AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

AFP Overview and Priorities

Key Highlights

The AFP's operational priorities are informed by the 2020 Ministerial Direction, detailed further below.

As a workforce of around 7,000 employees working in every Australian jurisdiction and 33 countries with an extensive range of capabilities and functions, the AFP makes a significant contribution to the Government's priorities.

The AFP has a new target, for women to comprise 30 percent of the sworn workforce by 2028.

Trust and confidence from the community we serve, and strong partnerships within the Commonwealth, states and territories and internationally are key to AFP outcomes. The new National Operation State Service Centre (NOSSC) is the 'front door' to the public and our partners.

Overview

The AFP as Australia's national policing agency and key member of the Australian law enforcement and national security community, delivers services both nationally and internationally, leading efforts to keep Australians and Australian interests safe.

The AFP's vision – Policing for a safer Australia – reflects the AFP's unique statutory role, as detailed in Section 8 of the Australian Federal Police Act 1979 (Cth) (AFP Act), the Witness Protection Act 1994 (Cth), the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Cth), and Ministerial Directions issued under section 37(2) of the AFP Act.

Priorities

Operational priorities are informed by the Ministerial Direction issued by the Minister for Home Affairs on 16 December 2020, namely:

- Countering Terrorism, Espionage and Foreign Interference
- Combatting Child Exploitation
- Transnational Serious and Organised Crime
- Cybercrime
- Fraud and Anti-Corruption, and
- provision of Specialist Protection Services and operations.

The AFP's priorities are also informed by the policing and national security environments the AFP operates in by prioritising our policing interventions towards:

- the prevention of harm to Australians and Australia's interests
- the prevention of harm to Australians and Australia's interests
 minimising harm via disrupting threats at the first available opportunity
 responding to the manifestation of threats in the most efficient and effective manner to minimise harm,
 enable recovery, promote community resilience and support the rule of law. enable recovery, promote community resilience and support the rule of law.

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The AFP delivers policing services both nationally and internationally, leading efforts to keep Australians and Australian interests safe, both at home and overseas. We do this by:

- · delivering a national counter-terrorism first response capability focused on aviation security
- providing community policing services in the Australian Capital Territory and the territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island and Jervis Bay
- contributing to Australian international law enforcement interests through cooperation with key international partners and responds to emergencies, and law and order capacity-building missions
- · disrupting money laundering and recovering proceeds of crime
- developing unique capabilities and exploits advanced technology to provide utmost value to Australia's national interests, and
- proactively and flexibly deploying resources domestically and internationally to deter, prevent, investigate and disrupt criminal threats.

Further details on the AFP's operational and organisational priorities are provided in the AFP's Incoming Minister Brief.

Contact Details

Name: Reece Kershaw APM

AFP Commissioner

Contact: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 47E(d) @afp.gov.au





Reece P Kershaw APM **Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police**

Commissioner Kershaw is a career Police Officer, joining the Australian Federal Police (AFP) in 1988 as a Constable within the ACT region. Throughout the early years of his career, he worked in General Duties and Criminal Investigations as a Detective. Commissioner Kershaw was also seconded to the National Crime Authority and the Australian Crime Commission.

In 1999, Commissioner Kershaw moved to the AFP Perth Office and worked in Operations and Close Personal Protection. In 2003, Commissioner Kershaw was promoted to Superintendent, undertaking various leadership roles in the investigation of victim-based crime, high tech crime operations and deployments on overseas postings to the Netherlands, East Timor and The Solomon Islands. In 2010, he was promoted to Commander, leading Serious and Organised Crime investigations.

In 2011, Commissioner Kershaw left the AFP to commence work for the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF). His service in NTPF includes the positions of Assistant Commissioner Crime & Specialist Services and Darwin Metropolitan Service. In 2015, he was appointed Commissioner of Police and Chief Executive Officer of the Affairs Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Commissioner Kershaw was a Visiting Fellow for the Police Executive Leadership Program at the Australian Institute of Police Management and has completed the Australia New Zealand Police Leadership Strategy Program. He is a Graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Law Enforcement Executive Development Program and the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Commissioner Kershaw also holds a Master of Business Administration, Graduate Certificate in Business (Banking) and a Certificate in Business (Europe).

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Department of Commissioner Kershaw was a recipient of the NTPF Outstanding Leadership Medal, and in 2016, he was awarded the Australian Police Medal in the Australia Day Honours.

Commissioner Kershaw was appointed as the AFP's 8th Commissioner on 2 October 2019.





Ian McCartney APM Deputy Commissioner Investigations of the Australian Federal Police

Deputy Commissioner Ian McCartney has been a member of the Australian Federal Police for 29 years.

Prior to joining the AFP, Ian worked as an accountant, obtaining the status of Certified Practicing Accountant.

lan has diverse experience with the AFP in national and international economic and organised crime investigations, and has participated in a number of taskforces involving Federal and State law enforcement agencies. Roles have included Coordinator of the AFP narcotic strike teams in Melbourne, Manager of the AFP Adelaide Office, and AFP Senior Liaison Officer in China.

lan was awarded with the Australian Police Medal as part of the 2014 Queen's Birthday Honours in recognition of his distinguished service, particularly in the areas of law enforcement liaison in Asia, and for his role in national investigations.

In August 2014, Ian was promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissioner and performed the role of National Manager Organised Crime and Cyber.

In January 2017, Ian transferred to the role of National Manager Counter Terrorism. The AFP's Counter Terrorism function works with partner agencies to prevent, disrupt and investigate terrorist activity against Australia and Australian interests, both domestically and internationally.

In December 2019 Ian was promoted to Deputy Commissioner Investigations and is responsible for all investigation areas within the AFP.





Brett Pointing APM Deputy Commissioner Operations of the Australian Federal Police

Deputy Commissioner Brett Pointing joined the Australian Federal Police (AFP) in 2020 and has responsibility for the Operations portfolio which includes the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation.

Prior to joining the AFP, Brett was a Deputy Commissioner in the Queensland Police Service (QPS), where he held the Regional Operations and Strategy, Policy and Performance portfolios. Brett joined the QPS in 1978 and over a forty year period worked in a diversity of roles including community policing, criminal investigation and training and development. Whilst Deputy Commissioner Pointing was a member of the QPS, Brett led the reforms to the way police investigated Domestic and Family Violence and was the Champion for Indigenous issues.

As a member of the QPS, Brett was appointed the Disaster Recovery Coordinator in the wake of ex-tropical Cyclone Oswald and also led QPS Operation Resolute – the taskforce established to combat criminal motorcycle gangs in Queensland.

Deputy Commissioner Pointing was awarded the Australian Police Medal in 2008.

Deputy Commissioner Pointing has a Bachelor of Arts (Policing) and a Master of Education (Leadership and Management).

Brett is also a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy.





Charlotte Tressler Chief Operating Officer of the Australian Federal Police

Charlotte is currently the Chief Operating Officer at the Australian Federal Police. Prior to this, Charlotte was the Head of the Coronavirus Business Liaison Unit (BLU) with The Treasury, responsible for engaging with the business community on the impacts of COVID-19 to inform Government's response.

Charlotte has had a variety of roles in the public service including Head of Division for AusIndustry – Support for Business within the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources. Her career started in the private sector as a financial management consultant at PwC which provided a strong foundation for her numerous corporate and enabling services roles in the Commonwealth. This has included three years at the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet as both the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer.

Charlotte is also experienced in leading transformational change, including as Head of Portfolio Strategic Reform for the (then) Department of Immigration and Border Protection, on the integration of customs and immigration and the establishment of the Australian Border Force.

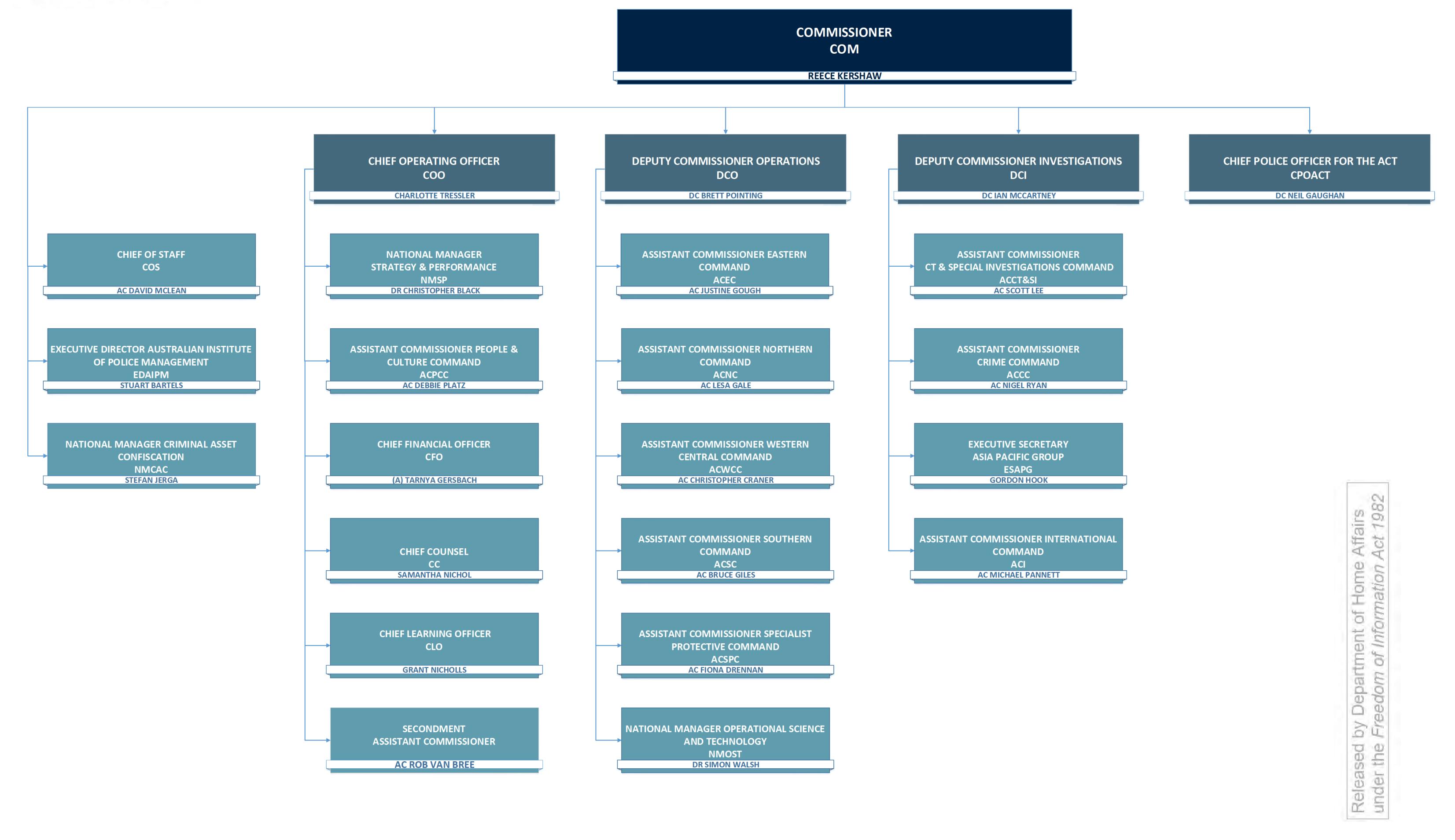
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Australian Federal Police Organisation Structure As at 26 March 2021



AUSTRALIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation

Overview

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation's (ASIO) purpose is to protect Australia and Australians from threats to their security. We do this by investigating, analysing and providing advice to Ministers, government agencies, industry and community sectors. Our functions are set out in section 17 of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979 (the ASIO Act).

'Security' is defined in section 4 of the ASIO Act as:

- The protection of Australia and its people from:
 - Espionage;
 - Sabotage;
 - Politically motivated violence;
 - Promotion of communal violence;
 - Attacks on Australia's defence system; or
 - Acts of foreign interference
 - Whether directed from, or committed within, Australia, or not.
- The protection of Australia's territorial and border integrity from serious threats; and
- Carrying out Australia's responsibilities to any foreign country in relation to the above matters.

Australia's security environment is complex, challenging and changing. The terrorism threat level remains at PROBABLE and we see no prospect it will be lowered in the foreseeable future. At the same time, Australia is also the target of sophisticated and persistent espionage and foreign interference activities that are occurring at unacceptably high levels.

Priorities

- countering terrorism and the promotion of communal violence;
- countering espionage and foreign interference;
- countering serious threat to Australia's border integrity;
- accelerating the delivery of our mission through improvements to our technology; and
- securing high levels of public trust through strict compliance with the law, stringent application of policies and procedures, and active cooperation with external oversight mechanisms.

ASIO is accountable to you, the Minister for Home Affairs. The Attorney-General also has responsibilities in relation to ASIO, including for the authorisation of ASIO warrants. ASIO is subject to stringent independent oversight from the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (IGIS). The IGIS has powers akin to a royal commission. The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security reviews the administration and expenditure of ASIO and other intelligence agencies, and may also conduct inquiries into matters relating to intelligence agencies.

