data Division of the Department of Home Affairs.

The intention of the report is to provide a regular snapshot of metrics and trends covering certain key aspects of the Department. The report will also highlight emerging or prominent issues.

The report is developed in consultation with program owners across the Department. Any clarification on figures within the report can be provided directly by the relevant business area.

The content of the report has been produced specifically for the Minister's Office. All other parties who wish to republish the statistics or commentary contained in this document must seek permission from the relevant business areas. Requests for additional statistics should also be directed at the relevant business areas. The Data Division can assist in facilitating these requests.

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics Contacts:

For specific data queries contact:

Data topic	Contact	Office number	Mobile number	Group mailbox
Manus and Nauru - Population Statistics	s22(1)(a)(ii)			
Detention Facilities - Mainland & Christmas Island				
Residence Determination & BVE				
IMA Removals & Returns - Onshore				
IMA Removals & Returns - Offshore				
Legacy Caseload				
Humanitarian Program - Onshore				
Humanitarian Program - Offshore				
Compliance & Status Resolution				
Migration & Temporary Entrants				
Citizenship				
Illicit Goods				
Interventions				
Vessel Patrols, Aerial Surveillance & Operations				

For general queries please contact: s22(1)(a)(ii)

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics
Manus & Nauru - Population Statistics

Weekly statistics as at COB 22 May 2019 unless specified

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Population Statistics by Refugee Status & Location - Manus

Location	Refugees	Still in RSD Process	Failed Asylum Seekers	Total
East Lorengau Refugee Transit Centre (ELRTC)[1]	137	0	5	142
West Lorengau Haus[2]	69	0	1	70
Hillside Haus	0	0	90	90
Location to be confirmed	0	0	0	0
Port Moresby Medical	52	0	22	74
Port Moresby (R & R)[3]	1	0	3	4
Port Moresby (Nauru EOI)	1	0	0	1
Port Moresby (Third Country)[4]	86	0	0	86
PNG Community[5]	58	0	1	59
Total in PNG	**404**	**0**	**122**	**526**
Australia (Medical)	69	4	12	85

[1] Includes settled refugees who have subsequently returned to the ELRTC voluntarily.

[2] Includes settled refugees who have subsequently returned to the West Lorengau Haus voluntarily.

[3] Includes persons actively pursuing Assisted Voluntary Returns and involuntary removal case(s) managed by PNG ICSA.

[4] Includes refugees attending US resettlement appointments or awaiting departure to the US. Also includes refugees progressing their own third country resettlement. Not all refugees in this cohort are necessarily on a departure pathway.

[5] Refers to Failed Asylum Seeker(s) who are residing in the PNG community after being discharged from service provider's care due to long-term absence from allocated accomodation.

Population Statistics by Refugee Status & Location - Nauru

Location	Refugees	Still in RSD Process	Failed Asylum Seekers[1]	Total
Regional Processing Centre (RPC)	0	0	0	0
Nauru Community	259	58	24	341
Total in Nauru[2]	**259**	**58**	**24**	**341**
Australia (Medical)	841	56	2	899
Port Moresby (Medical)	0	0	0	0
Taiwan (Medical)	2	0	0	2
Total Medical Transfers	**843**	**56**	**2**	**901**
Port Moresby (R & R)	0	0	0	0

[1] Figures include transferees who have gone through the requisite appeals processes and are now considered to be failed asylum seekers by the government of Nauru. Official confirmation of these cases was received on 02 May 2018.

[2] Excludes two PNG determined refugees who were transferred to Nauru voluntarily.

Third Country Resettlements

Country	Manus	Nauru	Total	Weekly Movement
Cambodia[1]	0	7	7	0
Canada[2]	1	2	3	0
USA	212	303	515	0
Germany	1	0	1	0
Switzerland	1	1	2	0
Total	**215**	**313**	**528**	**0**

[1] Cambodia figures include four previously settled refugees who have subsequently returned to their country of origin voluntarily.

[2] Resettlements in Canada were attained through refugee self-arrangements.

Children in Nauru

	15-May	22-May	Weekly Movement
RPC	0	0	0
Community	0	0	0
Medical Transfer (Australia)	283	283	0
Medical Transfer (Port Moresby)	0	0	0
Total	**283**	**283**	**0**

RPC Incident Types - Nauru

Incident Types	15-May	22-May	Weekly Movement
Self Harm - Actual	1	1	0
Self Harm - Threat	1	3	2
Food/Fluid Refusal	0	0	0
Assault Nonsexual	0	0	0
Assault Nonsexual - Under 18	0	0	0
Assault Sexual	0	0	0
Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour	0	0	0
Total	**2**	**4**	**2**

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Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Home Affairs Weekly Statistics
Detention Facilities - Mainland & Christmas Island
Weekly statistics as at COB 22 May 2019 unless specified

Detention Facility Characteristics

Mainland	As at 30-Jun-2017	As at 30-Jun-2018	Variance	As at 15-May	As at 22-May	Weekly movement
Total Occupancy	981	1,108	127	1,318	1,309	(9)
Total IMAs	264	254	(10)	384	387	3
IMA Adult Males	256	245	(11)	345	347	2
IMA Adult Females	8	7	(1)	37	38	1
IMA Minors	0	2	2	2	2	0
Total Non IMAs	717	854	137	934	922	(12)
Non-IMA Adult Males	635	781	146	878	868	(10)
Non-IMA Adult Females	77	71	(6)	55	53	(2)
Non-IMA Minors	5	2	(3)	1	1	0
s501 Character Cancellations	304	330	26	360	357	(3)
Avg days in Detention	418	353	(65)	485	490	5
IMA	866	718	(148)	707	708	1
Non-IMA	254	245	(9)	394	398	4
Avg days In Detention (Children)	22	161	139	496	503	7
IMA	0	118	118	437	444	7
Non-IMA	22	204	182	615	622	7
Escapes (Since July 2013)	71	82	11	85	85	0
IMA	31	31	0	31	31	0
Non-IMA	40	51	11	54	54	0
Deaths (Since July 2013)	11	13	2	20	20	0
IMA	8	8	0	9	9	0
Non-IMA	3	5	2	11	11	0

Christmas Island*	As at 30-Jun-2017	As at 30-Jun-2018	Variance	As at 15-May	As at 22-May	Weekly movement
Occupancy	281	239	(42)	0	0	0
IMA Adult Males	78	78	0	0	0	0
Non-IMA Adult Males	203	161	(42)	0	0	0
s501 Character Cancellations	146	119	(27)	0	0	0
Avg days in Detention	637	820	183	0	0	0
IMA	1,062	1,246	184	0	0	0
Non-IMA	474	613	139	0	0	0
Escapes (Since July 2013)	3	3	0	3	3	0
IMA	3	3	0	3	3	0
Non-IMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths (Since July 2013)	1	1	0	1	1	0
IMA	1	1	0	1	1	0
Non-IMA	0	0	0	0	0	0

Onshore Incident Categories (as at 30 April 2019)

Categories	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Total	16,530	20,286	3,756	16,303	17,958	1,655
Critical	42	47	5	39	47	8
Major	7,948	4,178	(3,770)	3,532	3,077	(455)
Minor	8,540	16,061	7,521	12,732	14,834	2,102
Types						
Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour	1,047	1,092	45	893	1,133	240
Food/Fluid Refusal	62	246	184	233	165	(68)
Self Harm - Actual	290	186	(104)	154	148	(6)

Held Detention Populations[1][2][3][4]

Facility	IMA Population	Non-IMA Population	Total Population	Operational Capacity	Contingency Capacity	DSP Contract Bandwidth[5]	Capacity Rating
North West Point	0	0	0	462	544	N/A	N/A
Perth IDC	3	22	25	34	40	26 - 50	Operational
Yongah Hill IDC	90	242	332	379	446	251 - 500	Operational
Adelaide ITA	12	13	25	25	40	1 - 25	Contingency
Broadmeadows Residential APOD	26	3	29	29	32		Operational
Maribyrnong IDC	0	0	0	0	N/A		
Melbourne ITA & ITA3	67	168	235	263	309	151 - 250	Contingency
Villawood IDF	102	382	484	480	599	251 - 480	Contingency
Brisbane ITA	86	79	165	119	140	51 - 76	Surge
Northern APOD	0	12	12	44	44	N/A	N/A
Alternate Place of Detention	1	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	387	922	1,309	1,835	2,194		

[1] Immigration detention centres operate in a dynamic environment. It can take several days for action taken on the ground to be reflected in DIBP systems. All figures are subject to change on a daily basis.

[2] Capacity information can change depending on the configuration of accommodation and the cohorts within a facility.

[3] All figures within this report are based on DIBP operational data.

[4] Some children may be reported in an IDC as recorded in DIBP systems, although they are technically accommodated in an APOD.

[5] This field represents the expected occupancy rate (determined by the Department) for the current month. The contract provides sufficient bandwidth to cover all facilities at their maximum 'contingency capacity' utilisation.

Prepared by the Data Services Branch
Data Division

Home Affairs Weekly Statistics
Residence Determination & BVE
Weekly statistics as at COB 22 May 2019 unless specified

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

IMAs in the Community

	As at 30-Jun-2017	As at 30-Jun-2018	Variance	As at 15-May	As at 22-May	Weekly movement
Bridging Visa Category E - In Effect	20,138	15,890	(4,248)	12,723	12,709	(14)
Bridging Visa Category E - Ceased	2,005	1,530	(475)	1,974	1,958	(16)
Residence Determination	537	355	(182)	760	761	1

IMA Bridging Visa Category E

	As at 30-Jun-2017	As at 30-Jun-2018	Variance	As at 15-May	As at 22-May	Weekly movement
Total IMAs	**22,143**	**17,420**	**(4,723)**	**14,697**	**14,667**	**(30)**
In Effect	20,138	15,890	(4,248)	12,723	12,709	(14)
IMA BVE with working rights	20,111	15,864	(4,247)	12,676	12,658	(18)
Dependants	3,527	2,845	(682)	2,187	2,187	0
IMA Final Departure BVE1	N/A	654	N/A	663	659	(4)
Adult IMA BVE in effect with a Code of Behaviour Condition	16,387	12,829	(3,558)	11,508	11,480	(28)
Ceased - In Community	2,005	1,530	(475)	1,974	1,958	(16)
Signed Code of Behaviour forms received	21,136	19,798	(1,338)	19,303	19,296	(7)

Residence Determination

	As at 30-Jun-2017	As at 30-Jun-2018	Variance	As at 15-May	As at 22-May	Weekly movement
Minors[2]	203	168	(35)	283	283	0
UAMs	14	8	(6)	5	5	0
RD Revoked (Since July 2013)	156	165	9	166	166	0

Cohorts In Residence Determination

	As at 30-Jun-2017	As at 30-Jun-2018	Variance	As at 15-May	As at 22-May	Weekly movement
Total in RD[2]	**553**	**368**	**(185)**	**769**	**770**	**1**
IMA Adult Males	198	98	(100)	256	257	1
IMA Adult Females	146	99	(47)	225	225	0
IMA Minors	193	158	(35)	279	279	0
Non-IMAs	16	13	(3)	9	9	0

1 Figures include IMA BVE holders who are finally determined and have been granted a BVE on departure grounds or part of the reminder to apply project and have not yet lodged.

2 This number is inclusive of both IMA's and Non-IMA's.

Key Observations

The following incidents occurred between 16 May and 22 May 2019:

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

IMA Removals & Returns

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Onshore IMA Removals & Returns[1]

Onshore	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Onshore Returns and Removals	**410**	**463**	**53**	**395**	**335**	**(60)**
Voluntary Removals	95	135	40	116	74	(42)
Involuntary Removals	18	28	10	26	24	(2)
Voluntary Returns	290	297	7	251	236	(15)
Onshore Crew Removals	7	3	(4)	2	1	(1)

Offshore IMA Removals & Returns

Offshore	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Offshore Returns and Removals	**68**	**402**	**334**	**356**	**237**	**(119)**
Voluntary Returns	62	95	33	92	11	(81)
Involuntary Removals	4	14	10	14	0	(14)
Third Country Settlement[2]	2	293	291	250	226	(24)

1 Please note that reporting in relation to IMA assisted or managed departures (including returns from the community and removals from immigration detention) has changed. As part of its program of statistical improvement, the Department has automated its production of statistics on IMA returns/removals. The transition has resulted in a change to the previously reported figures. The reported figures were extracted from DIBP systems as at 7 May 2019.
2 Third country settlement includes refugees settled in Cambodia, Canada and the United States of America.

Note that the historical figures for previous financial years have been refreshed and updated at the commencement of the current program year. As a result, due to retrospective data entries or systems corrections; and recent improvement to methodologies in the extraction of system data, the figures will differ from those previously reported.

Return Services

	Departures (No.) - YTD			Re-Integration Assistance ($) - YTD		
	2017-18	2018-19	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Onshore	**270**	**233**	**(37)**	**$892,803**	**$756,678**	**($136,125)**
Offshore	**78**	**9**	**(69)**	**$1,798,100**	**$225,000**	**($1,573,100)**
Nauru	9	3	(6)	$225,000	$75,000	($150,000)
Manus	69	6	(63)	$1,573,100	$150,000	($1,423,100)

Key Observations

Rapid Departure Assistance service (RDA)

The Rapid Departure Assistance service, delivered by the International Organisation for Migration as part of their existing returns services, is only available to transferees in the Regional Processing Centres and was implemented on 30 May 2014. This service provides an increased amount of financial assistance for individuals, compared to the assistance available to those returning from an onshore location. The increased costs associated with the implementation of RDA offshore accounts for the increase in costs across the program, despite a drop in the number of comparative returns from Manus Island and Nauru. Allowances are provided on a GDP per capita, country-specific basis and consist of cash and in-kind assistance.

Voluntary Departure Assistance service (VDA)

The Voluntary Departure Assistance service is only available to transferees in the Regional Processing Centres, and was implemented on 11 July 2014. This is a departmental service and facilitates departure for those transferees who wish to return home, but who the International Organization for Migration are unable to assist. Voluntary Departure Assistance allowances are cash allowances only and are structured on a GDP per capita, country-specific basis. Therefore, the amount of assistance provided through VDA is less than that which is offered under RDA due to the unavailability of in-kind assistance.

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics
Legacy Caseload

Weekly statistics as at COB 22 May 2019 unless specified

Remaining in the IMA Legacy Caseload

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Total Applications Onhand	**7,913**	**884**	**8,797**
TPV Applications Onhand	**924**	**358**	**1,282**
Onhand Primary	846	40	**886**
Onhand Review[1]	65	269	**334**
Remitted Awaiting Decision	13	49	**62**
SHEV Applications Onhand	**6,989**	**526**	**7,515**
Onhand Primary	6,621	144	**6,765**
Onhand Review[1]	289	380	**669**
Remitted Awaiting Decision	79	2	**81**

Primary Decisions[2]

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Grants	**11,117**	**1,522**	**12,639**
TPV Grant	1,938	1,051	**2,989**
SHEV Grant	9,179	471	**9,650**
Refusals	**6,107**	**3,427**	**9,534**

Review Outcomes[2]

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Remitted	722	2,461	**3,183**
Affirmed	5,208	2,117	**7,325**

Finally Determined Decisions[2]

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Grants	**11,740**	**3,770**	**15,510**
TPV Grant	2,100	3,285	**5,385**
SHEV Grant	9,640	485	**10,125**
Refusals	**4,854**	**1,876**	**6,730**
At Judicial Review	3,766	329	**4,095**
Not at Judicial Review	1,088	1,547	**2,635**
Excluded Fast Track[3]	**50**	**0**	**50**

Notes:

All eligible IMAs have had pre-application processing completed, including s46A bar lifts and invitations to apply letters sent. Statistics relating to IMA Legacy Caseload differ from the statistics relating to IMAs generally. The IMS Legacy Caseload excludes cohorts such as those finally determined to be granted or refused a visa.

Additional Information (cumulative)

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Born to IMA	**1,536**	**132**	**1,668**
Removal/Returns	**490**	**1,220**	**1,710**
Voluntary Removals	61	330	**391**
Involuntary Removals	15	93	**108**
Voluntary Returns	414	797	**1,211**
Deceased	**26**	**36**	**62**

Detention Status[4]

	BVE in Community[5]	Held Detention[6]	Residence Determination
Onhand Primary	7,489	33	5
Remitted Awaiting Decision	116	22	0
Finally Determined Refusal	5,212	131	14

1 Includes IMAs who are 'in the review window' where relevant.

2 Includes protection outcomes since 19 September 2013.

3 Excluded Fast Track represents IMAs at various stages of processing who have been excluded from merits review.

4 Excludes a small number of IMAs on Temporary Humanitarian Stay (subclass 449) or Temporary Humanitarian Concern (subclass 786) visas who have not yet lodged, are currently in the process or have already been finally determined. Figures exclude certain cohorts of IMAs that do not form part of the IMA Legacy Caseload.

5 BVE in community includes IMAs who previously held a BVE and are now undergoing a re-grant process.

6 Includes IMAs who are in correctional facilities.

Key Points

Prepared by the Data Services Branch
Data Division

Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

Humanitarian Program

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Humanitarian Program

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	**2017-18**	**Variance**	**Actual**	**Pro-Rata Target**	**Variance**
Total Humanitarian Program	**13,760**	**16,250**	**2,490**	**14,101**	**15,625**	**(1,524)**
Total Offshore	**12,049**	**14,825**	**2,776**	**12,870**	**14,250**	**(1,380)**
Refugee	6,642	7,909	1,267	7,320	7,986	(666)
Special Humanitarian Program (SHP)	5,407	6,916	1,509	5,550	6,264	(714)
Total Onshore[1]	**1,711**	**1,425**	**(286)**	**1,231**	**1,375**	**(144)**

[1] Only includes program coutable 866 visas

Note: Data is taken from live systems and may vary from previously reported figures.

Humanitarian Program - Onshore / Offshore

	Year to Date		
	Onshore	**Offshore**	**Total**
Lodgements	20,237	56,346	76,583
Onhand	29,846	47,908	77,754
Grants	1,231	12,870	14,101
Refused / Other	10,146	51,109	61,255

Offshore Grants

Offshore Program - Top Countries of Birth	
Iraq	5,284
Congo (DRC)	1,850
Myanmar	1,555
Syria	1,541
Afghanistan	929
Other	1,711
Total	**12,870**

Vulnerable Women and Children - Top Countries of Birth	
Iraq	1,321
Congo (DRC)	280
Afghanistan	165
Syria	71
Ethiopia	49
Other	147
Total	**2,033**

Top Ethnicities	
Iraqi	2,150
Congo	1,332
Chaldean (Iraq)	1,179
Syrian	1,107
Kurdish	1,000
Other	6,102
Total	**12,870**

Top Religious Groups	
Christian	8,405
Islam	2,121
Other	1,884
Buddhist	404
Hindu	51
Judaic	5

Age	
<18 years of age	5,167
>18 years of age	7,703

Gender	
Female	6,553
Male	6,317

Offshore Onhand

Refugee			
Country of Birth	**UNHCR referred**	**Not UNHCR referred***	**Total**
Iraq	489	8,072	8,561
Syria	681	4,139	4,820
Congo (DRC)	1,640	176	1,816
Afghanistan	219	899	1,118
Eritrea	338	488	826
Ethiopia	178	616	794
Yemen	0	492	492
Saudi Arabia	470	8	478
Myanmar	0	458	458
South Africa	56	289	345
Other	594	1,381	1,975
Total	**4,665**	**17,018**	**21,683**

*Not UNHCR referred applicants include In-country and self-referred applications, which are usually refused. Mission is unable to access most in-country applicants for interviewing. Self-referred applicants do not usually hold reliable identity documents e.g. UNHCR registration card.

Special Humanitarian Program				
Country of Birth	**CSP**	**P1 & P2**	**P3, P4 & P5**	**Total**
Iraq	372	7,001	2,499	9,872
Myanmar	11	2,226	3,930	6,167
Syria	29	2,320	578	2,927
Afghanistan	510	846	145	1,501
Congo (DRC)	0	1,069	273	1,342
Ethiopia	4	230	618	852
Eritrea	29	652	143	824
Iran	228	498	86	812
Bhutan	0	291	179	470
Burundi	0	272	36	308
Other	34	599	517	1,150
Total	**1,217**	**16,004**	**9,004**	**26,225**

P1	SHP Split Family
P2	Close Family
P3	Other Family
P4	Other Offshore and UM
P5	UHM IMA

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Immigration Integrity & Status Resolution Activities[1]

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Program Integrity Activities						
Source Information (dob-ins/allegations)	25,464	16,127	(9,337)	14,842	18,627	3,785
Field Actions - Visited/Executed[2]	4,407	3,765	(642)	3,250	2,214	(1,036)
Locations[3]	15,885	14,750	(1,135)	12,158	11,968	(190)
Employer Compliance/Sanctions Activities						
Location of Illegal Workers[3]	2,268	2,389	121	1,984	1,347	(637)
Employer Awareness Activities[4]	979	1,230	251	994	839	(155)
New VEVO registrations	10,627	10,324	(303)	8,449	8,052	(397)
VEVO organisation checks	3,498,368	4,768,896	1,270,528	3,969,112	5,050,881	1,081,769
VEVO self checks	4,558,070	6,693,804	2,135,734	5,534,178	6,697,819	1,163,641
Illegal Worker Warning Notices (IWWNs)	396	310	(86)	239	256	17

Immigration Integrity & Status Resolution - Population[1]

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Non-citizens entering the SR Population[5]						
Total Visa Cancellations[6]	57,161	57,440	279	46,899	41,537	(5,362)
Visa Cancellations - s501: Character[6,7]	1,337	954	(383)	770	771	1
Visa Cancellations - BVE	232	191	(41)	160	107	(53)

	Financial Year		Year to Date	
	As at 30-Jun-2017	As at 30-Jun-2018	As at 30-Apr-2018	As at 30-Apr-2019
The SR Population				
Compliance cases managed in the community (BVE)[8]	11,369	12,348	11,999	13,188
	As at 30-Jun-2017	As at 30-Jun-2018	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2019
Compliance cases managed in detention[8]	859	975	1,004	849
Estimate of Unlawful Non-Citizens in Australia[9]	62,900	62,900		

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Non-citizens leaving the SR Population[10]						
Departures from the Community[11]	7,645	6,857	(788)	5,740	3,400	(2,340)
Removals from Detention[12]	6,948	7,083	135	5,972	4,585	(1,387)

1 Figures for 2018-19 (Jul-Jan) were extracted from Departmental systems on **07 May 2019**. As data has been drawn from a dynamic source, any historical figures provided may differ slightly in previous or future reporting.

2 Figure includes General field actions and Employer Awareness visits. Field Operations activity has focussed on higher threat targets in 2017-18, including businesses and individuals who pose a significant risk to the Australian community. While this has resulted in a slight reduction in overall activity, Field Operations in 2018-19 will continue to focus activity according to the ABF Priorities.

3 Some non-citizens may have been located more than once in any given program year. Each location event is counted.

4 Employer Awareness activities includes field visits and administrative actions - Employer awareness activity statistics are also included as part of 'Field Actions – visited/executed'

5 This does not include all persons entering the SR Population as there are other factors and cohorts that lead into the SR Population aren't reflected

6 The figures include all onshore/offshore visa cancellations. A visa may be recorded as cancelled more than once: An example of a visa being recorded as cancelled more than once is if the visa is cancelled and the cancellation is subsequently revoked or set aside, and then the visa is cancelled again. A cancellation may be revoked or set aside for a number of reasons; including, further legal proceedings and administrative or jurisdictional errors. Duplicates may also exist.

7 s501 visa cancellation statistics have been derived from corporate frozen data and may not match other operational or live reporting. This excludes s501F visa cancellations. These figures have been provided by Complex & Controversial Cases section and was extracted on **07 May 2019**.

