



Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

INCOMING GOVERNMENT BRIEF

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PORTFOLIO AND DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

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Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs



Welcome to Home Affairs

Assistant Minister Wood,

I would like to congratulate you on your appointment as the Assistant Minister for Customs, Community Safety and Multicultural Affairs and welcome you to the Home Affairs Portfolio.

This *Incoming Government Brief* provides you with information on the work of the Department, including existing policies and programs relevant to your areas of responsibility.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'UPU'.

Michael Pezzullo

Secretary

29 May 2019

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Home Affairs Portfolio

Key Highlights

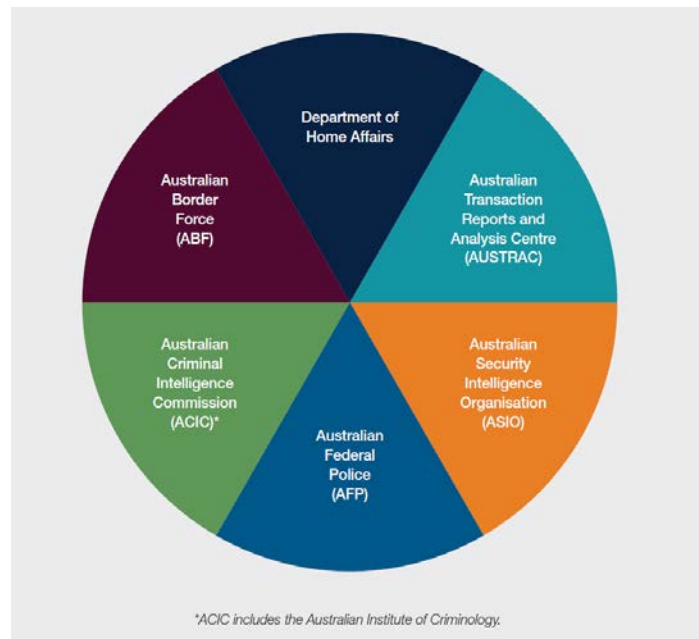
The Home Affairs Portfolio brings together the Department of Home Affairs (the Department), the Australian Border Force (ABF), the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), and the Australian Transaction 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.



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

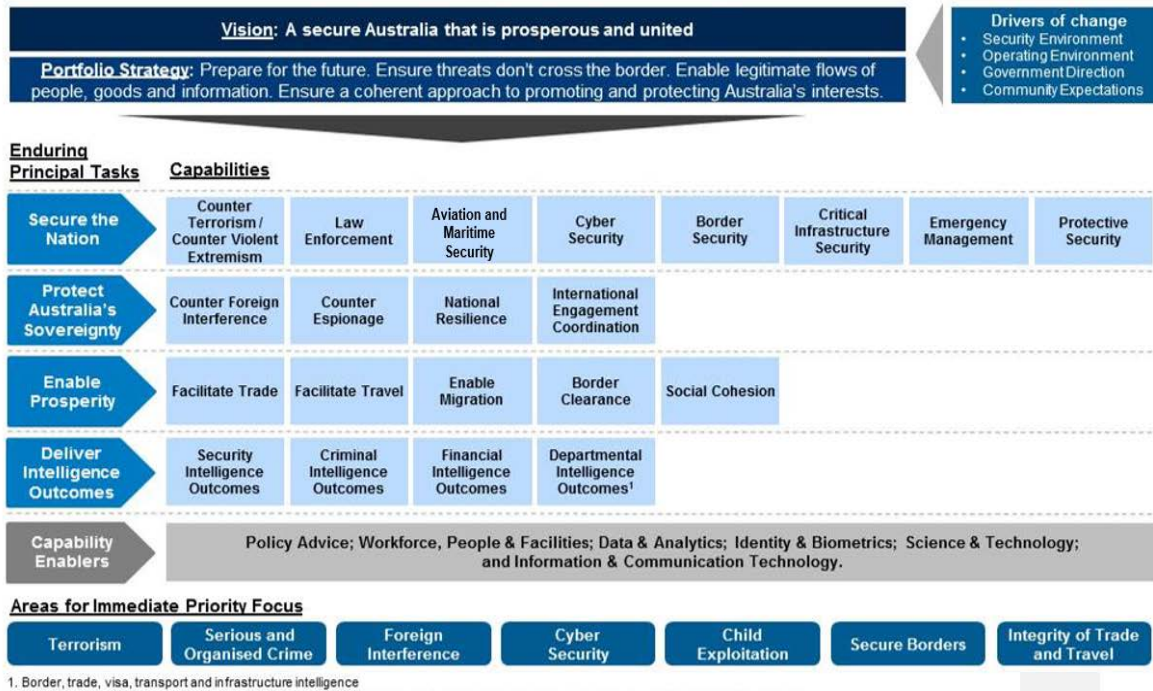
Australia prospers significantly from being open, engaged and connected to the rest of the world. The Portfolio's focus is to identify and proactively attend to the vulnerabilities that come with global interconnectedness, ensuring that Australia continues to reap the benefits of globalisation. The threats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



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

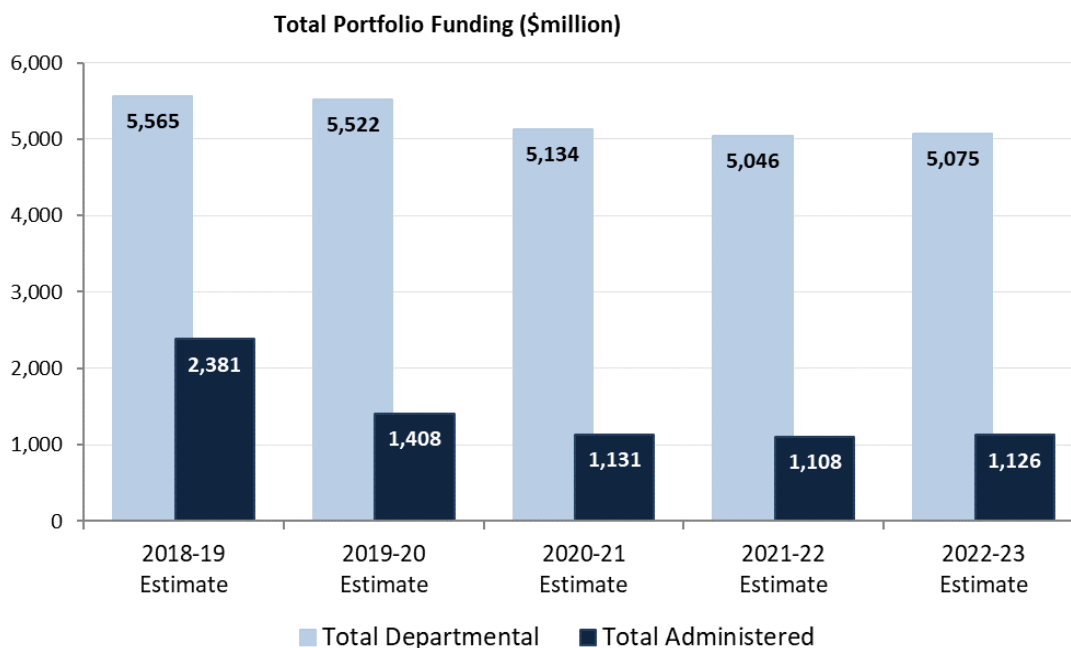
Current Situation

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.



- 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.

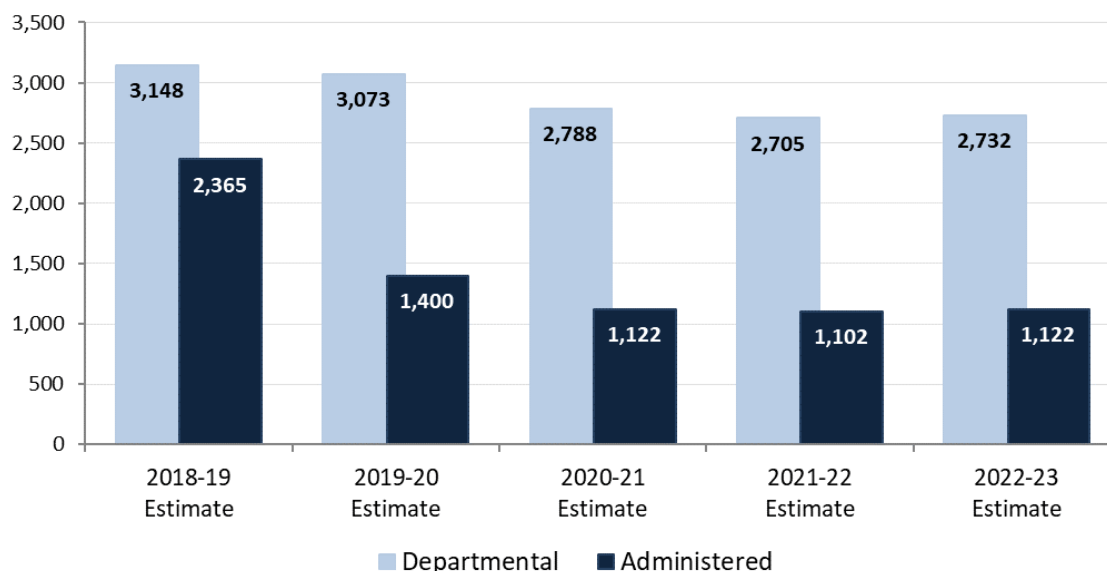
Department of Home Affairs:

- 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 Facilitation 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)

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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 Commission¹						
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 Police¹						
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 Criminology¹						
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 Centre¹						
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

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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 Organisation¹						
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).

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 to ^{s22(1)}_{(a)(ii)} and they have three children, ^{s22(1)(a)(ii)}. Mike is an avid reader and fisherman.

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)

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)

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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:
 - Attorney-General's Department (AGD);
 - Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA);
 - Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC);
 - Department of Home Affairs (Home Affairs); and
 - 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.

MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS

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under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

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.

Contact Details

Name: Marc Ablong PSM, Deputy Secretary Policy Group

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

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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 of 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 Hellenic 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-jurisdictional 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}

[REDACTED]

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Deputy Secretary, Policy

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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.

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

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TRAVEL AND TRADE

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under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

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

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under the Freedom of Information Act 1982

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

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

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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.

s47C



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.

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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

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

s22(1)(a)(ii)

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 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

Ministers 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.

Ministers 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 7 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)

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under the Freedom of Information Act 1982

COMMUNITY PROTECTION

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under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

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.

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Stakeholders / Forums

Visa cancellation cases often attract substantial media and community attention. s47C, s33(a)(i)

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 8](#).

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

Ministers 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.

Ministers 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.

Ministers 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)

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under the Freedom of Information Act 1982

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;

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- *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)

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 to Ministers 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

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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)

WORKING WITH YOUR OFFICE

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under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

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.

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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 be 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)

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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

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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 Minister'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.

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Contact Details

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s22(1)(a)(ii)

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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	<i>Australian Crime Commission Act 2002</i>
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	<i>Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006</i>
AMLC	Anti-Money Laundering Council (The Philippines' FIU)

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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	<i>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979</i>
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

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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

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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	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1988</i>
FRR	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015
FTR Act	<i>Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988</i>
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

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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

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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

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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	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
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	<i>Proceeds of Crime Act 2002</i>
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

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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
TLDPD	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

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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

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APPENDICES

1 May 2019

Secretary Michael Pezzullo

Chief of Staff | AS Sophie Sharpe

Commonwealth Coordinators

<div>Deputy Secretary Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Coordinator Linda Geddes</div>
<div>Deputy Counter-Terrorism Coordinator Centre for CT Coordination Michael Rendina (Greg de Somer desig)</div> <div>AS Counter-Terrorism Strategic Policy Derek Bopping</div> <div>AS Counter-Terrorism Operational Coordination and Evaluation Robert Jackson</div> <div>AS Counter-Terrorism Capability David Chick</div>
<div>National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator Chris Teal</div>
<div>Deputy Coordinator National Counter Foreign Interference Cameron Ashe</div> <div>AS Policy and Implementation Vacant</div> <div>AS Outreach and Content Neil Hawkins</div>
<div>Commonwealth Transnational Serious and Organised Crime Coordinator Deputy Commissioner Karl Kent OAM</div>
<div>FAS Commonwealth Transnational Serious and Organised Crime (CTSOC) Anthony Coles</div> <div>AS CTSOC Strategy and Capability Gemma Smyth</div> <div>Manager CTSOC Disruption and Engagement Daniel Mossop A/g</div>

Group Manager

<div>Group Manager Technology and Major Capability Michael Milford AM</div>
<div>AS Business Engagement and PMO Stephen Dryden</div> <div>AS Cyber Risk Services Sean Hugo</div>
<div>Deputy GM Chief Information Officer Radi Kovacevic</div> <div>AS Intelligence, Identity and Biometrics Systems Tom Bryan</div> <div>AS Visa, Citizenship and Digital Systems Renate Croker</div> <div>AS Traveller, Cargo and Trade Systems Jennifer Bardsley</div> <div>AS Corporate and Case Systems Gavin Wallace A/g</div> <div>AS Technology Operations and Support Kirk Batty</div> <div>AS Architecture and Innovation Matt Jones</div> <div>AS NCIS Taskforce Jakub Bartkowiak</div>
<div>SAS Major Capability TBA</div> <div>AS Sourcing and Vendor Management Duane Stokes</div> <div>AS Operational Capability Belinda Duffy</div>

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<div>FAS Executive Coordination Kylie Scholten</div> <div>AS Ministerial and Parliamentary Emily Grant</div> <div>AS Media and Engagement Michael Burke</div>
<div>FAS Strategic Research & Communication Head CVE Centre Lachlan Colquhoun</div> <div>AS Strategic Partnerships Lauren Monks</div> <div>AS Programs and Research Greg Cox</div>
<div>FAS Integrity, Security and Assurance Chief Audit Executive Mark Brown</div> <div>AS Integrity and Professional Standards Belinda Gill</div> <div>AS Audit and Assurance Penny McKay</div> <div>AS Security Megan Secull</div>
<div>FAS Intelligence Principal Intelligence Adviser Richard Gray</div> <div>AS Border Intelligence Support to Operations Alison Rose</div> <div>AS National Intelligence Brett Marshall</div> <div>AS Intelligence Development Jeff Carige</div> <div>AS Border Intelligence Fusion Centre Michael Thomas</div> <div>SD Strategic Assessments and Intelligence Management Brad Malone</div>

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<div>FAS Productivity and Compliance Ben Wright</div> <div>AS FOI & Records Management Caroline Sternberg</div> <div>AS Portfolio Efficiencies Peter Manwaring A/g</div> <div>AS Administrative Compliance Agnieszka Holland</div>
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<div>FAS Health Services Policy and Child Wellbeing Stephen Hayward</div> <div>AS Immigration Health Lila Caplice A/g</div> <div>AS Organisational Wellbeing Martine Cooper</div> <div>AS Child Wellbeing Craig Riviere</div> <div>Chief Medical Officer Dr Parbodh Gogna</div>
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<div>Deputy Secretary Immigration and Citizenship Services Malisa Golightly PSM</div>
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<div>FAS Visa Delivery Transformation Andrew Kefford PSM</div> <div>AS Channel Management Renelle Forster</div> <div>AS Market Partnerships Tania Wilson</div> <div>SD Immigration Reform Implementation Office Andrew Lander</div>

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<div>FAS Critical Infrastructure Security Pablo Carpay</div> <div>AS Telecommunications and Technology Samuel Grunhard</div> <div>AS Assurance Risk and Engagement Andrew Kiley</div>
<div>FAS Trade and Customs Dr Bradley Armstrong PSM</div> <div>AS Customs and Border Revenue Matthew Duckworth</div> <div>AS Trade Modernisation and Industry Engagement Christie Sawczuk</div> <div>AS Trusted Trader and Trade Services Tim Fitzgerald</div> <div>AS Traveller Melissa Bennett A/g</div>
<div>FAS National Resilience Taskforce Mark Crowweller AFSM</div>
<div>FAS Identity and Biometrics Andrew Rice A/g</div> <div>AS Identity and Biometrics Capability Mark Handley A/g</div> <div>AS Identity and Biometrics Specialist Michael Minns</div> <div>AS AusCheck Jim Anderson</div> <div>AS Identity Security Andrew Rice (desig) Duncan Anderson A/g</div>

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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
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO EXECUTIVES								
Secretary Department of Home Affairs	s22(1)(a)(ii)							
Michael Pezzullo								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Commissioner Australian Border Force								
Michael Outram APM								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
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)								
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS EXECUTIVE								
Deputy Secretary Executive								
Rachel Noble PSM								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Deputy Secretary Policy								
Marc Ablong PSM								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Deputy Secretary Corporate & Enabling COO								
Cheryl-anne Moy								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Deputy Secretary Immigration & Citizenship Services								
FAS Andrew Kefford PSM								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security & Customs								
Paul Grierson								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Deputy Secretary Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Coordinator								
Linda Geddes								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator								
Chris Teal								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Commonwealth Transnational Serious & Organised Crime Coordinator								
Karl Kent OAM								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Group Manager Technology and Major Capability								
Michael Milford AM								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
OPERATION SOVEREIGN BORDERS - JOINT AGENCY TASK FORCE								
OSB JATF Commander								
MAJGEN Craig Furini AM, CSC								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS KEY CONTACTS								
Emergency Management Australia (EMA)								
Director General Rob Cameron								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Aviation & Maritime Security								
FAS Vanessa Holben								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Critical Infrastructure Security								
FAS Pablo Carpay								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Special Counsel								
Ian Deane PSM								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Integrity, Security & Assurance / Chief Audit Executive								
FAS Mark Brown								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Enterprise Strategy, Risk & Performance / Chief Risk Officer								
FAS Abigail Bradshaw								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Executive Coordination								
FAS Kylie Schotten								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Ministerial & Parliamentary								
AS Emily Grant								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Portfolio Media & Engagements								
A/o AS Laura Kemo								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Commonwealth Transnational Serious & Organised Crime Centre Strategy and								
Capability Branch								
Gemma Smyth								
s22(1)(a)(ii)								
Media Operations								
Home Affairs Hotline	02 6264 2244	s22(1)(a)					s22(1)(a)(ii)	s22(1)(a)(ii)
ABF Media	02 6264 2211	(ii)					s22(1)(a)(ii)	
ACIC Media	02 6268 7343						s22(1)(a)(ii)	
AFP Media	02 6131 6843						s22(1)(a)(ii)	
ASIO Media	02 6249 8381						s22(1)(a)(ii)	
AUSTRAC Media	02 9950 0488						s22(1)(a)(ii)	
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								



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)

^ Offload figures are inclusive of any incident where a traveller is subject to intervention activity and does not travel as originally intended

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 (HRTTO) scheme

** If convicted, 26 of these persons may be subject to the HRTTO 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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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		
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



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

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

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)

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)



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)			s22(1)(a)(ii)
Detention Facilities - Mainland & Christmas Island				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Residence Determination & BVE				s22(1)(a)(ii)
IMA Removals & Returns - Onshore				s22(1)(a)(ii)
IMA Removals & Returns - Offshore				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Legacy Caseload				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Humanitarian Program - Onshore				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Humanitarian Program - Offshore				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Compliance & Status Resolution				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Migration & Temporary Entrants				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Citizenship				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Illicit Goods				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Interventions				s22(1)(a)(ii)
				s22(1)(a)(ii)
Vessel Patrols, Aerial Surveillance & Operations				s22(1)(a)(ii)
				s22(1)(a)(ii)

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

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 accommodation.