The Director-General of Security is an independent statutory office holder with specific responsibilities under the ASIO Act to ensure the work of the Organisation is limited to what is necessary to discharge ASIO's functions, to keep the Organisation free from any influences or considerations not relevant to its functions, and to ensure nothing is done that might lend colour to any suggestions that ASIO seeks to further or protect the interests of any particular section of the community.

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ASIO's people are our most important asset, and disclosing the identities of staff could put them at risk, compromise the operations on which they are or have been engaged, and limit how they could be deployed in the future. Similarly, ASIO seeks to protect our capabilities, particularly tradecraft and technology.

ASIO currently has only four publicly declared officers; the Director-General, the two Deputy Directors-General and the National Counter-Foreign Interference Coordinator, who is resident in Home Affairs.

The identities of all other ASIO employees and affiliates are protected by section 92 of the ASIO Act, which makes it an offence to publish or otherwise make public information which identifies an ASIO employee or affiliate, or information from which the identity of an ASIO employee or affiliate may be inferred. The maximum penalty for an offence against section 92 is imprisonment for 10 years.

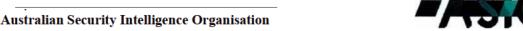
Contact Details

Name: Mike Burgess

Director-General of Security

Contact: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 47E(d) @asio.gov.au









DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF SECURITY

Mike Burgess

Career

Mike Burgess is Australia's fourteenth Director-General of Security and leads the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO).

ASIO protects Australia and Australians from threats to their security.

Mr Burgess has spent more than three decades as an intelligence, security and technology professional, in both the public and private sectors. His experience includes code making, code breaking, cyber security, counter-terrorism and counter-espionage.

Prior to joining ASIO, Mr Burgess was Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD). The agency's motto is 'Reveal their Secrets, Protect our Own'.

Mr Burgess first joined ASD's predecessor, the Defence Signals Directorate (DSD), as a collection engineer in 1995. He held a range of senior roles including Deputy Director for Cyber and Information Security, and Deputy Chief of Facility at the Joint Defence Facility Pine Gap.

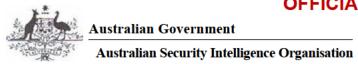
After nearly twenty years at the agency, Mr Burgess moved to the commercial sector. He worked as Chief Information Security Officer at Australia's largest telecommunications provider, Telstra, and as an independent cyber security consultant. In early 2018, the Prime Minister asked him to return to ASD as Director-General.

Affairs Mr Burgess has also served as a member of the Naval Shipbuilding Advisory Board, the Prime Minister's expert panel for Australia's 2016 Cyber Security Strategy and the boards of SC8 Limited and the Australian Cyber Security Growth Network.

He has a degree in electronics engineering from the South Australian Institute of Technology.

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Deputy Director-General Enterprise Service Delivery

Hazel Bennett

Career

In May 2020, Hazel was appointed Deputy Director-General, Enterprise Service Delivery (DDG ESD). Responsibilities cover the Corporate, Legal, Ministerial and International Engagement, and Technology functions of the Organisation, and providing strategic coordination and support to the Director-General and broader Executive group.

Prior to joining ASIO, Hazel was the Deputy Director-General, Corporate and Capability at the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD). In this role, Hazel led the establishment of key functions enabling ASD to operate in its new role as a Statutory Agency including Corporate Finance, Strategic Human Resources, Organisational Development, Corporate Planning and Security. In addition Hazel was responsible for overseeing Enterprise Capability, encompassing Defence Shared Services and the wider National Intelligence Community collaboration.

Between 2010 and 2018, Hazel had been the Chief Finance Officer and then Chief Operating Officer (C00) at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). As C00, Hazel had responsibility for the delivery of advice, services and support relating to the People, Facilities, Finance, Ministerial and Governance functions.

Prior to joining the CSIRO, Hazel held the role of Executive Director in Austrade, leading the group responsible for delivering all financial, information technology, information management and strategic planning and performance solutions and services.

Hazel's career in professional positions included 16 years with Deloitte Consulting where she performed various roles including Lead Partner of the Strategic and Operations group, Asia-Pacific Regional Education Director and ANZ Human Resources Director. Her industry sector experience incorporated Utilities, Telecommunications and Government at both State and Commonwealth levels. Hazel immigrated to Australia in 1989 after beginning her career in the United Kingdom where she held senior roles with KPMG in audit and insolvency advisory services.

Hazel is a Fellow of the CPA and Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Hazel has an Honours degree in Nutrition with Dietetics from the University of Surrey.

Australian Government

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation





INTELLIGENCE SERVICE DELIVERY

Heather Cook

Deputy Director-General, Intelligence Service Delivery

Career

Ms Cook, a career intelligence professional, started her career in Canada with the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS). Ms Cook joined ASIO in 1997 and has worked across a range of operational, analytical, and strategy areas. Ms Cook also has extensive experience in the security management of major events, including the 2000 Olympic Games, APEC 2009 in Sydney, and G20 2014 in Brisbane.

In 2001, Ms Cook was seconded to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet for two years as a senior policy adviser in the Defence, Intelligence and Security Branch of International Division.

Ms Cook was promoted to the Senior Executive Service in September 2004 and has held various senior level positions. She was promoted to Deputy Director-General in 2015 and has assumed responsibility for ASIO's intelligence mission delivery. This includes ASIO's Counter-Terrorism, Counter-Espionage and Foreign Interference, and Border Integrity programs as well as the enabling operational, analytical and technical capability that supports them.

Ms Cook has a Bachelor of Arts degree with a double major in Political Science and English.

AUSTRALIAN TRANSACTION REPORTS AND ANALYSIS CENTRE

Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre

Overview

The Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) performs a dual role as Australia's regulator of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF) and financial intelligence unit.

AUSTRAC is part of the Home Affairs portfolio and one of the 10 agencies that form the Australian National Intelligence Community. With total full-time equivalent staffing of 4281, AUSTRAC is physically located across four state offices and has staff posted in Indonesia, Malaysia, UK, USA and China, supporting our international efforts to combat transnational crime.

AUSTRAC's total budget appropriation is fully offset by an industry contribution levy, which renders the agency's combined functions as cost neutral to government. The funding model also provides a cost offset mechanism for any new policy proposals.

Court-imposed monetary penalties arising from AUSTRAC's enforcement activities, such as the recent Westpac civil penalty of \$1.3 billion, are also directly returned to consolidated revenue.

AUSTRAC's dual role

AUSTRAC's regulatory and financial intelligence functions are interconnected and complementary. This builds resilience in the financial system and uses financial intelligence and regulation to disrupt money laundering, terrorism financing and other serious crime. The combination of these two functions is seen as international best practice.

As Australia's AML/CTF regulator, AUSTRAC requires 'reporting entities' to have processes in place to protect them from criminal abuse. They are also required to report financial transactions and suspicious activity. AUSTRAC monitors the quality of these reports and educates industry on associated money laundering/terrorism financing risks to ensure they continue to report high-quality information.

In turn, these reports give our financial intelligence arm the information needed to analyse potential risks and develop actionable intelligence to support law enforcement, national security, human services and revenue agencies, and AUSTRAC's international counterparts.

Law enforcement and intelligence partners use this information to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering, terrorism financing and other serious crime.

AUSTRAC's mandate

Australia's AML/CTF regime provides a distinctive legislative framework, tailored to support AUSTRAC's dual functions. The Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AML/CTF Act) defines AUSTRAC's mandate and outlines Australia's AML/CTF regime. This regime is based on international obligations set out by the Financial Action Task Force—the intergovernmental policy-setting body that sets international AML/CTF standards. The AML/CTF Act operates alongside its predecessor the Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988, which continues to impose some regulatory requirements on 'cash dealers' and solicitors.

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Legislative reform

As required by the AML/CTF Act, a one-off statutory review was completed in 2016. The review recommended that Australia strengthen and streamline its AML/CTF framework, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of AUSTRAC's operations. Reforms are being implemented in phases by the Department. deleased by

¹ ASL for 2020-21.

The latest reforms ('phase 1.5') are in the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2020*, which received Royal Assent on 17 December 2020, and will come into effect in June 2021. These reforms strengthen Australia's capabilities to address money laundering and terrorism financing risk, generate regulatory efficiencies, strengthen 'know your customer' provisions and expand AUSTRAC CEO powers. AUSTRAC and the Department have begun work to operationalise these amendments, while also embarking upon the next phase of reforms ('phase 2'). The next phase aims to simplify the legislative framework and implement an approach to regulation that is focused on the AML/CTF outcomes to be achieved by industry. Additional future reforms will consider extending AUSTRAC's regulatory oversight to professional facilitators such as real estate agents, lawyers and accountants.

CEO Priorities 2020-2022

Disrupt serious financial crime

- Increase client-focused, actionable and targeted intelligence to achieve partner and regulatory operational outcomes.
- Strengthen the Fintel Alliance to leverage partner capability and information to achieve operational outcomes.
- Leverage international engagement with Five Eyes and Asia Pacific partners to increase strategic and operational outcomes.
- Deploy targeted supervision and enforcement activities across a diverse range of industry sectors to encourage strong compliance.

Build national understanding of serious financial crime

 Increase and improve education and communication to our reporting entities and partners to help entities better understand their obligations and to help our partners better understand financial crime.

Uplift the national AML/CTF capability

- Transform data collection and analytical systems and methods to meet evolving digital challenges and sustainably manage increasing volumes of data.
- Integrate common administrative services, uplift tradecraft capability and be the Employer of Choice to attract, develop and retain a specialised workforce.
- Streamline compliance by influencing significant legislative reform and driving rule simplification.
- Regulate reporting entities based on risk and industry vulnerabilities as per our approach to regulation, and engage with other sectors that could influence money laundering risks to the economy.

Contact Details

Name: Nicole Rose

Chief Executive Officer AUSTRAC

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

@austrac.gov.au



Nicole Rose, PSM - AUSTRAC Chief Executive Officer



Nicole Rose PSM commenced as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of AUSTRAC in November 2017.

As AUSTRAC CEO, Nicole leads Australia's financial intelligence unit and antimoney laundering/counter-terrorism financing regulator. AUSTRAC builds resilience in the financial system and disrupts money laundering, terrorism financing and other serious crime.

Before joining AUSTRAC, Nicole was Deputy Secretary Criminal Justice Group in the Attorney-General's Department. Prior to that she was Deputy CEO of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, CEO of CrimTrac, and Director of the Office of the NSW Police Commissioner.

Nicole also held senior roles in the NSW Premier's Department, Ministry for Police, and Serious Offenders' Review Council (NSW Department of Corrective Services). Nicole was awarded a Public Service Medal in 2013, for her services to policing.

Organisational Chart







CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER Nicole Rose PSM

CHIEF OF STAFF

Diana Wilk



Execut ve and M n ster a



DEPUTY CEO INTELLIGENCE

Dr John Moss



DEPUTY CEO CAPABILITY AND STRATEGY (COO)

Chris Collett



DEPUTY CEO REGULATION, EDUCATION AND POLICY

Peter Soros

SPECIAL ADVISER INTELLIGENCE COORDINATION

Carl Herse



Inte gence Capab ty and Governance

NATIONAL MANAGER INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

Michael Tink



Money Launder ng Inte gence

Nat ona Secur ty and Cyber

Pac f c Operat ons
Internat ona Operat ons
Southeast As a Operat ons
Overseas Posted Off cers

NATIONAL MANAGER INTELLIGENCE PARTNERSHIPS

Jon Brewer



Inte gence Co aborat on
Inte gence Ana yt cs
and Stat st cs

Ser ous F nanc a Cr me Taskforce

F nte A ance Operat ons R sk Assessments



SOLUTIONS
Gilly Neeley



Human Resources
Organ sat ona Deve opment
Property, Secur ty and
Internat ona Dep oyments
Integr ty and Personne

NATIONAL MANAGER INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS (CIO)

Leanne Fry



Informat on Secur ty Adv sor Techno ogy P atform So ut ons Informat on Know edge and Products

Bus ness Products
Enterpr se Ana yt cs
REST Program

NATIONAL MANAGER STRATEGIC PLANNING, FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE (CFO)

Ben Skaines



F nance
P ann ng and Performance
Capab ty and Assurance

NATIONAL MANAGER REGULATORY OPERATIONS

Dr Nathan Newman



Regu atory Superv s on 1
Regu atory Superv s on 2
Regu atory Superv s on 3
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and Regu atory Deve opment
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NATIONAL MANAGER LEGAL AND ENFORCEMENT

Katie Miller



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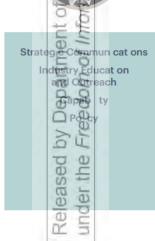
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Enforcement 3

NATIONAL MANAGER EDUCATION, CAPABILITY AND COMMUNICATIONS



AUSTRALIAN CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE COMMISSION

Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Agency Overview

The ACIC² was established on 1 July 2016 and is uniquely equipped as Australia's national criminal intelligence agency with investigative and information delivery functions.

