Australia – List of Alters and Descriptions

alter	alter_description
Department of Home Affairs	Multifaceted cabinet-level agency responsible for centrally coordinated strategy, policy, and implementation in relation to ‘immigration, citizenship and multicultural affairs, domestic and national security arrangements, law enforcement, emergency management, counter-terrorism, social cohesion, the protection of our sovereignty, the integrity of our border and the resilience of our national infrastructure.' (DHA Corporate Plan 2019-20, 6). DHA also ‘delivers the migration program and assists temporary and permanent migrants and those people participating in humanitarian and refugee programs.’ (Ibid.)
Immigration and Settlement Services_DHA	Group within the DHA portfolio broadly responsible for the administration of the Refugee and Humanitarian Program, visa programs, character assessment, visa cancellations, visa status resolution and immigration policy. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 5, 7). The group contains the sub-groups Refugee, Humanitarian and Settlement, Immigration and Community Protection Policy, and Immigration Integrity and Community Protection.
Refugee Humanitarian and Settlement_ISS_DHA	Division within the Immigration and Settlement Services Group responsible for administering the humanitarian program, including refugee and humanitarian resettlement and onshore protection. Division branches include Humanitarian Program Operations and Humanitarian Program Capability. (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 278).
Immigration and Community Protection Policy_ISS_DHA	Division within the Immigration and Settlement Services Group that provides policy advice, in consultation with DHA Legal and other divisions, 'to maximise the benefits of immigration, while ensuring the Australian community is protected from security threats.' (APS Gazette No. PS47 Thu - 21 Nov 2019, 30). The Division branches include Compliance and Community Protection Policy, Migration Planning & Visa Policy, and Immigration Policy Framework.
Immigration Integrity and Community Protection_ISS_DHA	Division within the Immigration and Settlement Services Group that promotes voluntary visa compliance and manages risks to 'the integrity of the visa system; and the safety of the Australian community.' (Procedural Instruction, Immigration Compliance and Status Resolution Framework, 25 May 2018, 1). The Division includes the subgroups of Status Resolution, Character Assessment and Cancellations, Immigration Integrity and Assurance, and the Status Resolution Network.
Identity and Biometrics Division_DHA	Division within the DHA that 'manages identity and biometrics at a Department level, providing specialist services and capabilities for the delivery of visa and citizenship services, and the management of travellers at the border'. (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 276).
Aviation and Maritime Security Division_DHA	Division within the DHA that 'undertakes a broad range of policy work on security issues including in aviation, air cargo, maritime and offshore oil and gas, identity cards, and training-accreditation of screening staff.' (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 285).

Data and Analytics Division_DHA	Division within the DHA that works 'collaboratively across all border domains and the broader portfolio to continuously improve its data science capabilities with the aim to effectively inform and support decision makers. (APS Gazette PS5 Weekly Thursday 13 February 2020, 55).
Australian Border Force_DHA	Independent operational arm of the DHA responsible for all existing border operations and immigration enforcement functions, including within Australia and abroad. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, iv-v). Subgroups include Immigration Detention, Support, and Operations. ABF frequently works across agencies in incident responses, named operations and joint taskforces.
Immigration Detention_ABF_DHA	Group that 'oversees the end-to-end management of the immigration detention network' and includes the branches Detention Operations, Child Wellbeing, and the Detention Contract Management Unit. (APS Gazette PS7 Weekly Thursday - 27 February 2020).
Operations_ABF_DHA	Group led by the Deputy Commissioner 'responsible for providing high-level strategic direction across all operational activities around the border. This includes the management of travellers, goods and cargo, as well as enforcement and maritime operations.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 19). Operations includes the subgroups Port Operations Command, Border Patrol and Coordination Command, Enforcement Command, and Maritime Border Command.
Port Operations Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Part of the Operations Group and includes six regional commands. Responsible for protecting 'Australia's international gateways, including international airports and seaports while facilitating the movement of people and goods across the border.' (ABF Factbook 2019, 36).