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 Nauru²	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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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	0	N/A	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.



Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

Residence Determination & BVE

Weekly statistics as at COB 22 May 2019 unless specified

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 RD²	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:

s47F

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

IMA Removals & Returns

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Onshore IMA Removals & Returns¹

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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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 Decisions²

	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 Outcomes²

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Remitted	722	2,461	3,183
Affirmed	5,208	2,117	7,325

Finally Determined Decisions²

	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 Track³	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 Status⁴

	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



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 Onshore¹	1,711	1,425	(286)	1,231	1,375	(144)

¹ Only includes program countable 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

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

Immigration Integrity & Status Resolution

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Immigration Integrity & Status Resolution Activities¹

	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 - Population¹

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
Non-citizens entering the SR Population⁵						
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 Population¹⁰						
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).

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

Temporary Entrants, Migration & Citizenship

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

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

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

Illicit Goods

Monthly statistics as at COB 31 March 2019 unless specified

Drugs

Detections	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	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)
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s47C, s47E(d)

Total Drugs	43,416	43,251	(165)	29,472	27,816	(1,656)
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Final Weight (kg)	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	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
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* 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)

Inbound	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance

s47C, s47E(d)

Total	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance
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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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

Illicit Goods

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Tobacco Detections

	Financial Year		Year to Date			
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).

^a 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.

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics

Illicit Goods

Monthly statistics as at COB 30 April 2019 unless specified

Detections* of Undeclared Conventional** Firearms, Parts & Accessories

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2016-17	2017-18	Variance	2017-18	2018-19	Variance

s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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 uncleaned 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.

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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

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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 (NM²)

	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)

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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	Visit Australia for a visit or for business visitor purposes.	No work	56 days	71 days	\$145	Up to 12 months	sponsorship	42,260	31,268	
	Business Visitor		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	Visit Australia for a visit or for business visitor purposes.	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					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											

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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	Allows international students who have recently graduated from an Australian educational institution to gain work experience in Australia.	Unlimited	4 months	5 months	\$1,500 additional applicant charge over 18yrs \$750	18 months		9,534	8,149
	Post Study Work		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 - condition 8107- must only work in activities stated in the visa application. Dependant applicant not allowed to work	20 days	23 days	\$285 additional applicant charge over 18yrs \$285 additional applicant charge under 18yrs \$75 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	44,542
	Australia's Interest	Allows holder, in limited circumstances, to participate in an activity or work relating to Australia's interests.								
	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

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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	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.	Primary 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	Primary 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	608
	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	16
	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

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.	Unlimited 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	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	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			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	414
	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	1228
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		

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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	N/A
	Transit without visa passengers					8 hours; applies to specific nationalities as listed in Instrument (IMM) 15/057, and persons must remain in the airport transit lounge	N/A	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

	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										
132 - Business Talent	Visa holders can operate in Australia under one of two streams: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Significant business history (SBH): for high calibre business ownersVenture 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SBH: 21 monthsVCE: Unavailable due to low volume of applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SBH: 22 monthsVCE: Unavailable due to low volume of applications.	<p>\$7290 additional applicant: >18yrs \$3645 <18yrs \$1820</p> <p>Second VAC Main applicant: \$9795 Secondary applicants: \$4890 if applicant does not meet Functional English</p>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Business Innovation InvestorSignificant InvestorPremium InvestorEntrepreneur	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Business Innovation: 20Investor: 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Business Innovation: 21 monthsInvestor: 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.	<p>\$600 - \$8770 additional applicant: >18yrs \$300 - \$4385 <18yrs \$150 - 2195</p> <p>Second VAC Main applicant: \$9795 Secondary applicants: \$4890 if applicant does not meet Functional English</p> <p>Note: this visa has different VACs for each stream</p>	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	6432

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888 – Business Innovation and Investment (Permanent)	<p>Visa holders can operate in Australia under one of five streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Innovation: 10 months. • Investor: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications.</i> • Significant Investor: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications.</i> • Premium Investor: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications.</i> • Entrepreneur: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Innovation: 11 months. • Investor: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications.</i> • Significant Investor: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications.</i> • Premium Investor: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications.</i> • Entrepreneur: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications.</i> 	<p>\$2405</p> <p>additional applicant: >18yrs \$1205 <18yrs \$600</p> <p>Second VAC: \$4890</p> <p>if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English</p> <p><i>Note: this visa has different VACs for each stream</i></p>	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	<i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications. *</i>	<i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications. *</i>	<p>\$2275</p> <p>additional applicant: >18yrs \$1135 <18yrs \$570</p> <p>Second VAC: \$4890</p> <p>if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English</p>	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	<i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications. *</i>	<i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications. *</i>	<p>\$2275</p> <p>additional applicant: >18yrs \$1135 <18yrs \$570</p> <p>Second VAC: \$4890</p> <p>if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English</p>	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	<p>\$2275</p> <p>additional applicant: >18yrs \$1135 <18yrs \$570</p> <p>Second VAC: \$4890</p> <p>if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English</p>	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	<i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications. *</i>	<i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications. *</i>	<p>\$2275</p> <p>additional applicant: >18yrs \$1135 <18yrs \$570</p> <p>Second VAC: \$4890</p> <p>if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English</p>	Permanent	Sponsored by state or territory government	305	278
Permanent Employer Sponsored Entry										
186 – Employer Nomination Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary residence transition (TRT) • Direct entry • Labour agreement 	<p>Enables skilled workers to live and work in Australia as permanent residents.</p> <p>Visa holders can work in Australia under one of three streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <i>However the primary applicant is expected to remain in the nominated position for the full two years</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRT: 12 months • Direct entry: 12 months • Labour agreement: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications*</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRT: 13 months • Direct entry: 13 months • Labour agreement: <i>Unavailable due to low volume of applications*</i> 	<p>\$3755</p> <p>additional applicant: >18yrs \$1875 <18yrs \$940</p> <p>Second VAC: \$9800</p> <p>if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English</p>	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary residence transition (TRT) • Direct entry 	<p>Enables skilled workers to live and work in regional Australia as permanent residents.</p> <p>Visa holders can work in Australia under one of two streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary residence transition (TRT) • Direct entry 	Main Applicant: This is a permanent residence visa. This means the visa holder can work without restriction. <i>However the primary applicant is expected to remain in the nominated position for the full two years</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRT: 12 months • Direct entry: 21 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRT: 21 months • Direct entry: 24 months 	<p>\$3755</p> <p>additional applicant: >18yrs \$1875 <18yrs \$940</p> <p>Second VAC: \$9800</p> <p>if any adult applicant does not meet Functional English</p>	Permanent	Nominated by an approved Australian employer for a job located in regional Australia (excluding Gold Coast, Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney, Wollongong or Melbourne)	17003	8276
	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	<p>No nomination fee</p> <p>SAF levy applies: \$3000 (turnover less than \$10 million) \$5000 (turnover \$10 million or more)</p>	Temporary (5 years)	N/A	N/A	

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 occupation 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	4620
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.	8 months (State / Territory Nominated)	12 months (State / Territory Nominated)	\$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	10519	8603
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.			\$335 additional applicant: >18yrs \$165 <18yrs \$85	Temporary Up to 4 years	N/A		
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			

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										
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										
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 <i>visa lasts from the date it is granted until a decision is made on permanent Partner visa (subclass 801).</i>	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 <i>visa lasts from the date it is granted until a decision is made on permanent Partner visa (subclass 801)</i>	Sponsored by an Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen	32,284	23,439

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	<p>For a holder of a Prospective Marriage (subclass 300) visa: \$1195 additional applicant: >18yrs \$600 <18yrs \$295</p> <p>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</p> <p>For any other applicant: \$7160 additional applicant: >18yrs \$3585 <18yrs \$1795</p>	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	<p>\$7160 additional applicant: >18yrs \$3585 <18yrs \$1795</p>	Temporary <i>The visa lasts 9 months from the date it is granted. It cannot be extended</i>	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	<p>\$2,470 additional applicant: >18yrs \$1235 <18yrs \$620</p>	Permanent	Sponsored by an eligible parent or that parent's cohabiting spouse/de facto partner	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	<p>\$2,470 additional applicant: >18yrs \$1235 <18yrs \$620</p>	Permanent	Sponsored by an eligible parent or that parent's cohabiting spouse/de facto partner	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	<p>\$2,470 additional applicant: >18yrs \$1235 <18yrs \$620</p>	Temporary <i>Valid until a decision is made on the permanent Partner Visa application</i>	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 indefinitely 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. *	<p>\$2,470 additional applicant: >18yrs \$1235 <18yrs \$620</p>	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	<p>\$4,035 additional applicant: >18yrs \$2020 <18yrs \$1010</p>	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	<p>\$4,035 additional applicant: >18yrs \$2020 <18yrs \$1010</p>	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

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	
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	
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	

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 - Remaining 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 Relationship 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 <i>five years validity</i>	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 <i>Travel validity is only for 5 years if residence requirement is met, or 1 year if substantial ties met</i>	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.