The vision of the ACIC is 'an Australia hostile to criminal exploitation'. We achieve this by:

- · collecting, analysing and disseminating criminal intelligence
- · sharing information to support police partners through our national policing systems and services
- supporting employment and entitlement decisions through delivery of background checking services.

The ACIC holds a vital position across law enforcement and security, bringing together members from the ABF, AFP, ASIO, Attorney-General's Department, and state and territory police on our Board to enhance partnerships and fight serious and organised crime.

Agency Priorities

The strategic objectives of the ACIC are:

- Be the criminal intelligence partner of choice
- Provide comprehensive commonwealth and policing information to our partners
- Keep the community safe through our National Police Checking Service
- Deliver a sustainable agency.

The ACIC Board determines the national criminal intelligence priorities, which not only directs our work but also influences that of our partners. The ACIC Board also determines the work priorities for the ACIC. These priorities are called Determinations which are currently focussed at the following areas:

- High Risk and Emerging Drugs
- National Security Impacts from Serious Organised Crime
- Outlaw Motor Cycle Gangs
- Emerging Organised Crime Threats
- Criminal Exploitation of Australia's Migration System
- Cyber-Related Offending
- Firearm Trafficking
- Highest Risk Criminal Targets
- Targeting Criminal Wealth.

The ACIC will provide an additional classified briefing covering operational and intelligence priorities.

Mr Michael Phelan APM - CEO

Mr Phelan commenced as CEO of the ACIC and Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology on 13 November 2017.

Before joining our agency as CEO on 13 November 2017, Mr Phelan was the Deputy Commissioner for National Security with the Australian Federal Police (AFP).

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² The Australian Crime Commission (ACC) is now also known as the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC). The Australian Crime Commission Act 2002 (Cth) and the regulations under that Act set out the legal foundation for the ACC/ACIC, including how the agency may be named as well as the functions, responsibilities and powers of the agency, its CEO, Board, examiners and members of staff.

Mr Phelan's extensive career in law enforcement began in 1985 when he was first appointed to the AFP. Following a varied career with the AFP Mr Phelan was appointed as the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory in 2007. In 2010, he was promoted to Deputy Commissioner.

Mr Phelan has previously held positions on the boards of the Australian Crime Commission, CrimTrac and the Australian and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency. Mr Phelan has also served as a member of the ACT Law Reform Advisory Council and the Australian National Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drugs (ANACAD).

In 2008, Mr Phelan was awarded the Australian Police Medal.

He holds a Degree in Commerce, an Honours Degree in Law and a Masters in Business administration from Melbourne Business School.

Attachments

A. Structure Chart

Contact Details

Name: Mr Michael Phelan APM

Director - AIC

Contact: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @acic.gov.au

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY (AIC)

Agency Overview

The AIC was established in 1973 after the passage of the Criminology Research Act 1971 (Cth), to centrally collect and analyse national criminological data and provide evidence-based research to government and policing agencies.

The AIC aims to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance by generating a crime and justice evidence base.

A Criminology Research Advisory Council comprising representatives from each Australian state and territory, advises the Institute on strategic research priorities and on the Criminology Research Grants program.

The AIC works with stakeholders both nationally and internationally to bring together a research knowledge base that is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The AIC relies upon data provided by the Commonwealth and state and territory governments in order to undertake a large range of its research activities.

In October 2015 the Prime Minister approved the merger of the roles and functions of the then Australian Crime Commission (as of 1 July 2016 the ACIC). While the Bill to implement this change lapsed due to prorogation, the AIC continues to work closely with the ACIC. The CEO of the ACIC is also the Director of the AIC, and administrative arrangements are in place to ensure appropriate access to information between agencies so that staff can work collaboratively.

Agency Priorities

The AIC provides advice and expertise in conducting crime and justice research for both the Government and for states and territories. Each year, the Director establishes the research priorities for the AIC in consultations with the Criminology Research Advisory Council. This annual priority setting process allows the AIC to be responsive to new and emerging areas of concern to Australian governments.

The current priorities for the AIC are:

- illicit drugs;
- violence against women and children;
- transnational and serious and organised crime;
- economic crime; and
- over-representation of Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system.

In addition to the current priorities, the AIC has an ongoing crime and justice statistical monitoring progral Home⁷ as well as responsibility for responding to requests for research from stakeholders.

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Senior Executive Biographies

Please see the ACIC brief for a biography for the Director, Mr Michael Phelan APM.

Dr Rick Brown is the Deputy Director of the AIC. He has been a criminologist for 30 years and has worked extensively on issues associated with crime prevention, community safety and policing in Australia, the UK and Republic of Ireland.

He was previously Managing Director of a research consultancy that focused on crime and justice issues and worked as a Research Manager for the Home Office in London where he ran programs of research on vehicle crime and domestic burglary.

Rick has published over 70 government reports, book chapters and journal articles on a range of issues Rick has published over 70 government reports, book chapters and journal articles on a range of issues including antisocial behaviour, arson, burglary, CCTV, community justice, drink driving, implementing crime prevention, organised crime, policing and vehicle crime.

He holds a PhD from the London School of Economics and Political Science, a Master of Arts degree from the University of Westminster and a Bachelor of Arts (with Honours) degree from Hatfield Polytechnic in the UK.

Rick is also a Visiting Fellow of Policing and Criminal Justice at the University of Derby and on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Community Safety*, the *Crime Prevention and Community Safety Journal* and the *Security Journal*.

Contact Details

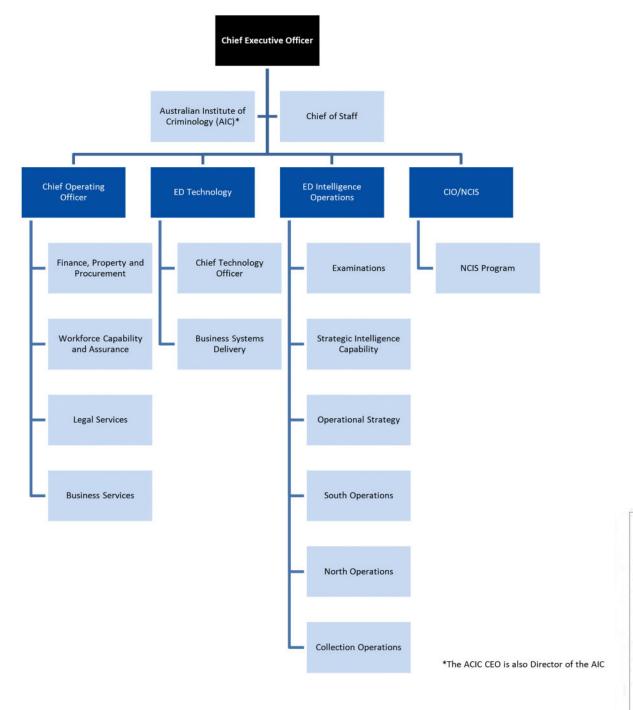
Name: Mr Michael Phelan APM Dr Rick Brown

Director - AIC Deputy Director - AIC

Contact: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @acic.gov.au s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aic.gov.au

Attachment A

Structure chart



OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR

Office of the Special Investigator

Key Highlights

The Office of the Special Investigator (OSI) has been established to review the potential criminal matters raised by the Inspector-General of the Australian Defence Force Afghanistan (IGADF) Inquiry. The OSI will work with the Australian Federal Police to investigate these alleged criminal offences and any new allegations of criminal offences under Australian law by members of the Australian Defence Force in Afghanistan from 2005 to 2016 and, where appropriate, refer briefs of evidence to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions for consideration.

Overview

The Chief of the Defence Force received the Afghanistan Inquiry report from the IGADF on 6 November 2020, and released a public, redacted version of the Afghanistan Inquiry report on 19 November 2020. The IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry found credible information of criminal conduct, recommending 36 matters for criminal investigation. These potentially criminal matters related to 23 incidents and involved a total of 19 alleged perpetrators.

On 12 November 2020, the Prime Minister and the then Ministers for Defence and Home Affairs announced that the OSI would be established to assess and examine the findings of the IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry into possible breaches of the Laws of Armed Conflict by members of the Australian Defence Force in Afghanistan in the period 2005-2016.

On 10 December 2020, the Governor-General signed an Executive Council Order to establish the OSI as an independent Executive Agency under the Public Service Act 1999.

On 16 December 2020, the then Minister for Home Affairs announced the appointments of the Director-General of the OSI (Mr Chris Moraitis PSM), the Special Investigator (The Hon Mark Weinberg AO QC) and the Director of Investigations (Mr Ross Barnett APM). Mr Moraitis as Director-General will provide strategic oversight and leadership to the OSI's operations and is responsible for its governance, budget and administration. As Special Investigator Mr Weinberg will be responsible for the operational decisions relating to case prioritisation and the referral of briefs of evidence to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr Barnett will support the Special Investigator and is responsible for directing and conducting the investigations. The OSI commenced operation on 4 January 2021.

Current Situation

The OSI is currently focused on two key areas: first, establishing the legal arrangements for the review of the findings of the IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry and second, ensuring the OSI has access to investigative powers and suitably qualified investigators.

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Reviewing the findings of the IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry

The IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry was a statutory inquiry, not a criminal investigation. During the course of the IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry, some information was obtained using statutory notice powers to compel Special Forces members to provide information to the Inquiry. If an ADF member is charged with a criminal offence, that compelled evidence - and any other evidence derived from it - will be inadmissible in the criminal Ö proceedings against the individual who provided it. Department

In order to ensure that the OSI only receives information from the IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry that can lawfully be used in a criminal investigation and prosecution, the OSI has appointed a dedicated, separate Special Counsel within the Australian Government Solicitor – Mr Tim Begbie QC.

The Special Counsel and his team will undertake a quarantined review of all evidence obtained by the IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry to advise the OSI on what material it should, and should not, receive from the IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry.

The fact of the guarantined review was the subject of media coverage following Senate Estimates.

Investigations

The OSI is working with the Australian Federal Police and state and territory police services to identify and recruit a number of appropriately skilled and experienced investigators. § 47C(1)

The fact the OSI is yet to recruit significant numbers of investigators was the subject of media coverage following Senate Estimates.

Legislation Framework

The OSI has no specific enabling legislation. Authority to act is derived from the OSI's functions specified in the Executive Council Order signed by the Governor-General on 10 December 2020 to establish the OSI as an independent Executive Agency under the *Public Service Act 1999*.

s 47C(1)

Stakeholders / Forums

The OSI's key stakeholders in government are the Department of Defence, the IGADF, the Australian Federal Police, the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, the Australian Government Solicitor, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Attorney-General's Department.

External stakeholders include veterans groups, the Afghan Government and community, human rights organisations, the International Criminal Court, other interested countries and media representatives.

Outlook

<u>Recruitment of investigators:</u> recruitment of investigators is underway. All selected staff will complete a period of mandatory training in AFP requirements, health and wellbeing and war crimes prior to commencing in the OSI. The first tranche of investigators is expected to commence training in May to June 2021. Investigators will be appointed as AFP Special Members, which is a pre-condition for their exercise of investigative powers.

<u>Special Counsel quarantined review</u>: the Special Counsel will commence the quarantined review of IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry material once there is a lawful basis for the OSI to receive the material. **s** 47C(1)

The Special Counsel quarantined review of the IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry material is expected to take some time (due to the size and complexity of the task). As the work of the Special Counsel progresses, and information is made available to the OSI, the OSI will be able to commence investigations into specific allegations in the IGADF Afghanistan Inquiry Report.

<u>Budget allocation and expenditure:</u> the Government will provide \$116.5 million to support the operations of the OSI. Any funding beyond 2021-22 will be subject to Government consideration in future budgets. As 28 February 2021, \$1.6 million had been expended on behalf of OSI.

s 47C(1)

Contact Details

Name: Helen Daniels

Director-General (a/g)

Contact: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @osi.gov.au

OFFICIAL

Office of the Special Investigator Executives DIRECTOR-GENERAL Mr Chris Moraitis PSM



Mr Chris Moraitis PSM is the Director-General for the Office of the Special Investigator, a position he has held since January 2021.

Before joining the Office, Mr Moraitis was the Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department (September 2014 to January 2021).

Before joining the Attorney-General's Department, Mr Moraitis was a Deputy Secretary in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (April 2013 to September 2014).

He has held several executive positions in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, including First Assistant Secretary, Corporate Management Division (2010-2013); First Assistant Secretary, International Organisations and Legal Division (2010); Senior Legal Adviser (2002-2006); Assistant Secretary, Staffing Branch (2001-2002). Mr Moraitis first joined the department as a Graduate Trainee in 1989.

Overseas, Mr Moraitis has served as High Commissioner to Papua New Guinea (2006-2009), Counsellor, Australian Embassy, Paris (1996-99), First Secretary, Australian Embassy, Madrid (1995) and Third Secretary, Australian Mission to the United Nations and Conference on Disarmament in Geneva (1990-1991).

Mr Moraitis was awarded the Public Service Medal in 2014 for outstanding public service to Australia's international affairs.