Border Patrol and Coordination Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Part of the Operations group and includes the Northern Command and the Australian Border Operations Centre (ABOC). Border Patrol and Coordination Command (BPCC) coordinates 'intelligence led, risk based national or cross-command operational activities and incident response in collaboration with law enforcement and defence partners' to support the ABF in responding to 'border related threats'. (ABF Factbook 2019, 36).
Enforcement Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Part of the Operations group that includes Investigations, Field Operations, Special Investigations, and Governance Coordination and Standards. Enforcement Command is 'an investigation and enforcement capability focussing on detecting, deterring, disrupting and dismantling operational and strategic border threats through field operation activities and the investigation and enforcement of serious offences against the *Customs Act 1901* and *Migration Act 1958*, as well as other legislation pertaining to the illegal movement of people and goods across the Australian border continuum.' (ABF Factbook 2019, 36).
Support_ABF_DHA	Group led by the Deputy Commissioner and 'responsible for delivering operational continuity through strategic planning and support to achieve the ABF's operational outcomes. This includes leadership of ABF's workforce and maritime capabilities and specialist support to operations including the Detector Dog Program and technical teams.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 19).

Strategic Border Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Part of the Support group and serves as 'the conduit for the ABF and the Department of Home Affairs, including the Home Affairs Portfolio agencies and other government and international bodies. The Command has been established to lead, develop, coordinate and deliver operational policy, priorities, business systems and the governance arrangements and frameworks to manage tactical, operational and strategic issues to enable the ABF's operational effect.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 35). The Command includes Operational Policy, Border Systems and Program Management, ABF International Operations and Coordination, and Strategic Coordination. (Ibid.)
Operational Practices Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Part of the Support group and includes the Chief of Staff, Governance, Workforce Transformation, Workforce Management, Operational Readiness and the ABF College. Operational Practices focuses on people and workforce and 'is responsible for workforce strategy and planning, culture and behaviour initiatives, attraction and recruitment strategies, ABF Health Screening, developing and delivering the vocational and leadership learning and development needs for ... frontline officers through the ABF College and ensuring ... officers have the right skills, knowledge, certifications, uniform and tools to safely and competently undertake their job.' (ABF Factbook 2019, 35).
Close Support Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Part of the Support group and includes Air and Marine Capability, Marine Workforce Capability, and Tactical Capability. Close support is 'responsible for delivering maritime, aviation and tactical capability to front line operations' in support of ABF's mission to 'protect Australia's borders and enable legitimate trade and travel.' (ABF Factbook 2019, 35).
Australian Federal Police	Independent agency of the DHA that supports 'national security and border enforcement activities through the provision of policing capability at major airports and Australia's external territories (e.g. Christmas Island), as well as the provision of counter-terrorism and cyber security capabilities and protection of critical infrastructure.' (DHA 2019-20 Portfolio Budget Statements, 25). The AFP is an independent statutory authority, within the Home Affairs portfolio, whose functions are set out in section 8 of the Australian Federal Police Act 1979 (AFP Act) (AFP Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 105). These functions include providing 'police services in relation to laws of the Commonwealth, the property of the Commonwealth (including Commonwealth places) and the safeguarding of Commonwealth interests, policing in the Australian Capital Territory, the Jervis Bay Territory and Australia's external territories (Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island), protective and custodial services as directed by the Minister, police services and police support services to assist or cooperate with an Australian or foreign law enforcement agency, intelligence or security agency, or government regulatory agency, and police services and police support services in relation to establishing, developing and monitoring peace, stability and security in foreign countries.' (Ibid.) The AFP's priorities are 'informed by the AFP Act, Ministerial Direction and by the policing and national security environments' the agency operates in.' (AFP Corporate Plan 2019-2020, 8).