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Responding to Australia's increased connection to the world and the movement of people

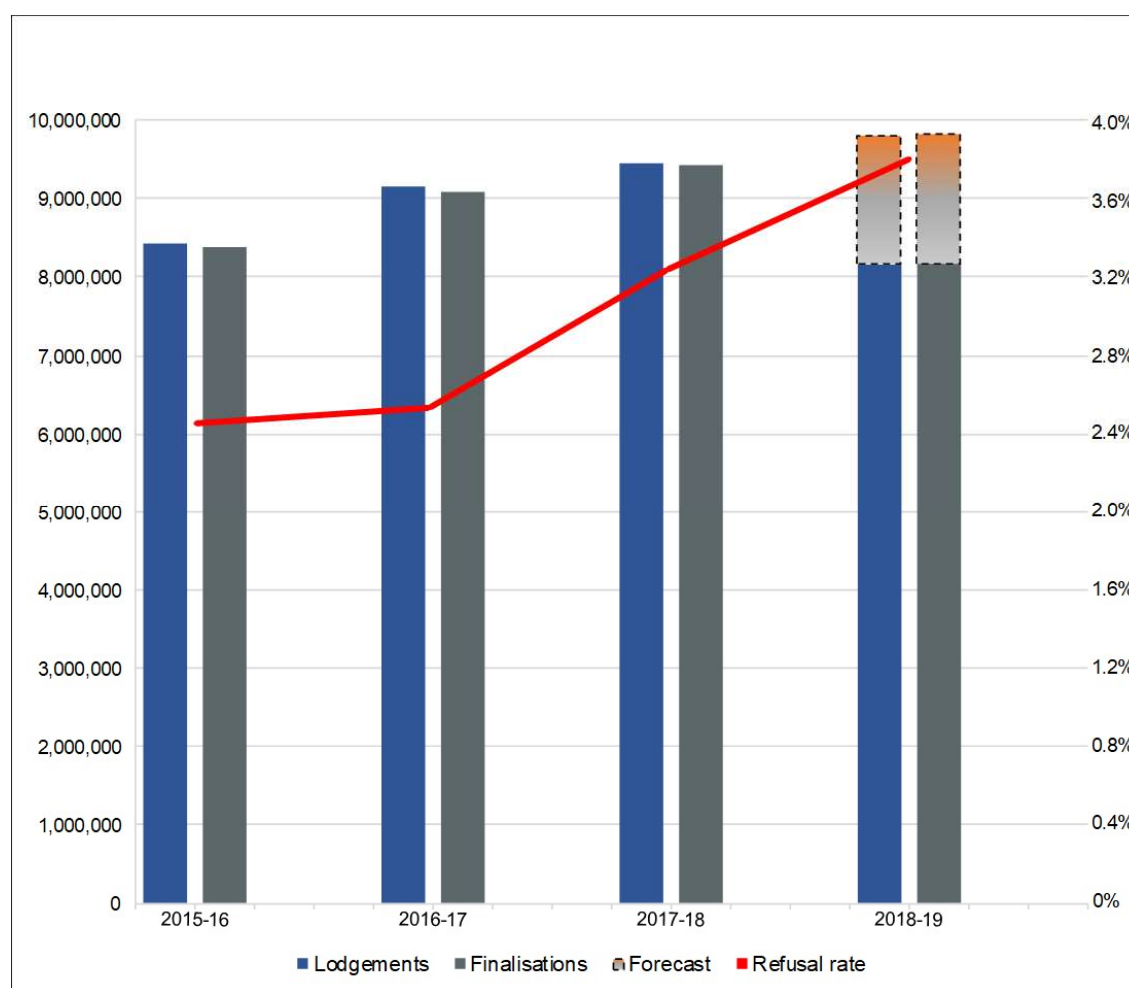
7. The department of state responsible for the administration of the Immigration Program—which has existed in various guises since 1945—has long had to manage volume growth as the number of people seeking to come to Australia has increased. Innovation and technology have become increasingly important 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 about 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.

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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.

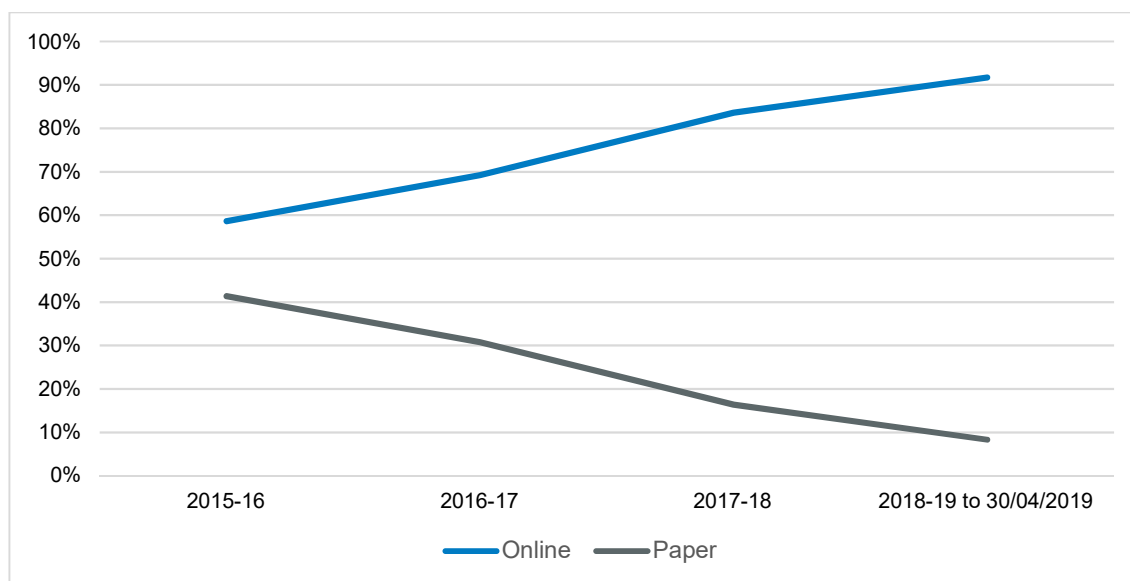
Figure 1: Total non-humanitarian visa program trends: 2015-16 to 2018-19 (including forecast from 30 April 2019– 30 June 2019)



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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.

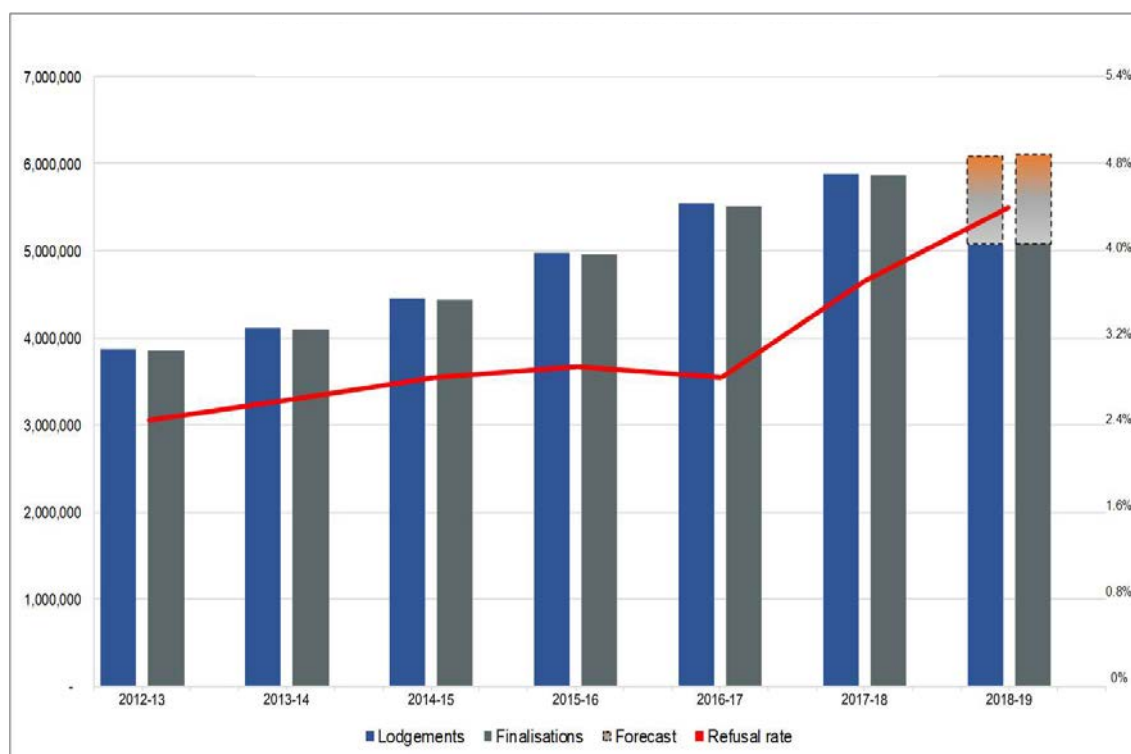
Temporary visas

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)

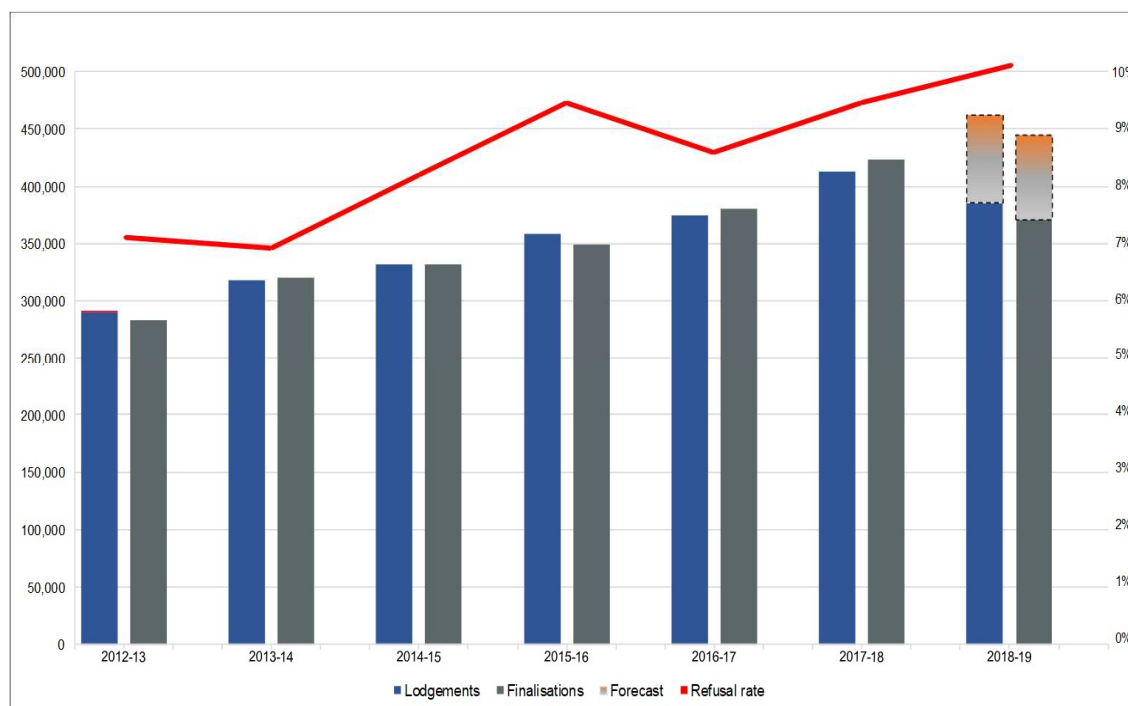


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Students

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.