Mr Moraitis holds Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws degrees from the University of Melbourne and a Masters of International Law from the Australian National University. He was admitted to practice in Victoria as a Barrister and Solicitor in 1988.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR The Hon Mark Weinberg AO QC



The Hon Mark Weinberg AO QC is the Special Investigator for the Office of the Special Investigator, a position in which he commenced in February 2021.

Before joining the Office of the Special Investigator, Mr Weinberg was appointed a Reserve Judge of the Victorian Court of Appeal from 8 May 2018, and continued to sit regularly, and on a full-time basis.

Mr Weinberg was appointed to the Court of Appeal, Supreme Court of Victoria in July 2008. Prior to that, Mr Weinberg was a judge of the Federal Court of Australia from 1998 to 2008 and previously held a series of additional judicial and other appointments.

Mr Weinberg was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia in 2017. He was awarded the degree of LLD (Honoris Causa) by Monash University in October 2017.

Mr Weinberg was the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions from 1988 to 1991.

Mr Weinberg was admitted to practice in New South Wales in 1974, and in Victoria in 1975. In 1975 he joined the academic staff of the University of Melbourne, where he held various positions in the Faculty of Law, culminating in Dean of the Faculty from 1984 to 1985.

DIRECTOR OF INVESTIGATIONS

Mr Ross Barnett APM



Mr Ross Barnett APM is the Director of Investigations for the Office of the Special Investigator, a position he has held since January 2021.

Before joining the Office, he was appointed as Queensland's first Racing Integrity Commissioner (a position he held between 1 May 2016 and December 2020).

Mr Barnett was a former Deputy Commissioner of the Queensland Police Service who worked for nearly 40 years' as one of the State's most distinguished officers. He served as Deputy Commissioner for Specialist Operations and was the Police Commander for the G20 Leaders' Summit in 2014.

Mr Barnett has experience working in major crime and drug squads and has served in a number of senior investigative roles at the National Crime Authority, the Australian Crime Commission and the Queensland Crime Commission.

He holds a Degree in Justice Administration, a Masters in Public Policy & Administration, and a Graduate Diploma in Executive Leadership. He is also a graduate of the Police Executive Leadership Program and has completed the National Academy and National Executive Institute programs run by the FBI in the United States.

Mr Barnett has received two QPS Commissioner's Commendations and was awarded the National Crime Authority's highest individual honour – the Geoffrey Bowen Memorial Award – in 1997. He received an Australian Police Medal in the 2007 Australia Day Honours list and received the Commissioner's Award for Meritorious Service in 2012.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL Ms Helen Daniels PSM



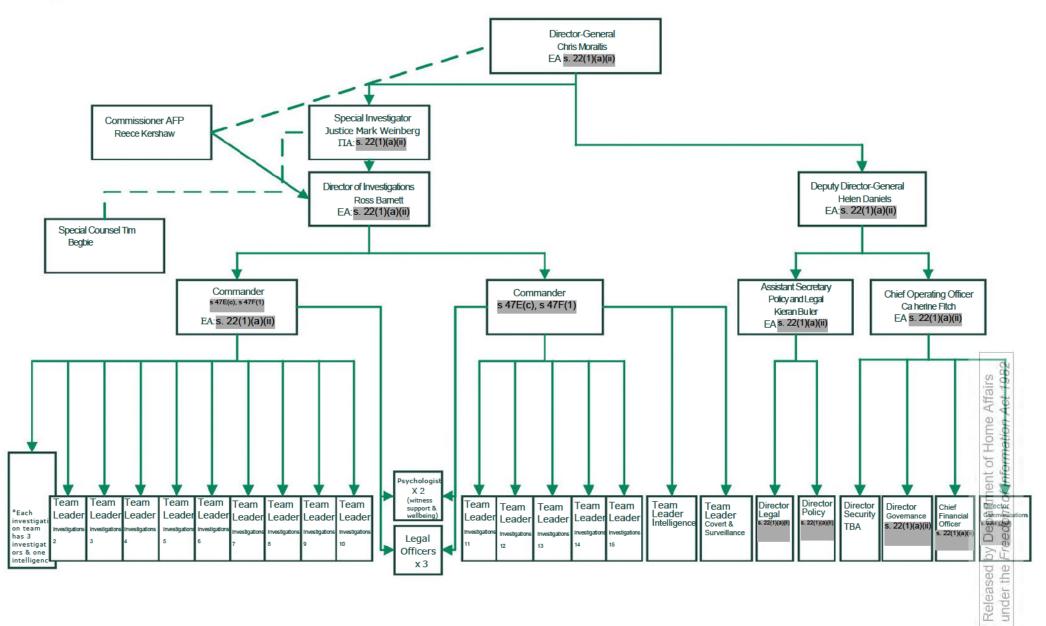
Ms Helen Daniels PSM is the Deputy Director-General of the Office of the Special Investigator, a position she has held since January 2021. In this role Ms Daniels supports the Director-General in his role as the Head of an Executive Agency, including in ensuring the OSI achieves its purposes and uses its resources appropriately. She acts in the role of Director-General as and when necessary (as is currently the case until 18 April 2021).

Prior to this, Ms Daniels was the Chief Operating Officer and head of the Enabling Services Group at the Attorney-General's Department.

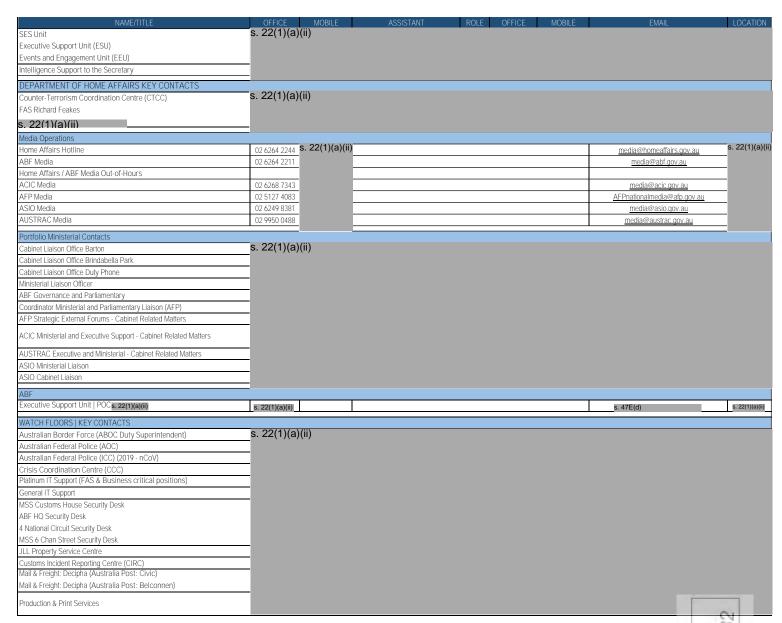
Ms Daniels has extensive experience at the senior executive level across a number of policy, legal and corporate areas of the Attorney-General's Department, including Human Resources, the Office of Constitutional Law and International Human Rights in the Office of International Law. Helen has legal policy experience in leading copyright, privacy, FOI, classification and bankruptcy reforms.

Ms Daniels was awarded a Public Service Medal in 2007 for her work on negotiating and implementing the copyright reforms related to the Australia-US Free Trade Agreement.

Ms Daniels has degrees in Arts and Law from the Australian National Universi



NAME/TITLE	OFFICE MOBILE	ASSISTANT	ROLE OFFICE	MOBILE EMAIL	LOCATION
Minister for Home Affairs The Hon Peter Dutton MP Office Tel: 0.					
Chief of Staff _{5. 22(1)(a)(ii)} Senior DLO s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)				
DLO Is. 22(1)(a)(ii)					
DLO s. 22(1)(a)(ii)					
DLO ROSTER					
Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicu	ıltural Affairs The Hon Alex Hawke M	P Office Tel: 02 6277	7770		
Chief of Staff I _{5.} 22(1)(a)(ii) Senior DLO I _{5.} 22(1)(a)(ii)	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)				
DLO s. 22(1)(a)(ii)					
DLO s. 22(1)(a)(ii)					
DLO ROSTER					
Minister for Agriculture, Drought and Emergency Management Th	e Hon David Littleproud MP Office To	el: 02 6277 7190			
Chief of Staff s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)				
DLO _{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)}					
Assistant Minister for Customs, Community Safety and Multicultur	al Affairs The Hon Jason Wood MP	Office Tel: 02 6277 49	982		
	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)				
DLO I _{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)}					
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO EXECUTIVES					
1 .	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)				
Michael Pezzullo AO					
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Commissioner Australian Border Force					
Michael Outram APM					
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Director General of Security					
Mike Burgess					
s. 47E(d)					
CEO Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission Michael Phelan APM					
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Commissioner Australian Federal Police					
Reece Kershaw APM (A/L 26/03-05/04)					
s 22(1)(a)(ii) lan McCartney A/g (26/03-05/04)					
S 22(1)(a)(ii) CEO Australian Transaction Reports & Analysis Centre					
CEO Australian Transaction Reports & Analysis Centre Nicole Rose PSM					
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Director General Office of the Special Investigator					
Chris Moraitis PSM s. 22(1)(a)(ii)					
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS EXECUTIVE					
	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)				
Marc Ablong PSM					
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Deputy Secretary Chief Operating Officer (COO)					
Cheryl-anne Moy					
s 22(1)(a)(ii) Deputy Secretary Immigration and Settlement Services (ISS)					
Andrew Kefford PSM					88
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Deputy Secretary Emergency Management and Coordination (EMC)					Affairs 4ct 198
					9
Kaylene Zakharoff A/g S 22(1)(a)(ii)					# 5
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Deputy Secretary Social Cohesion and Citizenship (SCC)					
Chris Teal					9 5
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Deputy Secretary Strategy & Law Enforcement (SLE)					ent of Home Information
Cath Patterson					工品
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Group Manager Technology and Major Capability (TMC)					of
Michael Milford AM (A/L 1/04)					0 T
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S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Group Manager Legal General Counsel Pip de Veau (A/L 1/04)					T-10
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s. 22(1)(a)(ii) General Counsel Steve Webber A/g (1/04)					Department edom of Infi
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Coordinator-General Migrant Services					0 0
Alison Larkins					S &
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Prime Minister's Special Envoy for Global Business and Talent Attraction					9 4
Prime Minister's Special Envoy for Global Business and Talent Attraction Peter Verwer AO					D 0
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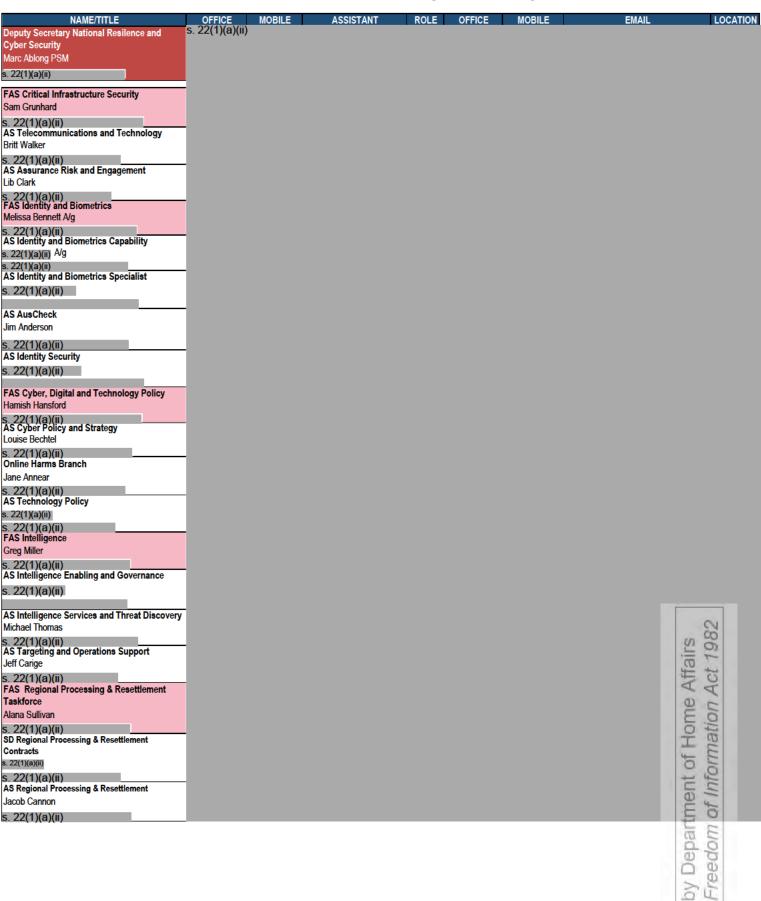