8 This figure excludes IMAs, IMA crew, IMA BVEs, Illegal Foreign Fishers and other unauthorised arrivals.

9 Due to data availability this figure can only be provided yearly. There are known errors in the Estimate of UNC and numbers provided are an estimate only and are rounded. The Estimate of UNC is reported annually. No IMA are included in the UNC data

10 Please note that SRS reporting in relation to assisted/managed departures and resolutions populations has changed, due to recently implemented improvements to methodologies for producing these datasets. As a result, historical figures will differ from those previously reported. Figures in this table account for onshore assisted/managed departure only and does not include departures of non-citizens from Offshore Processing Centres.

11 Figures include IMA returns from the community.

12 Figures include IMAs, illegal foreign fishers (IFFs) and border turnarounds (sea and air arrivals who were not immigration cleared).

Home Affairs Weekly Statistics
Temporary Entrants, Migration & Citizenship

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Migration Program^

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	**2017-18**	**Variance**	**2018-19**	**Planning Level**	**Variance**
Migration and Child Program	**183,608**	**162,417**	**(21,191)**	**134,330**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Migration Program	**180,208**	**159,067**	**(21,141)**	**131,498**	**155,429**	**(23,931)**
Family	56,220	47,732	(8,488)	40,327	47,833	(7,506)
Partner	47,825	39,799	(8,026)	34,442	39,854	(5,412)
Parents	7,563	7,371	(192)	5,446	7,229	(1,783)
Other Family	832	562	(270)	439	750	(311)
Skill	123,567	111,099	(12,468)	91,072	107,125	(16,053)
Employer-Sponsored	48,250	35,528	(12,722)	33,233	40,208	(6,975)
General Skilled	67,857	68,111	254	51,060	60,700	(9,640)
Business Innovation	7,260	7,260	0	6,603	6,050	553
Distinguished Talent	200	200	0	176	167	9
Special Eligibility	421	236	(185)	99	471	(372)
Child	**3,400**	**3,350**	**(50)**	**2,832**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Citizenship

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	**2017-18**	**Variance**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**Variance**
Citizenship Conferral Lodgements	203,793	239,413	35,620	179,877	110,543	(69,334)
Citizenship Acquisitions	139,278	80,649	(58,629)	67,736	101,629	33,893
Descent Lodgements	21,334	20,093	(1,241)	16,785	16,647	(138)
Evidence Lodgements	49,157	45,199	(3,958)	37,463	36,358	(1,105)

Temporary Visa Grants*^

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	**2017-18**	**Variance**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**Variance**
Temporary	**8,411,187**	**8,694,048**	**282,861**	**7,380,110**	**7,484,784**	**104,674**
Crew and Transit	352,394	351,516	(878)	297,975	296,890	(1,085)
New Zealand	1,921,561	1,856,614	(64,947)	1,570,595	1,595,904	25,309
Other Temporary	4,822	13,074	8,252	10,989	10,009	(980)
Student	343,035	378,292	35,257	298,902	329,090	30,188
Temporary Resident (Other)	145,100	180,459	35,359	152,575	151,536	(1,039)
Temporary Resident (Skilled)	87,580	64,470	(23,110)	52,289	68,885	16,596
Visitor	5,345,684	5,639,167	293,483	4,815,885	4,851,608	35,723
Working Holiday Maker	211,011	210,456	(555)	180,900	180,862	(38)

* From 1 July 2017 figures include subclass 773 Border visas.

Temporary Visa Holders in Australia

	As at			As at		
	30-Jun-17	**30-Jun-18**	**Variance**	**30-Apr-18**	**30-Apr-19**	**Variance**
Temporary	**1,943,130**	**2,050,232**	**107,102**	**2,151,617**	**2,268,992**	**117,375**
Bridging Visa	137,420	176,216	38,796	184,191	219,059	34,868
Crew and Transit	13,428	13,075	(353)	12,704	13,884	1,180
New Zealand	665,394	673,198	7,804	671,739	674,716	2,977
Other Temporary	3,760	4,691	931	5,311	5,798	487
Student	443,798	486,934	43,136	558,186	618,855	60,669
Temporary Resident (Other)	89,280	109,730	20,450	108,380	125,662	17,282
Temporary Resident (Skilled)	161,413	147,339	(14,074)	154,013	150,160	(3,853)
Visitor	294,368	304,140	9,772	312,450	316,189	3,739
Working Holiday Maker	134,269	134,909	640	144,643	144,669	26

^Due to system issues these numbers have been revised

Home Affairs Weekly Statistics
Illicit Goods
Monthly statistics as at COB 31 March 2019 unless specified

Drugs

Detections	Financial Year			Year to Date			s47C, s47E(d)
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance	
s47C, s47E(d)							
Total Major Drugs	24,102	27,710	3,608	18,104	16,974	(1,130)	
s47C, s47E(d)							
Total Drugs	43,416	43,251	(165)	29,472	27,816	(1,656)	

Final Weight (kg)	Financial Year			Year to Date			s47C, s47E(d)
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance	
s47C, s47E(d)							
Total Major Drugs	7,619.75	11,817.19	4,197.44	10,038.47	13,535.53	3,497.06	

* A detection may be determined from either confirmatory or presumptive tests. This information is sourced from transactional systems.

s47C, s47E(d)

[a] Precursor detections refer to detections of chemical substances that are prohibited imports / exports that may be used in the manufacture of illicit drugs. Some precursors detected were likely not intended for the manufacture of illicit drugs but were active ingredients in health supplements, cold and flu preparations, herbal medicines and weight-loss products purchased on the internet.

[b] ATS detections include methamphetamine and amphetamine but excludes MDMA (ecstasy).

[c] PIED detections include steroids, DHEA (dehydroepiandrosterone / prasterone) and hormones.

[d] On 5 September 2015, legislation amendments came into force which allows Border Force officers to search for and seize New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and Substances Represented as Serious Drug Alternatives (SDA).

Note: Data is taken from live systems and may vary from previously reported figures. Data is typically available 1 month after the end of each reporting period.

Undeclared Currency (Traveller) (as at 30 April 2019)

Total	Financial Year			Year to Date			s47C, s47E(d)
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance	
s47C, s47E(d)							
Number of detections*	743	800	57	657	659	2	
Value ($m)	17.03	16.31	(0.72)	12.77	12.28	(0.49)	

* Detections of undeclared currency do not include instances of detections under $10,000; fines issued as well as where no value amounts have been recorded. This information is sourced from transactional systems. The value of detections include all monies on a person such as pockets, wallet, carry-on bags, envelopes and checked-in bags. All foreign currencies are converted to AUD. All amounts are totalled and recorded.

s47C, s47E(d)

Note: Data is taken from live systems and may vary from previously reported figures. Data is typically available 1 month after the end of each reporting period.

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Illicit Goods

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Tobacco Detections

s47C, s47E(d)

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
s47C, s47E(d)						

Total						
Number of detections^	61,304	112,124	50,820	58,946	243,284	184,338
Tobacco (tonnes)	169.13	217.90	48.77	144.66	246.49	101.83
Cigarette sticks (millions)	233.83	238.43	4.60	201.50	365.48	163.98
Duty Evaded ($m) (ex GST)	268.81	356.84	88.03	263.38	549.33	285.95
Equivalent Weight (tonnes)**	356.19	406.45	50.26	302.13	525.03	222.89

* Preliminary detections are based on indicative uncleansed data which may be subject to further revision. The figures may not fully reflect detections by the ABF across illicit goods classes as the Department does not currently report on pre or post-border detections.

** Equivalent weight represents the total weight of loose leaf tobacco detections together with the total weight of cigarette sticks (calculated using an average weight per stick).

^ The number of detections may be more than stated due to current recording practices. For example, one detection could be a 'bin' or a 'pallet' etc.

Note: Data is taken from live systems and may vary from previously reported figures. Data is typically available 1 month after the end of each reporting period.

Prepared by the Data Services Branch
Data Division

Home Affairs Weekly Statistics
Illicit Goods

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Detections* of Undeclared Conventional** Firearms, Parts & Accessories

s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Total Detections	1,712	2,011	299	1,687	1,434	(253)
Released	1,066	985	(81)	943	610	(333)
Re-Exported	0	2	2	2	2	0
Disposed	485	172	(313)	259	257	(2)
Still in Store/Transferred	161	852	691	483	565	82

* A detection relates to the number of items actually detected. This information is sourced from transactional systems. Undeclared conventional firearms, parts and accessories detections are 'undeclared detections' not 'seizures'. An imported firearm is considered an 'undeclared detection' when it has been detected and identified by the ABF as a prohibited or restricted firearm and where it has not been declared to the ABF in accordance with the import requirements.

** The term 'conventional' firearms excludes firearm categories such as imitations, airguns, BB guns and paintball guns but includes all other firearms.

*** Preliminary detections are based on indicative uncleansed data which may be subject to further revision. The figures may not fully reflect detections by the ABF across illicit goods classes as the Department does not currently report on pre or post-border detections.

Note: Data is taken from live systems and may vary from previously reported figures. Data is typically available 1 month after the end of each reporting period.

Prepared by the Data Services Branch
Data Division

Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

Interventions

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Manage the Lawful Movement of Goods

Air Cargo

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Number of Air Cargo Consignments	41,882,666	50,651,960	8,769,294	42,371,612	44,205,766	1,834,154
Import Inspection Rate	5.1%	3.6%	(30.3%)	3.2%	2.3%	(27.4%)
Inspections	2,132,806	1,798,426	(334,380)	1,353,155	1,025,313	(327,842)
Examinations	74,660	117,720	43,060	93,221	72,898	(20,323)
Detections	5,228	9,397	4,169	5,833	7,151	1,318
Exam Detection Rate	7.0%	8.0%	14.0%	6.3%	9.8%	56.8%

Sea Cargo

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Number of Sea Cargo Manifests	3,180,570	3,348,830	168,260	2,783,099	2,843,657	60,558
Import Inspection Rate	2.7%	2.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	(25.6%)
Inspections	85,389	93,709	8,320	80,029	60,815	(19,214)
Examinations	9,121	9,297	176	7,864	6,385	(1,479)
Detections	950	795	(155)	673	714	41
Exam Detection Rate	10.4%	8.6%	(17.9%)	8.6%	11.2%	30.7%

International Mail* (as at 31 March 2019)

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Inspections	58.5 (m)	54.6 (m)	(3.9 m)	41.5 (m)	33.2 (m)	(8.3 m)
Examinations	227,444	262,912	35,468	186,838	180,147	(6,691)
Detections	81,282	84,866	3,584	57,275	63,448	6,173
Exam Detection Rate	35.7%	32.3%	(9.7%)	30.7%	35.2%	14.9%

Travellers

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Total Air Travellers Movements	**40,856,915**	**43,176,871**	**2,319,956**	**36,470,253**	**37,814,347**	**1,344,094**
Arrivals	20,561,763	21,711,185	1,149,422	18,531,240	19,208,348	677,108
Departures	20,295,152	21,465,686	1,170,534	17,939,013	18,605,999	666,986
Total Automated Border Movements	**24,218,917**	**25,972,591**	**1,753,674**	**21,799,041**	**23,024,583**	**1,225,542**
Automated Border arrivals	9,583,489	10,273,025	689,536	8,698,734	9,376,437	677,703
Automated Border departures	14,635,428	15,699,566	1,064,138	13,100,307	13,648,146	547,839
% of travellers cleared within 30 minutes	91.0%	92.2%	1.4%	92.0%	90.2%	(2.0%)
Total traveller arrivals refused immigration clearance	4,132	4,584	452	3,938	3,512	(426)
Interventions						
Examinations	91,108	85,569	(5,539)	71,068	72,626	1,558
Detections	10,573	10,162	(411)	8,418	8,214	(204)
Total Sea Travellers Movements	**2,874,697**	**2,847,521**	**(27,176)**	**2,592,115**	**2,451,084**	**(141,031)**
Arrivals	1,430,192	1,417,983	(12,209)	1,293,421	1,209,570	(83,851)
Departures	1,444,505	1,429,538	(14,967)	1,298,694	1,241,514	(57,180)

Detector Dog Program

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Taskings	16,186	15,626	(560)	13,042	11,107	(1,935)
Detections	1,974	2,550	576	2,159	1,548	(611)

Asbestos

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Targeted Shipments	8,643	5,132	(3,511)	4,181	2,577	(1,604)
Examinations	761	376	(385)	328	197	(131)
Detections	63	70	7	61	23	(38)

* Preliminary Estimates subject to change

Home Affairs Weekly Statistics
Vessel Patrols, Aerial Surveillance & Operations

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Vessel Patrol Days

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	**2017-18**	**Variance**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**Variance**
ABFC Ocean Shield	316	321	5	262	238	(24)
ABFC Thaiyak	325	311	(14)	265	254	(11)
ABFC Patrol Days	1,987	2,036	49	1,721	1,356	(365)
Bay Class	327	256	(71)	220	218	(2)
Cape Class	1,660	1,780	120	1,501	1,138	(363)
Fast Response Boats	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	242	N/A

Aircraft Coverage (NM^2)

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	**2017-18**	**Variance**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**Variance**
Coverage	119.15 (m)	120.79 (m)	1.63 (m)	100.00 (m)	98.50 (m)	-1.50 (m)

Illegal Foreign Fishers & Vessels

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	**2017-18**	**Variance**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**Variance**
Illegal Foreign Fishing Vessels Apprehended	15	14	(1)	11	3	(8)
Illegal Foreign Fishers Apprehended & Processed	192	58	(134)	58	24	(34)

s47C, s47E(d)

ALL VISAS BY SUBCLASS										
Visa Subclass	Streams	Purpose of visa	Work Rights	Global Processing Times - 75th percentile (as at 28 Feb 2019)	Global Processing Times - 90th percentile (as at 28 Feb 2019)	VAC *	Visa Validity	Sponsorship/ Nomination	Applications received in 2017-18	Visas granted in 2017-18
TEMPORARY VISA PROGRAM										
Visitors & Working Holiday Makers										
600 – Visitor	Sponsored Family Visitor		No work	56 days	71 days	$145	Up to 12 months	sponsorship	42,260	31,268
	Business Visitor	Visit Australia for a visit or for business visitor purposes.	No work	7 days	15 days	$145	Up to 12 months Longer validity in some circumstances	N/A	261,833	246,850
	Tourist		No work	19 days	27 days	$345 if applicant is in Australia $140 if applicant is outside Australia	Up to 12 months Longer validity in some circumstances	N/A	1,711,133	1,510,779
	Frequent Traveller	Allows citizens from the People's Republic of China, who travel frequently to Australia for tourism, visiting family or friends or for business visit purposes, apply for a multiple entry Visitor visa for up to 10 years	No work	7 days	14 days	$1,020	Up to 10 years	N/A	6,674	6,683
	Approved Destination Status	Allows a person on a tour with a registered travel agent from Peoples Republic of China to visit Australia.	No work	1 days	2 days	$140	Varies depending on length of tour arrangements	N/A	206,484	205,505
601 - ETA	Visitor		No work	<1 day		NIL $20 service fee applies for online applications only	Multiple entry, 3 month stays, valid for 12 months	N/A	2,555,414	2,553,985
	Business		No work	<1 day				N/A	168,360	168,336
651 - eVisitor		Visit Australia for a visit or for business visitor purposes.	No work	N/A	2 day	NIL	Multiple entry, 3 month stays, valid for 12 months	N/A	901,563	888,780
676 – Tourist EFFECTIVELY CEASED			No work	Closed to new applicants		$115 additional applicant charge over 18 yrs $115 additional applicant charge under 18 yrs $30	Up to 12 months	N/A	0	
417 – Working Holiday	First Working Holiday Visa	Allows young people (18-30yrs) from certain countries to holiday and work in Australia for up to a year.	6 months with any one employer, except where given permission from the Department	24 days	42 days	$440 ($80 Non-internet Application Charge 417 only)	12 months from date of grant. Allows holder to remain in Australia for 12 months from date of first entry on this visa.	N/A	155,040	152,622
	Second Working Holiday Visa	For people who have completed three months of specified work in regional Australia while on their first WHM	6 months with any one employer, except where given permission from the Department				12 months from date of grant (or for 24 months from date of first entry into Australia on their WHM1 visa if they were in Australia on WHM1 when applying for WHM2)		38,198	32,828
462 – Work & Holiday*	First Work & Holiday Visa	Allows young people (18-30yrs) from certain countries to holiday and work in Australia for up to a year.	6 months with any one employer, except where given permission from the Department	44 days	80 days		12 months from date of grant. Allows holder to remain in Australia for 12 months from date of first entry on this visa.		21,206	21,667
	Second Work & Holiday Visa	For people who have completed three months of specified subclass 462 work in northern Australia while on their first s/c 462 visa	6 months with any one employer, except where given permission from the Department				12 months from date of grant (or for 24 months from date of first entry into Australia on their W&H1 visa if they were in Australia on W&H1 when applying for W&H2)		3,997	3,339
*Due to high demand for subclass 462 Work and Holiday visas in the period of July - September, global processing times during these months are expected to increase and may exceed 30 days.										
Students										

Visa	Stream	Description	Work Rights	Processing (75%)	Processing (90%)	Charges	Stay		Count 1	Count 2
476 – Recognised Graduate		Allows recent engineering graduates of recognised institutions to gain up to 18 months of skilled work experience in Australia.	Unlimited	7 months	9 months	**$365** additional applicant charge over 18 yrs $185 additional applicant charge under 18 yrs $90 Non-internet application fee $80	Up to 18 months	N/A	4,868	2,768
485 – Temporary Graduate	Graduate Work		Unlimited	4 months	5 months	**$1,500** additional applicant charge over 18yrs $750	18 months		9,534	8,149
.	Post Study Work	Allows international students who have recently graduated from an Australian educational institution to gain work experience in Australia.	Unlimited	78 days	4 months		Up to 4 years		45,329	51,656
500 – Student Visa		Allows students to study full-time in a recognised education institution in Australia. Must: Have been accepted to study full-time in a Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students (CRICOS) registered course and a registered educational institution in Australia Organise overseas students health insurance (OSHC). Organise appropriate welfare arrangements for the duration of intended stay in Australia if under 18 years of age.	No work permitted for either Primary or Secondary visa holders until the Primary visa holder has commenced their course. After course commencement Primary visa holder can work a maximum of 40 hours per fortnight while their course is in session and unlimited hours when their course is out of session. After course commencement Secondary visa holders can work a maximum of 40 hours per fortnight at all times. For visa holders who have commenced a masters by research or doctoral degree there is no limit on the number of hours they or their family can work in Australia	Higher Education Sector: 17 days Vocational Education and Training Sector: 62 Days Independent ELICOS Sector: 30 days Schools Sector: 69 days Postgraduate Research Sector: 60 days Non-Award Sector: 26 days Foreign Affairs or Defence Sector: 22 days	Higher Education Sector: 46 days Vocational Education and Training Sector: 73 days Independent ELICOS Sector: 63 days Schools Sector: 4 months Postgraduate Research Sector: 80 days Non-Award Sector: 46 days Foreign Affairs or Defence Sector: 64 days	**$560** (Nil for Foreign Affairs or Defence sector) Subsequent Temporary Application Charge (student further stay) $700 Additional applicant charge 18 and over $420 (Nil for Foreign Affairs, Defence, Postgraduate research sector) Additional applicant charge under 18 $140 (Nil for Foreign Affairs, Defence, Postgraduate research sector)	Based on the duration of the course: If longer than 10 months and the course finishes between; Nov-Dec -> visa usually granted to March 15 the following year. Jan - Oct -> visa will usually be granted for two months longer than the duration of course. If ten months or less; Visa will be granted for one month longer that duration of course.	N/A	413,327	377,184
590 - Student Guardian		Allows the guardian of an international student, younger than 18 and studying in Australia on a student visa, to stay in Australia.	No work rights	86 days	4 months	**$560** additional applicant charge under 18yrs $0 Subsequent Temporary Application Charge (further stay) $700	Generally granted for the same period of effect as the nominating student's visa.	N/A	2,986	2,566
Temporary Work										
400 - Temporary Work (Short Stay Specialist)	Highly Specialised Work	Allows holder to travel to Australia to do short-term, highly specialised, non-ongoing work.	Primary applicant - conditon 8107- must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependant applicant not allowed to work			**$285** additional applicant charge over 18yrs $285 additional applicant charge under 18yrs $75				
	Australia's Interest	Allows holder, in limited circumstances, to participate in an activity or work relating to Australia's interests.		20 days	23 days	Nil VAC applies to persons who apply in the course of acting as a representative for a foreign government; and applicants specified in the legislative instrument, eg., major event participants and emergency workers invited by an Australian government	Generally up to 3 months, up to 6 months allowed in limited circumstances	N/A	47,694	44,642
	Foreign Government Agency	Allows a representative of a foreign government who will not be given official status in Australia by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, or a person who is to be employed as a foreign language teacher by a foreign government in an Australian school to come to Australia.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	Unavailable due to low volume of applications		**$285** additional applicant charge over 18yrs $285 additional applicant charge under 18yrs $75 Nil VAC if holding a diplomatic,	For the period of stay requested + up to 1 month (general max of up to 4 yrs)	N/A	572	565