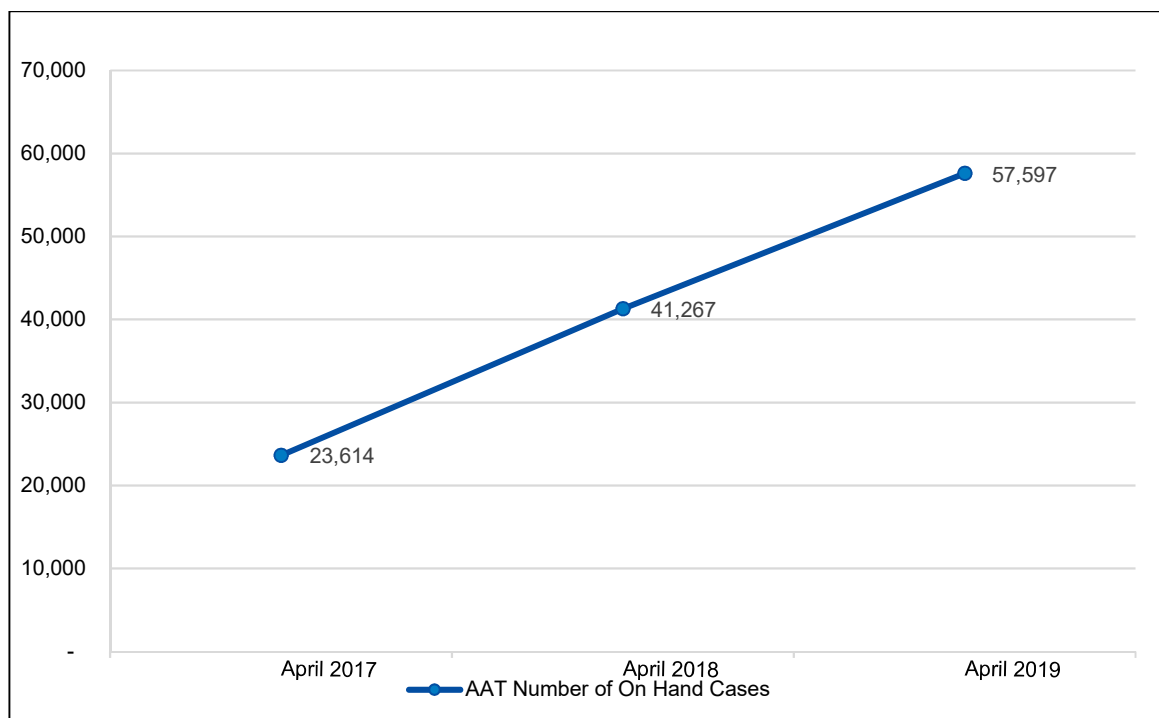
Bridging visas

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

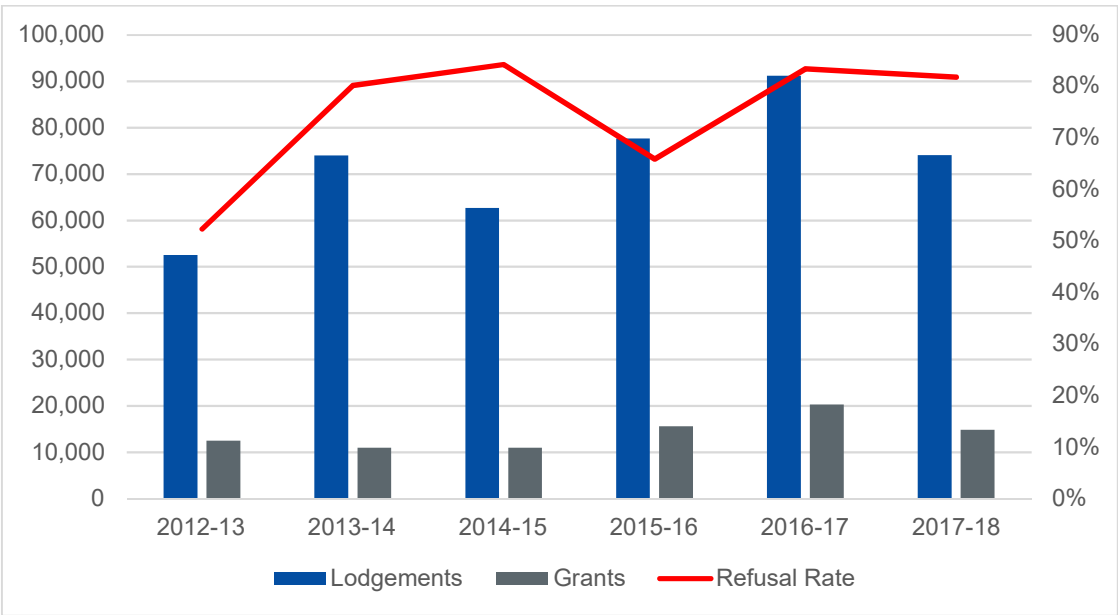
40. The Special Eligibility includes less than 300 places and is mostly used for special circumstances not accommodated for in other visa streams, including former residents.

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.

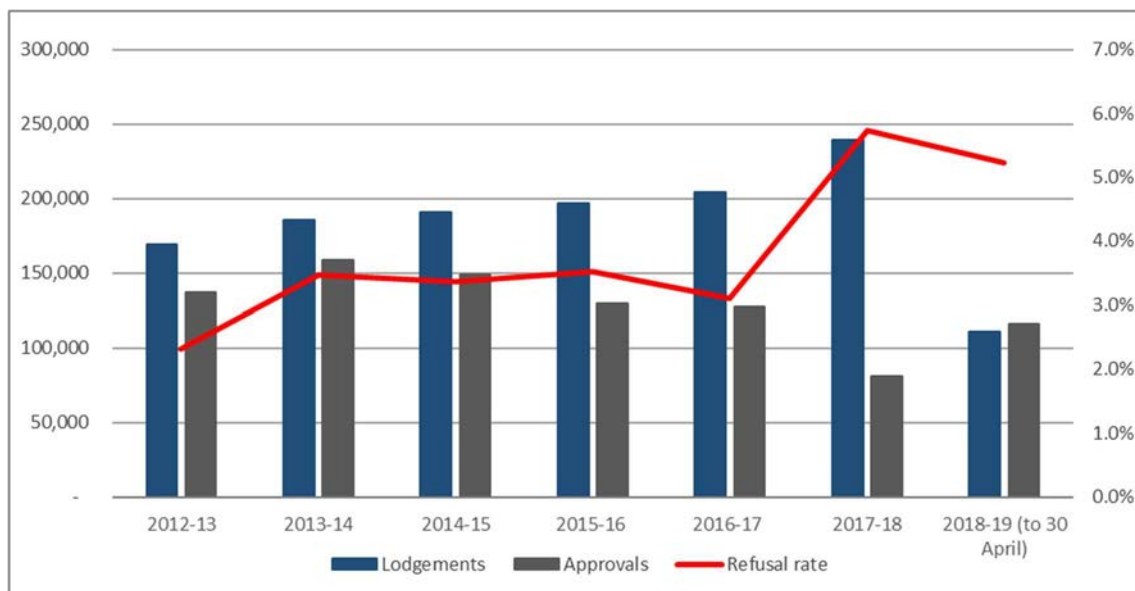
Net Overseas Migration

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)



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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.

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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

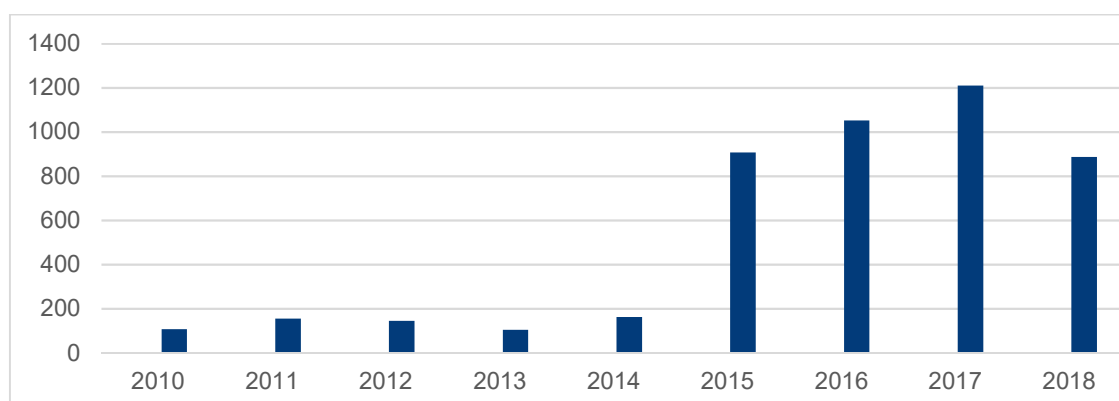
70. Over the past 10 years, the Department has increased its use of biometrics to facilitate legitimate trade and travel, and protect our border and our community from threats, including criminal activity and terrorism. Australia collects biometrics from visa applicants in Australia and in 46 countries 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



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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.