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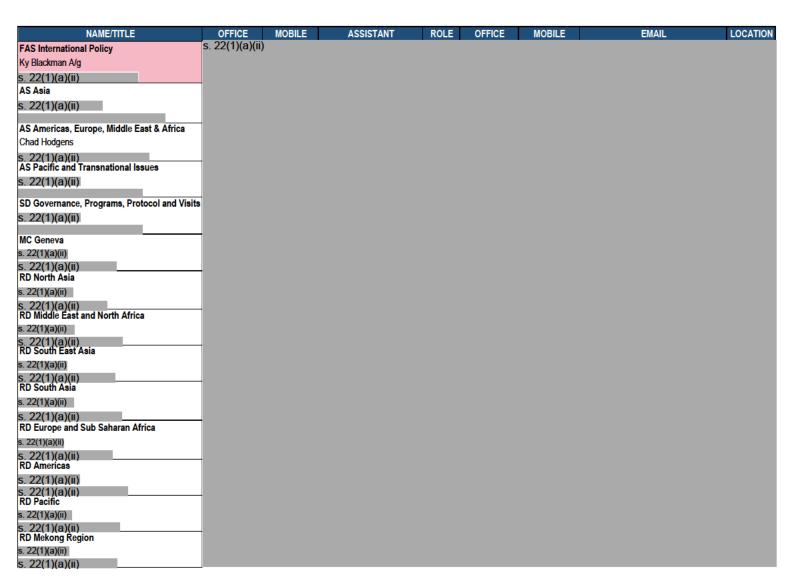
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National Resilience and Cyber Security



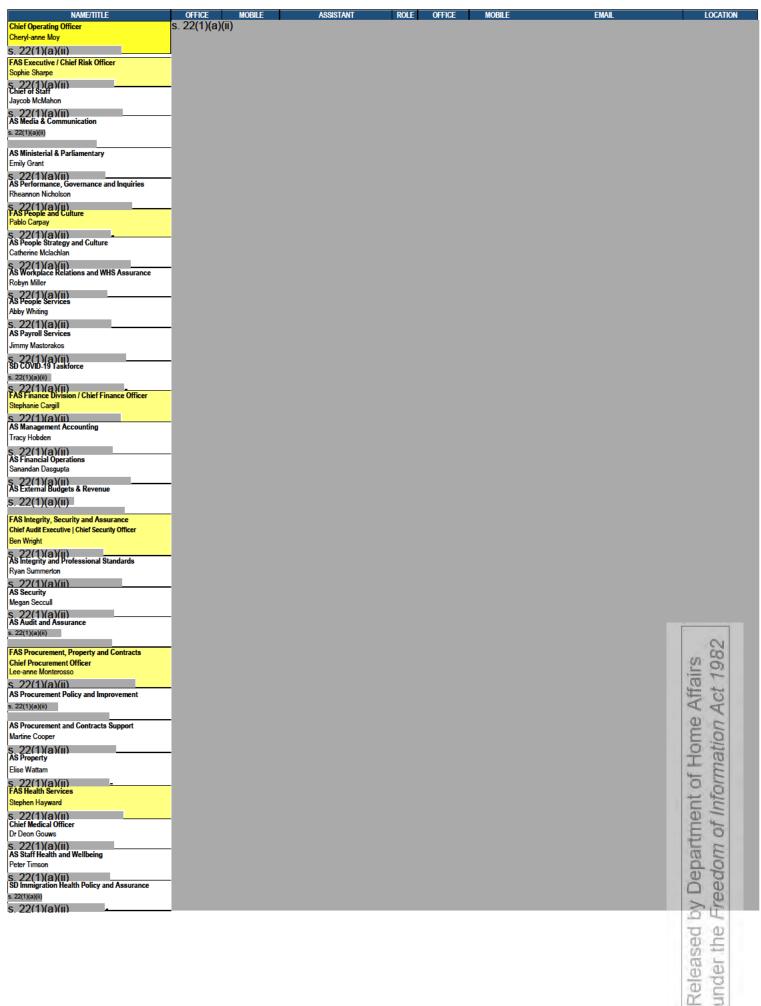
National Resilience and Cyber Security



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OFFICIAL: Sensitive

Chief Operating Officer



OFFICAL: Sensitive Global Business and Talent Attraction Taskforce

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	ASSISTANT	ROLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	EMAIL	LOCATION
Prime Minister's Special Envoy	s. 22(1)(a	a)(ii)						
Peter Verwer AO								
s 22(1)(a)(ii)								
FAS Global Business and Talent Attraction Taskforce								
Andrew Chandler								
s 22(1)(a)(ii)								
AS Global Business and Talent Attraction Taskforce								
Brett Schuppan								
S 22(1)(a)(ii) SD Global Business and Talent Attraction Taskforce	_							
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								

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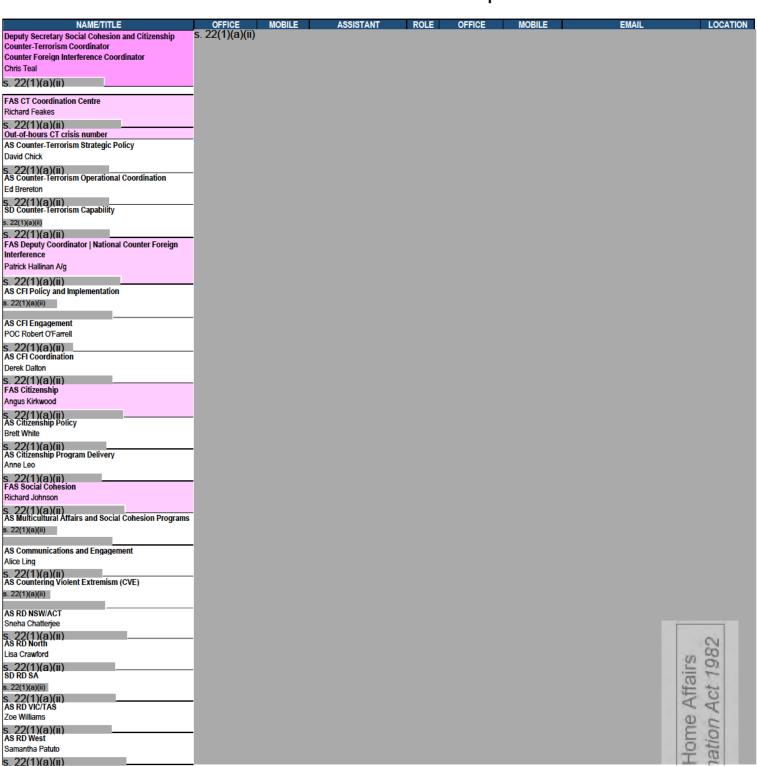
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Social Cohesion and Citizenship



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Emergency Management and Coordination

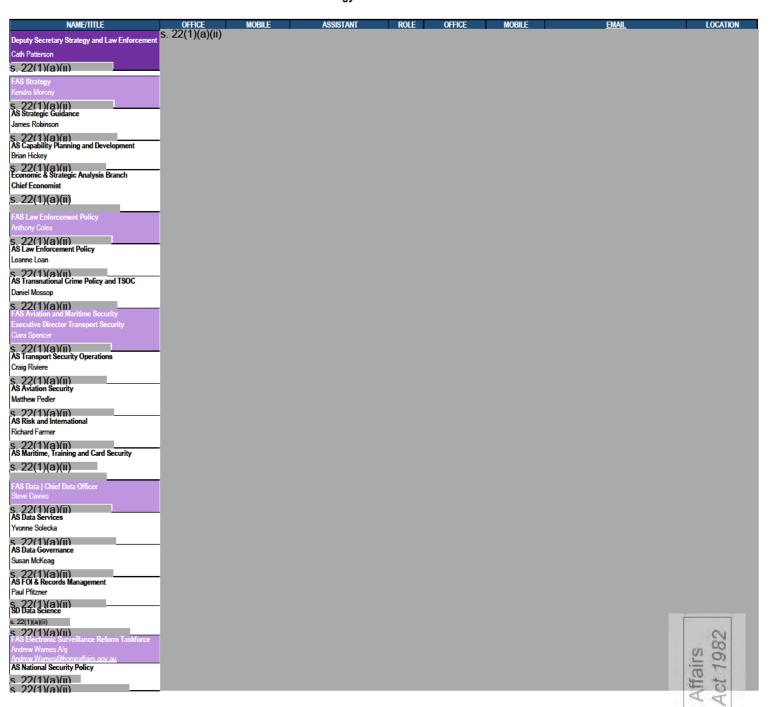
NAME/TITLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	ASSISTANT	ROLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	EMAIL	LOCATION
Deputy Secretary Emergency Management and	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)							
Coordination Kaylene Zakharoff	_							
<u>'</u>	_							
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
DG Emergency Management Australia								
Joe Buffone								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Crisis and Security Management	-							
David Bachi								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) A/g AS Disaster Recovery	-							
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Critical Incident Planning								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
SD Government Continuity								
TBA								
FAS National Coordination Mechanism (NCM)								
Vidoshi Jana A/g								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) FAS EMC Plans and Capability	-							
Kaylene Zakharoff								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Disaster Preparedness								
AS Disaster Preparedness Mark Dominick								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Disaster Risk Reduction								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) SD Capability	-							
TBA								

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Technology and Major Capability

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	ASSISTANT	ROLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	EMAIL	LOCATION
Group Manager, Technology & Major Capability	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)							
Michael Milford AM (AL 1/04)								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
Radi Kovacevic (A/g 1/04)								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
AS Cyber Risk Services								
Sean Hugo								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Deputy Group Manager Chief Information Officer	-							
Radi Kovacevic (A/g GM 1/04)								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Matt Jones (A/g 1/04)								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Intelligence, Identity & Biometrics Systems	-							
Tom Bryan								
S 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Visa, Citizenship & Digital Systems	-							
Renate Croker								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Traveller, Cargo & Trade Systems	_							
Jakub Bartkowiak								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Corporate & Case Systems								
Kathy James								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Technology Operations & Support	_							
Abby Tripathi								
S 22(1)(a)(ij) AS Architecture & Innovation	-							
Matt Jones								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	-							
AS Borders Programs s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
s 22(1)(a)(ii) Major Capability								
Claire Roennfeldt								
s, 22(1)(a)(ij) AS Capability Delivery Governance	-							
Stephen Dryden								
s 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Sourcing and Vendor Management								
Duane Stokes								
S 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Operational Capability	-							
Belinda Duffy								
s, 22(1)(a)(jj) AS Technology Modernisation	-							
Stephen McCarey								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								

Legal

NAME/TITLE ASSISTANT ROLE OFFICE MOBILE LOCATION **EMAIL** office s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Legal Strategy and Services, Deputy General Alicia Wright S. 22(1)(a)(ii)
SAS Civil, Commercial and Employment Law Nicole Ingram (A/L 1/04) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Civil Litigation Sarah Marshall S. 22(1)(a)(ii)
AS Migration and Citizenship Litigation
Marian Aqbinya S. 22(1)(a)(ii)
AS Legislation
Heimura Ringi AS National Security and Law Enforcement Legal
Steve Webber S. 22(1)(a)(ii)
AS Migration and Citizenship Law
Anton Bockwinkel S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Special Counsel Ian Deane PSM s. 22(1)(a)(ii) AGS Counsel Wancy Lam s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

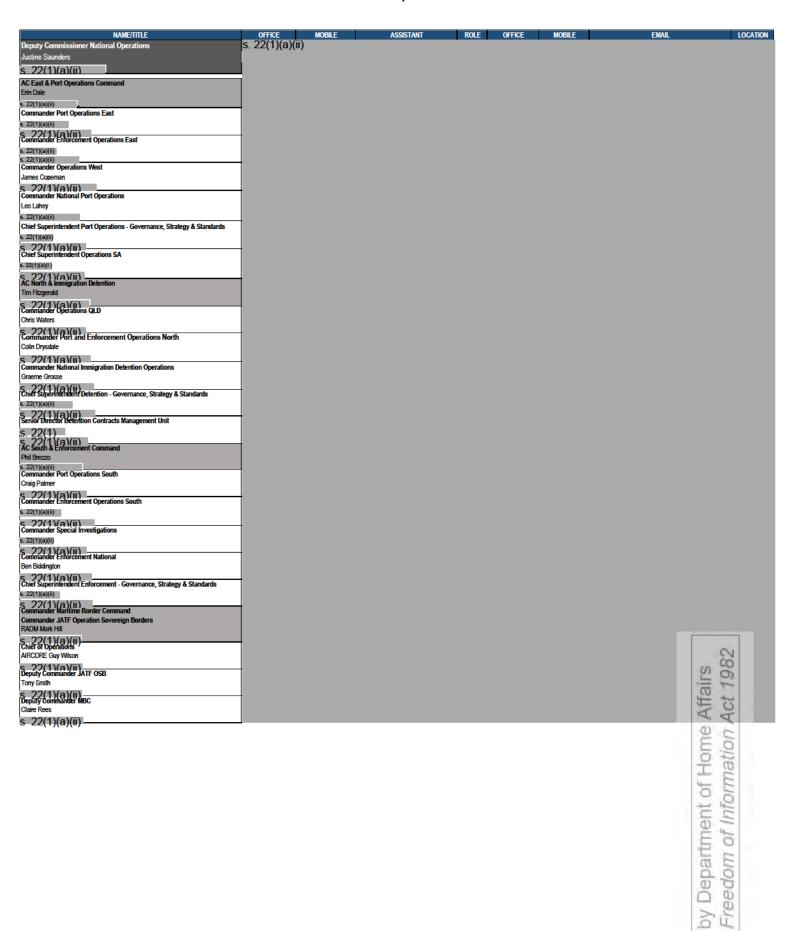
Operational Strategy and Coordination

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	ASSISTANT	ROLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	EMAIL	LOCATION
Deputy Commissioner Operational Strategy and Coordination	OFFICE s. 22(1)(a)(ii)							
Dwayne Freeman								
s 22(1)(a)(ii)								
AC Operational Coordination and Planning Command								
Kylie Rendina								
s 22(1)(a)(ii) Commander Chief of Staff								
Tharanie Vithanage								
s 22(1)(a)(ii) Chief Superintendent Governance and Ministerial	-							
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
S 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Strategic Coordination	-							
Dianna Smith								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Commander Australian Border Operations Centre	_							
Sarah Nicolson								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Commander International Operational Coordination	_							
Lauren Monks								
S 22(1)(a)(ii) AC ABF Workforce Command	_							
AC ABF Workforce Command Susan Black A/g (1-11/04)								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Commander Operational Readiness								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
	_							
Commander Workforce Management and Transformation Danielle Yannopoulos								
-								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Commander ABF College Pam Radin								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AC Close Support Command								
Kingsley Woodford-Smith								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Commander Air and Marine Capability								
Fatime Shyqyr								
s 22(1)(a)(ii) Commander Tactical Capability	-							
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
Commander Marine Workforce Capability	-							
Sue Hill								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
Marine Workforce								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								