Subclass	Stream	Description	Conditions	Processing (75%)	Processing (90%)	Visa Application Charge	Period of stay	Sponsorship / Nomination	Lodged	Granted
403 – Temporary Work (International Relations)	Government Agreement	Allows holder to come to Australia under the terms and conditions of a bilateral agreement between the Australian Government or an Australian state or territory government and the government of another country.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	30 days	43 days	*(top cut off)* official or service passport; and a third person note of support from foreign govt agency	For the period specified by the Aust or foreign signatory to the agreement (gen max of up to 2 yrs)	N/A	976	821
	Domestic Worker (Diplomatic or Consular)	Allows holder to do domestic work in the household of someone who holds a Diplomatic (Temporary) visa (s/c 995).	Primary applicant - condition 8110 - must only work in household of employer in relation to whom the visa was granted. No dependent applicants.	Unavailable due to low volume of applications		$285 Nil VAC if holding a diplomatic, official or service passport; and a third person note of support from foreign govt agency	12 months initially, then for the duration of the posting of the current employer as advised by DFAT		99	73
	Privileges & Immunities	Allows a person with privileges and immunities under the International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963 or the Overseas Missions (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1995 to remain in Australia.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	Unavailable due to low volume of applications		NIL	For the duration of the applicants' status as an international representative		73	39
	Seasonal Worker Programme	Allows people from participating countries to work in selected industries in Australia as part of the Seasonal Worker Programme.	Priimary applicant - condition 8577 - must not cease working for sponsor. No dependent applicants.	3 days	6 days	$285	No legislative limit. Under policy, up to 7 months in any 12 month period (10 months for some country partners)	Sponsorship	8,540	8,459
	Pacific Labour Scheme	Allows holders to come to Australia to work for DFAT endorsed Australian employers who cannot source local labour. Applicants must	Priimary applicant - condition 8577 - must not cease working for sponsor. No dependent applicants.	Unavailable due to low volume of applications		$285	Not exceeding 3 years		0	0
407 – Training	Occupational Trainee	Allows for people who want to come to Australia on a temporary basis to participate in occupational training or professional development. The occupational training must be provided directly by the sponsor, unless exempt under reg 2.72A(12).	Must not engage in work other than in relation to their training program	64 days	88 days	$280 additional applicant charge over 18yrs $280 additional applicant charge: under 18 yrs $70 Sponsorship: $420 / Nomination: $170 Subsequent Temporary Application Charge (Applicant in Australia) $700	No legislative limit - except for Nomination type 3 - capacity building - overseas qualification (legislates up to six months). For all others, under policy: for duration of training (max stay of 2 years, unless there are exceptional circumstances)	Sponsorship and Nomination (No nomination required for Commonwealth Organisations)	3,232	2,886
408 – Temporary Activity	Invited for Other Social and Cultural Activity	For people who are invited for stays up to 3 months by an organisation operating in Australia to participate in a specific cultural or social event or events. For example, conferences, sporting, religious and other community events.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	11 days	18 days	$285 Additional applicant charge: over 18 yrs $285 Additional applicant charge: under 18 yrs $75 Temporary Activities Sponsorship: $420 Nil VAC for class of persons specified in a legislative instrument $70 (Partial VAC) for class of persons specified in a legislative instrument Subsequent Temporary Application Charge (Applicant in Australia) $700	This visa allows the holder to: •stay in Australia for the period that aligns with the activities that they have been approved to undertake on this visa. The maximum stay periods allowed are: ◦Invited participant activity type – up to three months ◦Australian Government endorsed event activity type – up to four years ◦Any other activity type – up to two years Note: For some activity types such as superyacht crew members and special program participants, the stay period is usually no more than 12 months. Temporary visa holders are generally not able to extend their stay in Australia beyond four years by applying for this visa.	Sponsorship is required for applicants who apply from within Australia, or if the applicant applies from outside Australia and they intend to stay in Australia for more than three months. Applicants are not required to be nominated. (All sponsorship applications are processed in Hobart)	15,094	13,921
	Exchange Arrangements	Allows holder to work in a skilled position under a reciprocal staff exchange arrangement to: ◦give participants an opportunity to experience another culture ◦enhance international relations ◦broaden participants' experience and knowledge.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	Unavailable due to low volume of applications					176	160
	Sporting Activities	Allows holder to: play, coach or instruct or adjudicate under contract to an Australian sporting club or organisation; or participate in a high-level sports training programme.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	39 days	86 days				1,419	1,178
	Religious Work	Allows holder to travel to Australia to undertake full-time religious work.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	72 days	4 months				2,342	2,247
	Entertainment Activities	Allows holder to work in the entertainment industry in film, television or live productions in either a performance or behind-the-scenes	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application.	20 days	40 days				24,493	23,379
	Superyacht Crew	Allows holder to be employed as a superyacht crew member on board a superyacht in Australia.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	1 day	4 days				615	609
	Special Programmes	Allows holder to participate in an approved special program that provides opportunities for youth exchange, cultural enrichment or	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application.	44 days	70 days				1,802	1,760
	Domestic Work for Executives	Allows holder to work full time in the household of certain senior foreign executives.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	Unavailable due to low volume of applications					18	10
	Research Activities	Allows holder to: participate or observe in an Australian research project after being invited to do so; or undertake a research activity at an Australian tertiary or research institution related to their field of study.	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependent applicant – unlimited work rights	25 days	50 days				6,411	6,208
	Australian Government Endorsed Events	Allows holder to participate in an Australian government endorsed event (AGEE) (eg. 2018 C'wealth Games).	Primary applicant – condition 8107 – must only work in activities stated in the visa application.	Processing times are not available for this visa					15,247	14,781

Visa	Stream	Description	Work conditions			Fee	Visa period	Sponsorship		
405 – Investor Retirement		Visa is for self-funded retirees who have no dependents and want to live in Australia during their retirement years.	Primary and Dependent applicants - condition 8104 - must not work more than 40 hours per fortnight.	Closed to new applicants		**$330** additional payment over 18yrs $170 additional payment under 18 yrs $80 **Second instalment:** $12.990	4 years from date of grant	Sponsorship	**193**	**102**
410 – Retirement		Allows retirees and their partners who want to spend some of their retirement years in Australia.	Unlimted work rights for both primary and dependent applicants	Closed to new applicants		**$365** additional applicant charge over 18yrs $185 additional applicant charge under 18yrs $90	Applications made on or after 1 July 2009, the visa period is 10 years from date of visa grant	N/A	**19**	**14**
457 – Temporary Work (Skilled) - This visa is closed to new applications	Standard Business Sponsorship	Allows a skilled worker to work in their nominated occupation for their approved sponsor.	**Main Applicant:** Condition **8107** means that the visa holder must only work in their nominated occupation, and only for the sponsor who nominated the position they are working in. If the primary visa holder ceases employment, the sponsor is legally obligating to notify the Department. **Secondary Applicant:** There are no work limitations for secondary applicants	13 months	15 months	**$1,080** additional applicant charge over 18yrs $1,080 additional applicant charge under 18yrs $270 Subsequent Temporary Application Charge (Applicant in Australia) $700	Up to 4 years if the occupation is listed on the Medium and Long-Term Strategic Skills List (MLTSSL) or this period is required due to international trade obligations. Up to 2 years if the occupation is on the Short-Term Skilled Occupation List (STSOL).	Sponsorship and Nomination - Business	**57, 129**	**56447**
	Labour Agreements	Allows for people to be sponsored by approved businesses where there is a demonstrated need that cannot be met in the Australian labour market and standard migration arrangements are not appropriate.	**Main Applicant:** Condition **8107** means that the visa holder must only work in their nominated occupation, and only for the sponsor who nominated the position they are working in. If the primary visa holder ceases employment, the sponsor is legally obligating to notify the Department. **Secondary Applicant:** There are no work limitations for secondary applicants						**2535**	**2453**
482 – Temporary Skill Shortage visa	Standard Business Sponsorship	Allows a skilled worker to work in their nominated occupation for their approved sponsor.		39 days	43 days	**$420**			**N/A**	**N/A**
	Nomination	Allows an approved sponsor to nominate an overseas worker for a particular position in their organisation.		37 days	41 days	**$330** SAF additional costs apply			**N/A**	**N/A**
	Labour Agreements	Allows for people to be sponsored by approved businesses where there is a demonstrated need that cannot be met in the Australian labour market and standard migration arrangements are not appropriate.	**Main Applicant:** Condition **8607** means that the visa holder must only work in their nominated occupation, and only for the sponsor who nominated the position they are working in. If the primary visa holder ceases employment, the sponsor is legally obligating to notify the Department. **Secondary Applicant:** There are no work limitations for secondary applicants	35 days	52 days	**$2,455** additional applicant charge 18 yrs $2,455 additional application change under 18yrs $615 Subsequent application: $700	Up to 4 years if the occupation is listed on the Medium and Long-Term Strategic Skills List (MLTSSL) or this period is required due to international trade obligations. Up to 2 years if the occupation is on the Short-Term Skilled Occupation List (STSOL).	Sponsorship and Nomination - Business	**511**	**200**
	Medium-Term stream	Allows a person to work for periods of up to four years in occupations listed on the Medium and Long-term Strategic Skills List (MLTSSL) or the Regional Occupation List (ROL) for a TSS visa	**Main Applicant:** Condition **8607** means that the visa holder must only work in their nominated occupation, and only for the sponsor who nominated the position they are working in. If the primary visa holder ceases employment, the sponsor is legally obligating to notify the Department. **Secondary Applicant:** There are no work limitations for secondary applicants	38 days	66 days	**$2,455** additional applicant charge 18 yrs $2,455 additional application change under 18yrs $615 Subsequent application: $700			**9460**	**4141**
	Short-Term stream	Allows a person to work on a temporary basis only in occupations listed on the Short-term Skilled Occupation list (STSOL) for a TSS visa	**Main Applicant:** Condition **8607** means that the visa holder must only work in their nominated occupation, and only for the sponsor who nominated the position they are working in. If the primary visa holder ceases employment, the sponsor is legally obligating to notify the Department. **Secondary Applicant:** There are no work limitations for secondary applicants	43 days	70 days	**$1,175** additional applicant charge 18 yrs $1,175 additional application change under 18yrs $295 Subsequent application: $700			**3637**	**1229**
Other Temporary										
010 – Bridging Visa A (BVA)		Allows holder to remain lawful in Australia while their new substantive visa application is processed.	Yes - possible if satisfy 'compelling need to work'			NIL	Variable – until associated substantive visa application is determined, or judicial review	N/A		

Visa	Category	Description	Work rights			Fee	Duration / Cessation			
020 – Bridging Visa B (BVB)		Allows holder to lawfully remain in, and leave and re-enter, Australia while their substantive visa application is processed.	Yes - possible if satisfy 'compelling need to work'			$145	...proceedings are completed, or a substantive visa is cancelled, or another Bridging Visa is granted, or person departs Australia while BVA or BVC is in effect, or person departs Australia while BVB is in effect after the travel facility period has ended	N/A		
030 – Bridging Visa C (BVC)		Allows holder to stay in Australia lawfully while their substantive visa application is processed.	Yes - possible if satisfy 'compelling need to work'			NIL		N/A		
Special Purpose Visa	Member of the Royal Family & Member of the Royal party	Visa allows people with a prescribed status or who are declared by the Minister to hold a Special Purpose Visa to lawfully enter and remain in Australia.	Yes - within parameters of visa issuance	N/A	NIL			N/A	N/A	N/A
	Guests of Government						Indefinite: will cease when a person no longer belongs to the prescribed class	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SOFA forces members, inc civilian component members, Asia-Pacific forces members, Commonwealth forces members, Foreign armed forces dependants, Foreign naval forces members.						Indefinite; will cease when a person no longer belongs to the prescribed class, is absent without leave, or performs work in Australia other than work of a kind that he or she normally performs during the course of his or her duties - whichever occurs first	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Airline positioning crew members						Will cease after 5 working days beginning when he or she disembarks from the aircraft on which he or she travelled to Australia if and only if he or she: (a) holds a passport that is in force; and (b) carries a letter from his or her employer certifying aircrew status and setting out the purpose of the person's travel to Australia and the arrangements for the person to leave Australia; or when a person no longer belongs to the prescribed class, or performs work in Australia other than work of a kind that he or she normally performs during the course of his or her duties, or breaches Condition 8117 - whichever occurs first	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Airline crew members						Will cease after 30 working days beginning when he or she disembarks from the aircraft on which he or she travelled to Australia if and only if he or she: (a) holds a passport that is in force; and	N/A	N/A	
	Transit without visa passengers						8 hours; applies to specific nationalities as listed in Instrument IMMI 15/057, and persons must remain in the airport transit lounge	N/A	N/A	
	Persons visiting Macquarie Island						Only while holder remains on Macquarie Island, if the Secretary of the relevant Tasmanian Department responsible for Macquarie Island has granted written permission for the person to visit that Island.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Children born in Australia to SPV holder(s)						For as long as either the mother of the child, or parents of the child, hold the relevant prescribed status.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Visa		Description	Main Applicant	Processing		VAC	Validity / Stay	Nomination		
	Indonesian traditional fisherman visiting Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands						See Reg. 2.40(16) of the Migration Regulations 1994	N/A	N/A	N/A
444 – Special Category Visa		Allows New Zealand citizens to visit, study, stay and work in Australia.	Yes	N/A as granted by operation of law		NIL	Indefinitely - provided they remain of good character and are a New Zealand citizen	N/A	1,856,614	1,856,614
602 - Medical Treatment		For people to have medical treatment or medical consultations in Australia (with the exception of medical treatment for surrogate motherhood).	No	18 days	39 days	$290 if applicant is in Australia NIL if applicant is outside Australia	In Australia: Up to 12 months. Longer validity in some circumstances. Outside Australia: Up to 3 months	N/A	3,172	2,432
771 – Transit		Allows a person and their dependent children transit through Australia for no longer than 72 hours.	No	8 days	17 days	NIL	72 hours from entry	N/A	64,122	62,082
773 – Border		Persons who arrive in Australia without a valid visa may be invited to apply for this visa whilst in immigration clearance. It can permit a stay of up to 30 days and affords the holder an opportunity to test their eligibility for a further visa, e.g. Resident Return Visa.	Yes - possible	N/A as granted in clearance (within several hours)		NIL	Up to 30 days	N/A	7,959	7,959
988 – Maritime Crew		Allows foreign crew on non-military ships on international voyages to enter Australia by sea.	Yes - as crew only	2 days	14 days	NIL	3 years	N/A	295,150	289,434

SKILLED AND FAMILY VISA PROGRAM

Business Innovation and Investment

Visa		Description	Main Applicant	Processing		VAC	Validity / Stay	Nomination		
132 - Business Talent	Visa holders can operate in Australia under one of two streams: • Significant business history (SBH): for high calibre business owners • Venture capital entrepreneur (VCE): for people who have sources venture capital funding from a member of the Australian Venture Capital Association Limited (AVCAL)	Enables individuals to establish a new - or develop an existing - business in Australia as permanent residents.	Main Applicant: This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	• SBH: 21 months • VCE: Unavailable due to low volume of applications.	• SBH: 22 months • VCE: Unavailable due to low volume of applications.	$7290 additional applicant: >18yrs $3645 <18yrs $1820 Second VAC Main applicant: $9795 Secondary applicants: $4890 if applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	Nominated by an Australian state or territory government agency	2966	1164
188 - Business Innovation and Investment (Provisional)	Visa holders can operate in Australia under one of five streams: • Business Innovation • Investor • Significant Investor • Premium Investor • Entrepreneur	Enables individuals to own and manage a business, or conduct investment or entrepreneurial activity in Australia on a temporary basis.	Main Applicant: This is a temporary visa. It has no work restrictions	• Business Innovation: 20 months • Investor: Unavailable due to low volume of applications. • Significant Investor: Unavailable due to low volume of applications. • Premium Investor: Unavailable due to low volume of applications. • Entrepreneur: Unavailable due to low volume of applications.	• Business Innovation: 21 months • Investor: Unavailable due to low volume of applications. • Significant Investor: Unavailable due to low volume of applications. • Premium Investor: Unavailable due to low volume of applications. • Entrepreneur: Unavailable due to low volume of applications.	$600 - $8770 additional applicant: >18yrs $300 - $4385 <18yrs $150 - 2195 Second VAC Main applicant: $9795 Secondary applicants: $4890 if applicant does not meet Functional English Note: this visa has different VACs for each stream	4 years 3 months This will depend on stream	Nominated by an Australian state or territory government agency or Austrade (depending on the stream)	11282	6492

Visa	Streams	Description	Main Applicant			Fees	Status	Nomination/Sponsor		
888 - Business Innovation and Investment (Permanent)	Visa holders can operate in Australia under one of five streams: • Business Innovation • Investor • Significant Investor • Premium Investor • Entrepreneur	Enables individuals to continue to own and manage a business, or conduct investment or entrepreneurial activity in Australia as permanent residents.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	• Business Innovation: **10 months**. • Investor: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications.* • Significant Investor: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications.* • Premium Investor: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications.* • Entrepreneur: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications .*	• Business Innovation: **11 months**. • Investor: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications.* • Significant Investor: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications.* • Premium Investor: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications.* • Entrepreneur: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications .*	**$2405** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1205** <18yrs **$600** Second VAC: **$4890** if additional applicant does not meet Functional English *Note: this visa has different VACs for each stream*	Permanent	Nominated by an Australian state or territory government agency or Austrade (depending on the stream)	2557	941
890 – Business Owner		Enables individuals to continue to own and operate a business in Australia as permanent residents.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	**$2275** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1135** <18yrs **$570** Second VAC: **$4890** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	N/A	309	452
891 – Investor		Enables individuals to continue to invest in Australia as permanent residents.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	**$2275** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1135** <18yrs **$570** Second VAC: **$4890** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	N/A	'<5	N/A
892 – State/territory Sponsored Business Owner		Enables individuals to continue to own and operate a business in Australia as permanent residents.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	**21 months**	**23 months**	**$2275** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1135** <18yrs **$570** **Second VAC: $4890** **if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English**	Permanent	Sponsored by state or territory government	1090	2147
893 – State/territory Sponsored Investor		Enables individuals to continue to invest in Australia as permanent residents.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	**$2275** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1135** <18yrs **$570** **Second VAC: $4890** **if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English**	Permanent	Sponsored by state or territory government	305	278
Permanent Employer Sponsored Entry										
186 - Employer Nomination Scheme	• Temporary residence transition (TRT) • Direct entry • Labour agreement	Enables skilled workers to live and work in Australia as permanent residents. Visa holders can work in Australia under one of three streams: • Temporary residence transition (TRT) • Direct entry • Labour agreement	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction. *However the primary applicant is expected to remain in the nominated position for the full two years*	• TRT: **12 months** • Direct: **12 months** • Labour agreement: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications**	• TRT: **13 months** • Direct entry: **13 months** • Labour agreement: *Unavailable due to low volume of applications**	**$3755** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1875** <18yrs **$940** Second VAC: **$9800** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	Nominated by an approved Australian employer	34966	29520
187 - Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme(Closes to new applications in the DE stream on 16 Nov 2019, except for a transitional cohort)	• Temporary residence transition (TRT) • Direct entry	Enables skilled workers to live and work in regional Australia as permanent residents. Visa holders can work in Australia under one of two streams: • Temporary residence transition (TRT) • Direct entry	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction. *However the primary applicant is expected to remain in the nominated position for the full two years*	• TRT: **12 months** • Direct entry: **21 months**	• TRT: **21 months** • Direct entry: **24 months**	**$3755** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1875** <18yrs **$940** Second VAC: **$9800** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	Nominated by an approved Australian employer for a job located in regional Australia (excluding Gold Coast, Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney, Wollongong or Melbourne)	17003	6276
	Nomination	Allows an approved sponsor (SBS or party to a Labour Agreement) to nominate an overseas worker for a particular position in their organisation.		N/A	N/A	No nomination fee SAF levy applies: $3000 (turnover less than $10 million) $5000 (turnover $10 million or more)	Temporary (5 years)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Visa	Category	Description	Conditions			Application fee	Duration	Nomination		
494 - Skilled Employer Sponsored Regional (Provisional) (new subclass, commences on 16 Nov 2019)	Employer Sponsored	Enables skilled workers to live, and work in their nominated occupation for their approved sponsor (who is a SBS), in regional Australia for up to 5 years.	**Primary applicant** must only work in nominated occupoation for approved sponsor. **All applicants:** - must live work and study only in a regional area - notify immigration of change in specific circumstances - must provide evidence of specific addresses if requested - must attend interview if requested	N/A	N/A	**$3755** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1875** <18yrs **$940** Second VAC: **$9800** if primary applicant does not meet Functional English Second VAC: **$4890** if any adult secondary applicant does not meet Functional English	Temporary (5 years)	Nominated by an approved Australian Standard Business sponsor (see 482 program) for a job located in regional Australia	**N/A**	**N/A**
	Labour Agreements	Enables skilled workers to live, and work in their nominated occupation for their approved sponsor(who is a party to a Labour Agreement that authorises 494 visas), in regional Australia for up to 5 years.		N/A	N/A		Temporary (5 years)	Nominated by a party to a Labour Agreement that authorises 494 visas, for a job located in regional Australia	**N/A**	**N/A**
						General Skilled Migration				
189 - Skilled Independent visa (NZ Stream)		Enables certain Special Category (subclass 444) visa holders, who meet residence and contribution to Australia requirements to become permanent residents	Main Applicant: This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	10 months	16 months	$3750 additional applicant: >18yrs **$1875** <18yrs **$945** *20% of application fee is paid at lodgement, with the remaining 80% paid at time of grant*	Permanent	N/A	11614	4820
189 - Skilled Independent		Enables points-tested skilled workers who are not sponsored by an employer or family member, or nominated by a state or territory government to live and work in Australia as permanent residents.	Main Applicant: This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	6 months	7 months	$3755 additional applicant: >18yrs **$1875** <18yrs **$940** Second VAC: **$4885** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	N/A	23493	34590
190 - Skilled Nominated		Enables skilled workers who are nominated by an Australian state or territory government live and work in Australia as permanent residents.	Main Applicant: This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	9 months	11 months	$3755 additional applicant: >18yrs **$1875** <18yrs **$940** Second VAC: **$4885** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	Nominated by an Australian state or territory government agency	21635	20773
489 - Skilled Regional Sponsored (Provisional) - invited pathway (this pathway closes to new applications on 16 Nov 2019)		Enables skilled workers to live and work in regional or low population-growth metropolitan areas of Australia for up to 4 years. There are three pathways to the visa: • Extended stay (below) • Invited • Subsequent entry (below)	Main Applicant: This is not a permanent residence visa. The main applicant must live, **work** and study in a specified region of Australia.			$3755 additional applicant: >18yrs **$1875** <18yrs **$940** Second VAC: **$4890** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Temporary *Up to 4 years*	Nominated by an Australian state or territory government agency or sponsored by an eligible family member residing in a designated regional area		
489 - Skilled Regional Sponsored (Provisional) - extended stay pathway		Enables skilled workers to live and work in regional or low population-growth metropolitan areas of Australia for up to 4 years when they have previously held one of the eligible visas. There are three pathways to the visa: • Extended stay • Invited (above) • Subsequent entry (below)	Main Applicant: This is not a permanent residence visa. The main applicant **must** live, **work** and study in a specified region of Australia.	**8 months (State / Territory Nominated)**	**12 months (State / Territory Nominated)**	$335 additional applicant: >18yrs **$165** <18yrs **$85**	Temporary *Up to 4 years*	N/A	10519	8503
489 - Skilled Regional Sponsored (Provisional) - subsequent entry pathway		Enables skilled workers to live and work in regional or low population-growth metropolitan areas of Australia for up to 4 years. There are three pathways to the visa: • Extended stay (above) • Invited (above) • Subsequent entry	Main Applicant: This is not a permanent residence visa. The main applicant **must** live, **work** and study in a specified region of Australia.			$3755 if family member was an invited pathway applicant $335 if family member was an extended stay pathway applicant Second VAC (>18yrs): **$4890** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Temporary *Until the primary visa of the family member ends*			

Visa		Description	Main Applicant / Conditions			Fees	Type	Sponsorship / Nomination		
491 - Skilled Work Regional (Provisional) (new subclass, commences on 16 Nov 2019)		Enables skilled workers to live and work in regional areas of Australia for up to 5 years. There are two pathways to the visa: • State / Territory nominated • Family sponsored	**All applicants:** - must live work and study only in a regional area - notify immigration of change in specific circumstances - must provide evidence of specific addresses if requested - must attend interview if requested	N/A	N/A	**$3755** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1875** <18yrs **$940** Second VAC: **$4890** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Temporary (5 years)	Nominated by an Australian state or territory government agency or sponsored by an eligible family member residing in a designated regional area		
887 - Skilled Regional		Enables individuals who have lived and worked in specified areas of regional Australia to live and work in Australia as permanent residents.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	15 months	16 months	**$385** additional applicant: >18yrs **$195** <18yrs **$100** Second VAC: **$4890** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	N/A	7181	5068

Distinguished Talent

Visa		Description	Main Applicant / Conditions			Fees	Type	Sponsorship / Nomination		
124 - Distinguished Talent		Enables individuals with a distinguished talent to live in Australia as a permanent resident.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	**$3810** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1910** <18yrs **$955** Second VAC: **$4890** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	Nominated by and Australian organisation or Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	128	110
858 - Distinguished Talent		Enables individuals with a distinguished talent to live in Australia as permanent residents.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	**$3810** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1910** <18yrs **$955** Second VAC: **$4890** if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English	Permanent	Nominated by and Australian organisation or Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	239	96