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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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Permanent migration program outcome

Estimates for the period ending 31 March 2019 unless specified

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.

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Immigration Fact Book

Permanent migration program outcome

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

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.



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Bridging visa holders

Estimates for the period ending 31 March 2019

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.

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Bridging visa holders

Estimates for the period ending 31 March 2019

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	18,642
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.

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Net Overseas Migration

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.

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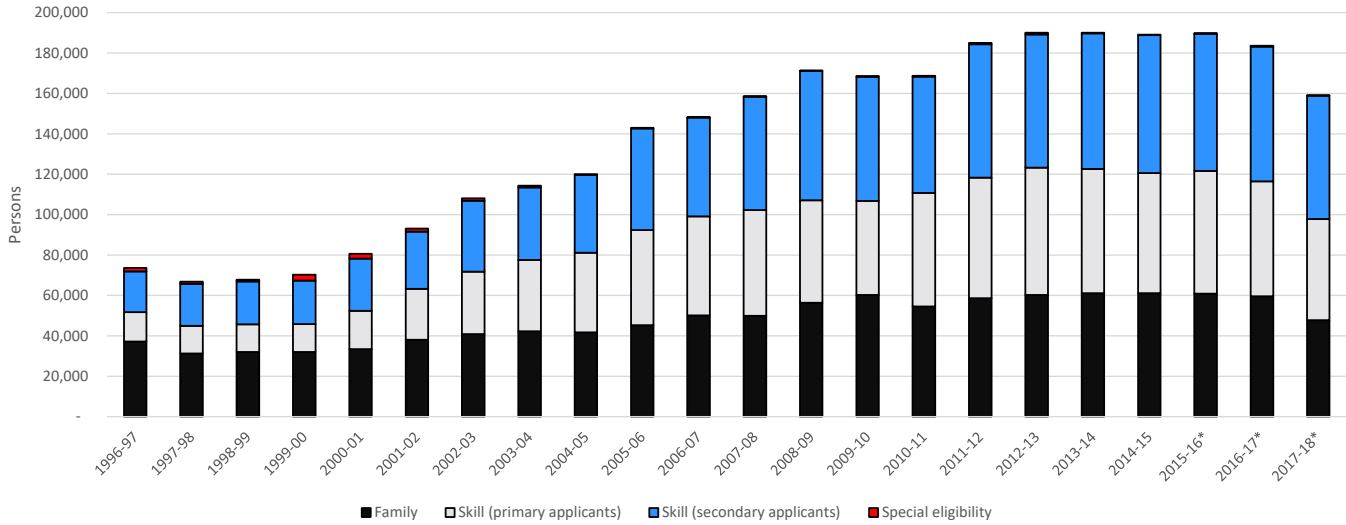
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Chart pack - Permanent migration

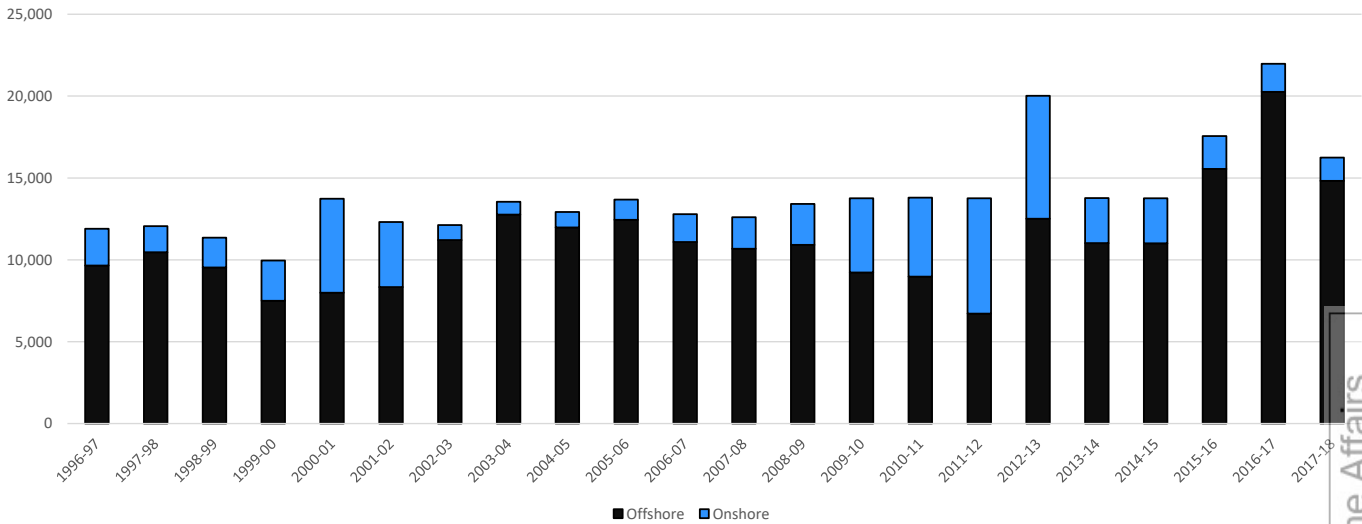
Annual estimates for the period ending 2017-18

Chart 1: Permanent migration program outcome by stream, 1996-97 to 2017-18



* For 2015-16 and 2016-17 Family outcomes include Child

Chart 2: Permanent humanitarian program grants, onshore/offshore, 1996-97 to 2017-18



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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

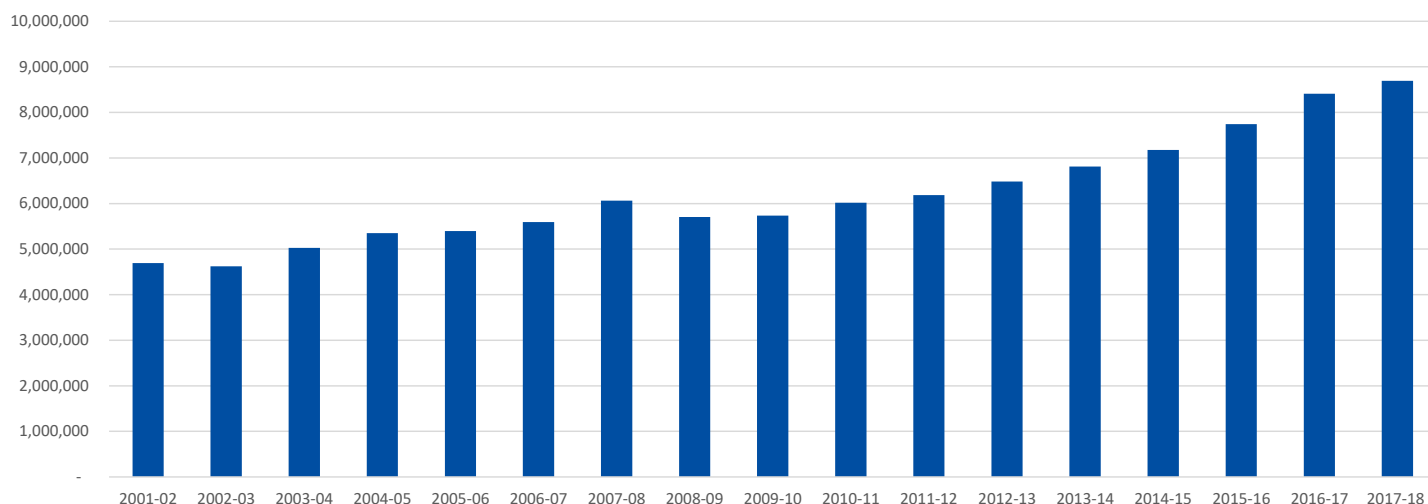


Chart 4: Temporary resident (skilled) visa grants (flows), primary/secondary applicants, 2001-02 to 2017-18