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Customs

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	ASSISTANT	ROLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	EMAIL	LOCATION
Group Manager Deputy Comptroller-General	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)							
Vanessa Holben								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
AS Customs and Trade Policy								
Matthew Duckworth								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								
AS Trusted Trader and Trade Compliance								
Brett Cox								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking	-							
Frances Finney PSM								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								

OFFICIAL: Sensitive Industry and Border Systems

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	ASSISTANT	ROLE	OFFICE	MOBILE	EMAIL	LOCATION
Group Manager Industry and Border Systems	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)							
Malcolm Skene								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Customs & Border Modernisation Ashley Bell								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) AS Traveller Policy & Industry Engagement								
Alice Stanley								
S. 22(1)(a)(ii) Commander Border Systems & Program								
Management								
Gemma Smyth								
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)								



Weekly statistics as at COB 24 March 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

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 mailbo	x
Manus and Nauru - Population Statistics	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	s. 47E(d)		
Detention Facilities - Mainland & Christmas Island				
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For general queries please contact:	s. 47E(d) <u>@home</u>	eaffairs.gov.au		0 0
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Manus & Nauru - Population Statistics

Weekly statistics as at COB 24 March 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Population Statistics by Refugee Status & Location - Manus

Location	Refugees	Still in RSD Process	Failed Asylum Seekers	Total
Goroka Community	2	0	0	2
Manus Community	0	0	0	0
Port Moresby Community	88	0	40	128
PNG Settlement	0	0	0	0
Total in PNG	90	0	40	130
Australia (Medical)	170	0	61	231

Note: Total in PNG excludes individuals detained by the Immigration and Citizenship Authority (ICA) and individuals incarcerated. These individuals are no longer considered part of the Regional Resettlement Arrangement (RRA)

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	79	18	12	109
Total in Nauru ²	79	18	12	109
Australia (Medical)	929	25	14	968
Port Moresby (Medical)	0	0	0	0
Taiwan (Medical)	0	0	0	0
Total Medical Transfers	929	25	14	968
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.

Third Country Resettlements

Country	Manus	Nauru	Total	Weekly Movement
Cambodia ¹ s. 33(a)(iii)	0	7	7	0
USA s. 33(a)(iii)	447	485	932	3
3. 55(a)(iii)				
Total	465	499	964	3

¹ Cambodia figures include four previously settled refugees who have subsequently returned to their country of origin voluntarily

Children in Nauru

	17-Mar	24-Mar	Weekly Movement
RPC	0	0	0
Community	0	0	0
Medical Transfer (Australia)	269	269	0
Total	269	269	0

RPC Incident Types - Nauru

Incident Types	17-Mar	24-Mar	Weekly Movement
Self Harm - Actual	0	0	0
Self Harm - Threat	0	0	0
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	0	0	0

² Excludes two PNG determined refugees who were transferred to Nauru voluntarily.

² Resettlements in s. 33(a)(iii) were attained through refugee self-arrangements.



Detention Facilities - Mainland & Christmas Island

Weekly statistics as at COB 24 March 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Detention Facility Characteristics

Mainland	As at 30-Jun-2019	As at 30-Jun-2020	Variance	As at 17-Mar	As at 24-Mar	Weekly movement
Total Occupancy	1,352	1,519	167	1,246	1,264	18
Total IMAs	394	501	107	352	351	(1)
IMA Adult Males	355	488	133	342	341	(1)
IMA Adult Females	37	13	(24)	10	10	0
IMA Minors	2	0	(2)	0	0	0
Total Non IMAs	958	1,018	60	894	913	19
Non- MA Adult Males	899	970	71	856	873	17
Non- MA Adult Females	58	48	(10)	37	40	3
Non- MA Minors	1	0	(1)	1	0	(1)
s501 Character Cancellations	353	703	350	603	614	11
Avg days in Detention	485	551	66	613	610	(3)
IMA	704	683	(21)	924	933	9
Non- MA	395	485	90	490	486	(4)
Avg days In Detention (Children)	542	0	(542)	26	0	(26)
IMA	483	0	(483)	0	0	0
Non- MA	661	0	(661)	26	0	(26)
Escapes (Since July 2013)	83	89	6	93	93	0
IMA	31	33	2	34	34	0
Non- MA	52	56	4	59	59	0
Deaths (Since July 2013)	20	21	1	24	24	0
IMA	8	9	1	9	9	0
Non- MA	12	12	0	15	15	0
Christmas Island*	As at 30-Jun-2019	As at 30-Jun-2020	Variance	As at 17-Mar	As at 24-Mar	Weekly movement
Occupancy	0	4	4	224	219	(5)
IMA Adult Males	0	1	1	15	15	0
IMA Adult Females	0	1	1	1	1	0
IMA Minors	0	2	2	2	2	0
Non- MA Adult Males	0	0	0	206	201	(5)
s501 Character Cancellations	0	0	0	161	156	(5)
Avg days in Detention	0	849	849	780	794	14
IMA	0	849	849	866	873	7
Non- MA	0	0	0	773	787	14
Escapes (Since July 2013)	3	3	0	3	3	0
IMA	3	3	0	3	3	0
Non- MA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths (Since July 2013)	1	1	0	1	1	0
IMA	1	1	0	1	1	0
Non- MA	0	0	0	0	0	0

Onshore Incident Categories (as at 28 February 2021)

Categories		Financial Year		Year to Date		
Categories	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
Total	21,110	17,298	(3,812)	12,449	11,188	(1,2 61)
Critical	59	60	1	49	29	(20)
Major	3,718	4,612	894	2,832	4,091	1,259
Minor	17,333	12,626	(4,707)	9,568	7,068	(2,500)
Types						
Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour	1,308	956	(352)	635	742	107
Food/Fluid Refusal	171	76	(95)	53	169	116
Self Harm - Actual	166	185	19	111	134	23

Held Detention Populations (1)(2)(3)(4)

Facility	IMA Population	Non-IMA Population	Total Population	Operational Capacity	Contingency Capacity⁵
North West Point	14	201	215	462	544
Christmas Island APOD	4	0	4	667	784
Perth IDC	5	21	26	34	40
Yongah Hill IDC	78	232	310	379	446
Adelaide ITA	18	9	27	25	40
Melbourne ITA & ITA3	84	159	243	263	309
Villawood IDF	90	410	500	480	599
Brisbane ITA	67	82	149	119	140
Northern APOD	9	0	9	44	44
Alternate Place of Detention	0	0	0	0	0
Total	369	1,114	1,483	2,473	2,946

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.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}\,{\rm All}$ 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.



Residence Determination & BVE

Weekly statistics as at COB 24 March 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

IMAs in the Community

	As at 30-Jun-2019	As at 30-Jun-2020	Variance	As at 17-Mar	As at 24-Mar	Weekly movement
Bridging Visa Category E - In Effect	12,466	10,245	(2,221)	10,042	10,006	(36)
Bridging Visa Category E - Ceased	2,041	2,205	164	2,228	2,231	3
Residence Determination	772	828	56	530	530	0

IMA Bridging Visa Category E

	As at 30-Jun-2019	As at 30-Jun-2020	Variance	As at 17-Mar	As at 24-Mar	Weekly movement
Total IMAs	14,507	12,450	(2,057)	12,270	12,237	(33)
In Effect	12,466	10,245	(2,221)	10,042	10,006	(36)
IMA BVE with working rights	12,422	10,179	(2,243)	9,977	9,938	(39)
Dependants	2,161	1,765	(396)	1,698	1,683	(15)
IMA Final Departure BVE ¹	653	645	(8)	1,019	1,011	(8)
Adult IMA BVE in effect wi h a Code of Behaviour Condition	10,087	9,662	(425)	9,587	9,568	(19)
Ceased - In Community	2,041	2,205	164	2,228	2,231	3

Residence Determination

	As at 30-Jun-2019	As at 30-Jun-2020	Variance	As at 17-Mar	As at 24-Mar	Weekly movement
Minors ²	285	282	(3)	181	181	0
UAMs	5	3	(2)	2	2	0
RD Revoked (Since July 2013)	165	172	7	173	173	0

Cohorts In Residence Determination

	As at 30-Jun-2019	As at 30-Jun-2020	Variance	As at 17-Mar	As at 24-Mar	Weekly movement
Total in RD ²	781	838	57	537	537	0
IMA Adult Males	262	295	33	192	192	0
IMA Adult Females	229	255	26	161	161	0
IMA Minors	281	278	(3)	177	177	0
Non- MAs	9	10	1	7	7	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.

Key Observations

The following incidents occurred between 18 March 2020 and 24 March 2021:

s. 47F(1)

² This number is inclusive of both IMA s and Non-IMA s.



IMA Removals & Returns

Monthly statistics as at COB 28 February 2021 unless specified All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Onshore IMA Removals & Returns¹

Onshore		Financial Year		Year to Date			
Offshore	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance	
Onshore Returns and Removals	403	291	(112)	263	111	(152)	
Voluntary Removals	100	43	(57)	42	14	(28)	
Involuntary Removals	24	10	(14)	9	1	(8)	
Voluntary Returns	278	238	(40)	212	96	(116)	
Onshore Crew Removals	1	0	(1)	0	0	0	

Offshore IMA Removals & Returns

Offshore Financial Year			Year to Date			
Offshore	2018-19 2019-20 Variance		2019-20	2020-21	Variance	
Offshore Returns and Removals	269	258	(11)	172	148	(24)
Voluntary Returns	11	5	(6)	5	1	(4)
Involuntary Removals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third Country Settlement ²	258	253	(5)	167	147	(20)

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 Departmental systems as at 2 March 2021.

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² Third country settlement includes refugees settled in Cambodia, 33(0) 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 $improvement\ to\ methodologies\ in\ the\ extraction\ of\ system\ data,\ the\ figures\ will\ differ\ from\ those\ previously\ reported.$



Legacy Caseload

Monthly statistics as at COB 28 February 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Remaining in the IMA Legacy Caseload

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Total Applications Onhand	2,987	1,543	4,530
TPV Applications Onhand	331	385	716
Onhand Primary	296	136	432
Onhand Review ¹	24	210	234
Remitted Awaiting Decision	11	39	50
SHEV Applications Onhand	2,656	1,158	3,814
Onhand Primary	2,506	720	3,226
Onhand Review ¹	106	429	535
Remitted Awaiting Decision	44	9	53

Primary Decisions²

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Grants	13,292	1,823	15,115
TPV Grant	2,127	1,096	3,223
SHEV Grant	11,165	727	11,892
Refusals	7,740	3,793	11,533

Review Outcomes²

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Remitted	853	2,540	3,393
Affirmed	6,830	2,335	9,165

Finally Determined Decisions²

	Fast Track	Non-Fast Track	Total
Grants	14,068	3,982	18,050
TPV Grant	2,314	3,232	5,546
SHEV Grant	11,754	750	12,504
Refusals	6,644	1,965	8,609
At Judicial Review	4,502	191	4,693
Not at Judicial Review	2,142	1,774	3,916
Excluded Fast Track ³	66	0	66

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 IMA 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	1,549	190	1,739
Removal/Returns	759	1,341	2,100
Voluntary Removals	84	365	449
Involuntary Removals	22	94	116
Voluntary Returns	653	882	1,535
Deceased	42	49	91

Detention Status⁴

Doto:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			
	BVE in Community⁵	Held Detention ⁶	Residence Determination
Onhand Primary	3,533	26	7
Remitted Awaiting Decision	91	5	0
Finally Determined Refusal	6,723	135	8

Current Visa Holders Abroad

	With Without permission permission		Total
TPV/SHEV visa holders	57	30	87

¹ Includes IMAs who are 'in the review window' where relevant.