Partner Migration

Visa		Description	Main Applicant / Conditions			Fees	Type	Sponsorship / Nomination		
309 - Provisional Partner Visa		Enables partners of eligible sponsors to remain in Australia on the basis of their married or de facto relationship on a provisional basis. This visa is the first stage towards a Permanent Partner visa (subclass 100)	**Main Applicant:** This is a temporary visa. It has no work restrictions	14 months	20 months	There is no fee payable. The visa application fee is attached to the Permanent Partner visa (subclass 100). However, as the applicant applies on the same form at the same time for both visas, the applicant must pay the subclass 100 visa application fee at the time the combined subclass 309/100 application is made.	Temporary *visa lasts from the date it is granted until a decision is made on permanent Partner visa (subclass 801).*	Sponsored by an Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	20,885	17,446
100- Partner Visa		Enables partners of eligible sponsors to remain in Australia on the basis of their married or de facto relationship as permanent residents	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	20 months	37 months	**$7160** additional applicant: >18yrs **$3585** <18yrs **$1795**	Permanent	Sponsored by an Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	20,760	24,846
820 - Partner Temporary Visa		Enables partners of eligible sponsors to remain in Australia on the basis of their married or de facto relationship on a provisional basis. This visa is the first stage towards a Permanent Partner visa (subclass 801).	**Main Applicant:** This is a temporary visa. It has no work restrictions	21 months	28 months	There is no fee payable. The visa application fee is attached to the Permanent Partner visa (subclass 801). However, as the applicant applies on the same form at the same time for both visas, the applicant must pay the subclass 801 visa application fee at the time the combined subclass 820/801 application is made.	Temporary *visa lasts from the date it is granted until a decision is made on permanent Partner visa (subclass 801)*	Sponsored by an Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	32,284	23,439

Visa		Description	Main Applicant			Cost	Type	Sponsorship		
801 - Partner Visa		Enables partners of eligible sponsors to remain in Australia on the basis of their married or de facto relationship as permanent residents	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	19 months	24 months	**For a holder of a Prospective Marriage (subclass 300) visa:** **$1195** additional applicant: >18yrs **$600** <18yrs **$295** **For a former holder of a Prospective Marriage (subclass 300) visa who is not a holder of a substantive visa:** **$1510** additional applicant: >18yrs **$755** <18yrs **$380** **For any other applicant:** **$7160** additional applicant: >18yrs **$3585** <18yrs **$1795**	Permanent	Sponsored by an Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen.	32,284	26,894
300 - Prospective Marriage Visa		Enables people to come to Australia to marry and live with their prospective spouse	**Main Applicant:** This is a temporary visa. It has no work restrictions	15 months	21 months	**$7160** additional applicant: >18yrs **$3585** <18yrs **$1795**	Temporary *The visa lasts 9 months from the date it is granted. It cannot be extended*	Sponsored by a partner you intend to marry who is an Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand Citizen	3975	3130
						Parent, Child and Other Family				
101 - Child (Offshore)		Enables a child to enter and live in Australia indefinitely with their parent, who is usually also their sponsor	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	10 months	18 months	$2,470 additional applicant: >18yrs **$1235** <18yrs **$620**	Permanent	Sponsored by an eligible parent or that parent's cohabiting spouse/de facto parter	2,436	2,156
802- Child Visa (Onshore)		Enables a child to enter and live in Australia indefinitely with their parent, who is usually also their sponsor	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	12 months	15 months	$2,470 additional applicant: >18yrs **$1235** <18yrs **$620**	Permanent	Sponsored by an eligible parent or that parent's cohabiting spouse/de facto parter	915	522
445 - Dependent Child Visa		Enables a child to be added to their parent's permanent Partner visa application after a temporary Partner visa has been granted to their parent.	**Main Applicant:** This is a temporary visa. It has no work restrictions	10 months	18 months	$2,470 additional applicant: >18yrs **$1235** <18yrs **$620**	Temporary *Valid until a decision is made on the permanent Partner Visa application*	Sponsored by the same person who is sponsoring their parent for their permanent partner visa.	653	591
102 - Adoption Visa		Enables adopted children to enter and live in Australia indefinately with their adoptive parents (or prospective adoptive parents).	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications.**	$2,470 additional applicant: >18yrs **$1235** <18yrs **$620**	Permanent	Sponsored by an adoptive parent or prospective adoptive parent	182	122
103 - Parent Visa (Offshore)		Enables parents of a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen to live in Australia permanently.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	$4,035 additional applicant: >18yrs **$2020** <18yrs **$1010**	Permanent	Sponsored by a child who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	918	1,310
804 - Aged Parent Visa (Onshore)		Enables parents of a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen to live in Australia permanently.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	$4,035 additional applicant: >18yrs **$2020** <18yrs **$1010**	Permanent	Sponsored by a child who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	1,047	48
870 - Sponsored Parent Temporary Visa		Once a sponsorship application has been approved, a sponsored parent will be able to apply for a Sponsored Parent Temporary visa. Applications for the visa will open from 1 July 2019	**Main Applicant:** This is a temporary visa. The visa holder cannot work in Australia.	N/A	N/A	Sponsorship **$420 Visa** Up to 3 years **$5,000** Up to 5 years **$10,000**	Temporary	Sponsored by a child who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	N/A	N/A

Visa		Description	Main Applicant	Global processing times	Global processing times	Fees	Type	Sponsored by		
884 - Aged Parent Visa (Onshore) Temporary		Enables parents to pay a higher visa fee and live in Australia for 2 years; this is part of a two-stage process which provides a pathway to a permanent visa.	**Main Applicant:** This is a temporary visa. It has no work restrictions	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$3,855** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1925** <18yrs **$965** Second VAC: >18yrs **$29,130** < 18yrs **$2095**	Temporary *Valid for two years*	Sponsored by a child who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	42	13
864 - Aged Parent Visa (Onshore) Permanent		Enables parents to pay a higher visa fee for faster processing to live in Australia.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$3,855** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1925** <18yrs **$965** Second VAC: >18yrs **$43,600** < 18yrs **$2095** *Subclass 884 visa holder will pay a smaller VAC*	Permanent	Sponsored by a child who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	803	321
173 - Contributory Parent Visa Temporary		Enables parents to pay a higher visa fee and live in Australia for 2 years; this is part of a two-stage process which provides a pathway to a permanent visa.	**Main Applicant:** This is a temporary visa. It has no work restrictions	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$2595** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1300** <18yrs **$650** Second VAC: >18yrs **$29,130** < 18yrs **$2095**	Temporary *Valid for two years*	Sponsored by a child who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	479	572
143 - Contributory Parent Visa Permanent		Enables parents to pay a higher visa fee for faster processing to live in Australia.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$3,855** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1300** <18yrs **$650** Second VAC: >18yrs **$43,600** < 18yrs **$2095** *Subclass 173 visa holder will pay a smaller VAC*	Permanent	Sponsored by a child who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	10,301	5,692
114 - Aged Dependent Relative Visa (Offshore)		Enables aged people to move to Australia if they are financially dependent on an eligible relative	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$4,035** additional applicant: >18yrs **$2020** <18yrs **$1010** Second VAC: **$2,065**	Permanent	Sponsored by a relative who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	7	'<5
838 - Aged Dependent Relative Visa (Onshore)		Enables aged people to move to Australia if they are financially dependent on an eligible relative	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$4,035** additional applicant: >18yrs **$2020** <18yrs **$1010** Second VAC: **$2,065**	Permanent	Sponsored by a relative who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	51	
116 - Carer Visa (Offshore)		Enables people to enter Australia and provide care for an eligible relative.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$1,665** additional applicant: >18yrs **$835** <18yrs **$415** Second VAC: **$2,065**	Permanent	Sponsored by a relative (or their partner) who requires assistance due to a long-term or permanent medical condition.	625	250
836 - Carer Visa (Onshore)		Enables people to enter Australia and provide care for an eligible relative.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$1,665** additional applicant: >18yrs **$835** <18yrs **$415** Second VAC: **$2,065**	Permanent	Sponsored by a relative (or their partner) who requires assistance due to a long-term or permanent medical condition.	351	120
117 - Orphan Relative Visa (Offshore)		Enables an orphan child to move to Australia to live with their sponsoring relative	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$1,510** additional applicant: >18yrs **$755** <18yrs **$380**	Permanent	Sponsored by a relative who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	453	128

Visa		Description	Main Applicant	Processing Time (75%)	Processing Time (90%)	Cost	Visa Type	Sponsorship		
837 - Orphan Relative Visa (Onshore)		Enables an orphan child to move to Australia to live with their sponsoring relative	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$1,510** additional applicant: >18yrs **$755** <18yrs **$380**	Permanent	Sponsored by a relative who is a settled Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	17	6
115 - Remaining Relative Visa (Offshore)		Enables people to move to Australia to be with their only near relatives.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$4,035** additional applicant: >18yrs **$2,020** <18yrs **$1,010** Second VAC: **$2,065**	Permanent	Sponsored by only near relatives live in Australia and are settled Australian citizens, Australian permanent residents or eligible New Zealand citizens and are usually resident in Australia.	290	52
835 - Remaning Relative Visa (Onshore)		Enables people to move to Australia to be with their only near relatives.	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	*Global processing times for this visa are unavailable as applications are capped and queued*	**$4,035** additional applicant: >18yrs **$2,020** <18yrs **$1,010** Second VAC: **$2,065**	Permanent	Sponsored by only near relatives live in Australia and are settled Australian citizens, Australian permanent residents or eligible New Zealand citizens and are usually resident in Australia.	257	'<5
461 - New Zealand Citizen Family Relaitonship Visa		Enables family member of a New Zealand citizen to live and work in Australia temporarily	**Main Applicant:** This is a temporary visa. It has no work restrictions	**21 months**	**25 months**	**$340** additional applicant: >18yrs **$170** <18yrs **$85**	Temporary *five years validity*	N/A	2742	1036
Resident Return										
155 - Resident Return Visa		Enables permanent residents to travel in and out of Australia	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	**2 days**	**67 days**	**$375 (non-internet additional charge of $80 may apply)**	Permanent *Travel validity is only for 5 years if residence requirement is met, or 1 year if substantial ties met*	N/A	169,031	154,387
151 - Former Resident Visa		Enables former permanent residents to enter and live in Australia	**Main Applicant:** This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications**	*Unavailable due to low volume of applications**	**NOTE: this visa is mainly granted through Ministerial Intervention and may not require a VAC to be paid $3,670** additional applicant: >18yrs **$1,835** <18yrs **$920** Second VAC: **$4,890 if any adult applicant is assessed as not having functional english**	Permanent	N/A	267	280

The Administration of the Immigration and Citizenship Program

Third edition, 16 May 2019

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Purpose of this background paper

1. This paper has been produced to help external stakeholders understand how the Department of Home Affairs administers Australia's Immigration Program, complementing existing publicly available sources. The paper outlines how the combined factors of **large scale growth in the movement of people across borders** and the **changing threat environment** over the past two decades have necessitated a shift in approach to the administration of the Immigration Program to ensure it continues to support Australia's security, economic and social cohesion objectives now and into the future.

Introduction

2. Immigration is central to our national story. From a population of around 7 million people after the Second World War, Australia has grown to a nation of more than 25 million people in 2019. The Immigration Program has played a core role in that nation building. The Immigration Program comprises temporary visas, the Migration and Child Program, and the Humanitarian Program and is closely aligned with the Australian Citizenship Program.

3. Effective administration of the Immigration Program is central to maintaining Australia's sovereignty, economic prosperity, community safety and its place as one of the most peaceful, united and culturally diverse countries in the world. Our people-to-people links provide tremendous opportunities and benefits to Australia and help to shape the perception of Australia around the world.

4. Since the dismantling of the White Australia policy in the early 1970s, Australia's Immigration Program has been based around a universal, non-discriminatory visa system, which focuses on the contribution a person can make to Australia rather than their ethnicity, gender or religious beliefs. Australia enjoys high levels of social cohesion and broad public support for its Immigration Programs. This is in part based around confidence in well-managed non-discriminatory migration.

5. Administration of the Immigration Program involves dual, but equally important and complementary, objectives:

    *   to facilitate the entry and stay of those who legitimately seek to visit, study, work (in roles that aren't able to be filled locally, or which would build our national capability and increase competitiveness) or to migrate; and

    *   to prevent entry or stay by those who disguise their true identity or intentions or otherwise pose a risk to the security or safety of our community, or to our national interest.

6. The systems, processes and capabilities required to achieve effective facilitation, counter threats and mitigate risk must be as dynamic as the changing global environment in which the Department of Home Affairs operates.

# Responding to Australia's increased connection to the world and the movement of people

7. The department of state responsible for the administration of the Immigration Program—which has existed in various guises since 1945—has long had to manage volume growth as the number of people seeking to come to Australia has increased. Innovation and technology have become increasingly important for the Department to expand its capacity to process the large numbers of migrants and travellers to Australia and respond to increased public expectation of digital government service delivery.

8. In response to pressure to make international travel easier, in 1996 the Department introduced the Electronic Travel Authority (ETA) system. This system removed the need for paper application forms and the need for visa labels and allowed an electronically stored authority to immediately issue visas permitting entry to Australia for visitors from 33 eligible nationalities deemed to be 'low risk'. This system collected very little information about applicants and relied on a watch-list of persons and travel documents of concern called the Movement Alert List (later Central Movement Alert List). Provided the individual had a valid passport from an eligible nationality, fell within pre-determined parameters and there was no adverse match to the Movement Alert List, an ETA was automatically system-granted.

9. Since that time, the Department has continued to innovate to enable greater and more facilitated client access to visa services. This has included rolling out service delivery partner (SDP) arrangements that provide assisted visa application lodgement services in many locations around the world. Currently, SDPs manage Australian Visa Application Centres in 96 locations across 54 countries, with biometrics collected in 70 locations across 43 countries. SDPs also perform administrative tasks on behalf of the Department. These arrangements have been a key driver of client service improvements and departmental business process efficiencies.

10. In addition, the Department has expanded online visa and Australian citizenship application lodgement channels. Individuals and businesses are able to access services and tools that enable them to lodge, track, manage and pay for a wide range of visa and citizenship applications online. A range of enhancements have been implemented including automated reminders for clients, improved document upload, mobile device optimisation, verification of email addresses and improved processes for clients to identify the next actions required in the application process. More recent online applications have collected more information applicants and have referenced expanded risk systems to support better risk assessment.

11. A redesigned website, implemented in late 2018, is making it easier for clients to identify their visa options and make an application online, leading to a 10.4 per cent increase in visits to the website since that time and a 32 per cent increase in applications lodged through our digital front-door, ImmiAccount, over the 12 months to 30 April 2019. As at 30 April 2019 more than 8.32 million accounts have been created with over 8.24 million private accounts and more than 79,000 organisational accounts. A new appointment-only model, introduced for those clients who need to be seen by a departmental officer has significantly reduced client wait times. For the period 1 July to 13 May 2019, the proportion of calls answered by our call centres has increased significantly, leading to a 74 per cent reduction in abandoned calls and a 54 per cent reduction in call centre-related complaints compared to the same period last financial year.

Managing growth

12. The total number of non-humanitarian visa applications lodged by people seeking to enter or remain in Australia has grown markedly in recent years. From 2015-16 to 2017-18, visa application lodgements in the temporary and permanent visa programs have increased by 1 million or 12.1 per cent. In 2018-19, the Department is expecting to receive over 9.7 million visa applications (Figure 1 refers).

13. All applications are assessed on a case-by-case basis against relevant program criteria. The Department strives to assess applications as efficiently and effectively as possible. The time taken is driven by a range of factors including the volume of applications received, the quality and completeness of those applications, how promptly applicants respond to requests for information and the level of complexity involved in the assessment of genuineness, character and security requirements.

14. Processing times are also impacted by the demand for certain visa categories and the number of places available if the category is capped at a particular level. The *Migration Act 1958* (the Act) allows the Minister, by way of legislative instrument, to 'cap' or limit the number of certain visas that may be granted in a program year which ensures that the planning levels decided by the Government each year are not exceeded.

Figure 1: Total non-humanitarian visa program trends: 2015-16 to 2018-19 (including forecast from 30 April 2019– 30 June 2019)
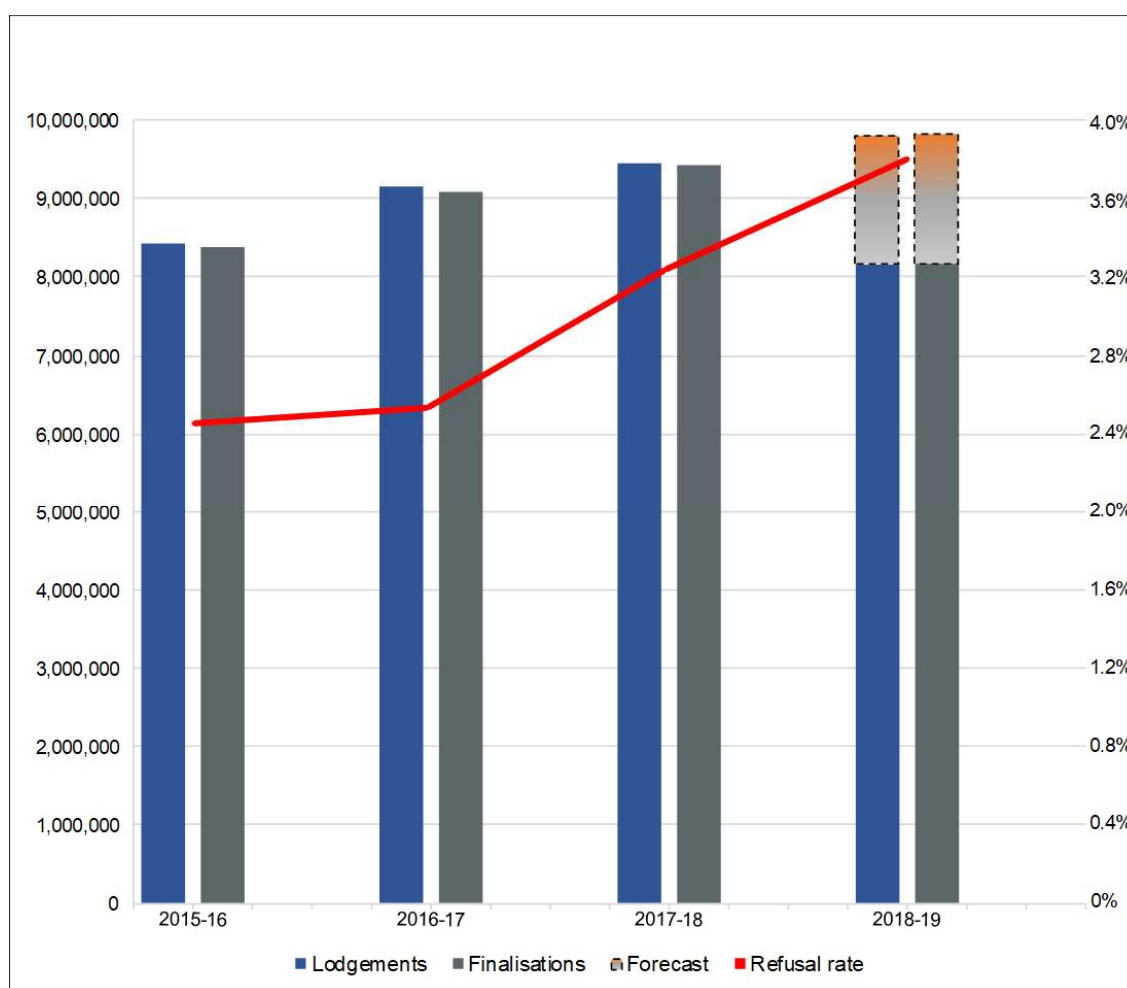
15. Heightened levels of risk and caseload fraud have been a feature across most programs and have led to an increase in refusal decisions (Figure 1 refers). Since 2015-16 to 2017-18, the average refusal rate across the temporary and permanent visa programs has increased from 2.5 per cent to 3.3 per cent, which equates to 96,724 more applicants being refused. In the current year to 30 April 2019, the refusal rate across programs was tracking at 3.8 per cent. This has involved a significant and commensurate increase in work effort and time for the Department to appropriately assess and decide applications.

16. Despite this growth, the Department has achieved greater levels of productivity, finalising more applications each year by:

- encouraging the up-take of online lodgement (which reduces manual data entry and enables the Department to fully utilise processing capacity across its global delivery network);

- continually improving systems and processes; and

- increasingly consolidating visa processing into 'hubs' that are able to achieve improved efficiency, consistency and integrity outcomes.

17. As at 30 April 2019, over 95 per cent of all visa applications were lodged electronically. The Temporary visa program has seen online lodgement increase from 59 per cent in 2015-16 to 92 per cent in 2018-19 as at 30 April 2019 (Figure 2 refers) and the expansion of online lodgement to China and India, two of Australia's largest tourism and international education markets.

Figure 2: Online lodgement growth for the Temporary Visa Program 2015-16 to 2018-19, as at 30 April 2019
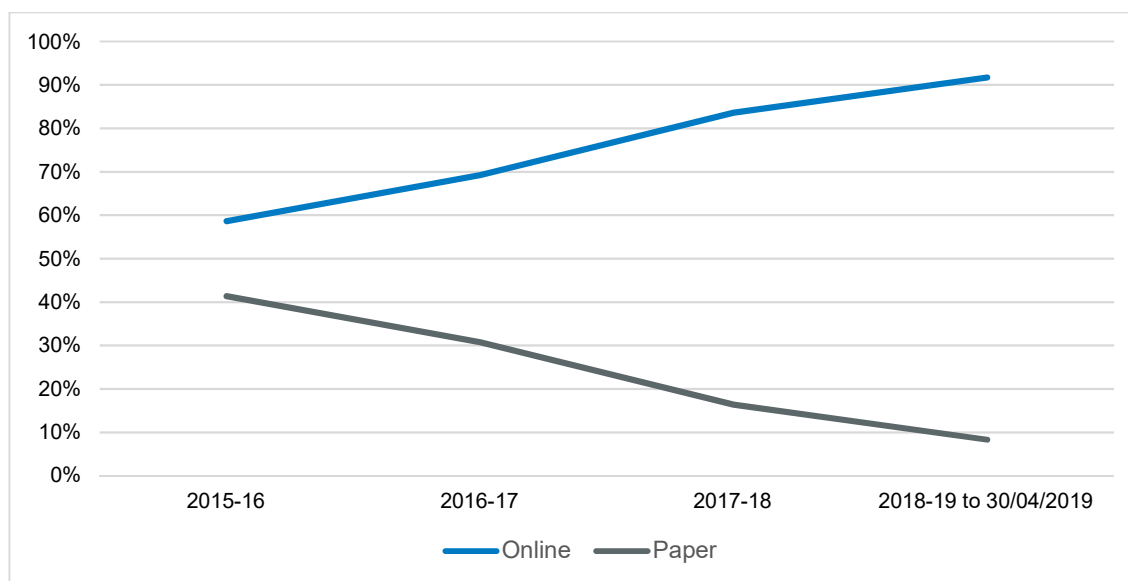
18. The sections that follow, provide additional information on some of the key visa programs and the Australian citizenship program administered by the Department.

Temporary visas

19. Australia's temporary visa program is designed to allow overseas people to come to Australia for specific purposes that benefit Australia, including temporary activity or work, international relations, study/training and to visit.

Visitors

20. Australia's economy benefits significantly from tourism; generating jobs, investment and growth in communities throughout Australia. Tourism is a key export sector which is projected for growth. International visitors spent a record $43 billion in the year to September 2018, with tourists from China contributing $11.5 billion–well above their pro-rata share. For these reasons, the Department places a heavy focus on working across Government to position Australia's tourism industry at the forefront globally, and a critical part is our work to keep processing times low, without compromising on integrity or community safety.

21. In 2007-08, the Department finalised 3.72 million visitor visa applications. By 2017-18, this had grown to 5.87 million visa finalisations, an increase of more than 57 per cent in just ten years, with 32 per cent of that growth occurring in the past three years (Figure 3 refers). This growth has been managed while responding to changing patterns of caseload risk and maintaining competitive processing times. Refusal rates for visitor visas to Australia have increased from 1.6 per cent in 2007-08 to 4.4 per cent in 2018-19 to 30 April 2019, as a result of better information being available to our decision makers. More information about the capabilities the Department has invested in to achieve these improved outcomes are detailed in the *Detecting Threats in the Immigration Program* section of this paper below.

Figure 3: Visitor visa program trends: 2012-13 to 2018-19 (including forecasts from 30 April 2019 – 30 June 2019)
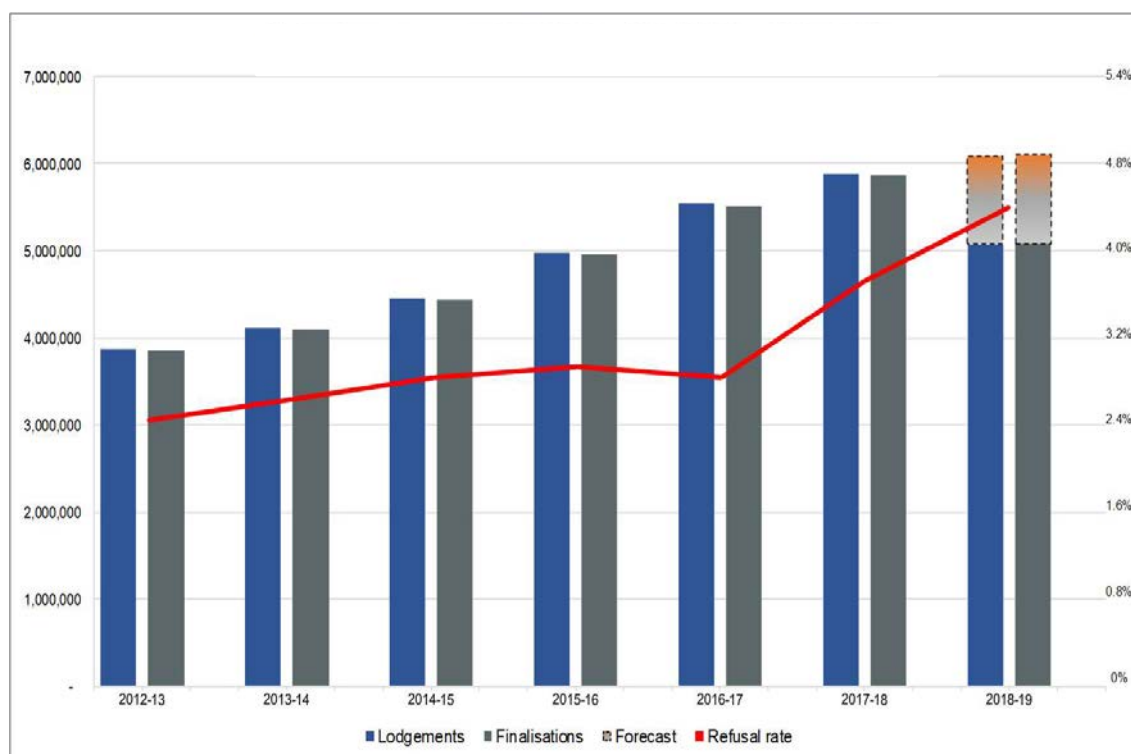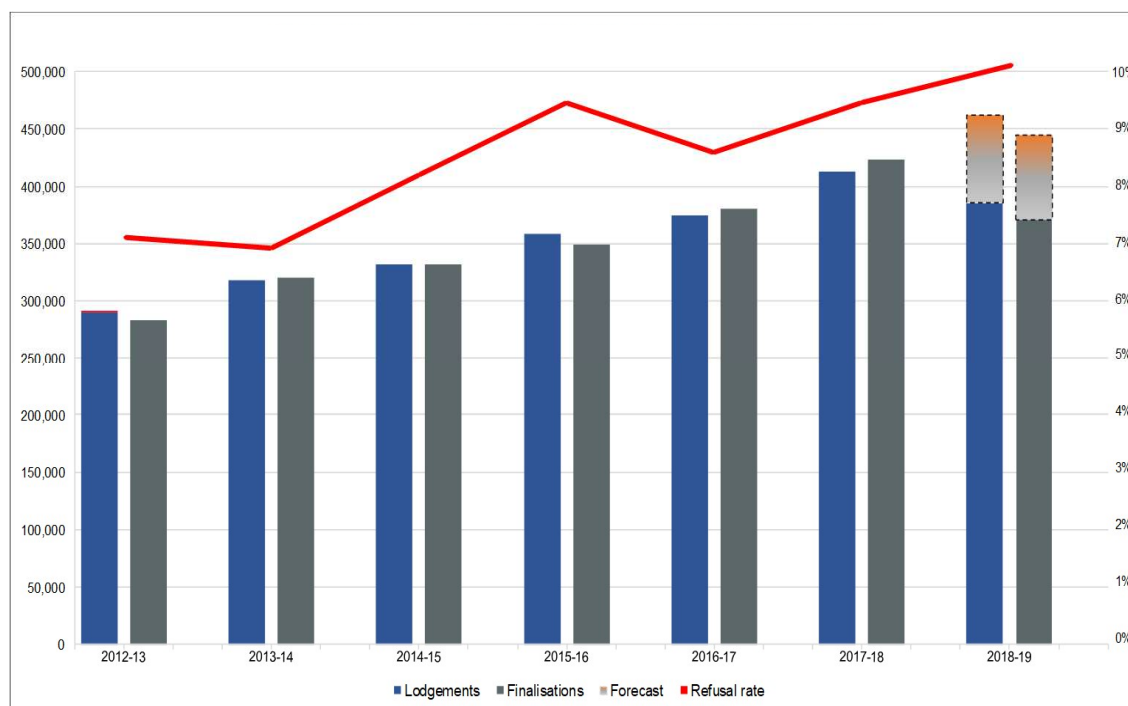
Students

22. Australia's international education, training and research sectors also make a significant economic, social and cultural contribution to Australia, to our foreign policy interests and to individual communities. The Department has supported continuing growth in the international education sector, and the student visa program has been growing steadily since 2011-12 (Figure 4 refers).

Figure 4: Student visa program trends: 2012-13 to 2018-19 (including forecasts from 30 April 2019 – 30 June 2019)

23. In 2017-18, a record 378,292 Student visas were granted, surpassing the previous peak reached in 2016-17 of 343,035. Grants to applicants outside Australia reached 234,110 in 2017-18, exceeding the previous peak of 226,898 in 2008-09.

24. There is no cap on Student visas and the demand for visas depends on a number of factors; including education sector quality and reputation, cost of Australia's international education, marketing, and value of the Australian dollar. The variation in refusal rate largely reflects changing patterns of risk within cohorts applying for student visas over time; this subsequently informs the risk framework, evidentiary requirements and assessment of applications.

Bridging visas

25. Bridging visas are an important tool that enable the Department to maintain a non-citizen's lawful status while they stay in Australia for a range of legitimate purposes. This includes maintaining lawful status in the community while a person is:

- applying for a visa in Australia, or where they seek to temporarily travel overseas during the visa application process;

- appealing a decision made to refuse their visa application, either at merits review or by a court;

- making arrangements to depart Australia.

26. The number of bridging visa holders in Australia has increased in recent years, from 99,816 as at 30 April 2014 to 219,059 as at 30 April 2019.

27. Increased packaged product offerings—such as a university packaging English, a preparation course and a subsequent degree course—have increased the number of bridging visa holders as each new course requires a subsequent visa application and grant of that visa is dependent on the successful completion of the previous package element. A significant number of student visa holders are also applying for a Temporary Graduate visa after completing their academic study. A proportion of temporary visa holders apply for a further temporary visa (such as a second working holiday visa, where they have undertaken qualifying work in regional areas), while some skilled temporary visa holders apply to stay permanently in Australia, and a bridging visa is granted while they await a decision. Illegal maritime arrivals and protection visa applicants that are awaiting resolution of their protection claims are also generally granted a bridging visa in association with those matters.

28. An increasing number of non-citizens seek merits review of the Department's decision to refuse their visa application. While awaiting merits review, these individuals generally remain on a Bridging visa. In April of the 2016-17 financial year, there were 23,614 cases awaiting review in the Migration and Refugee Divisions of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). This increased to over 57,500 in April 2019 (Figure 5 refers). Of the applications finalised by the AAT between 1 July 2018 and 30 April 2019, the AAT upheld the Department's decision in 75 per cent of cases, an indicator of the Department's ongoing strong focus on quality decision making.

Figure 5: AAT cases awaiting review in the Migration and Refugee Division,
April 2017 – April 2019.
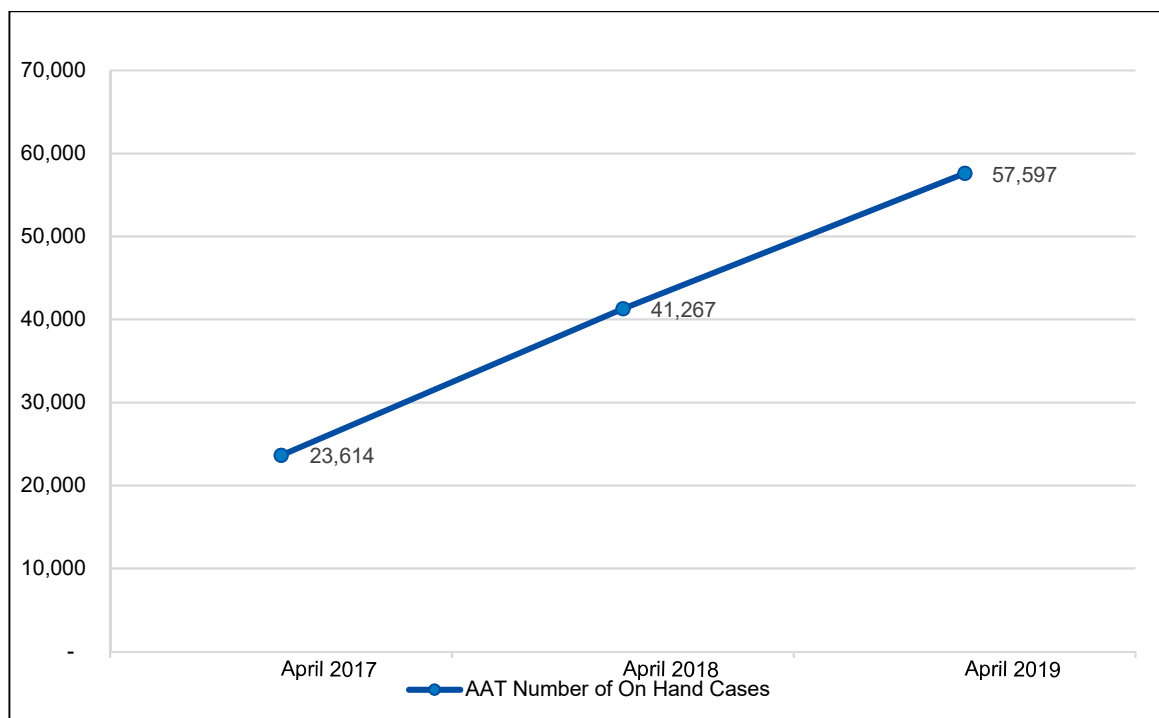
Source of data: AAT, Statistics, https://www.aat.gov.au/about-the-aat/corporate-information/statistics

Migration and Child Program

29. The permanent Migration and Child Program has three primary streams: a Skill stream, a Family stream and a Special Eligibility stream which are managed within a ceiling. The program also includes the Child stream which is demand driven and does not have a ceiling. Becoming a permanent resident of Australia is a significant step and provides access to many services and benefits.

30. The planning level for the Migration Program is set by the Government each year. Notably, since 2015, the planning level has been treated as a ceiling rather than a target. This ensures that standards are not lowered to meet an overall number. Migration Program planning levels are available on the Department's website.

31. In 2017-18, while overall finalisations remained similar and productivity increased compared to 2016-17, processing times were longer and refusals were higher. Refusals rose due to high levels of fraud within some caseloads, and processing times were affected.

32. Integrity concerns continue to be identified in most migration categories in 2018-19. As a result of enhanced scrutiny of applications, visa refusal rates have increased, with a 46 per cent increase in visa refusals in the Migration program in 2017-18 compared to the previous year. These factors, combined with inconsistent application quality and increasing complexity of the caseload, contributed to the lower Migration Program outcome last financial year.

33. While it is too early to accurately forecast the end-year Migration Program outcome for 2018-19, the Department expects finalisations will remain similar to those in 2017-18.

Skilled Stream

34. The Skill stream is designed to improve the productive capacity of the economy and fill shortages in the labour market, including those in regional Australia that cannot be filled by suitable skilled Australians. The majority of the places in the Migration program are in the Skilled stream, currently set at approximately two thirds of the program.

35. Legislative reforms were implemented in 2017 and 2018 to strengthen the quality of skilled applications. Enhancements to legislation included tightening in relation to labour market testing, lowering of the qualifying age, and higher qualifications and experience requirements.

36. The Department has implemented a range of initiatives to improve Skilled visa stream outcomes, including triaging and streamlining low-risk applications and establishing a priority processing team to focus on skilled regional applications, accredited sponsors and applications under Designated Area Migration Agreements. As a result, grants in the Employer Sponsored and General Skilled Migration categories almost doubled during the third quarter of the 2018-19 program year. As at 30 April 2019, the Migration Program had delivered 134,330 places.

37. The refusal rate for 2018-19 as at 30 April 2019 for the Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme and Employer Nomination Scheme was 35 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively. For General Skilled Migration the refusal rate was 3.9 per cent.

Family Stream

38. The Family stream is predominantly made up of Partner and Parent categories, enabling Australian citizens and permanent residents to reunite with close family members. The Family stream comprises approximately one third of the program.

39. The Department processes visas in line with the legal framework under the Act and Regulations, and policy parameters as set by Government. Where demand is higher than the

available places, processing times may lengthen. Under section 85 of the Act, the Minister has the power to 'cap' or limit the number of visas which can be granted each year in particular subclasses, covering Parent and Other Family streams.

Special Eligibility Stream

40. The Special Eligibility includes less than 300 places and is mostly used for special circumstances not accommodated for in other visa streams, including former residents.

Humanitarian Program

Humanitarian program - offshore

41. Australia is one of the world's most generous contributors to international refugee resettlement efforts, successfully settling more than 880,000 refugees and others in humanitarian need since the end of the Second World War. At present, about 30 countries offer permanent resettlement places to people in humanitarian need through managed and annual programs. Australia is consistently ranked among the world's top permanent resettlement countries. The number of applications for offshore humanitarian visas the Department receives each year is far greater than available visas, even though the base program has grown by over 36 per cent in the past few years and a special additional program of 12,000 places for people displaced by conflict in Iraq and Syria was delivered between 1 July 2015 and 21 March 2017 (Figure 6 refers). The composition of the offshore Humanitarian Program is decided by the Government on an annual basis, taking account of changing patterns of global displacement and humanitarian need, risks to the Australian community and the capacity to facilitate the successful settlement of humanitarian entrants in the community. The Department has continued to deliver the Humanitarian Program in line with planning levels set by the Government each year.

Figure 6: Offshore Humanitarian Program trends: 2012-13 to 2017-18
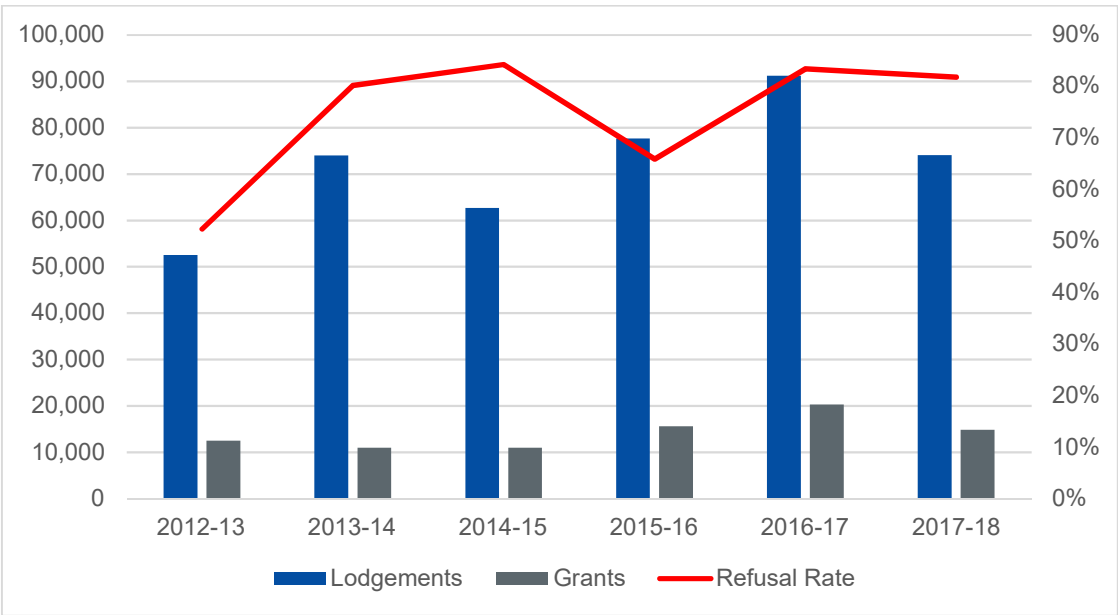
Humanitarian program - onshore

42. In line with Australia's international *non-refoulement* obligations, any non-citizen who enters Australia can seek Australia's protection by lodging a protection visa application. There has always been a small proportion of people who arrive on temporary visas who subsequently seek Australia's protection. Of the 30.96 million temporary visas granted between 1 July 2015 and 28 February 2019, 75,000 people subsequently claimed protection. This represents approximately 0.24 per cent of total temporary visa grants, which is low in the context of the changing pattern of arrivals to Australia (*Threat and risk environment* section of this paper refers).

43. Maintaining the integrity of Australia's protection system is of utmost importance to the Department. Individuals have different motives for claiming protection. In the Department's experience, and that of many other western countries, while some claim protection because they genuinely fear they will face significant harm if they were to return to their home country, many make applications for other purposes, such as to prolong their stay in Australia, to access the labour market, or because of the better life opportunities our country affords comparatively. Over 90 per cent of protection visa decisions made in 2017-18 were refusals.

44. The Department continuously works to detect, disrupt and respond to fraud, pattern claims and other attempts to undermine the integrity of the Immigration Program. More information on the methods and tools deployed to address integrity issues are detailed in the *Detecting threats in the Immigration Program* section of this paper below.

Net Overseas Migration

45. Net Overseas Migration (NOM) is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. NOM is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more over the 16 month period. 'International travellers' include visa holders, New Zealand Citizens and Australian Citizens. NOM varies continually and can be difficult to forecast accurately as it is affected by so many complex domestic and international variables. Between 2008 and 2018, it has generally remained between 172,000 and 315,700. NOM is currently forecast to increase from 240,100 as at 30 September 2018 to 274,000 by 30 June 2019. The biggest contributors to this increase are increased number of international students studying in Australia, visitor visa holders articulating to other types of visas after arriving in Australia, a recovery in temporary skilled arrivals after a sharp fall in late 2017 and a slightly slower predicted rate of bridging visa departures. Permanent visa contributions to NOM are expected to remain stable.

46. From June 2019, NOM is projected to decline by 2 per cent by June 2022 as the NOM levels for students level off and departures of temporary residents continue to increase (primarily bridging visa departures). More information about NOM is available on the Australian Bureau of Statistics website.

Australian Citizenship Program

47. There is no greater privilege than Australian citizenship. 26 January 2019 marked the 70th anniversary of Australian citizenship. On that day 70 years earlier the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1949* came into effect, creating the new status of Australian citizen. Every year a significant number of people seek to become Australian citizens so that they can increase their sense of belonging in our community and share in the responsibilities and privileges afforded to citizens.

48. Applications for Australian citizenship generally fall within four categories: **conferral** (this represents approximately 70 per cent of all applications), **descent**, **adoption** and **resumption**.

49. In the eight years from 2010-11 to 2017-18 there was a 177 per cent increase in applications for Australian citizenship by conferral. These increases resulted from a range of reasons, including flow on applications from immigration program intakes over these and earlier years, increased in humanitarian program applications, and proposed changes to eligibility requirements that resulted in eligible permanent residents deciding to lodge their applications before the changes are implemented. Unlike permanent visas granted under the Migration Program, there is no ceiling on the number of citizenship by conferral applications that can be approved each year. This creates additional pressure on the program when application rates increase. The decision to become an Australian citizen is a very personal one. Some people choose to lodge their application as soon as they become residentially eligible, while others may prefer to apply at a later time. The Department does not control application rates for Australian citizenship.

Figure 7: Citizenship by conferral program trends: 2010-11 to 2018-19 YTD (30 April 2019)
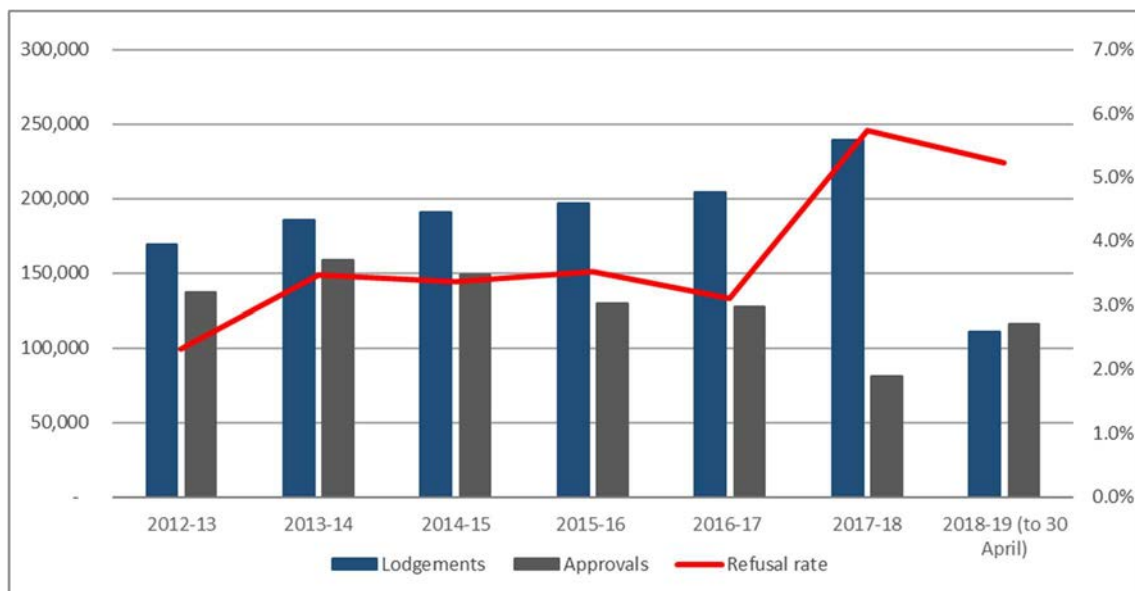
50. It is important that only people who can meet the legislative requirements for Australian citizenship are accorded this privilege. Once citizenship is conferred it can be revoked only in extremely limited circumstances. Citizenship by conferral applicants must meet residential and other eligibility provisions to apply. They must satisfy the decision maker of their identity and be of good character. Depending upon circumstances such as their age, applicants must also possess a basic knowledge of the English language, and demonstrate knowledge of Australia and the responsibilities and privileges that come with Australian citizenship.

51. A decision to approve or refuse an application for Australian citizenship is an independent decision under the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007* (Citizenship Act), which is a different Act of Parliament to the *Migration Act 1958* under which permanent visa decisions are made. As such, an applicant who may have lived in Australia for several years and who had previously satisfied the legislative criteria for the grant of a permanent residence visa still needs to be assessed against the relevant eligibility, identity, character and security provisions of the Citizenship Act. Each application is assessed on its merits on a case-by-case basis.

52. Over time a person's individual circumstances can change which may affect their identity information, their ability to meet the good character requirement, or give rise to other matters of integrity concern. Some applicants conceal their true identity. Others simply do not present or hold identity documents that readily enable identity to be confirmed. Getting to the true facts in these circumstances can be incredibly complex and time consuming and can increase processing times for these applicants, sometimes with flow on processing impacts for other applications.

53. The changing threat environment (*Threat and Risk Environment* of this paper refers), the risk of un-detected migration fraud within the Immigration Program, along with a number of citizenship applications requiring complex identity assessments, has necessitated a strengthening of integrity measures in the Citizenship Program. These measures have been introduced to help ensure any adverse information is identified and appropriately dealt with, and to ensure that the identity and character considerations of a person have been resolved to the best extent possible before they are approved for Australian citizenship.

54. While these measures have contributed to increased processing times, on top of the impact of large numbers of applications, they are nonetheless imperative in meeting community expectations of the integrity of the program and in ensuring the protection of the Australian people (*Delivering improved immigration integrity and community protection outcomes* section of this paper refers).

55. The increased focus on integrity is having an impact. Refusals of applications for citizenship by conferral have increased significantly from 3.4 per cent in 2014-15 to 5.7 per cent in 2017-18. Where appropriate, applications that present integrity concerns are referred for consideration of visa cancellation. Additionally, in recent years to March 2019, 29 individuals have had their Australian citizenship revoked for criminal conduct or for citizenship or migration fraud.

56. The Department has implemented a range of initiatives to respond to growth and improve processing times, without compromising on integrity. These include an enhanced capability to triage applications according to risk, identifying cases with similar characteristics to harness processing consistency and efficiency, automating business processes and expanding online lodgement capability.

57. These initiatives have resulted in a 76% per cent increase in finalisations for citizenship by conferral applications in 2018-19 as at mid-April 2019, compared to the previous year, as well as many more people acquiring Australian citizenship and thereby becoming Australians and contributing to our great nation.

Threat and risk environment

58. The threat and risk environment as it applies to the Immigration Program has changed dramatically over the past 20 years.

59. The mass mobility of growing middle classes in emerging economies, through cheaper and more accessible air travel, has meant some groups—who would never have possessed the means to come to Australia previously—are now seeking to travel here. For example, visitors from the UK, Japan, USA, South Korea and Germany made up around 51 per cent of total visitor grants in 2007-08. By 2017-18, this had dropped to 36 per cent. In contrast, China, India and Indonesia grew from 11.4 per cent of the total visitors to 23.6 per cent—914,089 more visa grants—over the same period. This has changed the risk profile and processing required within the visitor caseload.

60. While the increasing movement of people globally brings with it many benefits to Australia, it also brings with it new threats to our security.

61. Approximately 70 per cent of significant serious and organised crime targets that impact Australia are either based offshore or have strong offshore links. Transnational organised crime networks continue to seek to embed themselves into legitimate supply chains to obfuscate their activities or to exploit visa arrangements for human trafficking and exploitation, drug or weapons importation, illegal labour and other nefarious purposes. Their methods continue to evolve, including the masking of activities using encrypted communications and use of professional facilitators.

62. The constantly changing face of terrorism presents as the paramount concern. Terrorist actors, ideologues, financiers, recruiters, and on-line supporters—to name but a few of the entities within this ever-evolving matrix—all take advantage of easier international travel arrangements and streamlined visa processes.

63. There have been growing attempts by some foreign governments or their proxies to engage in foreign interference to undermine Australia's sovereignty, values and national interests, through covert, deceptive and clandestine means. Our institutions of democracy, research and education sectors, the media and our culturally and linguistically diverse communities are all vulnerable to this type of activity. This includes attempts to subvert visa arrangements to advance these purposes.

64. The world is facing the highest level of forcibly displaced people ever, generating continued border risks as people seek to travel both legally and illegally to destinations where they can live in peace and safety, like Australia. A proportion of these individuals carry no reliable documentation that can be used to verify their identity.

Detecting threats within the Immigration Program

65. While facilitating growth in important temporary and permanent visas that support the economy, and managing strong humanitarian and family programs, the Department is maintaining a proactive posture that assumes some individuals looking to enter Australia—or their facilitators—will attempt to exploit vulnerabilities within the immigration system, for individual benefit or to do harm to Australia.

66. The changing threat and risk environment for the Immigration Program has made broad, nationality based assessment of risk with very limited pre-border risk assessment for certain cohorts—the historical ETA model—no longer appropriate.

67. More granular and nuanced assessment of the risk posed by individual visa applicants—irrespective of nationality—is required, supported by targeted intelligence and greater checking capability. This approach is not only intended to respond to the emerging threats and risks we face today but also underscores the non-discriminatory nature of Australia's Immigration Program.

Lifting of Intelligence capability support to the Immigration Program

68. Prior to July 2015, Australia's immigration intelligence capability was immature, split across a range of agencies and dispersed individual teams, and did not inform a joined-up response to risks across the apply, decide, travel, stay, and depart continuum. Visa decisions were made within segments of different organisations predominantly through the prism of assessing the risk of immigration non-compliance with the *Migration Act 1958*; in the absence of a joined up threat lens and without, in many cases, the benefit of intelligence held by other intelligence and law enforcement agencies. For example, decision-making by former Immigration officers overseas, former Customs officers at the border, and Immigration visa and compliance officers in Australia was undertaken on different systems, and lacked a coherent approach to an individual. The Department lacked robust mechanisms to detect and assess individuals who may present a threat to Australia.

69. Today, the Department is developing a full-spectrum border intelligence capability to support the management of the Immigration Program.

- At the strategic level, intelligence capability routinely assesses migration-related threats and systemic vulnerabilities that threaten the integrity of the Immigration Program, including in relation to visa fraud and non-compliance, criminality, exploitation of labour, and human trafficking.

- At the operational and tactical level, intelligence directly supports the Immigration Program through a network of intelligence analysts integrated with operational teams and specialist enforcement and investigative capabilities. This intelligence is particularly focused on targeting serious and organised crime and serious and deliberate non-compliance.

- An increasing spectrum of risks and proposed treatments are captured within visa and border processing systems and provided to relevant decision-makers for consideration and action.

Case study

Convergences of threat manifesting in one domain are now leading to discoveries in other domains. Recently, the discovery of a traveller suspected of importing illicit drugs across the border led to the immediate discovery and disruption of a large, sophisticated imposter syndicate exploiting multiple temporary visa programs through identity and passport fraud to conceal adverse immigration histories. Agile responses by the Department and the Australian Border Force led to pre-border profiles being deployed quickly in both the visa and traveller domains. This level of immediate cross-domain analysis, threat identification and response would not have been possible previously, which focused immediate efforts on specific domains, and demonstrates the power of a more robust and joined up border-intelligence effort.

## Biometrics and integrity screening in the Immigration Program

70. Over the past 10 years, the Department has increased its use of biometrics to facilitate legitimate trade and travel, and protect our border and our community from threats, including criminal activity and terrorism. Australia collects biometrics from visa applicants in Australia and in 46 countries to detect persons of concern. The millions of biometrics collected from applicants are checked against Departmental holdings—with higher risk cohorts checked against law enforcement data holdings, and against the data holdings of our Migration 5 (M5) partners (Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and United States) using a Secure Real Time Platform.

71. Intelligence sharing with law enforcement agencies and Five Eyes partners has strengthened since the establishment of the Department of Home Affairs resulting in over 3,000 persons confirmed or suspected of transnational serious and organised crime being added to watch-lists to ensure any visa applications by these individuals are individually scrutinised.

72. Over the past three years, the Department has established new integrity capabilities that are increasingly leveraging new information sources previously not available to visa and citizenship decision-makers to detect individuals who are involved in activities that are of national security concern or against the law. The capabilities which have been built enable us to hone our focus on individuals of concern, and intensively research their history and behaviour to assess whether they may present a threat.

Delivering improved immigration integrity and community protection outcomes

73. As a result of the greater use of biometrics, the leveraging of intelligence and other new information sources domestically and internationally, and through the deployment of new capabilities and tools, the Department has successfully detected and responded to thousands of cases of visa and identity fraud, as well as serious criminality and security concerns. These outcomes are reflected in the increased visa refusal volumes depicted in Figures 2, 3 and 4 above).

74. At the other end of the Immigration Program, 1,440 instances of potential identity fraud have been detected over the past few years among permanent visa holders applying for Australian citizenship and within the same caseload, 144 individuals were detected who didn't disclose serious criminal conduct. These cases will now be considered for possible visa cancellation.

75. The Department's first priority is ensuring the safety and security of Australians. All non-citizens granted a visa must meet, and continue to meet, the character requirements set out in the *Migration Act 1958* (the Act). There are strong provisions under the Act to refuse or cancel a visa where a person is found not to be of good character. All visitors to Australia are expected to obey Australian laws and satisfy the character requirements of the Act.

76. Through increased collaboration with law enforcement partners and the introduction of mandatory cancellation powers, the Department has also cancelled more visas on character grounds than ever before. From December 2014 to 31 January 2019, visa cancellation decisions under section 501 of the Act increased by over 700 per cent when compared to the previous four year period with around 4,200 visas cancelled, including 78 murderers, 168 rapists, 319 child sex offenders and 213 Outlaw Motorcycle Gang members, associates or organised crime figures (Figure 8 refers). Non-citizens who have had their visa cancelled are subject to immigration detention and removal from Australia.

Figure 8: Cancellations under section 501 of the *Migration Act 1958*: 2010 to 2018
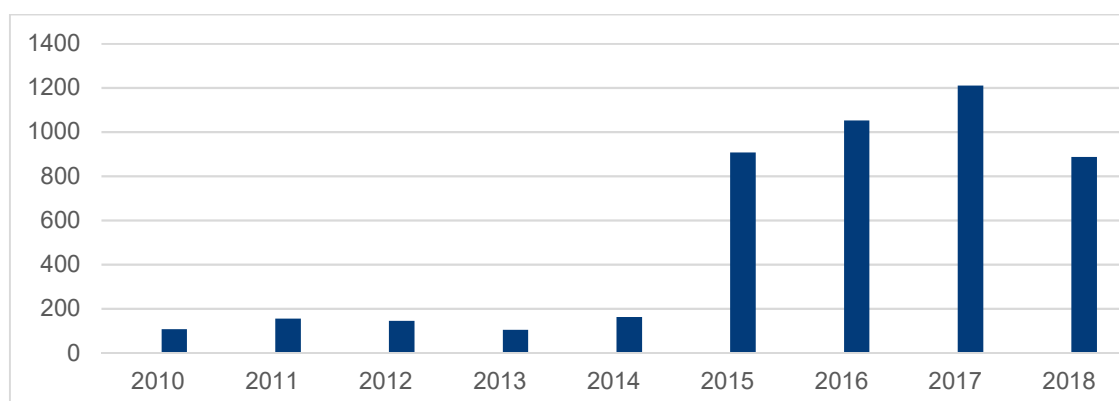
Maturing of the administration of the Immigration Program in the years ahead

77. The number of people crossing Australia's borders is expected to grow to reach nearly 50 million by 2020. In the decade ahead, we anticipate the threats and risks we face today will continue to evolve. In administering the Immigration Program going forward, the Department will continue to develop and advance the systems, processes and capabilities required to achieve effective facilitation while also enhancing our threat and risk mitigation as the environment changes.

78. Over the short to medium-term, the Department anticipates a continued focus on building its capabilities, through working closely with industry, domestic agencies within and beyond the Home Affairs Portfolio and international partners, in the following areas:

   - Identification of emerging threats and vulnerabilities at the earliest point possible and using this information to develop and deploy predictive models and profiles that support visa decision makers to prevent the entry of those who would seek to undermine the intent of the Immigration Program or cause harm to our community, and our national interests

   - Further automation of manual processing activities and consolidation and connection of fraud, criminality risk and security threat information from an expanded range of sources to support real time decision making and recurrent risk checking

   - Biometrics collection to anchor identity at the earliest possible point, together with advanced matching and validation capabilities

   - Increasing quality and consistency of decision-making through enhanced vocational training for visa decision makers, a single, global business processing model, better real time reporting for Immigration Program managers, an integrated model of quality assurance and regular operational practice reviews

   - Other initiatives to improve the client experience for genuine travellers and migrants.

79. Importantly, we apply a 'golden rule' of accountability: no adverse visa decision is ever made by a machine. If a person is denied a visa, it will be denied by a departmental officer based on the applicant's risk and whether they meet the legislative criteria. The officer might be prompted and assisted by the latest technology and automated analytical tools, but it is a person who will be the decision-maker.

Immigration Fact Book

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Estimates for the period ending 31 March 2019

Overview

This Fact Book provides a regular snapshot of key immigration statistics, including permanent migration, temporary migration, net overseas migration and Bridging visa holders in Australia.

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under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

Immigration Fact Book
Permanent migration program outcome

Estimates for the period ending 31 March 2019 unless specified

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Table 1: Permanent migration program outcome by stream

Visa Category	Financial Year					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 to 31 Mar 2019
Migration Program Outcome	**190,000**	**189,097**	**186,258**	**180,208**	**159,067**	**116,935**
Family	**61,112**	**61,085**	**57,400**	**56,220**	**47,732**	**37,418**
Partner [1]	47,752	47,825	47,825	47,825	39,799	31,936
Parents	8,925	8,675	8,675	7,563	7,371	5,068
Child [2]	3,850	4,135	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Family	585	450	900	832	562	414
Skill	**128,550**	**127,774**	**128,550**	**123,567**	**111,099**	**79,421**
Employer-Sponsored	47,450	48,250	48,250	48,250	35,528	26,781
Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS)	30,912	35,870	35,981	38,052	29,307	20,519
Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS)	16,538	12,380	12,269	10,198	6,221	6,262
General Skilled	74,740	72,840	72,840	67,857	68,111	46,457
Skilled Independent	44,984	43,990	43,994	42,422	39,137	24,231
Skilled Regional	5,100	2,800	4,196	1,670	1,574	483
State/Territory Nominated	24,656	26,050	24,650	23,765	27,400	21,743
Business Innovation & Investment	6,160	6,484	7,260	7,260	7,260	6,007
Distinguished Talent	200	200	200	200	200	176
Special Eligibility	**338**	**238**	**308**	**421**	**236**	**96**
Child [3]	n/a	n/a	3,512	3,400	3,350	2,587
Migration and Child Program Outcome	**190,000**	**189,097**	**189,770**	**183,608**	**162,417**	**119,522**

All figures include primary and secondary applicants.

Note 1: Australian citizens, permanent residents and eligible New Zealand citizens can sponsor family visas, including the partner category. Partner visas are granted in two stages: an initial (temporary or provisional) visa and then a secondary/permanent visa. Statistics split by sponsor type (whether sponsor is citizen, permanent resident or New Zealand citizen) are not currently reported and the feasibility of reporting this data is under investigation.
Note 2: From 2015-16, Child visas (excluding Orphan Relative) are not counted in the family stream of the permanent migration program.
Note 3: From 2015-16 Child places are allocated on demand within the overall permanent migration ceiling of 190,000. This is in response to the Government's commitment to reform and improve the processes relating to inter-country adoption.

Child program
• Child visas are granted to adopted, biological or step children whose parents have acquired Permanent Residence. Child visas are demand driven, unlike other streams of the Permanent Migration Program.
• Since 2015-16 an indicative planning level for Child visas has been included within the overall ceiling of the permanent migration program. In 2018-19, a minimum of 3485 places were provided for Child category migrants outside the managed Migration program.
• In 2017-18, 3,350 Child visas were granted, which accounted for 2.1 per cent of the permanent migration places. Of those Child visas grants 81.3 per cent were located outside Australia.
• Demand for Child visas has remained consistent since moving to a demand driven model.

Top source countries
• Partner visa: top citizenship countries for 2018-19 were China, India, Vietnam and United Kingdom.
• Child visa: top citizenship countries for 2018-19 were the Philippines, India and China.

Table 2: Permanent humanitarian program grants by stream

Category	Financial Year					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 to 31 Mar 2019
Total Humanitarian Program Grants	**13,768**	**13,756**	**17,555**	**21,968**	**16,250**	**11,623**
Total Offshore	**11,016**	**11,009**	**15,552**	**20,257**	**14,825**	**10,660**
Refugee	6,501	6,002	8,284	9,653	7,909	6,071
Special Humanitarian Program (SHP)	4,515	5,007	7,268	10,604	6,916	4,589
Total Onshore [1]	**2,752**	**2,747**	**2,003**	**1,711**	**1,425**	**963**
PV grants to non-IMAs	2,210	2,750	2,002	1,711	1,425	963
PV grants to IMAs	542	-	<5	-	-	-

(1) Only includes permanent protection (subclass 866) visas.

Note 1: Offshore statistics for 2015–16 and 2016–17 in this table include visas granted towards the Annual Humanitarian Programme and the Additional 12,000 places for Syrians and Iraqis.
Note 2: Data is taken from live systems and may vary from previously reported figures.

Supporting information - offshore humanitarian program
• Top countries of birth for 2018-19 were Iraq, Congo (DRC), Syria, Myanmar and Afghanistan.
• Top ethnicities for 2018-19 were Iraqi, Congo, Syrian, Chaldean (Iraq) and Kurdish.

Prepared by the Data Services Branch
Data Division

Immigration Fact Book
Permanent migration program outcome

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Primary and secondary applicants
Estimates for the period ending 31 March 2019

Table 3a: Permanent migration program outcome - primary applicants only

Visa Category	Financial Year					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 to 31 Mar 2019
Migration Program Outcome	**113,746**	**111,468**	**109,296**	**105,059**	**89,617**	**68,497**
Family	**51,999**	**51,834**	**48,384**	**48,004**	**39,435**	**31,486**
Partner [1]	42,261	42,038	42,283	42,547	34,413	28,018
Parents	5,710	5,558	5,503	4,882	4,691	3,200
Child [2]	3,746	4,074	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Family	282	164	598	575	331	268
Skill	**61,535**	**59,482**	**60,735**	**56,817**	**50,046**	**36,958**
Employer-Sponsored	21,453	22,098	22,091	22,184	16,036	12,918
Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS)	13,572	16,263	16,328	17,433	13,271	9,787
Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS)	7,881	5,835	5,763	4,751	2,765	3,131
General Skilled	38,130	35,356	36,491	32,499	31,903	22,274
Skilled Independent	24,936	22,752	23,259	21,667	19,303	12,241
Skilled Regional	2,491	1,203	2,275	605	498	97
State/Territory Nominated	10,703	11,401	10,957	10,227	12,102	9,936
Business Innovation & Investment	1,866	1,946	2,076	2,044	2,020	1,690
Distinguished Talent	86	82	77	90	87	76
Special Eligibility	**212**	**152**	**177**	**238**	**136**	**53**
Child [3]	**n/a**	**n/a**	**3,501**	**3,390**	**3,338**	**2,582**
Migration and Child Program	**113,746**	**111,468**	**112,797**	**108,449**	**92,955**	**71,079**

Note 1: Australian citizens, permanent residents and eligible New Zealand citizens can sponsor family visas, including the partner category. Partner visas are granted in two stages: an initial (temporary or provisional) visa and then a secondary/permanent visa. Statistics split by sponsor type (whether sponsor is citizen, permanent resident or New Zealand citizen) are not currently reported and the feasibility of reporting this data is under investigation.
Note 2: From 2015-16, Child visas (excluding Orphan Relative) are not counted in the managed migration program.
Note 3: From 2015-16 Child places are allocated on demand within the overall permanent migration ceiling of 190,000. This is in response to the Government's commitment to reform and improve the processes relating to inter-country adoption.

Table 3b: Permanent migration program outcome - secondary applicants only

Visa Category	Financial Year					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 to 31 Mar 2019
Migration Program Outcome	**76,254**	**77,629**	**76,962**	**75,149**	**69,450**	**48,438**
Family	**9,113**	**9,251**	**9,016**	**8,216**	**8,297**	**5,932**
Partner [1]	5,491	5,787	5,542	5,278	5,386	3,918
Parents	3,215	3,117	3,172	2,681	2,680	1,868
Child [2]	104	61	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Family	303	286	302	257	231	146
Skill	**67,015**	**68,292**	**67,815**	**66,750**	**61,053**	**42,463**
Employer-Sponsored	25,997	26,152	26,159	26,066	19,492	13,863
Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS)	17,340	19,607	19,653	20,619	16,036	10,732
Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS)	8,657	6,545	6,506	5,447	3,456	3,131
General Skilled	36,610	37,484	36,349	35,358	36,208	24,183
Skilled Independent	20,048	21,238	20,735	20,755	19,834	11,990
Skilled Regional	2,609	1,597	1,921	1,065	1,076	386
State/Territory Nominated	13,953	14,649	13,693	13,538	15,298	11,807
Business Innovation & Investment	4,294	4,538	5,184	5,216	5,240	4,317
Distinguished Talent	114	118	123	110	113	100
Special Eligibility	**126**	**86**	**131**	**183**	**100**	**43**
Child [3]	**n/a**	**n/a**	**11**	**10**	**12**	**5**
Migration and Child Program	**76,254**	**77,629**	**76,973**	**75,159**	**69,462**	**48,443**

Note 1: Australian citizens, permanent residents and eligible New Zealand citizens can sponsor family visas, including the partner category. Partner visas are granted in two stages: an initial (temporary or provisional) visa and then a secondary/permanent visa. Statistics split by sponsor type (whether sponsor is citizen, permanent resident or New Zealand citizen) are not currently reported and the feasibility of reporting this data is under investigation.
Note 2: From 2015-16, Child visas (excluding Orphan Relative) are not counted in the managed migration program.
Note 3: From 2015-16 Child places are allocated on demand within the overall permanent migration ceiling of 190,000. This is in response to the Government's commitment to reform and improve the processes relating to inter-country adoption.

Note: The sum of Tables 3a and 3b equal the corresponding figures in Table 1.

Immigration Fact Book

Temporary migration

Estimates for the period ending 31 March 2019

Australian Government
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Table 4: Temporary visa grants (flows) by visa major group [1]

Visa Category	Financial Year					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 to 31 Mar 2019
Temporary migration program	**6,814,449**	**7,173,560**	**7,741,638**	**8,411,187**	**8,694,048**	**6,824,940**
Crew and Transit	322,126	320,521	345,873	352,394	351,516	271,355
Other Temporary [2]	4,218	4,459	4,438	4,822	13,074	9,030
New Zealand citizens (subclass 444)	1,762,890	1,798,220	1,850,308	1,921,561	1,856,614	1,435,372
Student	292,060	299,540	310,845	343,035	378,292	299,952
Temporary resident (other)	104,738	119,817	130,807	145,100	180,459	132,331
Temporary resident (skilled)	98,571	96,084	85,611	87,580	64,470	63,503
Visitor	3,990,254	4,308,107	4,799,173	5,345,684	5,639,167	4,447,281
Working Holiday Maker	239,592	226,812	214,583	211,011	210,456	166,116

(1) All figures include primary and secondary applicants.
(2) From 1 July 2017 figures include subclass 773 Border visas.

Additional information
• **Student visa grants:** top citizenship countries for 2018-19 were China, India, Nepal, Brazil and Colombia. Higher education visa grants made up 55 per cent of grants, and vocational education and training sector (VET) made up 25 per cent of grants.
• **Temporary resident (skilled) visa grants:** top citizenship countries for 2018-19 were India, United Kingdom, the Philippines, China and the United States of America. The top nominated occupations for primary applications granted in 2018-19 were Developer Programmer; ICT Business Analyst; Software Engineer; Chef; and Resident Medical Officer.
• **New Zealand citizens** are granted a special category (subclass 444) visa every time they cross the border.

Visa grants
• Visa grants enable a person to travel to Australia. The permissible duration of stay on a visa varies between visas. Most Student and Temporary resident (skilled) visas allow people to stay for more than 12 months.
• Applications for Student visas have increased in recent years. This growth is driven by universities actively promoting their offerings, seeking new markets and continued growth in existing key markets. Temporary graduate visas have also grown in recent years, with more students becoming eligible.

Table 5: Stock of temporary visa holders in Australia by visa major group

Visa Category	Temporary visa holders in Australia as at					
	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
Number of temporary visa holders	**1,804,171**	**1,892,636**	**1,979,067**	**2,079,910**	**2,230,012**	**2,322,458**
Bridging	107,191	111,178	136,904	153,809	194,875	229,242
Crew and Transit	16,596	21,068	21,004	21,451	20,452	24,636
Other Temporary	3,009	3,198	3,483	4,172	4,836	5,634
New Zealand citizens (subclass 444)	644,890	648,993	651,391	666,324	669,115	676,084
Student	366,912	413,121	444,194	502,712	535,811	612,825
Temporary resident (other)	56,311	56,791	64,663	81,139	110,314	122,527
Temporary resident (skilled)	201,558	193,158	177,395	170,701	151,596	154,205
Visitor	233,494	284,854	326,178	329,543	394,889	348,162
Working Holiday Maker	174,210	160,275	153,855	150,059	148,124	149,143

All figures include primary and secondary applicants.

Stock of temporary entrants in Australia
• The stock of temporary visa holders in Australia is a point in time estimate. The stock figures decrease as people depart Australia or increase as people arrive in Australia.
• The stock of students in Australia has increased in recent years, consistent with the ongoing increase in annual Student visa grants, which are demand driven. The increase in the stock of students is driven in part by offshore visa grants, but also by people being granted a Student visa while in Australia.

Bridging visa holders
The vast majority (88 per cent) of Bridging visa holders are on a Bridging visa A, B or C, while their visa applications are being processed and finalised, which can take 12 months or more. For example, a Temporary resident (skilled) visa holder may apply for a permanent Skilled visa while onshore. When a valid application is made onshore the applicant is granted a Bridging visa.

Immigration Fact Book
Bridging visa holders
Estimates for the period ending 31 March 2019

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Table 6a: Stock of Bridging visa holders in Australia by visa subclass

Bridging Visa Subclass	Bridging visa holders in Australia as at					
	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
Number of Bridging visa holders *	**107,153**	**111,178**	**136,904**	**153,809**	**194,875**	**229,242**
010 Bridging A	58,485	52,279	71,963	87,295	119,195	139,877
020 Bridging B	16,608	13,634	15,842	20,605	31,625	41,716
030 Bridging C	8,470	8,869	9,926	12,216	15,302	21,204
040 Bridging (Prospective Applicant)	35	47	47	21	6	6
041 Bridging (Non-Applicant)	9	<5	<5	<5	-	-
050 Bridging (General)	23,470	36,269	39,033	33,573	28,636	26,325
051 Bridging (Protection Visa Applicant)	-	-	-	-	-	<5
060 Bridging F	<5	<5	9	10	14	20
070 Bridging R	75	76	81	87	97	93

* There are minor differences between the figures reported in this table when compared to Table 5, due to different source data.

Bridging visa holders

The vast majority (88 per cent) of Bridging visa holders are on a Bridging visa A, B or C, while their visa applications are being processed and finalised, which can take 12 months or more. For example, a temporary resident (skilled) visa holder may apply for a permanent skilled visa while onshore. When a valid application is made onshore the applicant is granted a Bridging visa.

Bridging visa A (BVA) (subclass 010) which allows individuals to stay lawfully in Australia while their new application is being processed (in most cases a separate BVA application is not required under the regulations, as their substantive visa application is also an application for a BVA), and can also provide them with lawful status during merits review or judicial review processes;

Bridging visa B (BVB) (subclass 020) may be granted to BVA and BVB holders to enable them to depart or return to Australia during the processing of their application where they have a need to travel. BVB applications can generally be applied for online and are generally granted for up to a maximum of three months. **Note:** There have been previous policy proposals to provide BVAs with a travel facility to avoid the need for a separate BVB to be granted. Such issues were, however, to be considered as part of broader upcoming visa reform.

A Bridging visa C (BVC) (subclass 030) or a Bridging visa E (BE) (subclasses 051 and 050) may be granted to applicants who have an application on hand, but did not hold a substantive visa when they lodged this application and regularises their status. These visas may also be relied upon where visa applicants are seeking merits or judicial review, or are seeking Ministerial Intervention.

Bridging visa D (BVD) (subclasses 040 and 041) provides the visa holder with five days in which to make a substantive visa application (i.e. often where they have attempted to lodge but were unsuccessful).

Bridging visa F (BVF) (subclass 060) is used in the context of unlawful non-citizens who are suspected victims of trafficking to keep them lawful while other options are considered).

Bridging visa R (BVR) (subclass 070) is used to resolve complex cases where the Minister's s195A intervention powers are used.

Immigration Fact Book
Bridging visa holders
Estimates for the period ending 31 March 2019

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Table 6b: Stock of Bridging visa holders in Australia by last substantive visa held

Last Visa Held - Visa Category	Bridging visa holders as at					
	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
Number of Bridging visa holders *	**107,153**	**111,178**	**136,904**	**153,809**	**194,875**	**229,242**
Student	46,435	38,203	48,751	55,777	69,306	81,929
Visitor	21,854	24,434	32,046	42,519	59,107	77,794
Temporary Resident (Skilled)	3,832	4,833	8,568	10,845	16,016	16,744
Temporary Resident (Other)	9,885	6,506	5,375	6,381	11,750	15,839
Offshore Humanitarian	594	16,999	22,582	21,160	15,599	12,506
Working Holiday Maker	6,238	6,421	8,336	8,003	10,779	10,142
Skilled	1,395	1,541	1,789	2,132	2,847	4,681
Family	1,990	2,117	2,166	2,960	4,682	4,096
Other Temporary	613	566	529	524	579	734
Crew and Transit	177	174	182	237	316	462
Onshore Protection	31	33	40	56	92	87
Resident Return/ADV	6	10	14	27	37	51
Child	18	21	23	24	31	31
Special Category	12	27	28	20	11	16
Travel Authority	9	<5	9	7	8	14
Other Permanent	12	17	12	12	12	12
Special Eligibility	<5	<5	<5	8	<5	<5
Unknown	14,051	9,269	6,450	3,117	3,701	4,101

* It is important to note that the information used in this table comes from a new data source. Figures reported in this table differ slightly in Table 5 for Bridging visa holders.

Table 6c: Stock of Bridging visa holders in Australia by last visa applied for

Visa Applied For - Visa Category	Bridging visa holders as at					
	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
Number of Bridging visa holders *	**107,153**	**111,178**	**136,904**	**153,809**	**194,875**	**229,242**
Onshore Protection	14,179	16,207	20,904	35,711	52,346	64,672
Family	30,077	31,636	36,024	40,535	46,419	54,109
Student	19,550	12,361	17,373	21,888	32,260	38,866
Skilled	13,337	10,475	10,670	14,241	24,386	30,191
Temporary Resident (Other)	8,213	6,999	12,327	13,331	15,089	24,557
Temporary Resident (Skilled)	5,683	5,464	8,522	11,172	14,652	6,642
Bridging	13,310	25,392	27,291	12,703	2,611	2,937
Working Holiday Maker	753	568	1,455	776	2,097	1,567
Visitor	698	497	646	776	1,219	1,411
Other Temporary	380	333	328	496	722	860
Child	206	170	160	339	605	738
Other Permanent	42	34	30	24	21	31
Resident Return/ADV	5	<5	6	5	22	30
Special Eligibility	10	7	9	<5	<5	6
Special Category	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Offshore Humanitarian	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Crew and Transit	-	<5	<5	-	-	-
Unknown	707	1,026	1,154	1,805	2,417	2,619

* It is important to note that the information used in this table comes from a new data source. Figures reported in this table differ slightly in Table 5 for Bridging visa holders.

Immigration Fact Book

Net Overseas Migration

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Estimates for the period ending 30 September 2018

Table 7: Net Overseas Migration by visa major group

	Sep 2012	Sep 2013	Sep 2014	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Sep 2017	Sep 2018 (a)
Total NOM (b)	**239,850**	**221,210**	**183,740**	**184,230**	**229,510**	**259,430**	**240,060**
Total Temporary	**121,870**	**127,280**	**127,220**	**139,090**	**162,130**	**188,640**	**187,560**
Student	29,820	50,600	74,920	80,450	92,580	103,440	108,110
Temporary resident (skilled)	34,780	19,730	9,670	10,820	12,330	16,140	12,260
Working Holiday Makers	39,410	37,300	24,630	22,520	22,330	26,560	26,490
Visitor	29,710	32,980	32,670	38,230	48,930	57,180	56,240
All other temporary visas	-11,840	-13,330	-14,660	-12,930	-14,040	-14,670	-15,530
Total Permanent	**68,200**	**72,470**	**71,190**	**69,200**	**76,490**	**80,180**	**65,770**
Skill	33,720	30,590	32,280	33,680	34,260	37,350	35,090
Family	28,720	30,850	27,640	25,780	25,960	23,390	19,920
Special Eligibility and Humanitarian	6,760	11,510	11,920	10,460	16,750	19,900	12,030
Other permanent visas	-990	-470	-640	-720	-460	-440	-1,270
Total Other	**49,790**	**21,480**	**-14,670**	**-24,040**	**-9,120**	**-9,390**	**-13,270**
Aust citizens	-7,000	-11,860	-20,850	-27,310	-17,920	-11,860	-14,240
New Zealand citizens	43,840	28,390	9,780	3,730	7,930	6,390	7,350
Other visas	12,950	4,950	-3,600	-460	870	-3,920	-6,380

Estimates as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS. Cat. No. 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics). These estimates are based on **actual traveller behaviour**.

(a) Estimates for year ending September 2018 are preliminary.
(b) Estimates have been confidentialised by rounding to the nearest 10. As a result sums of the components may not add exactly to totals.

Definition:
Net overseas migration (NOM) is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is based on a person being in (or out of) Australia for at least 12 of the last 16 months.

Note:
The growth in NOM is being driven by international students. For example, some students will come to Australia to study a short course. While in Australia they can choose to apply for a further visa. When they make a valid application they are granted a bridging visa.

Additional information
• Negative figures in Table 8 denote more departures than arrivals.
• **Visitor NOM** - is largely driven by people who have entered Australia on a short-term visitor visa and then applied for another visa onshore, such as a student visa.
• **All other temporary NOM** - the subtraction from NOM is driven by the departure of people on bridging visas.

Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Chart 1: Permanent migration program outcome by stream, 1996-97 to 2017-18

Family ■   Skill (primary applicants) □   Skill (secondary applicants) ■   Special eligibility ■
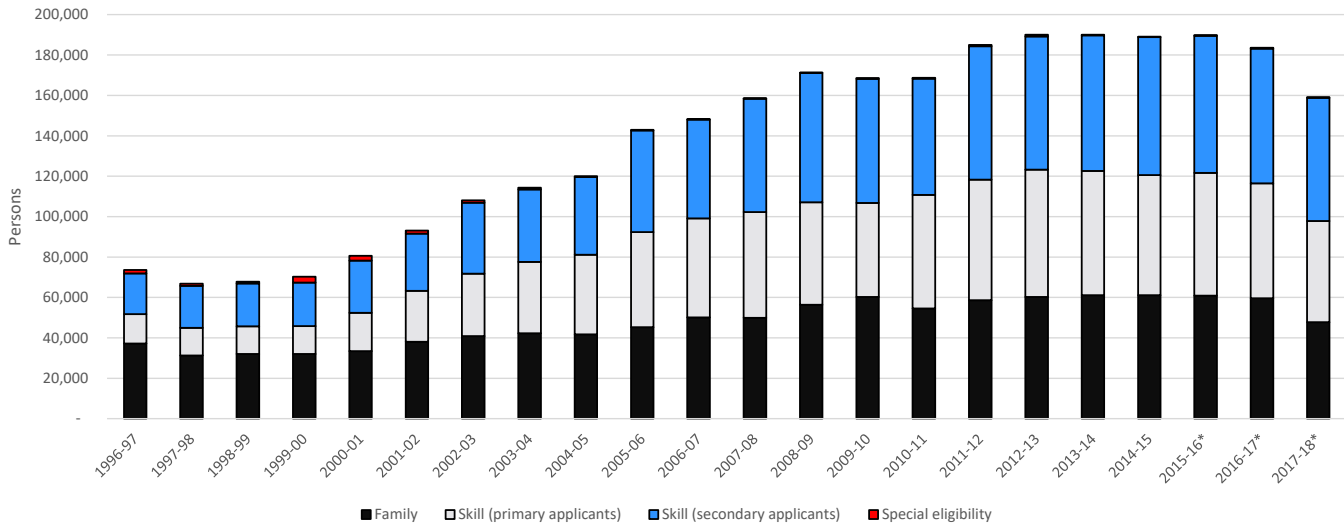
* For 2015-16 and 2016-17 Family outcomes include Child

Chart 2: Permanent humanitarian program grants, onshore/offshore, 1996-97 to 2017-18
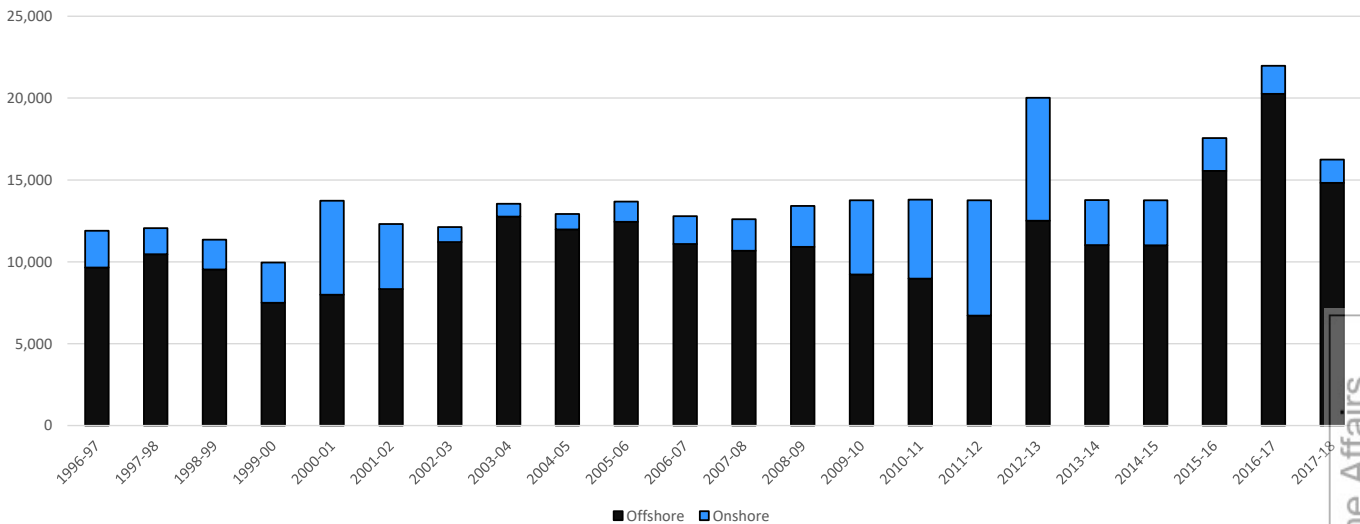
Offshore ■   Onshore ■

Immigration Fact Book
Chart pack - Temporary migration (visa grants)

Annual estimates for the period ending 2017-18

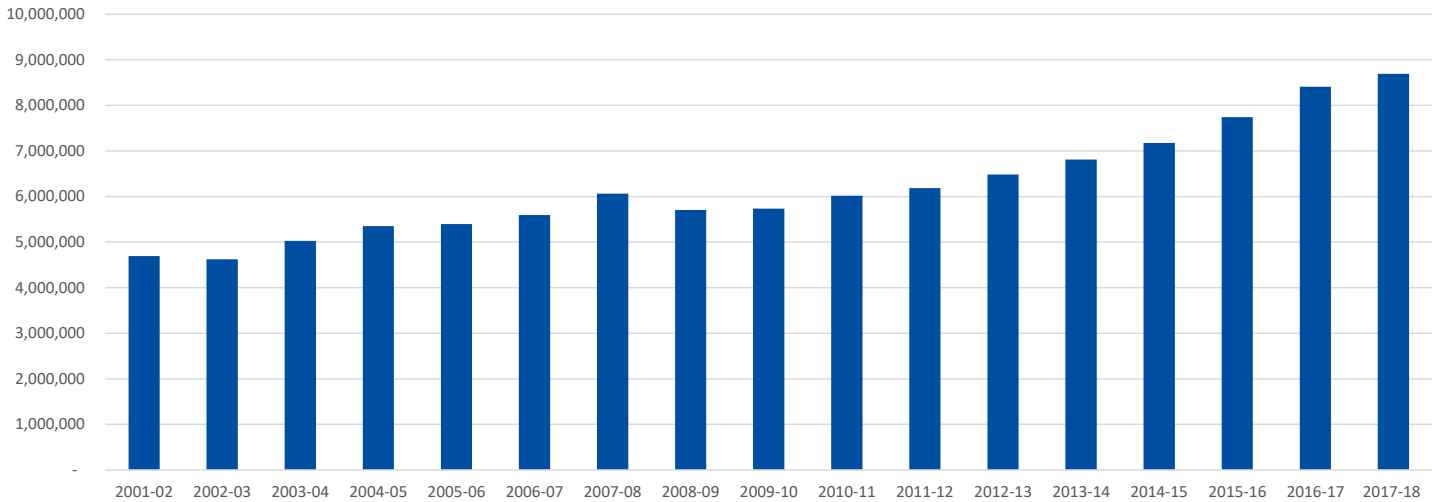## Chart 3: Temporary visa grants (flows), 2001-02 to 2017-18

Chart 4: Temporary resident (skilled) visa grants (flows), primary/secondary applicants, 2001-02 to 2017-18
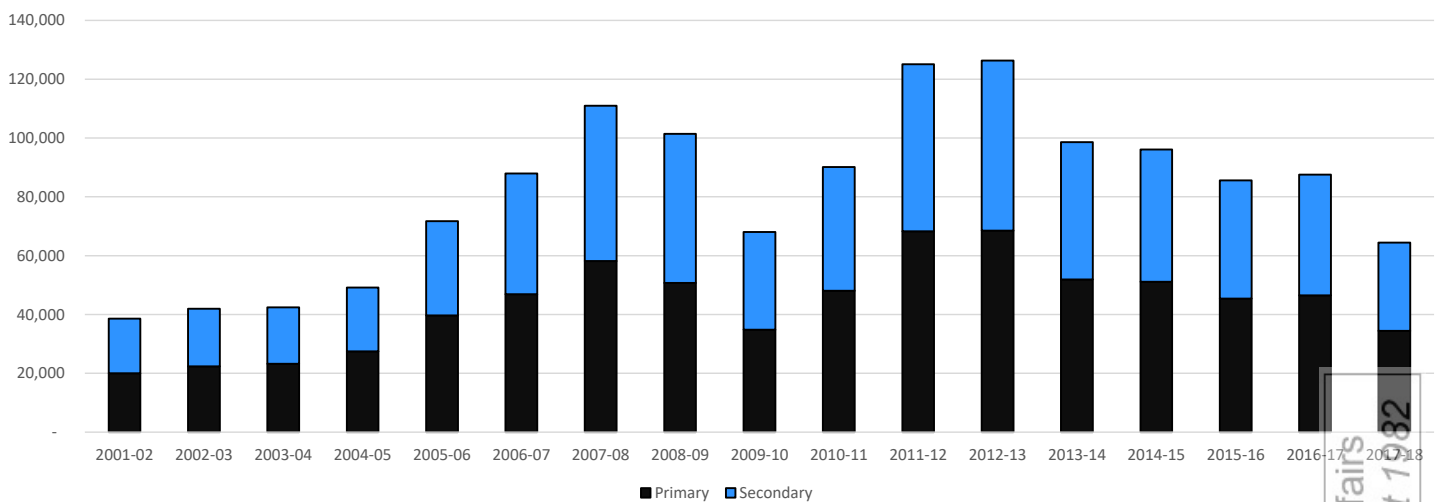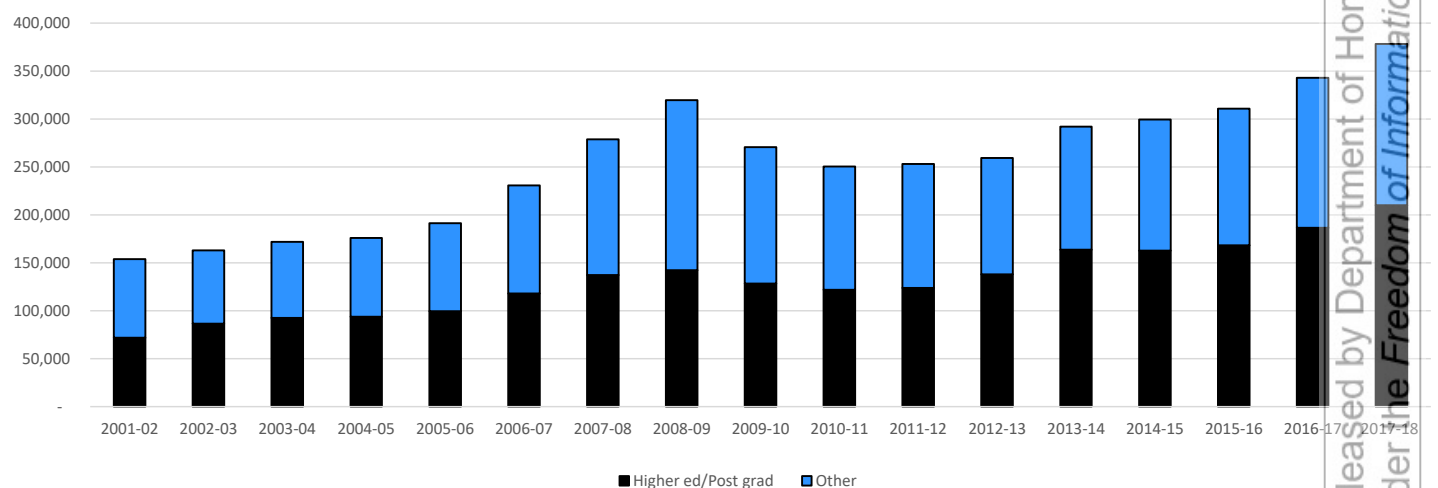

■ Primary   ■ Secondary

Chart 5: Student visa grants (flows) by sector, 2001-02 to 2017-18

■ Higher ed/Post grad   ■ Other

Immigration Fact Book

Chart pack - Stock of temporary migrants

Annual estimates for the period ending 30 June 2018

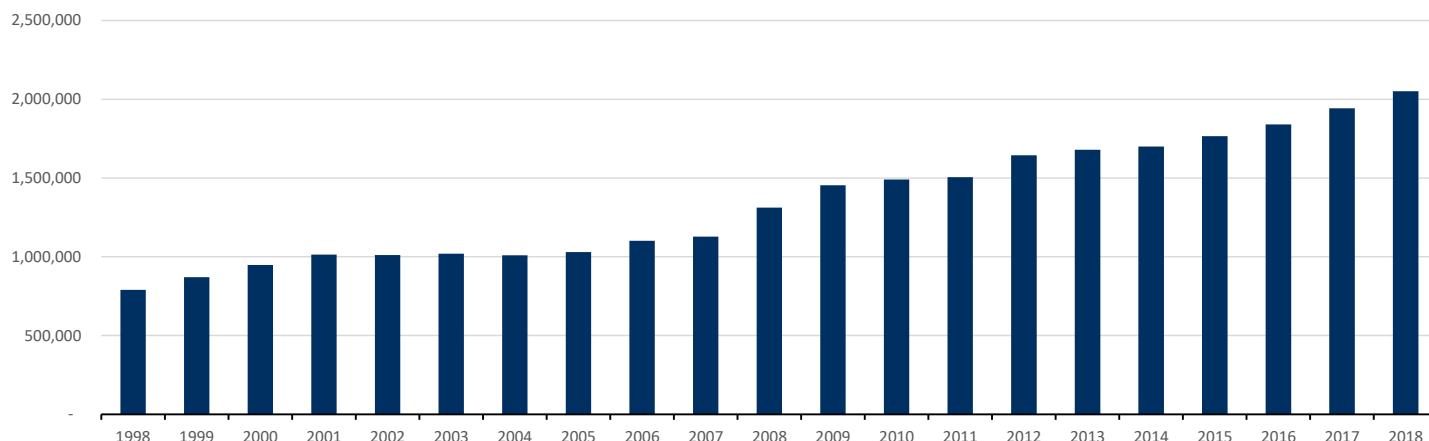## Chart 6: Stock of temporary visa holders in Australia, as at 30 June, 1998 to 2018

Chart 7: Stock of temporary resident (skilled) visa holders in Australia, primary/secondary applicants, as at 30 June, 1998 to 2018
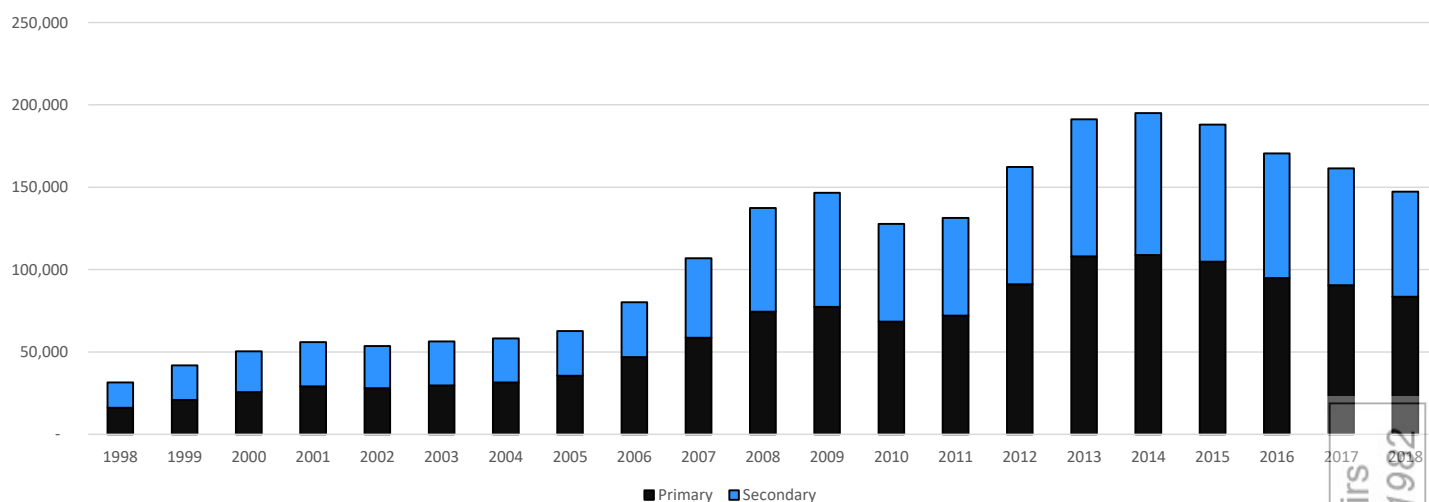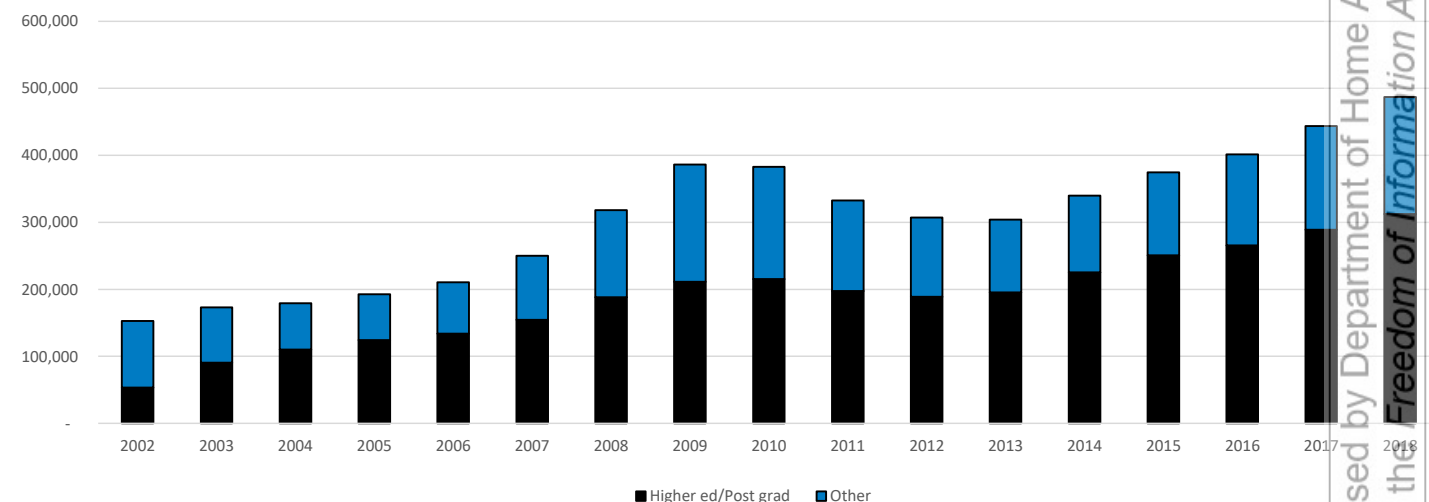

■ Primary ■ Secondary

Chart 8: Stock of student visa holders in Australia, as at 30 June, 2002 to 2018

■ Higher ed/Post grad ■ Other

Prepared by the Data Services Branch
Data Division

Chart 9: Stock of Bridging visa holders in Australia as at 30 June, 2007 to 2018

Bridging A ■ Bridging B ■ Bridging C ■ Bridging E ■ Other
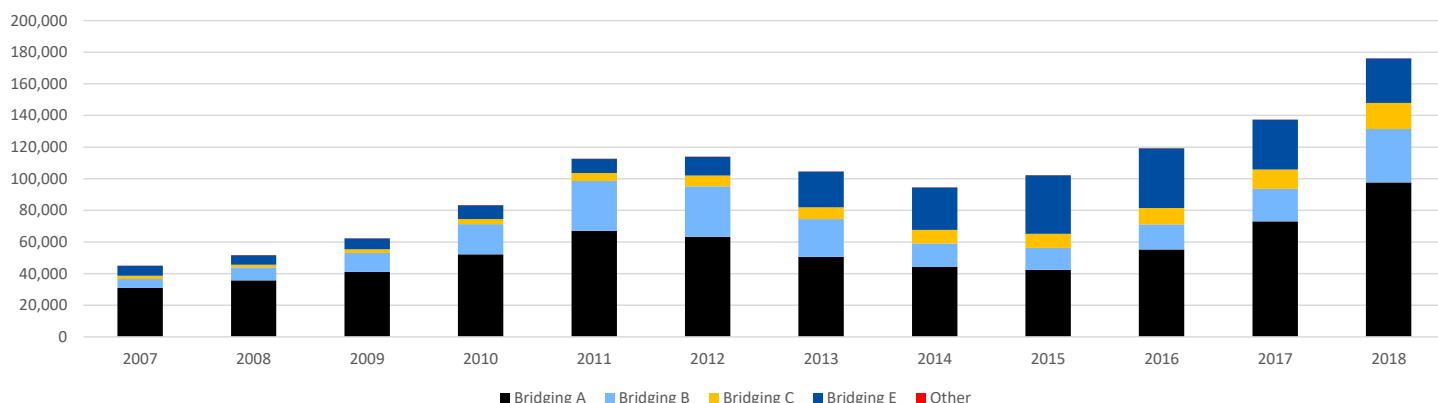
Chart 10: Net Overseas Migration, 2004-05 to 2017-18
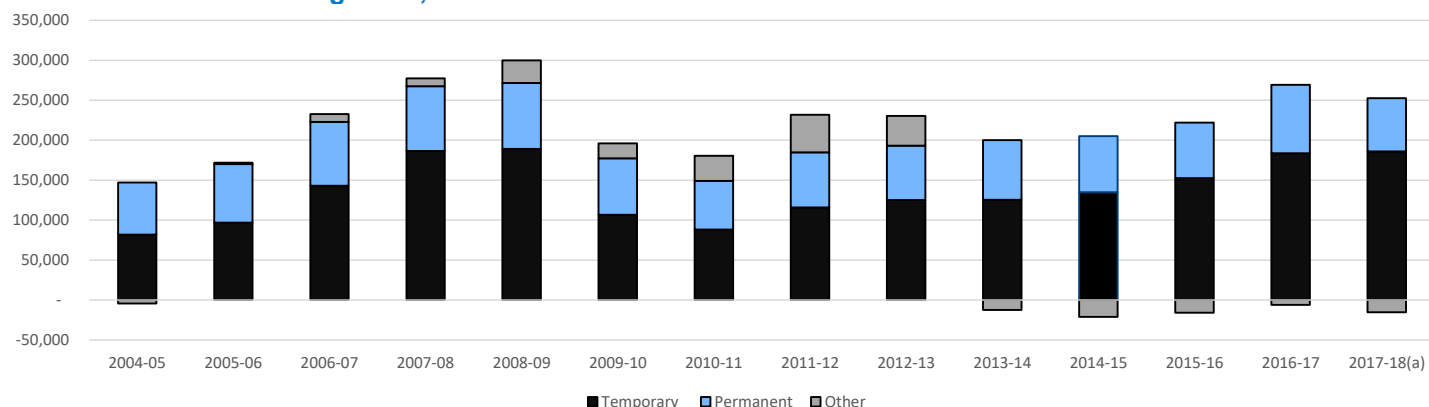
■ Temporary ■ Permanent ■ Other

Estimates as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS. Cat. No. 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics).
(a) Estimates for 2017-18 are preliminary.

Chart 11: Net Overseas Migration by temporary visa major groups, 2004-05 to 2017-18

■ Student ■ Temporary resident (skilled) ■ Working Holiday Maker ■ Visitor ■ All other temporary visas
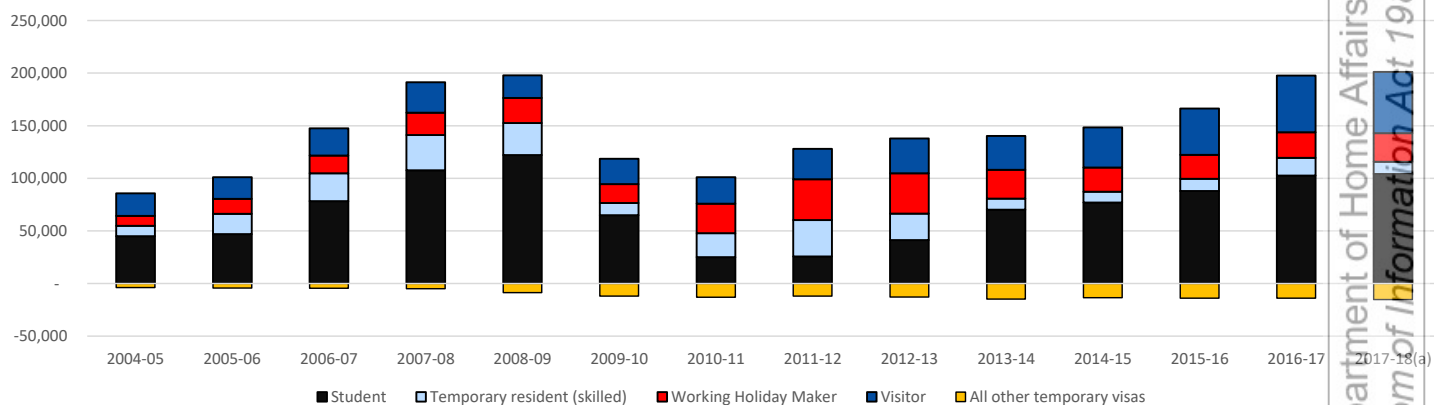
Estimates as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS. Cat. No. 3412.0 Migration Australia).
(a) Estimates for 2017-18 are preliminary.

Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

Remaining in the asylum seeker Legacy Caseload

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Total Applications Onhand	**8,094**	**891**	**8,985**
TPV Applications Onhand	**946**	**362**	**1,308**
Onhand Primary	867	40	907
Onhand Review (a)	69	275	344
Remitted Awaiting Decision	10	47	57
SHEV Applications Onhand	**7,148**	**529**	**7,677**
Onhand Primary	6,763	152	6,915
Onhand Review (a)	306	374	680
Remitted Awaiting Decision	79	3	82

Primary Decisions (b)

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Grants	**10,996**	**1,522**	**12,518**
TPV Grant	1,925	1,053	2,978
SHEV Grant	9,071	469	9,540
Refusals	**6,067**	**3,420**	**9,487**

Review Outcomes (b)

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Remitted	713	2,458	**3,171**
Affirmed	5,159	2,117	**7,276**

Finally Determined Decisions (b)

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Grants	**11,611**	**3,768**	**15,379**
TPV Grant	2,087	3,286	5,373
SHEV Grant	9,524	482	10,006
Refusals	**4,796**	**1,885**	**6,681**
At Judicial Review	3,740	345	4,085
Not at Judicial Review	1,056	1,540	2,596
Excluded Fast Track (c)	**50**	**-**	**50**

Notes

All eligible asylum seekers have had pre-application processing completed, including s46A bar lifts and invitation to apply letters sent. Statistics relating to the asylum seeker Legacy Caseload differ from the statistics relating to asylum seekers generally. The asylum seekers Legacy Caseload excludes certain cohorts such as those finally determined to be granted or refused a visa.

Additional Information (cumulative)

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Born to asylum seeker	**1,535**	**132**	**1,667**
Removals and Returns	**480**	**1,219**	**1,699**
Voluntary Removals	60	330	390
Involuntary Removals	15	93	108
Voluntary Returns	405	796	1,201
Deceased	**24**	**35**	**59**

Detention Status (d)

	BVE in Community	Held Detention (f)	Residence Determination
Onhand Primary	7,658	37	11
Remitted Awaiting Decision	113	21	-
Finally Determined Refusal	5,174	132	14

Legend

(a) Includes asylum seekers who are 'in the review window' where relevant.
(b) Includes protection outcomes since 19 September 2013.
(c) Excluded Fast Track represents asylum seekers at various stages of processing who have been excluded from merits review.
(d) Excludes a small number of asylum seekers on Temporary Humanitarian Stay (subclass 449) or Temporary Humanitarian Concern (subclass 786) visas who have not yet lodged, are currently in the process or have already been finally determined.
(e) BVE in community includes those asylum seekers who previously held a BVE and are now undergoing a re-grant process.
(f) Includes those asylum seeker who are in correctional facilities.

Air Environment ✈

Traveller Pathway – Current and Future States

Current State| Air Arrivals

Visa — Manual
Check-in
Declaration
Immigration Clearance — Automated / Manual
Baggage Claim
Customs & Biosecurity Clearance — Manual and mutli-agency

Current State | Air Departures

Check-in
Security
Border Clearance — Automated
TRS — TRS Manual

Future State| Air Arrivals

Visa — Anchored biometric
Check-in
Declaration
Contactless identity matching
Baggage Claim — Intervention by exception
Border Clearance — contactless

Future State | Air Departures

Check-in
Security & Border Clearance — Contactless
TRS — Contactless

Australia's whole-of-government response to modern slavery – roles and responsibilities

→ Flow of policy information
→ Flow of operational information

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

Leads whole-of-government response, including the Modern Slavery Reporting Requirement. Chairs the **Interdepartmental Committee**, the **Operational Working Group** and the **National Roundtable** and its **ad hoc working groups**. Houses the **Modern Slavery Business Engagement Unit.** Responsible for administering the Human Trafficking Visa Framework.

AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE

Responsible for protecting Australia's border and managing the movement of people and goods across it, including detecting and disrupting criminal exploitation of foreign workers and Australia's migration system.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Responsible for administering key legislation relating to human trafficking and slavery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

Provides advice and support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and Portfolio Ministers to achieve a coordinated approach to development and implementation of policies. PM&C is a member of the IDC in this capacity.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

Play a key role in victim identification and support as well as policy development through the National Roundtable and direct consultations.

BUSINESS COMMUNITY

Plays a key role in identifying and addressing modern slavery in businesses' operations and supply chains. Contributes to policy development through the National Roundtable and direct consultations.

COMMONWEALTH DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

Responsible for deciding whether to prosecute a modern slavery offence.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Responsible for the Support for Trafficked People Program to provide support to modern slavery victims, including access to education and training.

AUSTRALIAN CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE COMMISSION

Develops a national understanding of serious and organised crime.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Responsible for the research component of Australia's whole-of-government response to modern slavery.

TASKFORCE CADENA

Established to enhance operational and intelligence capabilities to support efforts targeting organised fraud, illegal work and exploitation of migrant workers.

DEPARTMENT OF JOBS AND SMALL BUSINESS

Responsible for national workplace policy and programmes. Established the **Migrant Workers Taskforce**.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

Responsible for investigating modern slavery offences under the *Criminal Code* (human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices).

FAIR WORK OMBUDSMAN

Responsible for ensuring compliance with workplace laws.

OVERSEAS POSTS   -   CONTACT INFORMATION

MEKONG REGION	NORTH ASIA REGION	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA REGION	AFRICA & SUB SAHARA REGION Regional Manager	EUROPE & SUB SAHARA AFRICA REGION	SOUTH EAST ASIA REGION	SOUTH ASIA REGION	PACIFIC REGION	AMERICAS REGION
David Ness	Teresa Conolan	Fiona Andrew	Sue Hill	Adam Myer	Chris Waters	Tara Cavanagh	James Watson	Bredan Dowling
BANGKOK	**BEIJING**	**DUBAI**	**PRETORIA**	**LONDON**	**JAKARTA**	**NEW DELHI**	**WELLINGTON**	**WASHINGTON**
s22(1)(a)(ii)	s22(1)(a)(ii)	s22(1)(a)(ii)	s22(1)(a)(ii)	s22(1)(a)(ii)	s22(1)(a)(ii)	s22(1)(a)(ii)	s22(1)(a)(ii)	s22(1)(a)(ii)

BANGKOK
Time diff (hrs)   S -4   W -3
Switch: (66) 2344 6300
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

HANOI
Time diff (hrs)   S -4   W -3
Switch: (8424) 3831 7755
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

HO CHI MINH CITY
Time diff (hrs)   S -4   W -3
Switch: (8428) 3521 8100
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

PHNOM PENH
Time diff (hrs)   S -4   W -3
Switch: (85523) 213 470 *6172
Tel: ext: s2

YANGON
Time diff (hrs)   S -3.5   W -4.5
Switch: (95) 1 251 810
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

BEIJING
Time diff (hrs)   S -3   W -2
Switch: (8610) 5140 4111
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

GUANGZHOU
Time diff (hrs)   S -3   W -2
Switch: (8620) 3814 0111
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

HONG KONG
Time diff (hrs)   S -3   W -2
Switch: (852) 2827 8881
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

SEOUL
Time diff (hrs)   S -2   W -1
Switch: (822) 2003 0100
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

Tokyo
Switch: (813) 5232 4111 *6613

SHANGHAI
Time diff (hrs)   S -3   W -2
Switch: (8621) 2225 1300
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

AMMAN
Time diff (hrs)   S -9   W -7
Switch: (9626) 580 7000
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

ANKARA
Time diff (hrs)   S -9   W -7
Switch: (90312) 459 9500
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

BEIRUT
Time diff (hrs)   S -9   W -7
Switch: (9611) 960 600
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

CAIRO
Time diff (hrs)   S -7   W -9
Switch: (202) 2770 6600
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

DUBAI
Time diff (hrs)   S -7   W -6
Switch: (9714) 508 7200
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

ISLAMABAD
Time diff (hrs)   S -6   W -5
Switch: (9251) 835 55 00
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

TEHRAN
Time diff (hrs)   S -7.5   W -5.5
Switch: (9821) 8386 3666
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

NAIROBI
Time diff (hrs)   S -8   W -7
Switch: (25420) 4277 100
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

PRETORIA
Time diff (hrs)   S -9   W -8
Switch: (2712) 423 6000
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

BERLIN
Time diff (hrs)   S -10   W -8
Switch: (4930) 880 0880
s22(1)(a)(ii)

Tel Aviv
Switch: (9723) 691 5305 *6610

BELGRADE
Time diff (hrs)   S -10   W -8
Switch: (38111) 330 3400
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

BRUSSELS
Time diff (hrs)   S -10,   W -8
Switch: (332) 286 0500
Counsellor - s22(1)(a)(ii)
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

LONDON
Time diff (hrs)   S -11   W -9
Switch: (4420) 7379 4334
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

MOSCOW
Time diff (hrs)   S -8   W -6
Switch: (7495) 956 6070
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

GENEVA
Time diff (hrs)   S -10   W -8
Switch: (4122) 7999 100
Geneva does not fall within an o/s region. It is a stand alone post which reports to the International Division. It is not a visa post, but an SES-level policy post.
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

DILI
Time diff (hrs)   S -2   W -1
Switch: (670) 332 2111 *6551

JAKARTA
Time diff (hrs)   S -4   W -3
Switch: (6221) 2550 5555
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

KUALA LUMPUR
Time diff (hrs)   S -3   W -2
Switch: (603) 2146 5555
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

MANILA
Time diff (hrs)   S -3   W -2
Switch: (632) 7578 100
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

SINGAPORE
Time diff (hrs)   S -3   W -2
Switch: (65) 6836 4100
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

COLOMBO
Time diff (hrs)   S -5.5   W -4.5
Switch: (9411) 246 3200
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

NEW DELHI
Time diff (hrs)   S -5.5   W -4.5
Switch: (9111) 4139 9900
Tel: (9111) 4149 4408   *6779

PACIFIC REGION
Regional Manager
s22(1)(a) (ii)
WELLINGTON
s22(1)(a)(ii)

AUCKLAND
Time diff (hrs)   S +2   W +1
Switch: (649) 921 8800
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

PORT MORESBY
Time diff (hrs)   S 0   W -1
Switch: (675) 325 9333 *6790
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

SUVA
Time diff (hrs)   S +1   W +2
Switch: (679) 338 2211
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

BRASILIA
Time diff (hrs)   S -13   W -13
Switch: (5561) 3223 7772   *6722

OTTAWA
Time diff (hrs)   S -16   W -14
Switch: (1613) 236 0841
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

SANTIAGO
Time diff (hrs)   S -14   W -14
Switch: (562) 2550 3500
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

WASHINGTON
Time diff (hrs)   S -16   W -14
Switch: (1202) 797 3000
Tel: s22(1)(a)(ii)

Posts = 40
Satellite Posts = 02
Total Posts = 42
Countries = 36