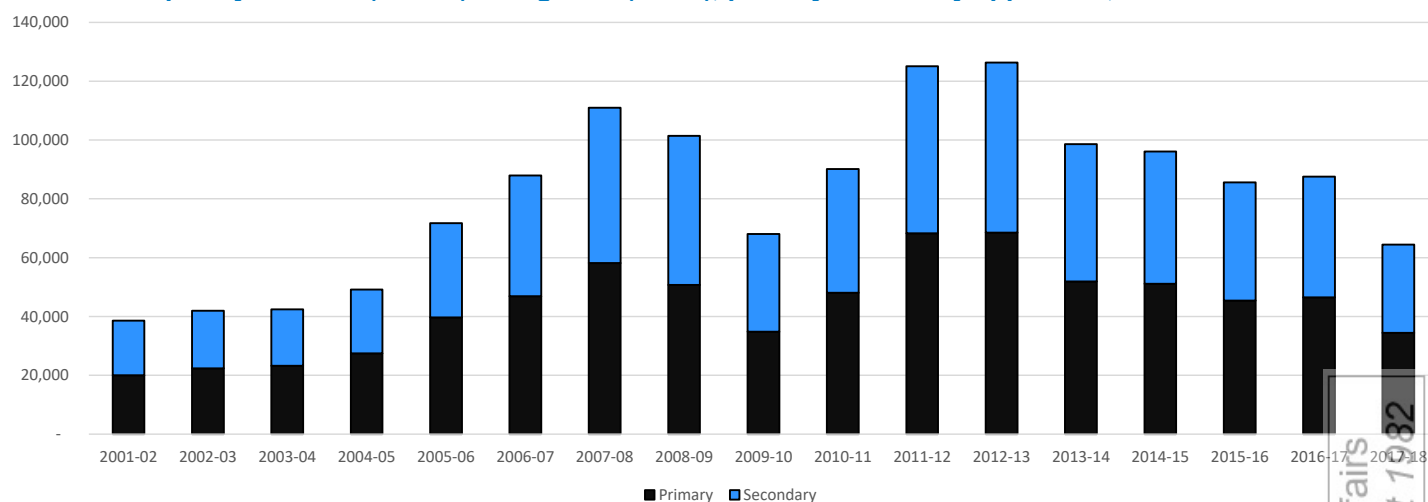
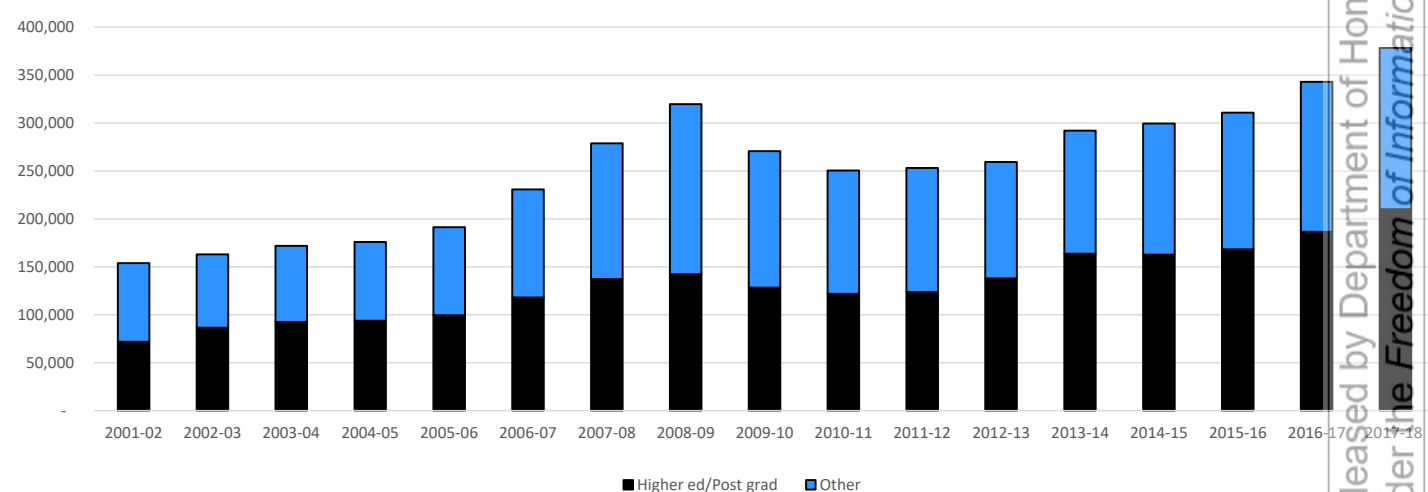


Chart 5: Student visa grants (flows) by sector, 2001-02 to 2017-18





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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

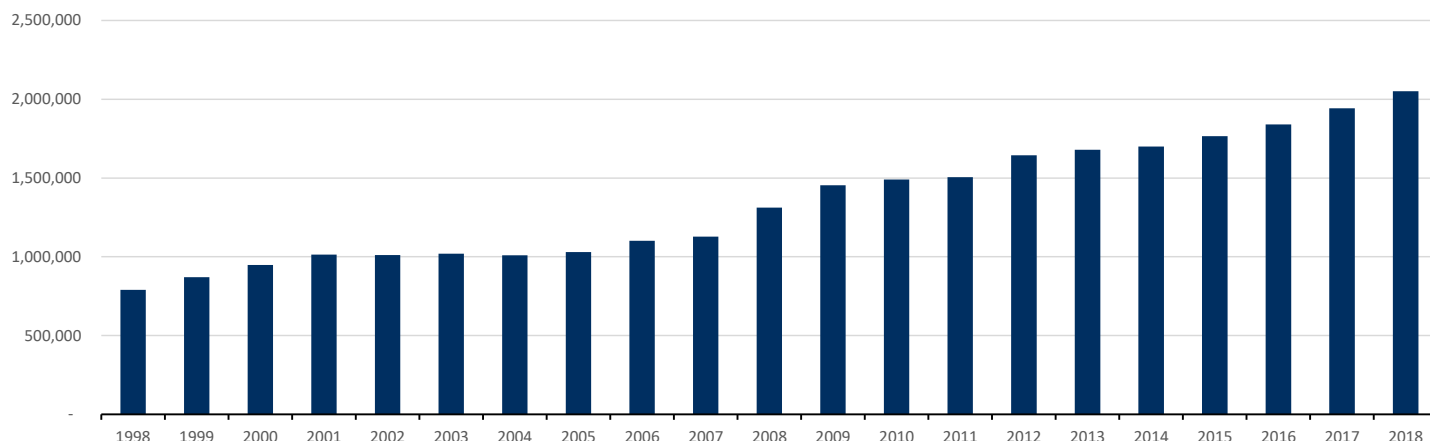


Chart 7: Stock of temporary resident (skilled) visa holders in Australia, primary/secondary applicants, as at 30 June, 1998 to 2018

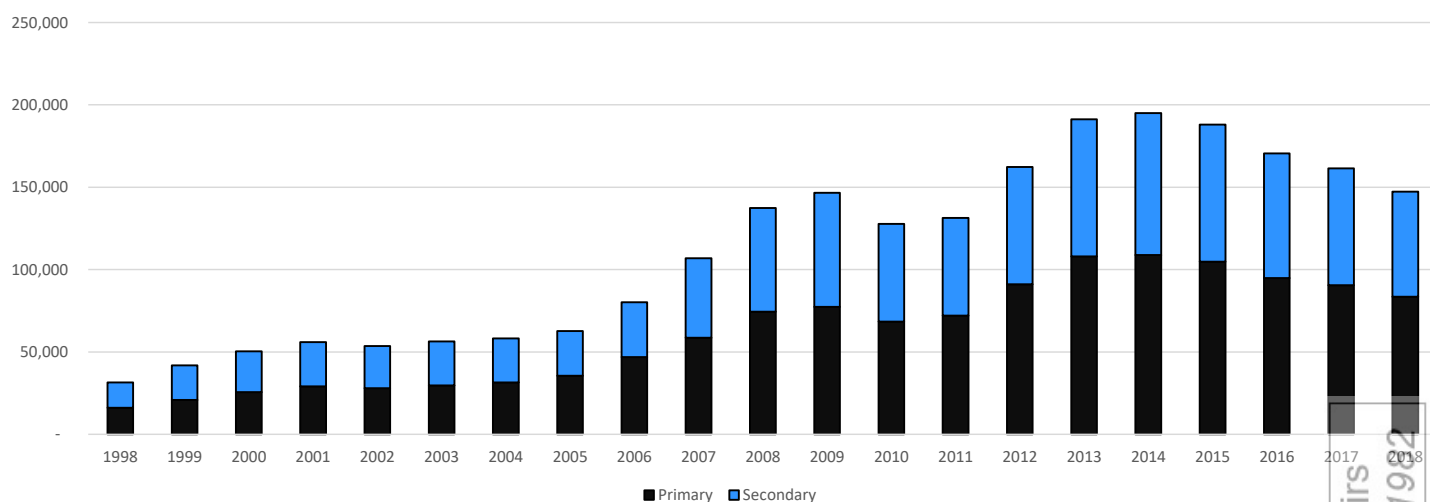
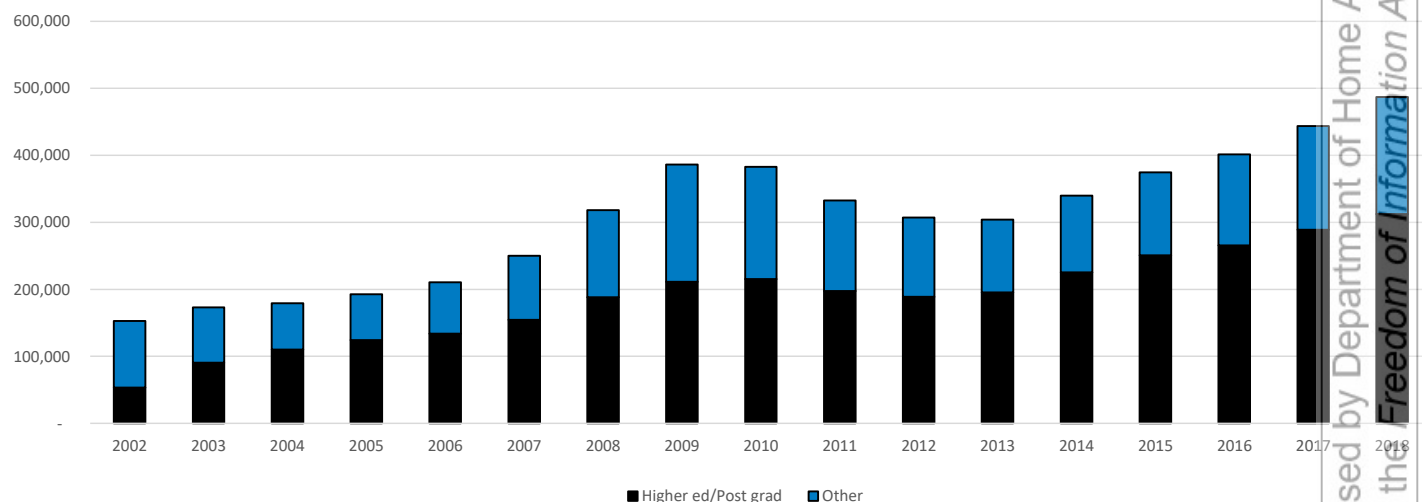


Chart 8: Stock of student visa holders in Australia, as at 30 June, 2002 to 2018





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Chart Pack - Stock of Bridging visa holders & NOM