Key Points

² Includes protection outcomes since 19 September 2013.

² included 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.



Home Affairs Weekly Statistics Humanitarian Program

Monthly statistics as at COB 28 February 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

2020-21 Humanitarian Program

	Annual Allocation	Grants	Balance	% of allocation delivered
Total Humanitarian Program	13,750	3,356	10,394	24.4%
Offshore	11,750	2,416	9,334	20.6%
Onshore	2,000	940	1,060	47.0%

Offshore Component

Regionally Allocated Places	Grants
Total	1,870
Middle East*	1,163
Asia	461
Africa	173
Americas	73

^{*} includes 0 grants to Oppressed Woman

Cohort Specific Allocations	Grants	
Total	546	
Community Support Program (CSP)	143	
Vulnerable Woman and Children (VWC)	380	
LGBTQI Pilot	23	
Unaccompanied Humanitarian Minor (UHM) (with no links to Australia) Pilot	0	

	Current %
Women as a proportion of the offshore program	51.7%
Persecuted Minorities	92.1%
Regional Resettlement*	
Arrival (initially settled regionally)**	63.7%
On hold***	40.5%

^{*}Excludes Community Support Program (CSP) applicants.

Notes

- 1. This information is provided by the Department of Home Affairs and was extracted from departmental systems on the dates outlined above. As data has been drawn from a dynamic system environment, the information is correct at the time of publication and figures may differ slightly from previous or future reporting.
- 2. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 3. Onshore visas counted include subclass 866 (Permanent Protection).

Please note:

After the Minister's interim approval on the specific composition of the program on 5 December 2020, the Department has formally commenced processing of visa grants for the 2020-21 program.

^{**}Represents the YTD percentage of the offshore applicants that arrived in Australia and initially settled in a regional location. Please note, due to on-arrival quarantining requirements, some clients location may reflect the location in which they are quarantining.

^{***}Clients on hold have been granted visas and referred to the NATO Referrals team, but have not been referred to Humanitarian Settlement Program (HSP) Service Providers. Settlement locations are yet to be determined for unlinked clients 'no hold'. Unlinked clients have been included in regional total as the majority will be referred to regional locations as per regional referral priorities. Small numbers of unlinked clients may be referred to metropolitan locations due to complex health requirements.



Home Affairs Weekly Statistics Immigration Integrity & Status Resolution

Monthly statistics as at COB 28 February 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Immigration Integrity & Status Resolution Activities¹

		Financial Year		Year to Date			
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance	
Program Integrity Activities							
Source Informa ion (dob-ins/allegations)	26,775	28,186	1,411	21,025	12,407	(8,618)	
Field Actions - Visited/Executed ²	3,586	2,711	(875)	2,170	1,408	(762)	
Locations ³	14,271	19,149	4,878	9,388	13,082	3,694	
Employer Compliance/Sanctions Activities							
Location of Illegal Workers ³	1,617	994	(623)	810	363	(447)	
Employer Awareness Activities ⁴	1,091	585	(506)	485	376	(109)	
New VEVO registra ions	9,671	9,315	(356)	6,480	5,266	(1,214)	
VEVO organisation checks	6,142,411	10,742,102	4,599,691	5,408,995	10,251,186	4,842,191	
VEVO self checks	8,027,127	8,258,567	231,440	5,730,818	4,024,851	(1,705,967)	
Illegal Worker Warning Notices (IWWNs)	314	184	(130)	169	84	(85)	

Immigration Integrity & Status Resolution - Population¹

		Financial Year		Year to Date		
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
Non-citizens entering the SR Population⁵						
Total Visa Cancellations ⁶	54,656	59,237	4,581	40,166	14,747	(25,419)
Visa Cancellations - s501: Character ^{6,7}	942	1,021	79	606	692	86
Visa Cancellations - BVE	206	56	(150)	44	26	(18)

	Financi	ial Year	Year to	o Date
	As at As at 30-Jun-2019 30-Jun-2020		As at 29-Feb-2020	As at 28-Feb-2021
The SR Population				
Compliance cases managed in the community (BVE) ⁸	13,258	19,416	13,833	21,355
	As at 30-Jun-2019	As at 30-Jun-2020	As at 31-Dec-2019	As at 31-Dec-2020
Compliance cases managed in detention ⁸	902	1,000	899	1,027
Estimate of Unlawful Non-Citizens in Australia9	N/A	N/A		

	Financial Year			Year to Date			
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance	
Non-citizens leaving the SR Population ¹⁰							
Departures from the Community ¹¹	7,433	7,237	(196)	4,799	7,388	2,589	
Removals from Detention ¹²	5,544	3,264	(2,280)	3,015	676	(2,339)	

- 1 Figures for 2020-21 were extracted from Departmental systems on 2 March 2021. 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 2020-21, 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 2020-21 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 2 March 2021.
- 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 all onshore assisted/managed departures (i.e. includes IMAs, IFFs and non Immi cleared sea/air arrivals who were temporarily held in Immigration detention). For all other non Immi cleared/refused Immigration clearance (RICs) information, please contact ABF Reporting.



Temporary Entrants, Migration & Citizenship

Monthly statistics as at COB 28 February 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Migration Program

	Financial Year			Year to Date			
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2020-21	Planning Level	Variance	
Migration Program	160,323	140,366	(19,957)	74,871	106,667	(31,796)	
Family	47,247	41,961	(5,286)	32,583	51,533	(18,950)	
Partner	39,918	37,118	(2,800)	28,704	48,200	(19,496)	
Parents	6,805	4,399	(2,406)	3,611	3,000	611	
Other Family	524	444	(80)	268	333	(65)	
Skill	109,713	95,843	(13,870)	40,339	53,067	(12,728)	
Employer-Sponsored	33,025	29,261	(3,764)	12,289	14,667	(2,378)	
Skilled Independent	34,247	12,986	(21,261)	3,033	4,333	(1,300)	
State/Territory Nominated	16,672	21,495	4,823	5,532	7,467	(1,935)	
Regional	18,308	23,372	5,064	7,891	7,467	424	
Business Innovation and Investment	7,261	4,420	(2,841)	5,561	9,000	(3,439)	
Distinguished Talent	200	200	0	156	133	23	
Global Talent	0	4,109	4,109	5,877	10,000	(4,123)	
Special Eligibility	115	81	(34)	49	67	(18)	
Child	3,248	2,481	(767)	1,900	2,000	(100)	

Citizenship (as at 31 January 2021)

		Financial Year			Year to Date			
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance		
Citizenship Conferral Lodgements	138,387	147,001	8,614	81,149	103,919	22,770		
Citizenship Acquisitions	127,674	204,817	77,143	133,847	77,130	(56,717)		
Descent Lodgements	19,852	18,690	(1,162)	11,499	10,725	(774)		
Evidence Lodgements	43,838	37,955	(5,883)	26,228	13,795	(12,433)		

Temporary Visa Grants

		Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance	
Temporary	8,818,837	6,477,462	(2,341,375)	6,036,032	562,791	(5,473,241)	
Crew and Transit	347,744	308,233	(39,511)	246,673	170,299	(76,374)	
New Zealand	1,889,988	1,396,835	(493,153)	1,308,368	23,369	(1,284,999)	
Other Temporary	11,886	9,222	(2,664)	7,926	2,028	(5,898)	
Student	405,742	340,152	(65,590)	270,157	158,842	(111,315)	
Temporary Resident (Other)	186,148	162,108	(24,040)	130,059	69,552	(60,507)	
Temporary Resident (Skilled)	81,975	55,060	(26,915)	49,169	27,768	(21,401)	
Visitor	5,686,318	4,056,603	(1,629,715)	3,890,454	82,247	(3,808,207)	
Working Holiday Maker	209,036	149,249	(59,787)	133,226	28,686	(104,540)	

Temporary Visa Holders in Australia

		As at			As at			
	30-Jun-19	30-Jun-20	Variance	29-Feb-20	28-Feb-21	Variance		
Temporary	2,171,363	2,000,212	(171,151)	2,329,329	1,764,576	(564,753)		
Bridging Visa*	179,921	303,838	123,917	201,507	312,126	110,619		
Crew and Transit	12,076	9,044	(3,032)	30,881	10,447	(20,434)		
New Zealand	678,658	667,288	(11,370)	677,583	657,989	(19,594)		
Other Temporary	5,129	5,556	427	5,931	4,360	(1,571)		
Student	553,139	555,310	2,171	597,481	441,522	(155,959)		
Temporary Resident (Other)	132,467	134,199	1,732	140,804	140,313	(491)		
Temporary Resident (Skilled)	142,828	128,145	(14,683)	138,918	106,456	(32,462)		
Temporary Protection	15,413	17,647	2,234	16,857	18,033	1,176		
Visitor	316,469	93,494	(222,975)	376,325	32,714	(343,611)		
Working Holiday Maker	135,263	85,691	(49,572)	143,042	40,616	(102,426)		

^{*} Excludes BVEs



Home Affairs Weekly Statistics Illicit Goods

Monthly statistics as at COB 31 January 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Drugs

Detections		Financial Year		Year to Date			
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance	
Precursors ^a	803	964	161	272	532	260	
ATS ^b	2,022	1,361	(661)	929	1,209	280	
Cannabis	11,133	12,462	1,329	7,376	15,525	8,149	
Cocaine	2,696	2,642	(54)	1,890	1,223	(667)	
Heroin	184	174	(10)	126	353	227	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	3,778	2,233	(1,545)	1,493	1,089	(404)	
NPS ^d	584	599	15	325	653	328	
Total Major Drugs s. 47E(d)	21,200	20,435	(765)	12,411	20,584	8,173	
Total Drugs	35,874	40,223	4,349	22,248	35,671	13,423	

Final Weight (kg)		Financial Year		Year to Date			
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance	
Precursors ^a	9,021.49	2,799.72	(6,221.77)	2,434.96	10,208.17	7,773.21	
ATS ^b	5,148.49	5,271.36	122.87	3,044.66	3,716.29	671.64	
Cannabis	1,811.75	645.06	(1,166.69)	485.84	448.79	(37.04)	
Cocaine	1,297.69	763.55	(534.14)	580.59	1,514.48	933.89	
Heroin	283.44	110.66	(172.78)	92.33	1,031.70	939.37	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	2,399.97	1,291.16	(1,108.81)	1,229.53	48.62	(1,180.90)	
Total Major Drugs	19,962.84	10,881.52	(9,081.32)	7,867.90	16,968.06	9,100.16	

^{*} A detection may be determined from either confirmatory or presumptive tests. This information is sourced from transactional systems.

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 28 February 2021)

		Financial Year			Year to Date			
Inbound	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance		
s. 47E(d)								
Outbound	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance		
s. 47E(d)	2010-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance		
,						82		
Total	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance		
Number of detections*	767	438	(329)	430	44	(386)		
Value (\$m)	14.06	6.38	(7.68)	6.23	1.59	(4.64)		

^{*} 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

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.

^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 allowed Border Force officers to search for and seize New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and Substances Represented as Serious Drug Alternatives (SDA).



Home Affairs Weekly Statistics Illicit Goods

Monthly statistics as at COB 28 February 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Tobacco Detections

		Financial Year			Year to Date	
s. 47E(d)	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
	s. 47E(d)					

Total						
Number of detections [^]	286,657	157,549	(129,108)	121,375	125,023	3,648
Tobacco (tonnes)	311.99	177.40	(134.59)	129.46	527 83	398.37
Cigarette sticks (millions)	423.78	432.47	8.68	282.55	339.41	56.86
Duty Evaded (\$m) (ex GST)	668.44	621.45	(46.98)	416.30	1,165.77	749.47
Equivalent Weight (tonnes)*	631.32	494.28	(137.03)	336.93	770.18	433.26

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).

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.

[^] 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.



Home Affairs Weekly Statistics Illicit Goods

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

		Financial Year			Year to Date	
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
s 47F(d)						

						0
						rs 982
						1 1
		2,541	272	1,809	829	00
	2,269		242			7
Released	795	1,008	213	866	241	Aff AC
Detections Released Re-Exported Disposed			213 (1) (343)	866 1 763	241 0 214	

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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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^{**} The term 'conventional' firearms excludes firearm categories such as imitations, airguns, blank firearms, BB guns and paintball guns but includes all other firearms.



Interventions

Monthly statistics as at COB 28 February 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Manage the Lawful Movement of Goods

Air Cargo

	Financial Year			Year to Date			
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance	
Number of Air Cargo Consignments	53,048,477	57,736,091	4,687,614	40,335,871	48,322,419	7,986,548	
Examinations	84,622	62,247	(22,375)	42,315	59,822	17,507	
Detections	8,423	10,272	1,849	5,956	18,088	12,132	
Exam Detection Rate	10.0%	16.5%	65.8%	14.1%	30.2%	114.8%	

Sea Cargo

	Financial Year			Year to Date			
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance	
Number of Sea Cargo Manifests	3,380,878	4,487,627	1,106,749	2,261,949	6,822,035	4,560,086	
Import Inspection Rate	2.1%	1.2%	(41.6%)	1.7%	0.5%	(68.4%)	
Inspections	70,238	54,416	(15,822)	37,550	35,830	(1,720)	
Examinations	7,359	6,806	(553)	4,427	4,756	329	
Detections	891	755	(136)	503	878	375	
Exam Detection Rate	12.1%	11.1%	(8.4%)	11.4%	18.5%	62.5%	

Note: The increase in Sea Cargo Manifests is due to Air Cargo consignments from China being placed in sea containers due to the lack of flights.