Operations_AFP	AFP's organisational structure is organised into three pillars, including Operations. Operations 'delivers the AFP's investigations and policing services in areas such as protection, counter-terrorism, aviation, illicit drugs, people smuggling, human trafficking, forced marriage, online child sexual exploitation, fraud, money laundering and cybercrime.' (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 54-55).
Capability_AFP	AFP's organisational structure is organised into three pillars, including Capability. Capability 'delivers technical, specialist and scientific services in support of enterprise and operational activity. These services are increasingly critical to the effectiveness and efficiency of all AFP operations and cover surveillance, covert operations, technical services, forensics, digital forensics, tactical operations, intelligence, and information and communications technology.' (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 54-55).
Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	ASIO is an independent agency of the DHA that 'collects, investigates and assesses intelligence on potential threats to Australia, its people and its interests and provides advice, reports and services to government agencies to assist them to effectively manage security risks and disrupt activities that threaten Australia's security.' (2019-20 DHA Portfolio Budget Statements, 26).
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission	ACIC is an independent agency of the DHA that advises 'senior decision makers on serious and organised crime impacting Australia.' (APS Gazette PS2 Weekly Thurs 23 Jan 2020, 35). ACIC is 'a full member of the National Intelligence Community, a Department of Home Affairs portfolio agency, and a member of the Five Eyes Law Enforcement Group.' (Ibid.) ACIC 'collects, correlates and analyses criminal information and intelligence, resulting in the dissemination of intelligence products.' (2019-20 DHA Portfolio Budget Statements, 25).
Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre	AUSTRAC is an independent agency of the DHA that works 'to build resilience in the financial system and use financial intelligence and regulation to disrupt money laundering, terrorism financing and other serious crime.' (AUSTRAC Corporate Plan 2019-23, 3). The agency is 'Australia's financial intelligence unit and its anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing ... regulator' with interconnected and complementary regulatory and financial intelligence functions. (AUSTRAC Corporate Plan 2019-23, 3).
Civil Aviation Safety Authority	'The Civil Aviation Safety Authority is responsible for overseeing the safety standards of aircraft operating in Australian airspace (regulated under the Civil Aviation Act 1988 and its regulations). The implementation and enforcement of safety standards supports the work the Department of Home Affairs undertakes in processing aircraft crossing the border, and in its role of fostering aviation security.' (2019-20 DHA Portfolio Budget Statements, 27).
Department of Infrastructure Transport Cities and Regional Development	ITCRD is 'responsible for designing and implementing the Australian Government's infrastructure, transport, regional development and cities policies, programs and regulations.' (ITCRD annual Report 2018-19, 18). The ITCRD works to improve 'transport efficiency and sustainability to facilitate the movement of people and freight' and to provide an 'efficient, sustainable, competitive, safe and secure transport system for all transport users'. (Ibid, 19).
Department of Parliamentary Services	DPS is established under the *Parliamentary Service Act 1999* and provides 'professional support, advice and facilities to each House of the Parliament, the parliamentary committees and to senators and members of the House

	of Representatives, independently of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.' (DPS Corporate Plan 2019-20, 4).
Parliament	'Parliament makes laws, authorises the Government to spend public money, scrutinises government activities, and is a forum for debate on national issues.' (https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Work_of_the_Parliament). The Australian Constitution established the Commonwealth Parliament, which is comprised of the Queen, a House of Representatives and a Senate (sections 1–60). (Australia's Constitution: With Overview and Notes by the Australian Government Solicitor, Parliamentary Education Office and Australian Government Solicitor (2010) v).
Department of the Senate	The Department of the Senate is the secretariat to the Australian Senate and several parliamentary committees. (Department of the Senate Corporate Plan 2019-20, 3). The Department also 'provides specialised advice and logistical support to senators so they may undertake their duties' and is established under the *Parliamentary Services Act 1999*. (Ibid.)
Department of the House of Representatives	The Department of the House of Representatives supports the House of Representatives 'primarily by providing advice and services, and through engaging with the community and other parliaments.' (Department of the HoR Corporate Plan 2019-20, 9). The Department was established under the *Parliamentary Service Act 1999*. (Ibid.)
Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet	The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet provides policy advice in key areas, including the Government's strategic priorities and major domestic, international and national security matters. (2019-20 DHA Portfolio Budget Statements, 29).
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	DFAT is an executive agency that 'works to make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas.' (DFAT Corporate Plan 2019-20, 4). DFAT seeks to advance 'Australia's international strategic, security and economic interests including through bilateral, regional and multilateral engagement' on 'foreign, trade and international development policy priorities.' (Ibid.) DFAT also 'contributes to whole-of-government efforts bilaterally and regionally to address national security threats, including counter people-smuggling and human trafficking.' (2019-20 DHA Portfolio Budget Statements, 44).
Attorney General	An executive agency that encompasses 13 portfolio agencies, including the Attorney-General's Department, the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, the Australian Human Rights Commission, the Federal Court of Australia, the High Court of Australia, the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman, and the Office of Parliamentary Counsel. (Attorney General PBS Portfolio Overview 2019-20, 10-12). The A-G-'s 'purpose is to achieve a just and secure society through the maintenance and improvement of Australia's law, justice, security and integrity frameworks.' (Attorney General Annual Report 2018-19, 5).

Administrative Appeals Tribunal	Agency within the A-G- portfolio, the AAT was established by the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*. The AAT conducts independent merits review of administrative decisions made under Commonwealth laws. (AAT Annual Report 2017-18, 10). On 1 July 2015, the Migration Review Tribunal, Refugee Review Tribunal, and Social Security Appeals Tribunal were amalgamated with the AAT. (Ibid.) The Tribunal President is responsible for the overall management of the tribunal, with the assistance of the division heads and the Registrar. (Ibid at 11). Staff are employed under the Public Service Act 1999 to assist the AAT to carry out its functions. (Ibid at 14). The President of the AAT must be a judge of the Federal Court of Australia. (Ibid at 13). The AAT's other members may be judges of the Federal Court or Family Court of Australia, lawyers of at least five years standing, or persons with relevant knowledge or skills. (Ibid.)
Migration and Refugee Division_AAT	Division of the AAT which includes the Immigration Assessment Authority (IAA). The Migration and Refugee Division reviews decisions made under the Migration Act relating to a wide range of visas that permit non-citizens to travel to, enter and remain in Australia on a permanent or temporary basis. (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 33). These include decisions to refuse to grant visas and to cancel visas as well as related decisions to refuse to approve business sponsors, nominated positions and business activities. (Ibid.)
Registrar_AAT	'The Registrar is a statutory office holder appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the President. In addition to assisting the President in managing the AAT's administrative affairs, the Registrar undertakes functions relating to the management of applications conferred by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act and other enactments.' (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 14).
Federal Circuit Court	Agency within the A-G- portfolio, the Federal Circuit Court was established by the Federal Circuit Court of Australia Act 1999 as an independent federal court under Chapter III of the Constitution. (Federal Circuit Court Annual Report 2018-19, 14). The court was established to 'handle less complex matters in the areas of family law and general federal law' and the court operates 'as informally as possible in the exercise of judicial power' and uses 'streamlined procedures' and 'a range of dispute resolution processes to resolve matters without judicial decisions.' (Ibid.) The purpose of the court is to 'provide a simple and accessible alternative to litigation' in the Federal Court of Australia and 'to provide efficient and effective registry services to assist the respective courts to achieve their stated purpose.' (Ibid.)
Federal Court	Agency within the A-G- portfolio, the Federal Court of Australia was created by the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* and exercises broad jurisdiction over 'almost all civil matters arising under Australian federal law and some summary and indictable criminal matters.' (Federal Court Corporate Plan 2019-2020, 6). The court's workload is organised by national practice areas, including the administrative and constitutional law and human rights national practice area which includes migration matters. (www.fedcourt.gov.au/law-and-practice/national-practice-areas/aclhr).

Commonwealth Courts Registry Service	In 2019–20, the Registry Services functions for the Federal Court, Family Court and the Federal Circuit Court were amalgamated into a new program ... known as the Commonwealth Courts Registry Services to allow the courts 'to shape the delivery of administrative services across all federal courts in a more innovative and efficient manner.' (Federal Court Corporate Plan 2019-2020, 11). The focus is 'on maximising registry operational effectiveness through streamlined structures and digital innovations will significantly contribute to the future financial sustainability of the courts.' (Ibid.) A registrar is a 'court lawyer who has been delegated power to perform certain tasks on behalf of a judge' such as signing consent orders and determining the next step in a case. (Federal Circuit Court Annual Report 2018-19, vi).
High Court	Agency within the A-G- portfolio, the 'High Court has original jurisdiction in matters defined by s 75 of the Constitution and original jurisdiction conferred by laws made by the Parliament under s 76 of the Constitution — including jurisdiction in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, or in any matter arising under any laws made by the Parliament. The High Court is also the final court of appeal for all other Federal courts or courts exercising federal jurisdiction'. (High Court of Australia Annual Report 2018-19, 5).
Principal Registry of the High Court of Australia	The Registry is responsible for the secure custody and safekeeping of Court records, collecting and accounting for all fees received by the Court, and all aspects of proceedings and appeals.' (www.hcourt.gov.au/registry/about-the-registry).
Australian Human Rights Commission	The AHRC is an independent statutory agency that is part of the A-G- portfolio and is charged with 'protecting and promoting the human rights of all people in Australia.' (AHRC Corporate Plan 2018-19, 4). The AHRC has statutory obligations under the *Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986*, among other acts, and is an 'A status' national human rights institution established and operating in compliance with the United Nations Principles Relating to the Status of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.' (Ibid.)
Commonwealth Ombudsman	Agency within the A-G- portfolio, the Commonwealth Ombudsman is a 'non-corporate Commonwealth entity established under the Ombudsman Act 1976'. (Commonwealth Ombudsman Annual Report 2018-19, 18). The Ombudsman serves the purpose of providing 'assurance that the Australian Government entities and prescribed private sector organisations that the Office oversees act with integrity and treat people fairly' and to 'influence enduring systemic improvement in public administration in Australia and the region.' (Commonwealth Ombudsman 2019-20 Corporate Plan, 3).
Department of Health	A Department of State operating under the *Public Service Act 1999* and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* that supports 'government and stakeholders to lead and shape Australia's health and aged care system and sporting outcomes through evidence-based policy, well targeted programs, and best practice regulation.' (Dept of Health Annual Report 2018-19, 22). The Department has 'a diverse set of responsibilities, including policy advising, program implementation, supporting scientific research, evaluation, regulation and compliance.' (Ibid.)

Services Australia	Formerly the Department of Human Services (as of May 2019), which 'delivers a range of payments and services to Australians on behalf of other government departments.' (Services Australia 2019-20 Corporate Plan, 8). Services Australia seeks to 'support individuals, families and communities to achieve greater self-sufficiency through the delivery of policy advice and high-quality, accessible social, health and child support services and other payments, and support providers and businesses through convenient and efficient service delivery.' (Ibid, 14).
Status Resolution Support Services Providers	The DHA works with SRSS contracted service providers to identify and deliver the 'required support that is tailored to your needs to address barriers present to resolving your immigration status.' (immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/status-resolution-service/status-resolution-support-services) Types of support might include financial, accommodation, access to health care, access to education for school aged children, case worker support and case management. (Ibid.) SRSS providers International Organization for Migration and Homeward Return Program also assist with 'voluntary return' and reintegration. (immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/status-resolution-service/help-to-leave)
International Health and Medical Services	IHMS is the DHA contracted health service provider. (Medical Transfer SOP - FA190801427, 36).
Serco	Serco is DHA's main detention service provider for noncitizens in 'held' onshore immigration detention facilities, including immigration detention centres, alternative places of detention, immigration residential housing, and immigration transit accommodation. (ANAO Report No. 21 2012-13, 12). 'Serco is a multinational services company that supports governments around the world to deliver public services in the area of citizen services, defence, health, immigration, justice and transport'. (FOI FA 190200466, 9).
Wilson Security	Wilson Security is a private Australian security company with operations throughout the Asia Pacific. (Nowhere to Turn Report, 26).
Immigration Detention Centre	A secure facility for detaining people under Section 273 of the *Migration Act 1958* (Cth). This is a type of 'held' immigration detention, 'where people are accommodated in immigration detention facilities'. (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 12).
Alternative Place of Detention	An Alternative Place of Detention 'is any place declared to be a place of detention and may include hospital facilities, mental health facilities, and hotel rooms or serviced apartments.' (Commonwealth Ombudsman Annual Report 2018-19, 74). APODs 'accommodate people who have been assessed as posing a minimal risk to the Australian community' and also include 'rental accommodation in the community such as hotel rooms and apartments … schools, correctional facilities, and accommodation in the community made available through arrangements with other government departments.' (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 31). This is a type of 'held' immigration detention 'where people are accommodated in immigration detention facilities'. (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 12).

Immigration Transit Accommodation	'Accommodate detainees who have been assessed as being of low escape risk in "hostel-style" accommodation.' (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 31). This is a type of 'held' immigration detention, 'where people are accommodated in immigration detention facilities'. (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 12).
Immigration Residential Housing	These facilities 'accommodate detainees who have been assessed as being of low escape and behavioural risk, including families with children, in domestic, independent "family-style" housing.' (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 31). This is a type of 'held' immigration detention, 'where people are accommodated in immigration detention facilities'. (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 12).
Community Detention	A form of detention where 'people are accommodated in the community', as opposed to 'held' immigration detention. (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 12). The Minister may determine that a person is 'to reside at a specified place, instead of being detained at a place covered by the definition of immigration detention in subsection 5(1).' *Migration Act 1958* (Cth) s 197AB.
Five Eyes	International intelligence alliance between the United Kingdom, United States, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. In 1946, the UK and US formalised their cooperation on foreign signals intelligence by signing the BRUSA (now UKUSA) Agreement in 1946. (Cat Barker, et al, 'Oversight of Intelligence Agencies: A Comparison of the Five Eyes Nations', Parliamentary Library (15 Dec 2017) n 2). 'In 1955, the Agreement was revised to explicitly cover Australia, Canada and NZ. It was the basis for what is informally referred to as the 'Five Eyes' alliance, recently referred to as 'the most comprehensive and closest intelligence sharing and co-operation arrangement' in the world: M Cullen and P Reddy, *Intelligence and security in a free society: report of the First Independent Review of Intelligence and Security in New Zealand*, 29 February 2016, 46'. (Ibid).
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR is an international organisation entrusted by the UN General Assembly with the responsibility for providing international protection to refugees and other persons within its mandate, and for assisting governments in seeking permanent solutions to the problem of refugees. UNHCR fulfils its international protection mandate by, inter alia, '[p]romoting the conclusion and ratification of international conventions for the protection of refugees, supervising their application and proposing amendments thereto.' (Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).
International Red Cross	The Red Cross is an international organisation that 'save[s] lives and support[s] people before and after disasters strike' and 'work[s] to alleviate suffering during wars and conflict and promote humanitarian laws and values.' (Red Cross Annual Report 2016-17, 6).
United Nations Human Rights Council	The UN Human Rights Council replaced the UN Commission on Human Rights, which was 'established in 1946, [as] the main United Nations legislative body working to promote and protect human rights.' (UN Human Rights Council, 'Brief Historic Overview of the Commission on Human Rights, 1).

International Organisation for Migration	IOM is an international organisation 'committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.' (https://australia.iom.int/mission). IOM offers 'services for persons who require international migration assistance', 'expert advice, research, technical cooperation and operational assistance to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, in order to build national capacities and facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters', 'support States, migrants and communities in addressing the challenges of irregular migration', and 'facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons, migrants and other individuals in need of international migration services', among other things. (Ibid.)
International Civil Aviation Organisation	'The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a UN specialized agency, established by States in 1944 to manage the administration and governance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention). ICAO works with the Convention's 193 Member States and industry groups to reach consensus on international civil aviation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and policies in support of a safe, efficient, secure, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation sector.' (icao.int/about-icao/Pages/default.aspx).
International Air Transport Association	A trade association for airlines that promotes safe, reliable, secure and economical air services. IATA's mission is to represent, lead, and serve the airline industry. In addition to lobbying decision makers and advocating for the interests of airlines, IATA has helped to develop 'global commercial standards upon which the air transport industry is built.' (www.iata.org/en/about/mission).
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	The UNODC is an international organisation that 'works with Member States to implement international treaties and resolutions, advises States on the drafting and adoption of crime prevention and drug control legislation and assists governments in becoming parties to international crime prevention and drug control conventions as well as in implementing the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.' (unodc.org/unodc/en/legal-tools/index.html).
The Bali Process	Created in 2002, the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime has served as 'a forum for policy dialogue, information sharing and practical cooperation to help the region address' the challenges of 'people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime.' (baliprocess.net). The Bali Process is co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia and has 49 members, including UNHCR, the IOM, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). (Ibid.)
Doctors_Physicians	doctors and physicians are involved in conducting health evaluations for protection applicants onshore and offshore, in conducting initial health assessments prior to forcible transfer to a regional processing country, in conducting reviews of recommendations for medical transfers from an offshore processing centre to another location, in providing health services to immigration detainees, and refugees, asylum seekers and others seeking protection and living in the community.

Psychiatrists_Psychologists	A psychologist is a 'professional trained in the science of how people think, feel, behave and learn.' (https://www.psychology.org.au/for-the-public/about-psychology/what-is-a-psychologist). A psychiatrist 'is a specialist medical doctor who assesses and treats patients with mental health problems.' (https://www.ranzcp.org/news-policy/policy-and-advocacy/position-statements/the-role-of-the-psychiatrist-in-australia-and-new).
Bupa	Bupa is a private health and care company contracted by the Department of Home Affairs since 2014 to operate medical centres around Australia for the provision of immigration health exams. (bupa.com.au/bupamvs).
Legal Service Providers	Legal service providers provide 'legal advice and casework service' for asylum seekers and refugees and include legal aid organisations, private counsel, and migration agents. (refugeelegal.org.au/about-us-2/what-we-do).
Translators_ Interpreters	An interpreter's 'role is to facilitate communication between two parties by relaying accurately and completely everything that is said.' (AAT, MRD, 'Guidelines for Interpreters' (July 2015) 4). 'A translator transfers a written message from one language into a written message in another language, for the purpose of communication between a writer and reader who do not share the same language.' (https://www.naati.com.au/become-certified/certification/certified-translator/).
Commercial Airlines	Commercial airlines transport individuals by air to Australian territory.
Domestic Nongovernmental Organisations	Non-governmental organisations and other community volunteers that support refugees and asylum seekers, contribute to policy development and change, engage in community education, advocacy, and administration.
Foreign Airports	Public and private airports outside of Australian territory.
Australian Airports	Public and private airports within Australian territory.
INTERPOL	The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is an international, inter-governmental organization that enables its 194 member country police to 'share and access data on crimes and criminals', while also providing 'a range of technical and operational support.' (interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/What-is-INTERPOL).