Annual estimates for the period ending 30 June 2018

Chart 9: Stock of Bridging visa holders in Australia as at 30 June, 2007 to 2018

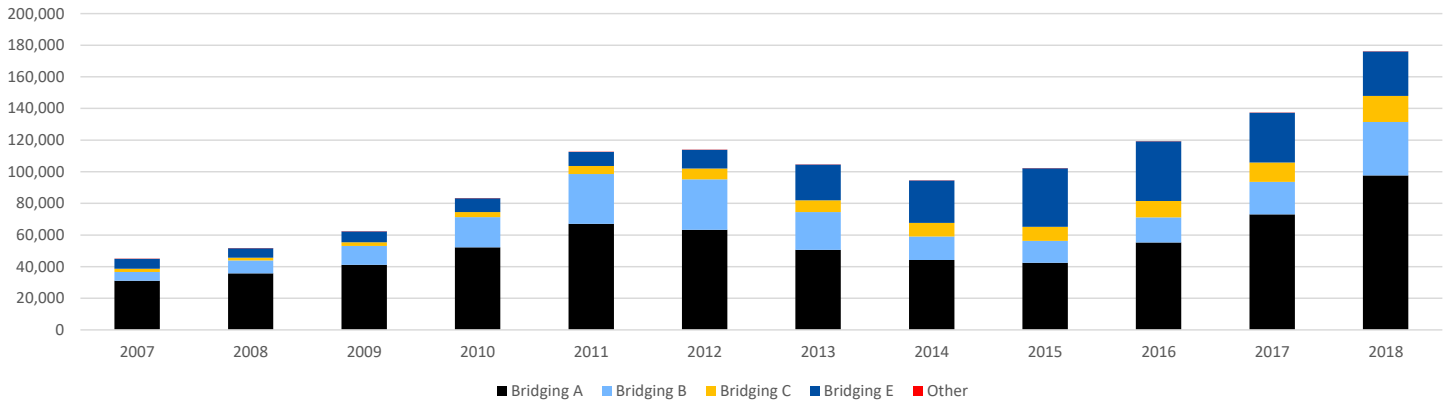
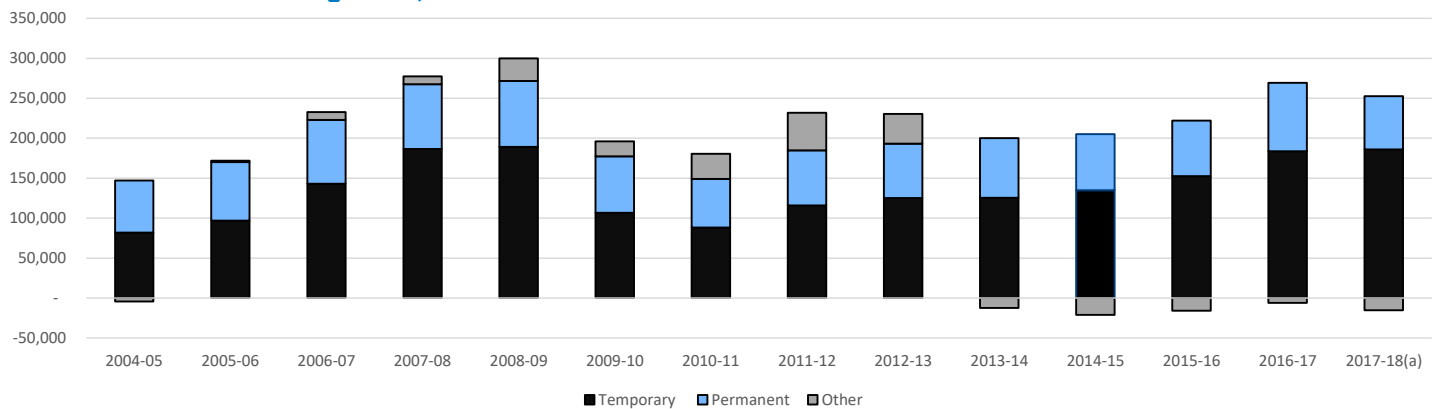


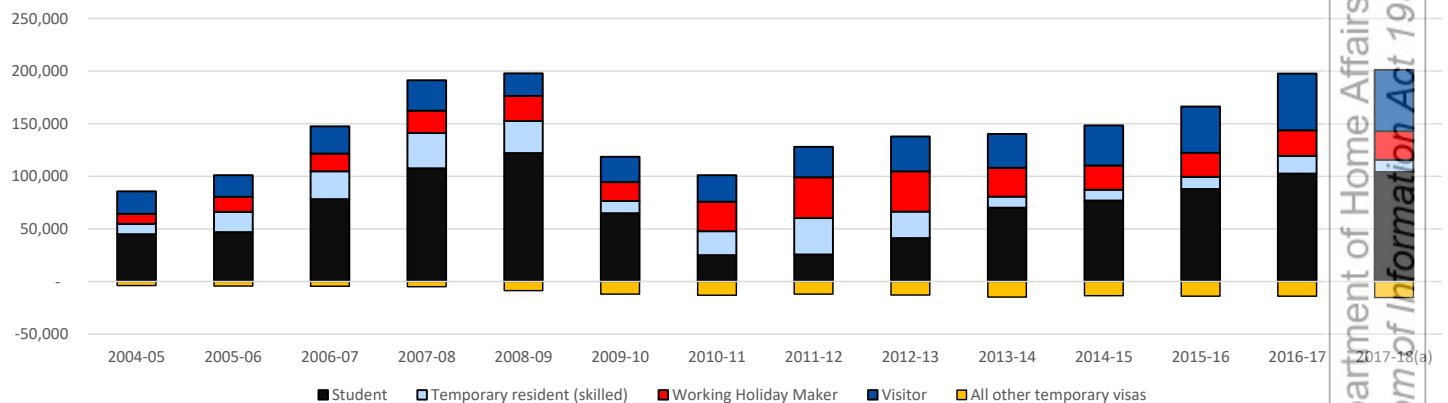
Chart 10: Net Overseas Migration, 2004-05 to 2017-18



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



Estimates as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS. Cat. No. 3412.0 Migration Australia).

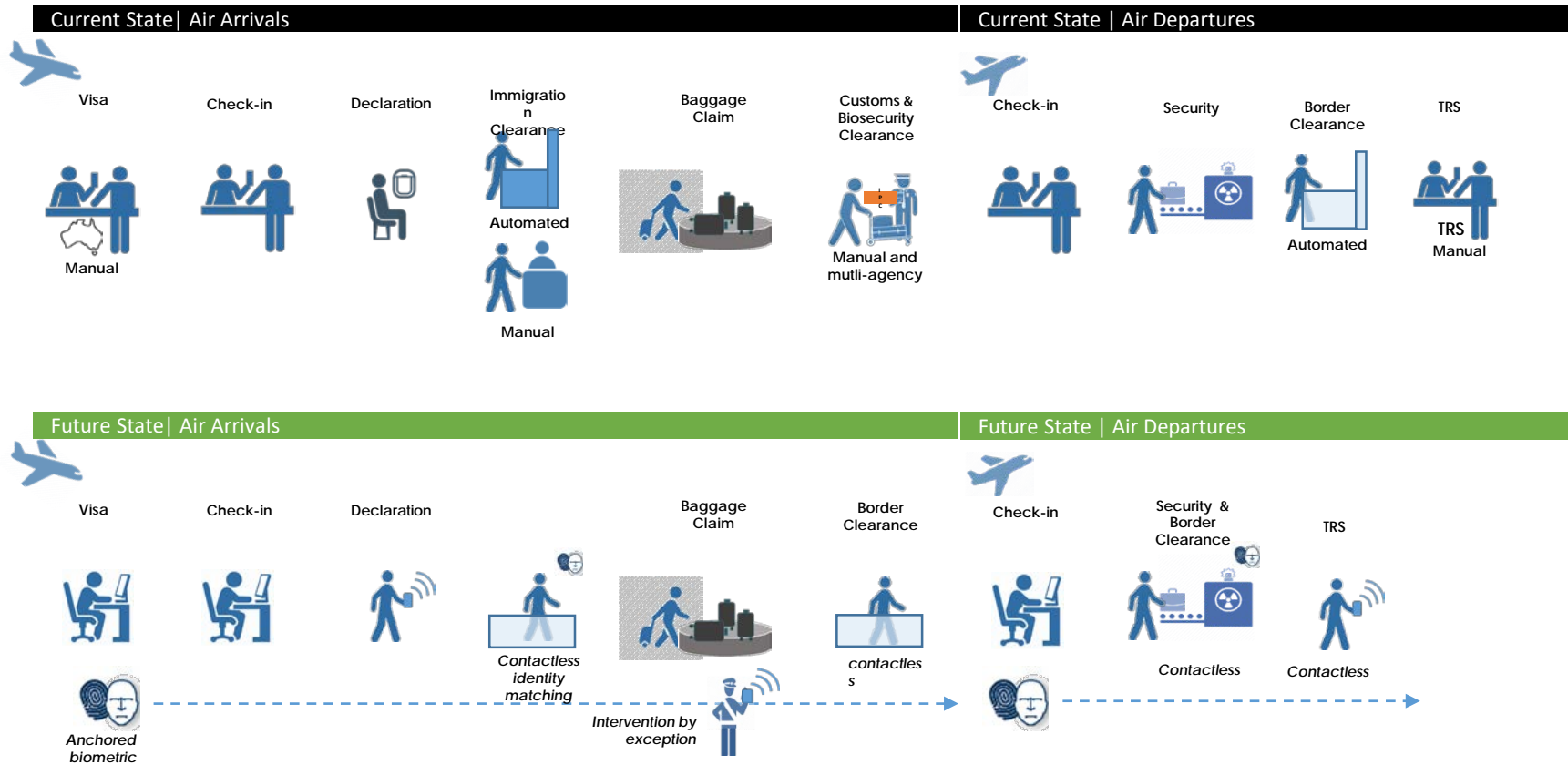
(a) Estimates for 2017-18 are preliminary.

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Air Environment



Traveller Pathway – Current and Future States



Australia's whole-of-government response to modern slavery – roles and responsibilities