International Mail (as at 31 January 2021)

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
Inspections	36.4 (m)	32.6 (m)	(3 8 m)	21.1 (m)	22.3 (m)	1.2 (m)
Examinations	235,289	211,461	(23,828)	127,306	186,628	59,322
Detections	79,685	179,151	99,466	112,168	135,815	23,647
Exam Detection Rate	33.9%	84.7%	150.2%	88.1%	72.8%	(17.4%)

Travellers

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
Total Air Travellers Movements	44,738,318	32,733,834	(12,004,484)	30,600,883	850,973	(29,749,910)
Arrivals	22,526,015	16,683,611	(5,842,404)	15,616,744	331,744	(15,285,000)
Departures	22,212,303	16,050,223	(6,162,080)	14,984,139	519,229	(14,464,910)
Total Automated Border Movements	27,454,088	20,268,663	(7,185,425)	19,116,570	115,795	(19,000,775)
Automated Border arrivals	11,136,372	8,466,429	(2,669,943)	7,990,781	20,238	(7,970,543)
Automated Border departures	16,317,716	11,802,234	(4,515,482)	11,125,789	95,557	(11,030,232)
% of travellers cleared within 30 minutes	90.5%	91.0%	0.6%	91.3%	83.6%	(8.5%)
Total traveller arrivals refused immigration clearance	4,191	2,274	(1,917)	2,173	132	(2,041)
Interventions						
Examinations	86,550	53,383	(33,167)	49,989	3,062	(46,927)
Detections	9,645	5,125	(4,520)	4,823	294	(4,529)
Total Sea Travellers Movements	2,655,299	2,274,871	(380,428)	1,873,857	496,394	(1,377,463)
Arrivals	1,312,448	1,155,869	(156,579)	947,799	249,667	(698,132)
Departures	1,342,851	1,119,002	(223,849)	926,058	246,727	(679,331)

Detector Dog Program

	Financial Year		Year to Date		7 9	
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
Taskings	13,603	13,784	181	10,138	9,463	(675)
Detections	1,784	1,382	(402)	1,087	1,101	5 2 14

Asbestos

	Financial Year				Year to Date	4-3	
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Vari	ance
Targeted Shipments	3,012	2,513	(499)	1,627	1,454	7 4	(173)
Examinations	215	135	(80)	94	102	0)	8
Detections	24	9	(15)	6	12	E	6

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Home Affairs Weekly Statistics Vessel Patrols, Aerial Surveillance & Operations

Monthly statistics as at COB 28 February 2021 unless specified

All statistics are correct at time of publication and are subject to revision

Vessel Patrol Days

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
ABFC Ocean Shield	295	295	0	180	204	24
ABFC Thaiyak	254	232	(22)	174	208	34
ABFC Patrol Days	1,646	1,771	125	1,146	1,227	81
Bay Class	270	327	57	223	230	7
Cape Class	1,376	1,444	68	923	997	74

Aircraft Coverage (NM²)

	Financial Year					
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
Coverage	120.64 (m)	110.34 (m)	(10 30 m)	62.49 (m)	80.65 (m)	18.16 (m)

Illegal Foreign Fishers & Vessels

	Financial Year			Year to Date		
	2018-19	2019-20	Variance	2019-20	2020-21	Variance
Illegal Foreign Fishing Vessels Apprehended	5	4	(1)	4	0	(4)
Illegal Foreign Fishers Apprehended & Processed	41	25	(16)	25	1	(24)

Key Observations

AIRCRAFT COVERAGE

s. 47E(d)



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COUNTER TERRORISM

Foreign Fighters - Syria/Iraq (since Sep 2012)	As at 24-Mar-21
Australians currently fighting or engaged with terrorist groups involved in the conflict	Around 70
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 heir involvement in the conflict	Around 120
Passports cancelled or refused in rela ion to the conflict	Around 250
Returned to Australia after travelling and joining groups involved in the conflict	Around 45

Terrorism Charges and Convictions	As at 24-Mar-21
Number of convictions for Commonwealth terrorism offences since 2001, including:	88
foreign incursions offences	21
Number of convicted terrorists currently serving a custodial sentence	51*
Number of persons curren ly before the courts on terrorism charges, including:	27**
foreign incursions offences	8

- * This includes 2 person who is before the courts on other terrorism charges.
- * This does not include 3 persons who were released on recognizance, and 1 person who was convicted of a terrorism offence but received a non-custodial sentence
 * 51 of these persons may be subject to the High Risk Terrorist Offender (HRTO) scheme
- ** If convicted, 21 of these persons may be subject to the HRTO scheme

National Security Hotline (NSH)	Feb-21	YTD 2020-21
Calls and other contacts received	1,490	20,430
Information calls forwarded to Australia's police and security agencies for further analysis and investiga ion	216	2,518

s. 33(a)(i), s. 47C(1)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Austral	ian	Bord	ler	Force
s. 47E(d))			

Undeclared Conventional Firearms, Parts & Accessories	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Detections	829	(980)
Released	241	(625)
Re-Exported	0	(1)
Disposed	214	(549)
Still in store/Transferred	374	195

Undeclared Currency	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Detections	44	(386)
Value (\$m)	1 59	(4.64)

Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Intelligence Product	2020-21
s. 47E(d)	

Australian Federal Police (as at 31 January 2021)

Activities	YTD 2020-21	FT Average (Past 5 years)
Referrals*	1,969	3,413
Investigations**	928	1,288
Criminal assets restrained	\$123.0 (m)	\$104.4 (m)
Conviction rate	98 5%	95.0%

^{*} Referrals includes all cases reported from external and internal clients. Excludes ACT and Airports

AUSTRAC

Transaction reports and reporting entities	YTD 2020-21		
International funds transfer instructions reports			
Number	118,215,291		
Threshold transaction reports (AUD 10,000 or more)			
Number	1,496,787		
Cross-border movement (cash AUD 10,000 or more; bearer negotiable instruments any value)			
Number	2,043		
Suspicious matter reports			
Number	205,959		
Reporting entities enrolled			
Number	16.257		

BIOMETRICS

	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Facial Enrolments	2,015,812	758,685
Fingerprints		
Enrolments	44,808	(401,939)
Referrals to Migration 5 Partners	183,093	(1,313,150)
s. 33(a)(iii), s. 47E(d)		

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^{**} Investigations refers to cases accepted by the AFP with a case type of INVESTIGATION or FRAUD & ANTI-CORRUPTION recorded in National PROMIS.



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BORDER FLOWS (PEOPLE & TRADE) - AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE

Air and Sea Travellers	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Air & sea traveller arrivals	0.6 (m)	(16.0 m)
Air & sea traveller departures	0 8 (m)	(15.1 m)
Total Movements	1.3 (m)	(31.1 m)
Automated border control arrivals	0 0 (m)	(8.0 m)
Automated border control departures	0.1 (m)	(11.0 m)

Interventions at the border	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Air Cargo		
Number of Air Cargo Consignments	48,322,419	7,986,548
Examinations	59,822	17,507
Detections	18,088	12,132
Sea Cargo		
Number of Sea Cargo Manifests	6,822,035	4,560,086
Inspec ions	35,830	(1,720)
Examinations	4,756	329
Detections	878	375
International Mail (as at 31 January 2021)	
Inspec ions	22 3 (m)	1.2 (m)
Examinations	186,628	59,322
Detections	135,815	23,647
Air Travellers		
Travellers examined	3,062	(46,927)
Detections	294	(4,529)
Detector Dog Program		
Taskings	9,463	(675)
Detections	1,101	14
Asbestos		
Targeted shipments	1,454	(173)
Examinations	102	8
Detections	12	6

Trusted Trader	As at 31-Jan-20	Monthly movement
Number of Accredited Trusted Traders	779	(1)
% of two way trade value	19.44%	0.38%
% of two way trade volume	10.12%	(0.09%)

Onshore held detention (including Christmas Island)	As at 24-Mar-21	Weekly movement
MAs	369	(1)
Non-IMA	1,114	14
Of which: s501	770	6
Total	1,483	13
Of which:		
Minors (Age 0-17)	2	(1)

PNG Regional Resettlement Arrangement	As at 24-Mar-21	Weekly movement
Manus Island - popula ion statistics	130	0
People in Australia on medical transfer	231	0
Total population	361	0

Memorandum of Understanding with Nauru	As at 24-Mar-21	Weekly movement
Nauru - population sta istics	109	(3)
People on medical transfer	968	0
Total population	1,077	(3)

USA Resettlements	As at 24-Mar-21	Weekly movement
Manus	447	0
Nauru	485	3
Total	932	3

Location events of non-citizens	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Voluntary	11,871	4,190
Non-voluntary	1,211	(496)
Total	13,082	3,694

Location events of illegal workers	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Voluntary	220	(107)
Non-voluntary	143	(340)
Total	363	(447)

VISA & CITIZENSHIP

Permanent Migration Program	YTD 2020-20	Variation planning level
Family	32,583	(18,950)
Skill	40,339	(12,728)
Special Eligibility	49	(18)
Child	1,900	(100)
Total Migration and Child Program	74,871	(31,796)

Refugee & Humanitarian Program Grants	YTD 2020-21	% of allocation delivered
Offshore	2,416	20.6%
Onshore	940	47 0%
Total	3,356	24.4%

Temporary visa grants	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Crew and Transit	170,299	(76,374)
New Zealand	23,369	(1,284,999)
Other Temporary	2,028	(5,898)
Student	158,842	(111,315)
Temporary Resident (Other)	69,552	(60,507)
Temporary Resident (Skilled)	27,768	(21,401)
Visitor	82,247	(3,808,207)
Working Holiday Maker	28,686	(104,540)
Total	562,791	(5,473,241)

Citizenship (as at 31 January 2021)	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Citizenship Conferral Lodgements	103,919	22,770
Citizenship Acquisitions	77,130	(56,717)

Illegal maritime arrival legacy caseload (since 19-Sep-13)	As at 28-Feb-21	Monthly movement
Processing status		800
Applications onhand	3,761	(160)
Applications at merits review	769	75
Total	4,530	(85)
	As at 28-Feb-21	Monthly movement
Total grants (TPV and SHEV)	18,050	<u> </u>
		7 0
Residence Determination	As at 24-Mar-21	Weekly movement
Occupancy		2.6
MAs	530	_ 0
Non-IMAs	7	0 0
Total population	537	E 0
Of which:		7
Unaccompanied minors (Age 0-17)	2	0 0
		0.70
Visa compliance	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Number of visa cancellations	14,747	(25,419)
Of which:		0.0
s501: Character	692	86
llegal worker warning notices issued	84	(85)
		(7) L



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MARITIME OPERATIONS - AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE

Operation Sovereign Borders	YTD 2020-21
Interceptions	0
Arrivals	0
Days since last successful maritime people smuggling venture to Australia*	2,408

^{* &#}x27;Successful' maritime people smuggling ventures are defined for the purposes of this reporting as those unable to be safely returned.

Vessel Patrol Days	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
ABFC Ocean Shield	204	24
ABFC Thaiyak	208	34
ABFC Patrol days	1,227	81

Aircraft coverage (NM²)	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Coverage	80.6 (m)	18.2 (m)

Illegal Foreign Fishers and Vessels	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation
Illegal Foreign Fishing Vessels Apprehended	0	(4)
Illegal Foreign Fishers Apprehended & Processed	1	(24)

AVIATION AND MARITIME SECURITY DIVISION

Activities	YTD 2020-21	YTD variation from pro-rata target	
s. 47E(d)			
National Compliance Plan Progress			
Total Core NCP activities conducted	1,340	N/A	
Total activities conducted (inclusive of Response and Advice activities)	1,537	N/A	
Regulatory Assessments			
Legislative Assessments completed	1,330	N/A	
Applications in Progress	187	N/A	

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Disaster Recovery Programme	YTD 2020-21*	Local Government Areas**
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) Ac ivations	29	175
Disaster Recovery Payment	1	2
Disaster Recovery Allowance	1	2

^{*} The 'YTD' column includes the number of notifications that have been received under the disaster recovery programme in the 2020-21 FY – i.e. there have been 29 notifications for disaster recovery assistance that have triggered an activation of the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements.

** The 'Local Government Areas' column includes the number of local government area (LGAs) activated

Crisis Management Activities	Feb-21	YTD 2020-21
Incident Notifications (inc Flash Messages)	231	1,608
National Plan Activations	1	5

^{**} The 'Local Government Areas' column includes the number of local government area (LGAs) activated for assistance under the programme in the 2020-21 FY – i.e. there have been 175 LGAs activated for assistance under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements.