Australia – List of Ego-Alter Links and Descriptions

ego	alter	link type	link description
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Department of Home Affairs	Direct	DHA manages the issuance of temporary and permanent visas, the process of refugee status determination, protection visas and complementary protection. (DHA Corporate Plan 2019-20, 6). The DHA Enterprise Release Management team also works across the Department on Information and Communications Technology (ICT), including 'a 100 per cent reporting compliance for advanced passenger processing, and the roll-out of a new Enterprise Biometric Identification Service and client appointment booking system.' (Ibid at 12). The DHA processes international air and sea passengers and crew, provides eligible travellers with the option for self-processing and clearance through automated border control at a range of Australian international airports and seaports, undertakes inspection and examination activity in the international mail, air cargo and sea cargo environments, processes vessels crossing the border, conducts land-based patrol and surveillance of the waterfront, remote areas and regional ports, including through the deployment of mobile teams, and investigates and potentially prosecutes breaches of Australian border laws. (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 34).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Immigration and Settlement Services_DHA	Direct	The functions of ISS include service delivery and decision-making from pre-lodgement, application, visa grant or refusal and visa cancellation with staff in Australia and overseas. (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.
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Refugee Humanitarian and Settlement_ISS_DHA	Direct	Departmental decision-makers within this group make RSD and other decisions on applications for protection, as well as entry screening decisions for air arrivals who raise a protection claim while in immigration clearance at an airport. the Humanitarian Program Operations branch 'leads program operations and delivery functions, including temporary and permanent protection visa processing, non-statutory assessments, and caseload integrity.' (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 278).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Immigration and Community Protection Policy_ISS_DHA	Indirect	The Division develops policy, including 'defining policy issues, undertaking research and analysing a range of sources to provide solutions for highly complex and sensitive policy matters', 'drafting robust, evidence-based policy advice that aligns with the agency's strategic objectives for various decision-making bodies, senior management and other decision makers', 'identifying and engaging with senior stakeholders across industry and external agencies to negotiate and influence the design and implementation of complex policy

			instruments', 'design and review of policy frameworks in new or complex policy areas', and 'contributing to the drafting of legal specifications for changes to policies and programs.' (APS Gazette No. PS47 Thu - 21 Nov 2019, 30).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Immigration Integrity and Community Protection_ISS_DHA	Indirect	The Division provides 'services that facilitate status resolution, including voluntary return and, where appropriate, reintegration assistance', 'access to health and other support services for non-citizens awaiting status resolution', 'monitoring of sponsors to ensure that they meet their obligations with respect to non-citizens', applies 'proportionate controls under legislative frameworks to resolve non-compliance, affording the highest priority to individuals who pose a significant risk to the community and the migration program, organised and criminal exploitation of the visa program, and migrant worker exploitation, including human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices', and manages 'individuals in detention facilities while their removal is facilitated or their immigration status is being resolved.' (Procedural Instruction, Immigration Compliance and Status Resolution Framework, 25 May 2018, 1). The main objective of the Status Resolution Service is 'to obtain immigration outcomes, or resolution of status, for clients in a lawful, timely, fair and reasonable manner. ... status is resolved through departure from Australia or the grant of a substantive visa. Immigration Integrity and Community Protection also includes the National Character Consideration Centre (NCCC), which is 'responsible for processing assessments and preparing submissions for decision under the character provisions of the Migration Act (section 501), for cancellation or refusal of visas. The NCCC receives referrals from multiple sources and stakeholders and assesses the liability of referrals for character consideration. The Visa Application Character Consideration Unit sits within the NCCC and receives referrals from posts and visa processing centres of visa applicants for character consideration.' (APS Gazette No. PS40 - 03 Oct 2019, 125) (Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee, 19 August 2019, 56) (ANAO Report No. 13 2015-16, 'Managing Compliance with Visa Conditions', 37).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Identity and Biometrics Division_DHA	Indirect	At a national level, the Division leads 'whole-of-government policy on identity and biometrics' and at an international level, manages 'international sharing of identity and biometrics information.' (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 276). the division includes Identity and Biometrics Capability, Identity and Biometrics Specialist, AusCheck, and Identity Security. (DHA Organisational Structure). Applicants for visas, or from countries that are part of the biometrics program, must provide biometrics at an Australian Visa Application Centre, an Australian Biometrics Collection Centre or DHA office in Australia.

Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Aviation and Maritime Security Division_DHA	Indirect	The Division helps Australia 'to influence international standard setting' and works with international partners. (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 285). In particular, the Division helps to design and implement 'policy and regulatory solutions with industry stakeholders to strengthen security' in aviation and other sectors, works 'closely with the intelligence community to understand threats and risks to aviation and maritime security to inform policy and regulatory settings', and develops 'information and products to assist industry participants such as airports, airlines, ports, cruise ships and other operators understand their regulatory obligations and ensure they know about the security risks to their operations.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Data and Analytics Division_DHA	Indirect	The Division undertakes 'research and development in the field of data science by applying new approaches, innovative techniques and technologies to departmental data', which 'includes developing and deploying end-to-end solutions in areas including, but not limited to, predictive analytics, computer vision, and natural language processing.' (APS Gazette PS5 Weekly Thursday 13 February 2020, 55). Data scientists work across different 'border domains' including traveller and visa. the division develops and delivers 'analytical products to support business lines across the portfolio, including Visa Programme areas, Intelligence Division and the Australian Border Force (ABF) operations.' (Ibid at 58).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Australian Border Force_DHA	Direct	ABF 'takes a multi-layered risk-based approach to border protection and customs service delivery' and 'uniformed officers use a mixture of monitoring and response methods, vessels, information sharing, intelligence, aerial, maritime and land surveillance patrols' to monitor Australia's border. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 20). ABF officers undertake the passenger clearance process at Australia's major international airports, which includes screening and referring those who raise protection claims for further processing. The ABF's Airline Liaison Officers (ALOs) stationed overseas attempt to identify and prevent imposters or improperly documented persons from entering Australia. ALOs also work to identify and prevent individuals who may seek protection in Australia from boarding flights to Australia, under the view that their travel intentions posed a risk to the integrity of Australia's migration policies. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 22). ABF further operates Counter Terrorism Units (CTUs) at eleven of Australia's international airports to deal with both inbound and outbound security risks across the national security spectrum. ABF also leads multi agency efforts to 'identify, disrupt and deter the facilitators responsible for the systemic and deliberate exploitation of foreign workers and Australia's visa and migration programs. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 22). ABF also works collaboratively with domestic and international law enforcement agencies and stakeholders to 'harden the border environment to serious organised crime networks seeking to exploit vulnerable foreign workers and Australia's

			migration system for financial gain' while also taking enforcement action against travellers who fail to comply with visa conditions. (Ibid.) 'These breaches may include engaging in illegal work, overstaying their visa, and representing a threat to the Australian community through breaching character conditions. ABF enforcement actions may lead to foreign nationals being held in an immigration detention facility while they resolve their immigration situation.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Operations_ABF_DHA	Direct	'[R]esponsible 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). Also 'leads the detention and offshore regional processing operational activities.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Port Operations Command_Ops_ABF_DHA	Direct	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). Port Operations is also responsible for 'facilitating legitimate trade and travel and undertakes operations in the prevention, deterrence and detection of the illegal movement of people across Australia's border'. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Border Patrol and Coordination Command_Ops_ABF_DHA	Indirect	The Australian Border Operations Centre (ABOC) sits within BPCC and 'supports nationally consistent and coordinated efforts for the conduct of ABF operations and incident management.' (Leading Border Force Officer Job Ad, on file). The ABOC helps dha 'manage the risk of criminal exploitation of the visa programme, foreign fighters and people smuggling' while working with 'key internal and external stakeholders to maintain a capability to support a Government response to a range of incidents and major events with a focus on the movement of travellers across Australia's borders.' (Ibid.) The ABOC operates 24-7 and 'supports air and sea operations through Advance Passenger Processing (APP) and the Carrier Portal', 'undertakes alert match case assessments within the Central Movement Alert List (CMAL) and enforces the APP reporting compliance regime for airlines ensuring accurate and on time reporting.' (Ibid.) The ABOC shift team 'supports airport and seaport operations, manages client records, provides stakeholders with departmental information, undertakes alert management and processing, manages a compliance regime and provides emergency management support to the Department.' (Ibid.) The CMAL team 'facilitates a centralised high-quality check of all visa and citizenship applicants. Officers complete match cases to determine the MAL Status for a client so that any concerns that may affect a client's travel intentions are considered.' (Ibid.) The APP and Infringements Team 'research identified potential APP offences' and 'process requests for crew travel authorities, and provide assistance to other Border Operations Centre work areas in a surge capacity.' (Ibid.)

Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Enforcement Command_Ops_ABF_DHA	indirect	'[T]he remit of Enforcement Command activity includes but is not limited to counter terrorism, illicit drugs, child exploitation, illicit tobacco, trade based money laundering, prevention of exploitation of foreign workers, the location, detention and removal of unlawful non-citizens, and assisting employers and visa sponsors in the Australian community.' (APS Gazette PS1 Weekly Thurs - 16 Jan 2020, 131).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Support_ABF_DHA	Indirect	'[R]esponsible 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).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Strategic Border Command_Sup_ABF_DHA	Direct	The Strategic Border Command also manages the ABF airline liaison officer (ALO) programme. (Clive Murray Bio, on file). ALOs are internationally posted in 'high-risk source and transit countries' and 'monitor, detect and deter the global flow of illicit people movements across borders and to reduce and prevent the travel of those that represent a risk to the Australian community.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 25). ALOs work to detect 'identity, passport and visa fraud, people with criminal links or who are of national security concern' and feed 'information back into the Department of Home Affairs to inform pre-visa grant decision makers on trends.' (Ibid.) ALOs 'also work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (Ibid).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Operational Practices Command_Sup_ABF_DHA	Indirect	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).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Close Support Command_Sup_ABF_DHA	Indirect	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). Close support also includes 'management and deployment of ABF cutters, management and capability of the maritime workforce, Detector Dog program breeding, training and operations, covert physical surveillance and digital forensic capabilities.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Australian Federal Police	Indirect	'Australian law enforcement, border and national security agencies work collaboratively with the AFP in addressing criminal and security threats through a range of mechanisms,

			including joint taskforces, joint operations, information and intelligence sharing, international development assistance and policy development.' (AFP Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 112). Of particular relevance is the AFP's work to 'identify, disrupt and dismantle transnational serious and organised crime syndicates impacting on or targeting Australia, including those involved in drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, people smuggling and cybercrime.' (AFP International Engagement 2020 Strategy, 10). As part of its protective function, the AFP collaborates with the ABF in 'search operations of international services into Canberra Airport' and AFP officers are 'specifically trained in behavioural assessment and security questioning' at designated airports. (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 63). The AFP also supports 'the delivery of the Australian Border Force Investigations Program at the AFP College by awarding a Certificate IV in Government Investigations'. (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 130).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Operations_AFP	Indirect	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. This function directly targets the substantial threats arising from increasingly diverse criminal activity.' (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 54-55).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Capability_AFP	Indirect	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).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	Indirect	ASIO 'advice informs Australian Government policy development and responses to serious threats to Australia's border integrity' and national security partners use ASIO 'advice to disrupt and defend against serious threats to Australia's border integrity.' (ASIO Corporate Plan 2018-19, 8). ASIO advice supports 'development of national policies and legislative reforms that protect Australia, its people and its interests from serious threats to ... border integrity'. ASIO provides advice to DHA through 'security assessments on individuals of security concern who are applying for Australian visas or citizenship', and assists national security partners through 'security assessments, to prevent individuals of concern from accessing security-sensitive areas or substances.' (ASIO Corporate Plan 2018-19, 12). ASIO works with ABF, AFP, Defence, ACIC, AUSTRAC on 'offshore criminal and security intelligence and information', 'offshore links and relationships', and 'support'. (AFP International Engagement, 17). ASIO has identified the 'scale of regular and irregular international migration' as 'a security challenge for Australia in the years ahead.' (ASIO

			Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 156). ASIO also provides 'adverse security assessments' that impact whether a person is granted a visa. (FOI Response FA-190501692).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission	Indirect	'The ACIC undertakes its functions as set out in its enabling legislation (Australian Crime Commission Act 2002) and creates 'a national intelligence picture of crime', targets 'serious and organised crime' and delivers 'information capability and services to frontline policing and law enforcement.' (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 17). ACIC leads the Australian Priority Organisation Target strategy 'focused on identification, assessment, designation and coordination of operational responses against transnational serious and organised crime targets' and which is intended 'to improve understanding and facilitate disruption efforts in collaboration with ... domestic and international intelligence partners within a local, regional and global context'. (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 17). ACIC participates in a range of formal and informal task forces and functions include: 'conducting investigations and intelligence operations into federally relevant criminal activity; maintaining a national database of criminal information and intelligence; providing and maintaining national information capabilities and services to support policing and law enforcement; providing strategic criminal intelligence assessments and advice on national criminal intelligence priorities; and providing nationally coordinated criminal history check.' (ACIC Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 87). In the border and migration space, ACIC provides 'intelligence support for Australian border security', investigates high threat 'organised criminal targets', works with 'Australian and international partners to develop strategies to disrupt their activities', and seeks to 'understand how visa and migration fraud is enabling serious and organised crime in Australia.' (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 18). ACIC also finished the trial of the 'biometrics at the border system' to improve the ability of ABF officers 'to perform security checks on travellers' and the capability is now managed by DHA and supported by the ACIC National Automated Fingerprint Identification System. (ACIC Annual Report 2018-19, 51).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre	Indirect	AUSTRAC 'supports a range of law enforcement, regulatory, intelligence, revenue, and border agencies to effectively achieve their priorities' and works internationally with 'intelligence partners to share insights, trends and data to disrupt transnational organised crime and terrorism threats.' (AUSTRAC 2018-19 Annual Report, 2). AUSTRAC participates on Taskforce Cadena, led by ABF and 'which focuses on disrupting criminal syndicates that profit from the criminal exploitation of Foreign workers and Australia's migration system.' (AUSTRAC 2019 Incoming Government Brief, 15). Through international engagement, AUSTRAC influences and promotes anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulations and standards, while collaborating to strengthen

			'operational best practice across our region through information sharing, education and capability building opportunities through our technical assistance and training programs.' (AUSTRAC Corporate Plan 2019-23, 15). Through the Fintel Alliance, AUSTRAC collaborates with ABF, ACIC, AFP, and the Indonesian and Philippines financial intelligence units to investigate crimes for visa cancellations, foreign bribery and corruption, and drug trafficking and importation, among other crimes. (Fintel Annual Report 2018-19, 44). AUSTRAC also participates in events like the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering human trafficking and people smuggling workshop 2019 which examines the role of financial intelligence in countering people smuggling, the Bali Process regional response to people smuggling, whole of government and regional approaches to countering people smuggling, and other topics. (www.apgml.org/news/details.aspx?n=1147).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Civil Aviation Safety Authority	Indirect	'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.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 27). The CASA regulatory approach is informed by the Statement of Expectations for the Board of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority for the Period 15 July 2019 to 30 June 2021, made by the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development, and focuses on 'aviation safety as the highest priority', considers 'the economic and cost impact on individuals, businesses and the community in the development and finalisation of new or amended regulatory changes' and takes 'a pragmatic, practical and proportionate approach to regulation as it applies to different industry sectors.' (Statement of Expectations for the Board of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (4 July 2019) 3).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Department of Infrastructure Transport Cities and Regional Development	Indirect	ITCRD 'continued to play key leadership, coordination and participatory roles in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as a Part One ICAO Council member and through engagement in committees, panels and study groups.' (DIRDC Annual Report 2018-19, 95). 'Key areas of focus for Australia in 2018–19 were aviation safety, air navigation, aviation environment, and aviation security and facilitation.' (Ibid). ITCRD is also a member of the national airport facilitation committee, which is a 'decision-making body that provides a strategic forum for engagement between government agencies and industry partners to improve facilitation of passengers through airports, while maintaining appropriate border security. Similar to the NSPFC, membership of the committee includes representatives from government agencies, the airline, airport and tourism industries.' (www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/how-to-engage-us/committees-and-fora). ITCRD manages 'the government's air transport programs, including … maintaining active membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and developing and

			implementing capacity building programs with our neighbouring economies.' (DIRDC Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 41).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Department of Parliamentary Services	Indirect	The Department of Parliamentary Services includes the Parliamentary Library, which provides 'high quality, impartial, timely and confidential information, analysis and advice to senators and members of the House of Representatives in support of their parliamentary and representational roles.' (DPS Annual Report 2018-19, 86). Services include media monitoring, 'confidential and tailored research and analysis' to parliamentarians and staff, 'assistance with parliamentary delegation briefings', 'research publications to help inform parliamentary debate, scrutiny and policy development', and 'training, lectures and seminars'. (Ibid.) Research and information provided includes migration, refugee and asylum law.
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Parliament	Indirect	'There are five important functions of parliament: to provide for the formation of a government; to legislate; to provide the funds needed for government; to provide a forum for popular representation; and to scrutinise the actions of government.' (https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Work_of_the_Parliament/Forming_and_Governing_a_Nation/parl). Parliament makes laws relating to migration, refugee and asylum law and holds hearings to scrutinise the actions of government, among other actions.
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Department of Senate	Indirect	The Department of the Senate provides 'expert, impartial advice about Senate and committee operations', 'specialised advice and logistical support to senators so that they may undertake their duties', and produces 'an array of information resources so that people may understand and engage in its work.' (Department of the Senate Corporate Plan 2019-20, 3). This advice and information enable senators to engage in committee and other meetings and inform their legislative and accountability decisions. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Department of the House of Representatives	Indirect	The Department of the House of Representatives provides 'advice and services to enable the Chamber and Federation Chamber to meet and address business as scheduled and fulfil its role as a representative institution', which includes processing all bills, 'collecting, analysing and publishing procedural and statistical information' and 'advising and supporting the Speaker and members in relation to legislative, procedural and administrative matters.' (Department of the HoR Corporate Plan 2019-20, 14). The Department also provides 'procedural, research, analytical, drafting and administrative support to enable House of Representatives and certain joint committees to conduct and report on inquiries.' (Ibid at 15). The Department also provides 'advice and services to support the Parliament's national, international and regional relationships, including through the Parliament's role in hosting inter-parliamentary conferences and events' and 'assisting other parliaments … by partnering in capacity building activities'. (Ibid at 16).

Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet	Indirect	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.’ (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 29).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Indirect	DFAT works with 'bilateral partner countries to deter people smugglers from undertaking illegal migration ventures to Australia' and engages 'a range of countries on refugee resettlement and regional processing.' (DFAT Annual Report 2018-19, 60). The 'department’s advocacy contributed to maintaining Australia’s strong border protection settings' (Ibid.) DFAT works 'to protect our borders and ensure Australia remains one of the safest countries in the world'. (DFAT Corporate Plan 2019-20, 15). DFAT 'will continue to ensure the strength and vitality of our security alliance with the United States' and enhance diplomatic engagement on a range of issues, including 'reducing the threat of people smuggling and incidences of human trafficking n the Indo-Pacific.' (Ibid.) To this end, DFAT works 'closely with a range of Australian agencies' including DHA, Defence, Australian intelligence agencies, the A-G's department, the AFP, and state and territory governments and state police. (Ibid.) DFAT is also responsible for producing country information reports 'for protection status determination purposes only.' (www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/country-information-reports). The reports 'provide DFAT's best judgment and assessment at time of writing and are distinct from Australian Government policy with respect to the countries in question' and 'provide a general, rather than an exhaustive country overview.' (Ibid.) They are 'prepared with regard to the current caseload for decision makers' and 'take into account relevant and credible open source reports, as well as information obtained on the ground.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Attorney General	Indirect	The A-G- is 'adviser to the Government on many issues including constitutional and international law matters, institutional integrity, fraud and anti-corruption' and 'represents Australia in national and international law and justice matters and fora and makes sure Australia's place as a regional partner and leader is upheld.' (Attorney General Annual Report 2018-19, 6). Areas of responsibility include administrative law, constitutional law, courts and tribunals, human rights, institutional integrity, international law, law reform, legal assistance, legislative drafting, administration of criminal justice, legal services to the Commonwealth, management of government records, and freedom of information, among others. (Ibid at 6-7). The A-G- 'contributes to the administration of legislation and policy development and advice on transnational organised crime, including people smuggling and human trafficking, law enforcement matters, provision of information of national security value, firearms, counter-terrorism, prohibited and restricted goods, illegal drug interdiction, money laundering and regional operations and intercountry adoption arrangements.' (DHA

			Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 25). Through the integrity and international group, the A-G- develops and delivers legislation 'so that intelligence and law enforcement agencies have the powers they need to be in the best position to manage emerging issues' and liaises 'closely with the Department of Home Affairs in a unique split of responsibilities for policy development and for administration of criminal legislation.' (A-G- Corporate Plan 2019-23, 12).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Administrative Appeals Tribunal	Direct	The AAT is a statutorily independent tribunal that conducts merits review of administrative decisions made under Commonwealth laws. (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 10). 'Merits review involves taking a fresh look at the facts, law and policy' relating to a decision and can include new information (in most cases) that was not available to the original decision-maker. (Ibid.) The Tribunal can 'exercise all the powers and discretions available to the original decision-maker.' (Ibid.) The AAT has a single specified outcome to 'provide correct or preferable decisions through a mechanism of independent review of administrative decisions that is accessible, fair, just, economical, informal, quick and proportionate.' (Ibid at 11.) The AAT houses the Migration and Refugee Division, which provides independent review of protection visa cases.
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Migration and Refugee Division_AAT	Direct	'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. They 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.' (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 33). Reviewable decisions are generally made by delegates of the Minister administering the Migration Act. (Ibid.) Parts 5 and 7 of the Migration Act 1958 provide for the review of decisions by the AAT in the Migration and Refugee Division. (Ibid at 10). Part 5 relates to decisions to grant or cancel visas in some circumstances. (AAT Migration and Refugee Division Legal Services, 'A Guide to Refugee Law in Australia' (2019) 12-3). Part 7 generally relates to protection visas. Some other decisions under the Act are reviewable by the AAT in its general division, including some decisions relating to deportation, protection visas, and the refusal or cancellation of visas on character grounds. (Ibid at 12-2-3). The AAT prepares and publishes policy and procedure documents, 'designed to help parties and their representatives understand our processes and what is expected of them during a review.' (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 16).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Registrar_AAT	Direct	Registry staff 'process applications and facilitate the listing and conduct of alternative dispute resolution processes and hearings', 'liaise with parties and representatives about their cases and give them information about our operations and procedures,' and 'provide administrative

			and other support services to registrars and members.' (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 15). 'Case assessment registrars and caseload practice managers undertake early case assessment and triaging of different types of applications in the Migration and Refugee Division' and 'dedicated national teams provided caseload support and legal services for the Migration and Refugee Division'. (Ibid.) 'Principal Registry staff advise and assist the President and the Registrar in managing the AAT's administrative affairs' and 'are responsible for business support, corporate legal and policy support, financial and human resource management, library and information services, strategy, communications and governance support and technology services.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Federal Circuit Court	Direct	The jurisdiction of the Court includes administrative law, human rights, and migration, among other areas. (Federal Circuit Court Annual Report 2018-19, 15). The Court conducts 'most first instance judicial reviews of visa-related decisions of the AAT and the Immigration Assessment Authority', but 'does not have jurisdiction to undertake a merits review of these types of decisions.' (Ibid at 17). The Court has specialist panels 'which ensure that matters of a specialist legal nature are allocated to judges with expertise in that particular area of the Court's jurisdiction', including in migration and administrative law. (Ibid at 29). The specialist panels are also 'an essential element of continuing judicial education within the federal circuit court.' (Ibid at 29). '[A]s many litigants in migration matters are self-represented, particularly those seeking review of protection visa decisions, there is a greater need for pro bono representation or other legal representation, particularly as legal aid is unavailable to protection visa applicants who are in migration detention. the Court has found it essential to set up a pro bono scheme (similar to that which operates in the Federal Court).' (Ibid at 50).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Federal Court	Direct	The Federal Court issues national guides in subject areas, including migration. (Federal Court of Australia Annual Report 2018-19, 23). 'Migration cases may be heard by the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit Court. However, in many matters, the original jurisdiction of the Federal Court is limited by the Migration Act and most first instance applications must be heard in the Federal Circuit Court.' (www.fedcourt.gov.au/law-and-practice/guides/migration) 'If the migration matter is an appeal from the Federal Circuit Court or an appeal-related application, then the Federal Court will generally have jurisdiction to hear it within the Court's appellate jurisdiction.' (Ibid.) 'If the Federal Court has original jurisdiction in relation to a migration decision', 'that jurisdiction is the same as the jurisdiction of the High Court of Australia under paragraph 75(v) of the Commonwealth Constitution.' (Ibid.) 'A "migration decision" under the Migration Act includes privative clause decisions, purported privative clause decisions and non-privative clause decisions' and a decision

			'includes the granting, giving, suspending, cancelling, revoking or refusing to give a certificate, direction, approval, consent or permission, including a visa. It also includes a failure or refusal to make a decision.' (Ibid.) The court uses 'procedures to streamline the preparation and conduct of these appeals and applications and to facilitate the expeditious management of the migration workload. The Court reviews all migration matters to identify cases raising similar issues and where there is a history of previous litigation. This process allows for similar cases to be managed together resulting in more timely and efficient disposal of matters. Then, all migration-related appellate proceedings (whether to be heard by a single judge or by a Full Court) are listed for hearing in the next scheduled Full Court and appellate sitting period.' (Federal Court of Australia Annual Report 2018-19, 29).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Commonwealth Courts Registry Service	Direct	Registrar 'delegations were increased in 2018-19 which forms part of a plan to expand the involvement of registrars in case management, ideally leading to a quicker resolution and a reduction in the number of matters within judicial dockets.' (Federal Circuit Court Annual Report 2018-19, 5). '[M]igration represents the largest jurisdiction in the court's general federal law defended hearing list', which has placed pressure on judicial resources. (Ibid at 42). Registrars assist the court in the 'early identification of matters that may have implications for a wider cohort, particularly those relating to the ‘fast track caseload’' and where litigants are in detention, to assist the court. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	High Court	Direct	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). 'The Justices administer the affairs of the Court pursuant to s 17 of the High Court of Australia Act 1979 (Cth). The Justices are assisted in that task by the Chief Executive and Principal Registrar ... and by senior staff of the Court.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Principal Registry of the High Court of Australia	Direct	Most of litigants' contact with the High Court is with Registry staff, who 'explain and answer questions about how the Court works, its practices and procedures', tell what forms people may need to use, check forms for completeness, and give information about how a matter will be managed 'and what steps may be involved in getting the matter ready.' (Info Registry Services 2020).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Australian Human Rights Commission	Indirect	The AHRC’s purpose is to fulfil its 'statutory functions so that Australians have access to effective, independent complaint handling and public inquiry processes on human rights and discrimination matters, and benefit from ... human rights education, advocacy, monitoring

			and compliance activities.' (AHRC Corporate Plan 2018-19, 8). The AHRC 'regularly works in partnership across government, business, the non-government sector and internationally' and is a 'source of expertise on human rights research, consultation and implementation design.' (Ibid, 13). AHRC 'undertakes a program of work on issues facing asylum seekers and refugees' which 'involves an annual visit program to immigration detention centres, engagement with Parliament on legislative review of the Migration Act and related laws, and the conduct of thematic research projects on asylum seeker policy.' (AHRC Annual Report 2018-19, 45). The AHRC also 'handles complaints under the AHRC Act relating to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)' which includes complaints from people in immigration or community detention. (Ibid.) The AHRC 'maintains regular contact with the Government on these issues, with high-level quarterly meetings with officials from the Department of Home Affairs and the Border Force.' (Ibid.) The AHRC also participates as amicus curiae before the High Court (AHRC Annual Report 2018-19, 28).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Commonwealth Ombudsman	Direct	The Ombudsman undertakes its work through 'complaint-handling, conducting investigations, performing audits and inspections, encouraging good public administration practices and discharging specialist oversight tasks.' (Commonwealth Ombudsman 2019-20 Corporate Plan, 3). The Ombudsman also 'influences improvement in public administration in the Pacific region and Indonesia through collaboration with partner entities.' (Ibid.) The Ombudsman has broad jurisdiction and oversees contracted service providers. (Ibid, 9). The Immigration Ombudsman investigates complaints and undertakes 'own motion investigations about the Department of Home Affairs.' (Commonwealth Ombudsman Annual Report 2018-19, 18). The Office also 'investigates complaints about the migration and border protection functions of the Department of Home Affairs and its operational arm, the Australian Border Force'. (Ibid, 67). The Office ‘inspects immigration detention facilities in Australia and elements of offshore processing centres' that are within the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman, and 'has a statutory role to provide the Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs an assessment of the appropriateness of a person's detention when that person has been in immigration detention for two years and every six months thereafter.' (Ibid.) In 2018-19, complaints concerning temporary, bridging and protection visas made up the largest category of complaints. (Ibid, 68). DHA also provides the Ombudsman 'six-monthly reports on people who were detained and later released as not-unlawful because the department identified the person was an Australian citizen or held a valid visa at the time of detention.' (Ibid. 69).

Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Department of Health	Indirect	The Department manages and delivers the Medicare program, which provides health services, medicines and health products to eligible individuals. (Dept of Health Corporate Plan 2019-20, 10-11, 13). This includes providing information to medical practitioners about health assessments for refugees and other humanitarian entrants. (Health Assessment Fact Sheet). One of the primary outcomes of the Department is providing 'support for sustainable funding for public hospital services and improved access to high quality, comprehensive and coordinated preventive, primary and mental health care for all Australians, with a focus on those with complex health care needs and those living in regional, rural and remote areas'. (Health Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 57). This includes providing health care to refugees, applicants for protection and other humanitarian entrants to those who qualify. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Services Australia	Direct	Services Australia makes Asylum Seeker Support payments on behalf of the DHA. (DHS Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 18).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Status Resolution Support Services Providers	Direct	'The SRSS program is designed to deliver targeted needs-based support services to people who are unable to support themselves while resolving their immigration status. Support is delivered to eligible recipients to address or remove barriers that impair a person's ability to engage with the Department to progress towards status resolution (visa grant or departure from Australia), or to mitigate risk(s) to the recipient or the Australian community.' SRSS Operational Procedures Manual - May 2018, 10). contracted service providers differ throughout states and territories, but include Life Without Barriers, Adult Multicultural Education Services, Settlement Services International, Access Community Services, Multicultural Development Association, Migrant Resource Centre of South Australia, MercyCare, and CatholicCare Tasmania. eligibility requirements apply and beneficiaries may be - unlawful and living in the Australian community, an illegal maritime arrival (IMA) and have lodged a valid Temporary Protection Visa (TPV) or Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (SHEV) application, a non-IMA and have lodged a valid protection visa application, a holder of a Bridging Visa E (BVE), facing significant barriers that are impacting on your ability to resolve your immigration status, recently released from immigration detention. (Ibid.) See also www.rch.org.au/immigranthealth/clinical/Asylum seekers/
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Five Eyes	Indirect	The alliance routinely shares information and intelligence 'on border protection and counter-terrorism' and 'has matured to become the pre-eminent forum for collaboration among the five countries on domestic security issues.' (Official Communiqué, 'Five Country Ministerial 2018' < https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/about-us/our-portfolios/national-security/security-coordination/five-country-ministerial-2018>. The forum's focus is on 'tangible deliverables and practical collaboration on counter-terrorism, countering violent

			extremism, cyber security, countering foreign interference, protecting critical infrastructure, border management and law enforcement.' (Ibid.) According to DHA, 'International partnerships, including our Five Eyes partners (United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand) and importantly our South-East Asian and Indo-Pacific neighbours, offer opportunities to share information and enhance capability. Through these partnerships, we prosecute our priorities and contribute to national and multilateral solutions to global problems, including terrorism, transnational, serious and organised crime, and the security of borders.' (DHA Corporate Plan 2019-2020, 7). 'Continued to be a member agency of the Border 5 Migration 5 Heads of Intelligence Group, exchanging expertise, tradecraft and lessons learned. This informed the Department's policy making and operational priorities. Intelligence and operational holdings were also enriched through this forum.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 38).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Indirect	UNHCR also has a supervisory responsibility under its Statute, according to which State Parties undertake to 'co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ... in the exercise of its functions, and shall in particular facilitate its duty of supervising the application of the provisions of the Convention. (1951 Convention, art 35) (1967 Protocol, Art II). UNHCR has specific additional international responsibilities for refugees who are stateless. (Statute, para 6(A)(II)) (1951 Convention, Art 1(A)(2). UNHCR maintains a regional office in Canberra and engages with Australia in a number of domestic and international fora, including by providing legislative submissions, in the Bali Process, in trainings provided to DHA decision makers, and a variety of other settings. (See UNHCR Submission, Inquiry into the Migration Amendment (Strengthening the Character Test) Bill 2019, Aug 2019, 1). This also includes monitoring Australia's national asylum system and working to 'promote respect for the international human rights of asylum seekers.' (www.unhcr.org/en-au/asylum-in-australia.html).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	International Organisation for Migration	Indirect	IOM partners with the Australian Government to develop policies and formulate 'strategies and areas relating to "mainstream" migration sectors, including labour and facilitated migration, migration and development, counter-trafficking, assisted voluntary return, migration health, assistance for vulnerable migrants, immigration and border management and overall capacity-building in migration management.' (australia.iom.int/migration-management). IOM also works with the DHA through the Bali Process which 'implements a range of practical initiatives to combat people smuggling, human trafficking and transnational crime; support[s], through the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the management of potential illegal immigrations in Indonesia under the Regional Cooperation Arrangement (RCA) program; work[s] collaboratively with the international

			community to enhance the migration, identity, immigration intelligence and border management capabilities of partner governments; and enhance[es] international systems, information sharing and analytical capabilities to support better threat and risk assessments in the flow of people and goods.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 38). Through the Bali Process, IOM has also helped to develop a Standardized Induction Training Framework for Frontline Border Officials (https://www.baliprocess.net/UserFiles/baliprocess/File/Project%20Booklet-%20Border%20Officials%20Standardized%20Training%202.pdf) and policy guides to criminalise migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons within domestic legislation (Policy Guide on Criminalizing Migrant Smuggling, v). As a SRSS provider, IOM also assists with 'voluntary return' and reintegration. (immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/status-resolution-service/help-to-leave).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	International Civil Aviation Organisation	Indirect	'Australia's aviation security framework is audited by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) approximately every five years to determine compliance with Annex 17 of the Chicago Convention (aviation security).' DHA 'ensures that Australia plays an active role in shaping global aviation security policies and standards through participation in multilateral security forums, including ICAO's Aviation Security Panel of Experts and High Level Conference on Aviation Security. The Department is also Vice-chair of the ICAO Asia-Pacific Regional Aviation Security Coordination Forum.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 43). 'Australia meets and influences international standards.' (Ibid.) 'Bilateral and multilateral engagement shapes international standards.' (Ibid.). 'ICAO's other activities in the field of aviation security include efforts to enhance the security of travel documents and improve the training of security personnel. In addition, ICAO provides support for regional security initiatives with the aim of strengthening aviation security globally.' (icao.int/Security/Pages/default.aspx). 'The Facilitation Section of Aviation Security and Facilitation is responsible for the management of three interrelated programmes: • Annex 9 – Facilitation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs); • Development and implementation of the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy; and • Management of the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD). These three programmes have the same objective, facilitation, which is the efficient management of border control processes to expedite clearance (of aircraft, passengers/crew, baggage, cargo) and prevent unnecessary delays.' (Ibid.)

Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	International Air Transport Association	Indirect	IATA aims to 'assist airlines by simplifying processes and increasing passenger convenience while reducing costs and improving efficiency.' (www.iata.org/en/about/mission). For example, IATA has developed a Code of Conduct for Immigration Liaison Officers overseas, which Australian ALOs work within. (FOI Decision FA190901016). The United Kingdom has advocated for inclusion of the Code of Conduct in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Facilitation Manual. (See Facilitation (FAL) Division – 12th Session, 'Agenda Item 4: Controlling travel document fraud and illegal migration', 22 March – 2 April 2004, FAL/12-WP/40).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Indirect	'The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as governing bodies of UNODC, provide UNODC with specific mandates, which consistently indicate the need to integrate human rights in States' response to drugs, crime and terrorism, through various resolutions.' (https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/Human-rights/unodc-mandates---more.html#:~:text=The%20Commission%20on%20Narcotic%20Drugs,and%20terrorism%2C%20through%20various%20resolutions). UNODC works with states to promote 'evidence-based policies to counter transnational organised crime' and disseminate good practice, collect and disseminate data for policy analysis, 'fight trafficking of illicit drugs, weapons, counterfeit goods, cultural property, humans, wildlife and other natural resources through field-oriented projects and programmes', and address 'new and emerging forms of crime, such as cybercrime' (UNODC Annual Report 2018, 7). UNODC also plays a key role in the Bali Process. Reports and information produced by UNODC are used by lawmakers and states to develop policy and operational practices. (ie: 'One in particular I've got here is from the United Nation's Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Global study on smuggling of migrants 2018* It says that smuggling of migrants by air is a business operated by organised crime.' Senate Estimates, Sen. Ciccone, Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee (21 Oct 2019) 30.)
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	The Bali Process	Indirect	'The Bali Process achieves both high-level political dialogue, including regular Ministerial conferences and practical capacity-building activities at officials level. DFAT works within a Whole-of-Government context, with the Department of Home Affairs and others in leading different Bali Process working groups. … The Seventh Bali Process Ministerial Conference in August 2018 achieved significant outcomes in addressing people smuggling, human trafficking and irregular migration in the region. Members agreed to the 2018 Bali Declaration, which reaffirmed the inaugural 2016 declaration, and commits members to enhanced cooperation on addressing human trafficking, improving information and policy sharing, promoting regular migration pathways, and countering criminal networks.'

			(www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/people-smuggling-trafficking/Pages/the-bali-process). The Strategy for Cooperation endorsed in 2018 guides the Regional Support Office Strategic Plan to 'Encourage unified transantional action on refugee protection and international migration including people smuggling, trafficking in persons and border management, through information sharing including the exchange of best practice and matching expertise between Bali Process Member States'. (RSO Annual Work Plan 2020, 4). As reflected in the 7 August 2018 Declaration of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process, member states are 'concerned by displacement and the irregular movement of persons, which is a complex challenge' and 'commit to preventing displaced persons from becoming victims of people smuggling and trafficking in persons, and support their voluntary, sustainable, and dignified return.' (Declaration of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, para 7).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Doctors_Physicians	Direct	Conduct health evaluations for protection applicants onshore and offshore, conduct initial health assessments prior to forcible transfer to a regional processing country, conduct reviews of recommendations for medical transfers from an offshore processing centre to another location, provide health services to immigration detainees, refugees, asylum seekers and others seeking protection and living in the community.
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Psychiatrists_Psychologists	Direct	Psychiatrists and psychologists engage ‘with refugee issues as researchers, academics, practitioners, students and citizens’ and provide ‘evidence-based recommendations that encourage and support the Australian government, the media, public commentators, and the APS members to effectively engage with issues impacting mental health and wellbeing of asylum seekers and refugees.’ (https://www.psychology.org.au/About-Us/What-we-do/advocacy/Position-Statements/Psychological-wellbeing-refugees-and-asylum-seeker). They regularly provide direct services to refugees and asylum seekers in the community and in detention, make submissions about the mental health, wellbeing and human rights of people seeking asylum in Australia – particularly those in detention, including children – and provide evidence and expert advice in support of protection claims.
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Bupa	Direct	Bupa Medical Visa Services conducts health examinations for permanent and temporary protection visa applicants. ‘In late 2016/early 2017, asylum seeker clients were sent proforma letters from the (then) DIBP requesting health examinations as part of the legacy caseload processing’. (www.rch.org.au/immigranthealth/clinical/Asylum_seekers/). Health examinations can impact whether a visa is issued and information obtained from an applicant in a health examination can be used in making a decision on whether the person should be granted protection.

Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Legal Service Providers	Direct	'Legal assistance is crucial to ensuring that people seeking asylum are afforded due process, enabling them to navigate a complex legal system, properly present their protection claims, and challenge erroneous decisions. This is particularly important because people seeking asylum may experience language and cultural barriers, trauma and vulnerability in the community. Legal assistance helps to ensure that applications are presented in a coherent way in accordance with evidentiary and legal requirements'. (Kaldor Centre Factsheet, 'Do People Seeking Asylum Receive Legal Assistance' (April 2019) 2).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Translators_ Interpreters	Direct	Interpreters and translators are private contractors who play a critical role in essentially every stage of the protection or asylum process, from communicating a fear of return to officials upon entry to Australia, to communicating with medical professionals in the immigration medical exam, to communicating with Department officials examining protection claims, or courts and tribunals reviewing the decisions of Departmental delegates.
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Commercial Airlines	Direct	Airlines are subject to a number of rules and regulations, including transport security legislation and carrier sanctions which penalise airlines for transporting improperly documented passengers, regardless of whether they are asylum seekers or are ultimately granted protection. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 40). DHA works 'closely with industry participants to improve understanding of, and compliance with, obligations under transport security legislation.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 44). DHA does this by 'providing online training and guidance materials', 'contributing to agency-sponsored industry forums and working groups', 'ensuring effective administrative decision making, including providing detailed reasons where a submission was refused', and 'responding to enquiries received through the Department's Guidance Centre.' (Ibid.) Commercial airlines are also responsible for providing advance passenger processing (APP) for all passengers and crew, while airline check in staff are required to confirm that a travel document is acceptable for travel to Australia, perform a face-to-face passport check, check the validity of the passenger's travel document, confirm visa requirements and whether the traveller's visa is valid, and not board a passenger when the APP system returns a 'Do Not Board' directive. (DIBP Presentation, Joe Franzi, 'Australian Advanced Passenger Processing (APP)', 10). ALOs 'also work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 25).

Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Domestic Nongovernmental Organisations	Direct	NGOs frequently work to empower refugee communities and individuals, 'monitor, research and present information on issues relating to the needs and circumstances of refugees and people seeking asylum', 'assist governments and inter-governmental organisations to formulate policy and improve support and services for refugees and people seeking asylum', and 'increase public awareness and media sensitivity towards refugees and people seeking asylum.' (refugeecouncil.org.au/who-we-are/). Volunteers and organisations also frequently monitor immigration detention conditions, visit and advocate on behalf of detained refugees and asylum seekers, as well as connect refugees and asylum seekers to legal service providers, mental health providers, and other social services.
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Foreign Airports	Direct	Overseas airports work with ABF Airport Liaison Officers (ALOs) to assist in 'preventing the travel of improperly documented passengers and to facilitate the travel of genuine passengers.' (2016 APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan, 2). Australia's ALOs also 'provide training to airline and airport staff in document examination, passenger assessment, facial image comparison techniques and Australia's entry requirements.' (Ibid.) ALOs 'work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (ABF Factbook 2019, 25). The DHA also funds 'the establishment of international border clearance capabilities for emerging international airports and ports.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 57).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	Australian Airports	Direct	Australian airports are generally privately controlled and are subject to a variety of regulatory and legislative requirements, particularly regarding safety and security. (ICAO Working Paper 59, 'Developments in Airport Ownership and Reforms to the Provision of Air Navigation Services in Australia', ANSConf-WP/59/9/6/00, 3-6); (Australian Airports Association, 'Strategic Plan 2020-2025', 5). Airports must undertake infrastructure development and operations to comply with DHA airport security requirements and enable ABF to facilitate passenger processing. (Australian Airports Association, 'Strategic Plan 2020-2025', 7). DHA also works 'closely with industry participants to improve understanding of, and compliance with, obligations under transport security legislation.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 44).
Air Arrival Immigration Cleared	INTERPOL	Indirect	INTERPOL connects member countries through a communications system called I-24/7, through which they can contact each other, the General Secretariat, and access databases and services in real-time, from both central and remote locations. (interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/What-is-INTERPOL). INTERPOL also manages '18 police databases with information

			on crimes and criminals (from names and fingerprints to stolen passports)' and offers 'investigative support such as forensics, analysis, and assistance in locating fugitives around the world.' (Ibid.) An INTERPOL 'red notice' is an international request 'for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information' and border officials can access INTERPOL 'databases in real-time, for information such as wanted persons, stolen travel documents or stolen vehicles' to help 'them to identify people attempting to enter a country illegally', for example. (INTERPOL 2018 Annual Report, 4-5). In 1997, the UN General Assembly resolved to urge member countries to systematically use INTERPOL's databases and information in the process of examining asylum seekers. (Resolution No. 9, GA-2017-86-RES-09). In addition to making it more difficult for an asylum seeker to flee without a valid passport or visa, countries of persecution have also used INTERPOL red notices to request that refugees or asylum seekers be provisionally arrested in any member-state pending extradition, as in the case of Hakeem Al-Arabi. (https://www.smh.com.au/national/hakeem-al-araibi-s-treatment-shows-up-red-faces-at-interpol-20190214-p50xre.html). AFP and INTERPOL receive true match notification and client information from Australian Border Operations Centre and AFP, INTERPOL and ABF character cancellations interface in the context of a Red Notice. (21 October 2019 Senate Estimates, p 55).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Department of Home Affairs	Direct	DHA manages the issuance of temporary and permanent visas, the process of refugee status determination, protection visas and complementary protection. (DHA Corporate Plan 2019-20, 6). The DHA Enterprise Release Management team also works across the Department on Information and Communications Technology (ICT), including 'a 100 per cent reporting compliance for advanced passenger processing, and the roll-out of a new Enterprise Biometric Identification Service and client appointment booking system.' (Ibid at 12). The DHA processes international air and sea passengers and crew, provides eligible travellers with the option for self-processing and clearance through automated border control at a range of Australian international airports and seaports, undertakes inspection and examination activity in the international mail, air cargo and sea cargo environments, processes vessels crossing the border, conducts land-based patrol and surveillance of the waterfront, remote areas and regional ports, including through the deployment of mobile teams, and investigates and potentially prosecutes breaches of Australian border laws. (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 34).

Air Arrival Screened Out	Immigration and Settlement Services_DHA	Indirect	The functions of ISS include service delivery and decision-making from pre-lodgement, application, visa grant or refusal and visa cancellation with staff in Australia and overseas. (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.
Air Arrival Screened Out	Refugee Humanitarian and Settlement_ISS_DHA	Indirect	Departmental decision-makers within this group make RSD and other decisions on applications for protection, as well as entry screening decisions for air arrivals who raise a protection claim while in immigration clearance at an airport. the Humanitarian Program Operations branch 'leads program operations and delivery functions, including temporary and permanent protection visa processing, non-statutory assessments, and caseload integrity.' (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 278).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Immigration and Community Protection Policy_ISS_DHA	Indirect	The Division develops policy, including 'defining policy issues, undertaking research and analysing a range of sources to provide solutions for highly complex and sensitive policy matters', 'drafting robust, evidence-based policy advice that aligns with the agency's strategic objectives for various decision-making bodies, senior management and other decision makers', 'identifying and engaging with senior stakeholders across industry and external agencies to negotiate and influence the design and implementation of complex policy instruments', 'design and review of policy frameworks in new or complex policy areas', and 'contributing to the drafting of legal specifications for changes to policies and programs.' (APS Gazette No. PS47 Thu - 21 Nov 2019, 30).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Immigration Integrity and Community Protection_ISS_DHA	Indirect	The Division provides 'services that facilitate status resolution, including voluntary return and, where appropriate, reintegration assistance', 'access to health and other support services for non-citizens awaiting status resolution', 'monitoring of sponsors to ensure that they meet their obligations with respect to non-citizens', applies 'proportionate controls under legislative frameworks to resolve non-compliance, affording the highest priority to individuals who pose a significant risk to the community and the migration program, organised and criminal exploitation of the visa program, and migrant worker exploitation, including human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices', and manages 'individuals in detention facilities while their removal is facilitated or their immigration status is being resolved.' (Procedural Instruction, Immigration Compliance and Status Resolution Framework, 25 May 2018, 1). The main objective of the Status Resolution Service is 'to obtain immigration outcomes, or resolution of status, for clients in a lawful, timely, fair and reasonable manner. ... status is resolved through departure from Australia or the grant of a substantive visa. Immigration Integrity and Community Protection also includes the National Character Consideration Centre (NCCC), which is 'responsible for processing assessments

			and preparing submissions for decision under the character provisions of the Migration Act (section 501), for cancellation or refusal of visas. The NCCC receives referrals from multiple sources and stakeholders and assesses the liability of referrals for character consideration. The Visa Application Character Consideration Unit sits within the NCCC and receives referrals from posts and visa processing centres of visa applicants for character consideration.' (APS Gazette No. PS40 - 03 Oct 2019, 125) (Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee, 19 August 2019, 56) (ANAO Report No. 13 2015-16, 'Managing Compliance with Visa Conditions', 37).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Identity and Biometrics Division_DHA	Indirect	At a national level, the Division leads 'whole-of-government policy on identity and biometrics' and at an international level, manages 'international sharing of identity and biometrics information.' (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 276). the division includes Identity and Biometrics Capability, Identity and Biometrics Specialist, AusCheck, and Identity Security. (DHA Organisational Structure). Applicants for visas, or from countries that are part of the biometrics program, must provide biometrics at an Australian Visa Application Centre, an Australian Biometrics Collection Centre or DHA office in Australia.
Air Arrival Screened Out	Aviation and Maritime Security Division_DHA	Indirect	The Division helps Australia 'to influence international standard setting' and works with international partners. (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 285). In particular, the Division helps to design and implement 'policy and regulatory solutions with industry stakeholders to strengthen security' in aviation and other sectors, works 'closely with the intelligence community to understand threats and risks to aviation and maritime security to inform policy and regulatory settings', and develops 'information and products to assist industry participants such as airports, airlines, ports, cruise ships and other operators understand their regulatory obligations and ensure they know about the security risks to their operations.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Data and Analytics Division_DHA	Indirect	The Division undertakes 'research and development in the field of data science by applying new approaches, innovative techniques and technologies to departmental data', which 'includes developing and deploying end-to-end solutions in areas including, but not limited to, predictive analytics, computer vision, and natural language processing.' (APS Gazette PS5 Weekly Thursday 13 February 2020, 55). Data scientists work across different 'border domains' including traveller and visa. the division develops and delivers 'analytical products to support business lines across the portfolio, including Visa Programme areas, Intelligence Division and the Australian Border Force (ABF) operations.' (Ibid at 58).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Australian Border Force DHA	Direct	ABF 'takes a multi-layered risk-based approach to border protection and customs service delivery' and 'uniformed officers use a mixture of monitoring and response methods, vessels,

			information sharing, intelligence, aerial, maritime and land surveillance patrols' to monitor Australia's border. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 20). ABF officers undertake the passenger clearance process at Australia's major international airports, which includes screening and referring those who raise protection claims for further processing. The ABF's Airline Liaison Officers (ALOs) stationed overseas attempt to identify and prevent imposters or improperly documented persons from entering Australia. ALOs also work to identify and prevent individuals who may seek protection in Australia from boarding flights to Australia, under the view that their travel intentions posed a risk to the integrity of Australia's migration policies. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 22). ABF further operates Counter Terrorism Units (CTUs) at eleven of Australia's international airports to deal with both inbound and outbound security risks across the national security spectrum. ABF also leads multi agency efforts to 'identify, disrupt and deter the facilitators responsible for the systemic and deliberate exploitation of foreign workers and Australia's visa and migration programs. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 22). ABF also works collaboratively with domestic and international law enforcement agencies and stakeholders to 'harden the border environment to serious organised crime networks seeking to exploit vulnerable foreign workers and Australia's migration system for financial gain' while also taking enforcement action against travellers who fail to comply with visa conditions. (Ibid.) 'These breaches may include engaging in illegal work, overstaying their visa, and representing a threat to the Australian community through breaching character conditions. ABF enforcement actions may lead to foreign nationals being held in an immigration detention facility while they resolve their immigration situation.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Immigration Detention_ABF_DHA	Direct	According to ABF, 'immigration detention is an important part of strong border control and supports Australia's migration system.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 28). The ABF is responsible for 'the management of good order, safety and security within immigration detention facilities (IDFs), including the health and welfare of detainees.' (Ibid.) Services provided to individuals in immigration detention include 'health, garrison, security, facilities management, transport and escort, and welfare and engagement'. (Ibid.) Management of the onshore immigration detention network is contracted to Serco as the facilities and detainees service provider, while health services are contracted to International Health Medical Services (IHMS). (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Operations_ABF_DHA	Direct	'[R]esponsible 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). Also 'leads the detention and offshore regional processing operational activities.' (Ibid.)

Air Arrival Screened Out	Port Operations Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Direct	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). Port Operations is also responsible for 'facilitating legitimate trade and travel and undertakes operations in the prevention, deterrence and detection of the illegal movement of people across Australia's border'. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Border Patrol and Coordination Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Indirect	The Australian Border Operations Centre (ABOC) sits within BPCC and 'supports nationally consistent and coordinated efforts for the conduct of ABF operations and incident management.' (Leading Border Force Officer Job Ad, on file). The ABOC helps DHA 'manage the risk of criminal exploitation of the visa programme, foreign fighters and people smuggling' while working with 'key internal and external stakeholders to maintain a capability to support a Government response to a range of incidents and major events with a focus on the movement of travellers across Australia's borders.' (Ibid.) The ABOC operates 24-7 and 'supports air and sea operations through Advance Passenger Processing (APP) and the Carrier Portal', 'undertakes alert match case assessments within the Central Movement Alert List (CMAL) and enforces the APP reporting compliance regime for airlines ensuring accurate and on time reporting.' (Ibid.) The ABOC shift team 'supports airport and seaport operations, manages client records, provides stakeholders with departmental information, undertakes alert management and processing, manages a compliance regime and provides emergency management support to the Department.' (Ibid.) The CMAL team 'facilitates a centralised high-quality check of all visa and citizenship applicants. Officers complete match cases to determine the MAL Status for a client so that any concerns that may affect a client's travel intentions are considered.' (Ibid.) The APP and Infringements Team 'research identified potential APP offences' and 'process requests for crew travel authorities, and provide assistance to other Border Operations Centre work areas in a surge capacity.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Enforcement Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Indirect	'[T]he remit of Enforcement Command activity includes but is not limited to counter terrorism, illicit drugs, child exploitation, illicit tobacco, trade based money laundering, prevention of exploitation of foreign workers, the location, detention and removal of unlawful non-citizens, and assisting employers and visa sponsors in the Australian community.' (APS Gazette PS1 Weekly Thurs - 16 Jan 2020, 131).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Support_ABF_DHA	Indirect	'[R]esponsible 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).

Air Arrival Screened Out	Strategic Border Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Direct	The Strategic Border Command also manages the ABF airline liaison officer (ALO) programme. (Clive Murray Bio, on file). ALOs are internationally posted in 'high-risk source and transit countries' and 'monitor, detect and deter the global flow of illicit people movements across borders and to reduce and prevent the travel of those that represent a risk to the Australian community.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 25). ALOs work to detect 'identity, passport and visa fraud, people with criminal links or who are of national security concern' and feed 'information back into the Department of Home Affairs to inform pre-visa grant decision makers on trends.' (Ibid.) ALOs 'also work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (Ibid).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Operational Practices Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Indirect	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).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Close Support Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Indirect	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). Close support also includes 'management and deployment of ABF cutters, management and capability of the maritime workforce, Detector Dog program breeding, training and operations, covert physical surveillance and digital forensic capabilities.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Australian Federal Police	Indirect	'Australian law enforcement, border and national security agencies work collaboratively with the AFP in addressing criminal and security threats through a range of mechanisms, including joint taskforces, joint operations, information and intelligence sharing, international development assistance and policy development.' (AFP Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 112). Of particular relevance is the AFP's work to 'identify, disrupt and dismantle transnational serious and organised crime syndicates impacting on or targeting Australia, including those involved in drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, people smuggling and cybercrime.' (AFP International Engagement 2020 Strategy, 10). As part of its protective function, the AFP collaborates with the ABF in 'search operations of international services into Canberra Airport' and AFP officers are 'specifically trained in behavioural assessment and security questioning' at designated airports. (AFP

			Annual Report 2018-19, 63). The AFP also supports 'the delivery of the Australian Border Force Investigations Program at the AFP College by awarding a Certificate IV in Government Investigations'. (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 130).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Operations_AFP	Indirect	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. This function directly targets the substantial threats arising from increasingly diverse criminal activity.' (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 54-55).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Capability_AFP	Indirect	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).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	Indirect	ASIO 'advice informs Australian Government policy development and responses to serious threats to Australia's border integrity' and national security partners use ASIO 'advice to disrupt and defend against serious threats to Australia's border integrity.' (ASIO Corporate Plan 2018-19, 8). ASIO advice supports 'development of national policies and legislative reforms that protect Australia, its people and its interests from serious threats to ... border integrity'. ASIO provides advice to DHA through 'security assessments on individuals of security concern who are applying for Australian visas or citizenship', and assists national security partners through 'security assessments, to prevent individuals of concern from accessing security-sensitive areas or substances.' (ASIO Corporate Plan 2018-19, 12). ASIO works with ABF, AFP, Defence, ACIC, AUSTRAC on 'offshore criminal and security intelligence and information', 'offshore links and relationships', and 'support'. (AFP International Engagement, 17). ASIO has identified the 'scale of regular and irregular international migration' as 'a security challenge for Australia in the years ahead.' (ASIO Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 156). ASIO also provides 'adverse security assessments' that impact whether a person is granted a visa. (FOI Response FA-190501692).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission	Indirect	'The ACIC undertakes its functions as set out in its enabling legislation (Australian Crime Commission Act 2002) and creates 'a national intelligence picture of crime', targets 'serious and organised crime' and delivers 'information capability and services to frontline policing and law enforcement.' (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 17). ACIC leads the Australian Priority Organisation Target strategy 'focused on identification, assessment, designation and coordination of operational responses against transnational serious and organised crime targets' and which is intended 'to improve understanding and facilitate disruption efforts in

			collaboration with ... domestic and international intelligence partners within a local, regional and global context'. (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 17). ACIC participates in a range of formal and informal task forces and functions include: 'conducting investigations and intelligence operations into federally relevant criminal activity; maintaining a national database of criminal information and intelligence; providing and maintaining national information capabilities and services to support policing and law enforcement; providing strategic criminal intelligence assessments and advice on national criminal intelligence priorities; and providing nationally coordinated criminal history check.' (ACIC Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 87). In the border and migration space, ACIC provides 'intelligence support for Australian border security', investigates high threat 'organised criminal targets', works with 'Australian and international partners to develop strategies to disrupt their activities', and seeks to 'understand how visa and migration fraud is enabling serious and organised crime in Australia.' (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 18). ACIC also finished the trial of the 'biometrics at the border system' to improve the ability of ABF officers 'to perform security checks on travellers' and the capability is now managed by DHA and supported by the ACIC National Automated Fingerprint Identification System. (ACIC Annual Report 2018-19, 51).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre	Indirect	AUSTRAC 'supports a range of law enforcement, regulatory, intelligence, revenue, and border agencies to effectively achieve their priorities' and works internationally with 'intelligence partners to share insights, trends and data to disrupt transnational organised crime and terrorism threats.' (AUSTRAC 2018-19 Annual Report, 2). AUSTRAC participates on Taskforce Cadena, led by ABF and 'which focuses on disrupting criminal syndicates that profit from the criminal exploitation of Foreign workers and Australia's migration system.' (AUSTRAC 2019 Incoming Government Brief, 15). Through international engagement, AUSTRAC influences and promotes anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulations and standards, while collaborating to strengthen 'operational best practice across our region through information sharing, education and capability building opportunities through our technical assistance and training programs.' (AUSTRAC Corporate Plan 2019-23, 15). Through the Fintel Alliance, AUSTRAC collaborates with ABF, ACIC, AFP, and the Indonesian and Philippines financial intelligence units to investigate crimes for visa cancellations, foreign bribery and corruption, and drug trafficking and importation, among other crimes. (Fintel Annual Report 2018-19, 44). AUSTRAC also participates in events like the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering human trafficking and people smuggling workshop 2019 which examines the role of financial intelligence in countering people smuggling, the Bali Process regional response to

			people smuggling, whole of government and regional approaches to countering people smuggling, and other topics. (www.apgml.org/news/details.aspx?n=1147).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Civil Aviation Safety Authority	Indirect	'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.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 27). The CASA regulatory approach is informed by the Statement of Expectations for the Board of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority for the Period 15 July 2019 to 30 June 2021, made by the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development, and focuses on 'aviation safety as the highest priority', considers 'the economic and cost impact on individuals, businesses and the community in the development and finalisation of new or amended regulatory changes' and takes 'a pragmatic, practical and proportionate approach to regulation as it applies to different industry sectors.' (Statement of Expectations for the Board of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (4 July 2019) 3).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Department of Infrastructure Transport Cities and Regional Development	Indirect	ITCRD 'continued to play key leadership, coordination and participatory roles in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as a Part One ICAO Council member and through engagement in committees, panels and study groups.' (DIRDC Annual Report 2018-19, 95). 'Key areas of focus for Australia in 2018–19 were aviation safety, air navigation, aviation environment, and aviation security and facilitation.' (Ibid). ITCRD is also a member of the national airport facilitation committee, which is a 'decision-making body that provides a strategic forum for engagement between government agencies and industry partners to improve facilitation of passengers through airports, while maintaining appropriate border security. Similar to the NSPFC, membership of the committee includes representatives from government agencies, the airline, airport and tourism industries.' (www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/how-to-engage-us/committees-and-fora). ITCRD manages 'the government's air transport programs, including … maintaining active membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and developing and implementing capacity building programs with our neighbouring economies.' (DIRDC Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 41).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Department of Parliamentary Services	Indirect	The Department of Parliamentary Services includes the Parliamentary Library, which provides 'high quality, impartial, timely and confidential information, analysis and advice to senators and members of the House of Representatives in support of their parliamentary and representational roles.' (DPS Annual Report 2018-19, 86). Services include media monitoring, 'confidential and tailored research and analysis' to parliamentarians and staff, 'assistance with parliamentary delegation briefings', 'research publications to help inform parliamentary debate, scrutiny and policy development', and 'training, lectures and

			seminars'. (Ibid.) Research and information provided includes migration, refugee and asylum law.
Air Arrival Screened Out	Parliament	Indirect	'There are five important functions of parliament: to provide for the formation of a government; to legislate; to provide the funds needed for government; to provide a forum for popular representation; and to scrutinise the actions of government.' (https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Work_of_the_Parliament/Forming_and_Governing_a_Nation/parl). Parliament makes laws relating to migration, refugee and asylum law and holds hearings to scrutinise the actions of government, among other actions.
Air Arrival Screened Out	Department of the Senate	Indirect	The Department of the Senate provides 'expert, impartial advice about Senate and committee operations', 'specialised advice and logistical support to senators so that they may undertake their duties', and produces 'an array of information resources so that people may understand and engage in its work.' (Department of the Senate Corporate Plan 2019-20, 3). This advice and information enable senators to engage in committee and other meetings and inform their legislative and accountability decisions. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Department of the House of Representatives	Indirect	The Department of the House of Representatives provides 'advice and services to enable the Chamber and Federation Chamber to meet and address business as scheduled and fulfil its role as a representative institution', which includes processing all bills, 'collecting, analysing and publishing procedural and statistical information' and 'advising and supporting the Speaker and members in relation to legislative, procedural and administrative matters.' (Department of the HoR Corporate Plan 2019-20, 14). The Department also provides 'procedural, research, analytical, drafting and administrative support to enable House of Representatives and certain joint committees to conduct and report on inquiries.' (Ibid at 15). The Department also provides 'advice and services to support the Parliament's national, international and regional relationships, including through the Parliament's role in hosting inter-parliamentary conferences and events' and 'assisting other parliaments … by partnering in capacity building activities'. (Ibid at 16).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet	Indirect	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.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 29).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Indirect	DFAT works with 'bilateral partner countries to deter people smugglers from undertaking illegal migration ventures to Australia' and engages 'a range of countries on refugee resettlement and regional processing.' (DFAT Annual Report 2018-19, 60). The 'department's advocacy contributed to maintaining Australia's strong border protection settings' (Ibid.) DFAT works 'to protect our borders and ensure Australia remains one of the safest countries in the world'. (DFAT Corporate Plan 2019-20, 15). DFAT 'will continue to

			ensure the strength and vitality of our security alliance with the United States' and enhance diplomatic engagement on a range of issues, including 'reducing the threat of people smuggling and incidences of human trafficking n the Indo-Pacific.' (Ibid.) To this end, DFAT works 'closely with a range of Australian agencies' including DHA, Defence, Australian intelligence agencies, the A-G's department, the AFP, and state and territory governments and state police. (Ibid.) DFAT is also responsible for producing country information reports 'for protection status determination purposes only.' (www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/country-information-reports). The reports 'provide DFAT's best judgment and assessment at time of writing and are distinct from Australian Government policy with respect to the countries in question' and 'provide a general, rather than an exhaustive country overview.' (Ibid.) They are 'prepared with regard to the current caseload for decision makers' and 'take into account relevant and credible open source reports, as well as information obtained on the ground.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Attorney General	Indirect	The A-G- is 'adviser to the Government on many issues including constitutional and international law matters, institutional integrity, fraud and anti-corruption' and 'represents Australia in national and international law and justice matters and fora and makes sure Australia's place as a regional partner and leader is upheld.' (Attorney General Annual Report 2018-19, 6). Areas of responsibility include administrative law, constitutional law, courts and tribunals, human rights, institutional integrity, international law, law reform, legal assistance, legislative drafting, administration of criminal justice, legal services to the Commonwealth, management of government records, and freedom of information, among others. (Ibid at 6-7). The A-G- 'contributes to the administration of legislation and policy development and advice on transnational organised crime, including people smuggling and human trafficking, law enforcement matters, provision of information of national security value, firearms, counter-terrorism, prohibited and restricted goods, illegal drug interdiction, money laundering and regional operations and intercountry adoption arrangements.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 25). Through the integrity and international group, the A-G- develops and delivers legislation 'so that intelligence and law enforcement agencies have the powers they need to be in the best position to manage emerging issues' and liaises 'closely with the Department of Home Affairs in a unique split of responsibilities for policy development and for administration of criminal legislation.' (A-G- Corporate Plan 2019-23, 12).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Status Resolution Support Services Providers	Direct	'The SRSS program is designed to deliver targeted needs-based support services to people who are unable to support themselves while resolving their immigration status. Support is delivered to eligible recipients to address or remove barriers that impair a person’s ability to

			engage with the Department to progress towards status resolution (visa grant or departure from Australia), or to mitigate risk(s) to the recipient or the Australian community.' SRSS Operational Procedures Manual - May 2018, 10). Contracted service providers differ throughout states and territories, but include Life Without Barriers, Adult Multicultural Education Services, Settlement Services International, Access Community Services, Multicultural Development Association, Migrant Resource Centre of South Australia, MercyCare, and CatholicCare Tasmania. Eligibility requirements apply and beneficiaries may be - unlawful and living in the Australian community, an illegal maritime arrival (IMA) and have lodged a valid Temporary Protection Visa (TPV) or Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (SHEV) application, a non-IMA and have lodged a valid protection visa application, a holder of a Bridging Visa E (BVE), facing significant barriers that are impacting on your ability to resolve your immigration status, recently released from immigration detention. (Ibid.) See also www.rch.org.au/immigranthealth/clinical/Asylum seekers/
Air Arrival Screened Out	International Health and Medical Services	Direct	IHMS provides primary and mental health care to people in immigration detention in Australia. (www.ihms.com.au/about.php) Services include general practitioner and 'nurse clinics, as well as mental health clinics, staffed by counsellors, mental health nurses and psychologists.' (FOI FA 160401146, 6). 'IHMS also organises allied and specialist health referrals as clinically indicated, with appointments occurring onsite at detention facilities or at a community based practitioner. Detainees are referred to hospitals for emergency and acute care.' (Ibid.) 'IHMS is required to conduct a Health Induction Assessment (HIA) for all new detainees which includes screening for communicable diseases and identifying any health issues requiring attention and ongoing care.' (Ibid.) Onshore detention health services are governed by an Immigration Detention Health Services Contract (IDHSC), while offshore health services are governed by a Regional Processing Countries Health Services Contract (RPCHSC). (Ibid, 7-8). IHMS operates an Australian IHMS Assistance Centre in Sydney that 'offers tailored customer assistance and has doctors available 24 hours a day to provide immediate medical assistance.' (FOI FA 190801427, 34). It also 'provide air ambulance quotes to the Department via IHMS' for medical transfers. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Serco	Direct	Serco works with organisations like IHMS. (Ibid.) Serco is responsible for providing 'garrison services, facilities management services, security services, transport and escort services, and welfare and engagement services in relation to immigration detention facilities in Australia.' (AHRC Report into the use of force in immigration detention, 29). This includes providing accommodation to detainees, catering, providing access to library services, arranging access to visitors, mail service, telephones, computers and the internet, arranging access to interpreters, facilitating programs to enhance the mental health and

			wellbeing of detainees and supplying clothes, toiletries and personal hygiene items, among other things. (Final Report, Joint Select Committee on Australia's Immigration Detention Network, 47). Serco also provides 'local escort services for the transportation of detainees within facilities' including 'within a facility, to an airport, medical appointment', the 'movement of detainees between facilities within Australia' and the 'transfer of detainees to an offshore processing centres (OPCs) or international removals'. (Serco Contract, 8).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Wilson Security	Direct	Wilson Security is currently subcontracted by Serco to provide assistance with security at immigration detention centres in Australia. (FOI Risk Assessments in Immigration Detention, 53). Wilson Security is intended to supplement, not replace, Serco officers but roles are often unclear. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	Immigration Detention Centre	Direct	These centres 'primarily accommodate individuals with a "higher risk profile"', which 'may include individuals who have overstayed their visa; breached their visa conditions and had their visa cancelled; been refused entry at Australia's entry ports; or are irregular maritime arrivals.' (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 31).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Alternative Place of Detention	Direct	Alternative places of detention 'are established where it is not appropriate to house a person in an established detention facility and can exist for periods of a few hours to weeks or months.' (Commonwealth Ombudsman Annual Report 2018-19, 74). In 2018-19, the Commonwealth Ombudsman noted an increase in the use of alternative places of detention 'to house family groups with children and other vulnerable detainees including medical transferees and their support from regional processing countries.' (Ibid.) Alternative places of detention are also used to detain individuals waiting for an Entry Screening decision, or who are waiting to be removed from Australia after being refused immigration clearance.
Air Arrival Screened Out	Immigration Transit Accommodation	Direct	People who claim asylum at an airport may be held in immigration transit accommodation in Australia. (Question on Notice No. 232, Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee, 2017-18 Supplementary Budget Estimates, Sen. Kim Carr).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Five Eyes	Indirect	The alliance routinely shares information and intelligence 'on border protection and counter-terrorism' and 'has matured to become the pre-eminent forum for collaboration among the five countries on domestic security issues.' (Official Communiqué, 'Five Country Ministerial 2018' < https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/about-us/our-portfolios/national-security/security-coordination/five-country-ministerial-2018>. The forum's focus is on 'tangible deliverables and practical collaboration on counter-terrorism, countering violent extremism, cyber security, countering foreign interference, protecting critical infrastructure, border management and law enforcement.' (Ibid.) According to DHA, 'International partnerships, including our Five Eyes partners (United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand) and importantly our South-East Asian and Indo-Pacific

			neighbours, offer opportunities to share information and enhance capability. Through these partnerships, we prosecute our priorities and contribute to national and multilateral solutions to global problems, including terrorism, transnational, serious and organised crime, and the security of borders.' (DHA Corporate Plan 2019-2020, 7). 'Continued to be a member agency of the Border 5 Migration 5 Heads of Intelligence Group, exchanging expertise, tradecraft and lessons learned. This informed the Department's policy making and operational priorities. Intelligence and operational holdings were also enriched through this forum.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 38).
Air Arrival Screened Out	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Direct	UNHCR also has a supervisory responsibility under its Statute, according to which State Parties undertake to 'co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ... in the exercise of its functions, and shall in particular facilitate its duty of supervising the application of the provisions of the Convention. (1951 Convention, art 35) (1967 Protocol, Art II). UNHCR has specific additional international responsibilities for refugees who are stateless. (Statute, para 6(A)(II)) (1951 Convention, Art 1(A)(2). UNHCR maintains a regional office in Canberra and engages with Australia in a number of domestic and international fora, including by providing legislative submissions, in the Bali Process, in trainings provided to DHA decision makers, and a variety of other settings. (See UNHCR Submission, Inquiry into the Migration Amendment (Strengthening the Character Test) Bill 2019, Aug 2019, 1). This also includes monitoring Australia's national asylum system and working to 'promote respect for the international human rights of asylum seekers.' (www.unhcr.org/en-au/asylum-in-australia.html).
Air Arrival Screened Out	International Organisation for Migration	Indirect	IOM partners with the Australian Government to develop policies and formulate 'strategies and areas relating to "mainstream" migration sectors, including labour and facilitated migration, migration and development, counter-trafficking, assisted voluntary return, migration health, assistance for vulnerable migrants, immigration and border management and overall capacity-building in migration management.' (australia.iom.int/migration-management). IOM also works with the DHA through the Bali Process which 'implements a range of practical initiatives to combat people smuggling, human trafficking and transnational crime; support[s], through the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the management of potential illegal immigrations in Indonesia under the Regional Cooperation Arrangement (RCA) program; work[s] collaboratively with the international community to enhance the migration, identity, immigration intelligence and border management capabilities of partner governments; and enhance[es] international systems, information sharing and analytical capabilities to support better threat and risk assessments in the flow of people and goods.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 38). Through

			the Bali Process, IOM has also helped to develop a Standardized Induction Training Framework for Frontline Border Officials (https://www.baliprocess.net/UserFiles/baliprocess/File/Project%20Booklet-%20Border%20Officials%20Standardized%20Training%202.pdf) and policy guides to criminalise migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons within domestic legislation (Policy Guide on Criminalizing Migrant Smuggling, v). As a SRSS provider, IOM also assists with 'voluntary return' and reintegration. (immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/status-resolution-service/help-to-leave).
Air Arrival Screened Out	International Civil Aviation Organisation	Indirect	'Australia's aviation security framework is audited by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) approximately every five years to determine compliance with Annex 17 of the Chicago Convention (aviation security).' DHA 'ensures that Australia plays an active role in shaping global aviation security policies and standards through participation in multilateral security forums, including ICAO's Aviation Security Panel of Experts and High Level Conference on Aviation Security. The Department is also Vice-chair of the ICAO Asia-Pacific Regional Aviation Security Coordination Forum.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 43). 'Australia meets and influences international standards.' (Ibid.) 'Bilateral and multilateral engagement shapes international standards.' (Ibid.). 'ICAO's other activities in the field of aviation security include efforts to enhance the security of travel documents and improve the training of security personnel. In addition, ICAO provides support for regional security initiatives with the aim of strengthening aviation security globally.' (icao.int/Security/Pages/default.aspx). 'The Facilitation Section of Aviation Security and Facilitation is responsible for the management of three interrelated programmes: • Annex 9 – Facilitation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs); • Development and implementation of the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy; and • Management of the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD). These three programmes have the same objective, facilitation, which is the efficient management of border control processes to expedite clearance (of aircraft, passengers/crew, baggage, cargo) and prevent unnecessary delays.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	International Air Transport Association	Indirect	IATA aims to 'assist airlines by simplifying processes and increasing passenger convenience while reducing costs and improving efficiency.' (www.iata.org/en/about/mission). For example, IATA has developed a Code of Conduct for Immigration Liaison Officers overseas, which Australian ALOs work within. (FOI Decision FA190901016). The United Kingdom has advocated for inclusion of the Code of Conduct in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Facilitation Manual. (See Facilitation (FAL) Division – 12th Session,

			'Agenda Item 4: Controlling travel document fraud and illegal migration', 22 March – 2 April 2004, FAL/12-WP/40).
Air Arrival Screened Out	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Indirect	'The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as governing bodies of UNODC, provide UNODC with specific mandates, which consistently indicate the need to integrate human rights in States' response to drugs, crime and terrorism, through various resolutions.' (https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/Human-rights/unodc-mandates---more.html#:~:text=The%20Commission%20on%20Narcotic%20Drugs,and%20terrorism%2C%20through%20various%20resolutions). UNODC works with states to promote 'evidence-based policies to counter transnational organised crime' and disseminate good practice, collect and disseminate data for policy analysis, 'fight trafficking of illicit drugs, weapons, counterfeit goods, cultural property, humans, wildlife and other natural resources through field-oriented projects and programmes', and address 'new and emerging forms of crime, such as cybercrime' (UNODC Annual Report 2018, 7). UNODC also plays a key role in the Bali Process. Reports and information produced by UNODC are used by lawmakers and states to develop policy and operational practices. (ie: 'One in particular I've got here is from the United Nation's Office on Drugs and Crime entitled Global study on smuggling of migrants 2018 It says that smuggling of migrants by air is a business operated by organised crime.' Senate Estimates, Sen. Ciccone, Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee (21 Oct 2019) 30.)
Air Arrival Screened Out	The Bali Process	Indirect	'The Bali Process achieves both high-level political dialogue, including regular Ministerial conferences and practical capacity-building activities at officials level. DFAT works within a Whole-of-Government context, with the Department of Home Affairs and others in leading different Bali Process working groups. … The Seventh Bali Process Ministerial Conference in August 2018 achieved significant outcomes in addressing people smuggling, human trafficking and irregular migration in the region. Members agreed to the 2018 Bali Declaration, which reaffirmed the inaugural 2016 declaration, and commits members to enhanced cooperation on addressing human trafficking, improving information and policy sharing, promoting regular migration pathways, and countering criminal networks.' (www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/people-smuggling-trafficking/Pages/the-bali-process). The Strategy for Cooperation endorsed in 2018 guides the Regional Support Office Strategic Plan to 'Encourage unified transantional action on refugee protection and international migration including people smuggling, trafficking in persons and border management, through information sharing including the exchange of best practice and matching expertise between Bali Process Member States'. (RSO Annual Work Plan 2020,

			4). As reflected in the 7 August 2018 Declaration of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process, member states are 'concerned by displacement and the irregular movement of persons, which is a complex challenge' and 'commit to preventing displaced persons from becoming victims of people smuggling and trafficking in persons, and support their voluntary, sustainable, and dignified return.' (Declaration of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, para 7).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Legal Service Providers	Direct	'Legal assistance is crucial to ensuring that people seeking asylum are afforded due process, enabling them to navigate a complex legal system, properly present their protection claims, and challenge erroneous decisions. This is particularly important because people seeking asylum may experience language and cultural barriers, trauma and vulnerability in the community. Legal assistance helps to ensure that applications are presented in a coherent way in accordance with evidentiary and legal requirements'. (Kaldor Centre Factsheet, 'Do People Seeking Asylum Receive Legal Assistance' (April 2019) 2).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Translators_ Interpreters	Direct	Interpreters and translators are private contractors who play a critical role in essentially every stage of the protection or asylum process, from communicating a fear of return to officials upon entry to Australia, to communicating with medical professionals in the immigration medical exam, to communicating with Department officials examining protection claims, or courts and tribunals reviewing the decisions of Departmental delegates.
Air Arrival Screened Out	Commercial Airlines	Direct	Airlines are subject to a number of rules and regulations, including transport security legislation and carrier sanctions which penalise airlines for transporting improperly documented passengers, regardless of whether they are asylum seekers or are ultimately granted protection. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 40). DHA works 'closely with industry participants to improve understanding of, and compliance with, obligations under transport security legislation.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 44). DHA does this by 'providing online training and guidance materials', 'contributing to agency-sponsored industry forums and working groups', 'ensuring effective administrative decision making, including providing detailed reasons where a submission was refused', and 'responding to enquiries received through the Department's Guidance Centre.' (Ibid.) Commercial airlines are also responsible for providing advance passenger processing (APP) for all passengers and crew, while airline check in staff are required to confirm that a travel document is acceptable for travel to Australia, perform a face-to-face passport check, check the validity of the passenger's travel document, confirm visa requirements and whether the traveller's visa is valid, and not board a passenger when the APP system returns a 'Do Not Board' directive. (DIBP Presentation, Joe Franzi, 'Australian Advanced Passenger Processing (APP)', 10). ALOs 'also work in

			close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 25).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Domestic Nongovernmental Organisations	Direct	NGOs frequently work to empower refugee communities and individuals, 'monitor, research and present information on issues relating to the needs and circumstances of refugees and people seeking asylum', 'assist governments and inter-governmental organisations to formulate policy and improve support and services for refugees and people seeking asylum', and 'increase public awareness and media sensitivity towards refugees and people seeking asylum.' (refugeecouncil.org.au/who-we-are/). Volunteers and organisations also frequently monitor immigration detention conditions, visit and advocate on behalf of detained refugees and asylum seekers, as well as connect refugees and asylum seekers to legal service providers, mental health providers, and other social services.
Air Arrival Screened Out	Foreign Airports	Direct	Overseas airports work with ABF Airport Liaison Officers (ALOs) to assist in 'preventing the travel of improperly documented passengers and to facilitate the travel of genuine passengers.' (2016 APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan, 2). Australia's ALOs also 'provide training to airline and airport staff in document examination, passenger assessment, facial image comparison techniques and Australia's entry requirements.' (Ibid.) ALOs 'work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (ABF Factbook 2019, 25). The DHA also funds 'the establishment of international border clearance capabilities for emerging international airports and ports.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 57).
Air Arrival Screened Out	Australian Airports	Direct	Australian airports are generally privately controlled and are subject to a variety of regulatory and legislative requirements, particularly regarding safety and security. (ICAO Working Paper 59, 'Developments in Airport Ownership and Reforms to the Provision of Air Navigation Services in Australia', ANSConf-WP/59/9/6/00, 3-6); (Australian Airports Association, 'Strategic Plan 2020-2025', 5). Airports must undertake infrastructure development and operations to comply with DHA airport security requirements and enable ABF to facilitate passenger processing. (Australian Airports Association, 'Strategic Plan 2020-2025', 7). DHA also works 'closely with industry participants to improve

			understanding of, and compliance with, obligations under transport security legislation.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 44).
Air Arrival Screened Out	INTERPOL	Indirect	INTERPOL connects member countries through a communications system called I-24/7, through which they can contact each other, the General Secretariat, and access databases and services in real-time, from both central and remote locations. (interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/What-is-INTERPOL). INTERPOL also manages '18 police databases with information on crimes and criminals (from names and fingerprints to stolen passports)' and offers 'investigative support such as forensics, analysis, and assistance in locating fugitives around the world.' (Ibid.) An INTERPOL 'red notice' is an international request 'for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information' and border officials can access INTERPOL 'databases in real-time, for information such as wanted persons, stolen travel documents or stolen vehicles' to help 'them to identify people attempting to enter a country illegally', for example. (INTERPOL 2018 Annual Report, 4-5). In 1997, the UN General Assembly resolved to urge member countries to systematically use INTERPOL's databases and information in the process of examining asylum seekers. (Resolution No. 9, GA-2017-86-RES-09). In addition to making it more difficult for an asylum seeker to flee without a valid passport or visa, countries of persecution have also used INTERPOL red notices to request that refugees or asylum seekers be provisionally arrested in any member-state pending extradition, as in the case of Hakeem Al-Arabi. (https://www.smh.com.au/national/hakeem-al-araibi-s-treatment-shows-up-red-faces-at-interpol-20190214-p50xre.html). AFP and INTERPOL receive true match notification and client information from Australian Border Operations Centre and AFP, INTERPOL and ABF character cancellations interface in the context of a Red Notice. (21 October 2019 Senate Estimates, p 55).
Air Arrival Screened In	Department of Home Affairs	Direct	DHA manages the issuance of temporary and permanent visas, the process of refugee status determination, protection visas and complementary protection. (DHA Corporate Plan 2019-20, 6). The DHA Enterprise Release Management team also works across the Department on Information and Communications Technology (ICT), including 'a 100 per cent reporting compliance for advanced passenger processing, and the roll-out of a new Enterprise Biometric Identification Service and client appointment booking system.' (Ibid at 12). The DHA processes international air and sea passengers and crew, provides eligible travellers with the option for self-processing and clearance through automated border control at a range of Australian international airports and seaports, undertakes inspection and examination activity in the international mail, air cargo and sea cargo environments, processes vessels

			crossing the border, conducts land-based patrol and surveillance of the waterfront, remote areas and regional ports, including through the deployment of mobile teams, and investigates and potentially prosecutes breaches of Australian border laws. (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 34).
Air Arrival Screened In	Immigration and Settlement Services_DHA	Direct	The functions of ISS include service delivery and decision-making from pre-lodgement, application, visa grant or refusal and visa cancellation with staff in Australia and overseas. (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.
Air Arrival Screened In	Refugee Humanitarian and Settlement_ISS_DHA	Direct	Departmental decision-makers within this group make RSD and other decisions on applications for protection, as well as entry screening decisions for air arrivals who raise a protection claim while in immigration clearance at an airport. the Humanitarian Program Operations branch 'leads program operations and delivery functions, including temporary and permanent protection visa processing, non-statutory assessments, and caseload integrity.' (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 278).
Air Arrival Screened In	Immigration and Community Protection Policy_ISS_DHA	Indirect	The Division develops policy, including 'defining policy issues, undertaking research and analysing a range of sources to provide solutions for highly complex and sensitive policy matters', 'drafting robust, evidence-based policy advice that aligns with the agency's strategic objectives for various decision-making bodies, senior management and other decision makers', 'identifying and engaging with senior stakeholders across industry and external agencies to negotiate and influence the design and implementation of complex policy instruments', 'design and review of policy frameworks in new or complex policy areas', and 'contributing to the drafting of legal specifications for changes to policies and programs.' (APS Gazette No. PS47 Thu - 21 Nov 2019, 30).
Air Arrival Screened In	Immigration Integrity and Community Protection_ISS_DHA	Indirect	The Division provides 'services that facilitate status resolution, including voluntary return and, where appropriate, reintegration assistance', 'access to health and other support services for non-citizens awaiting status resolution', 'monitoring of sponsors to ensure that they meet their obligations with respect to non-citizens', applies 'proportionate controls under legislative frameworks to resolve non-compliance, affording the highest priority to individuals who pose a significant risk to the community and the migration program, organised and criminal exploitation of the visa program, and migrant worker exploitation, including human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices', and manages 'individuals in detention facilities while their removal is facilitated or their immigration status is being resolved.' (Procedural Instruction, Immigration Compliance and Status Resolution Framework, 25 May 2018, 1). The main objective of the Status Resolution Service is 'to

			obtain immigration outcomes, or resolution of status, for clients in a lawful, timely, fair and reasonable manner. ... status is resolved through departure from Australia or the grant of a substantive visa. Immigration Integrity and Community Protection also includes the National Character Consideration Centre (NCCC), which is 'responsible for processing assessments and preparing submissions for decision under the character provisions of the Migration Act (section 501), for cancellation or refusal of visas. The NCCC receives referrals from multiple sources and stakeholders and assesses the liability of referrals for character consideration. The Visa Application Character Consideration Unit sits within the NCCC and receives referrals from posts and visa processing centres of visa applicants for character consideration.' (APS Gazette No. PS40 - 03 Oct 2019, 125) (Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee, 19 August 2019, 56) (ANAO Report No. 13 2015-16, 'Managing Compliance with Visa Conditions', 37).
Air Arrival Screened In	Identity and Biometrics Division_DHA	Indirect	At a national level, the Division leads 'whole-of-government policy on identity and biometrics' and at an international level, manages 'international sharing of identity and biometrics information.' (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 276). the division includes Identity and Biometrics Capability, Identity and Biometrics Specialist, AusCheck, and Identity Security. (DHA Organisational Structure). Applicants for visas, or from countries that are part of the biometrics program, must provide biometrics at an Australian Visa Application Centre, an Australian Biometrics Collection Centre or DHA office in Australia.
Air Arrival Screened In	Aviation and Maritime Security Division_DHA	Indirect	The Division helps Australia 'to influence international standard setting' and works with international partners. (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 285). In particular, the Division helps to design and implement 'policy and regulatory solutions with industry stakeholders to strengthen security' in aviation and other sectors, works 'closely with the intelligence community to understand threats and risks to aviation and maritime security to inform policy and regulatory settings', and develops 'information and products to assist industry participants such as airports, airlines, ports, cruise ships and other operators understand their regulatory obligations and ensure they know about the security risks to their operations.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Data and Analytics Division_DHA	Indirect	The Division undertakes 'research and development in the field of data science by applying new approaches, innovative techniques and technologies to departmental data', which 'includes developing and deploying end-to-end solutions in areas including, but not limited to, predictive analytics, computer vision, and natural language processing.' (APS Gazette PS5 Weekly Thursday 13 February 2020, 55). Data scientists work across different 'border domains' including traveller and visa. the division develops and delivers 'analytical products

			to support business lines across the portfolio, including Visa Programme areas, Intelligence Division and the Australian Border Force (ABF) operations.' (Ibid at 58).
Air Arrival Screened In	Australian Border Force_DHA	Direct	ABF 'takes a multi-layered risk-based approach to border protection and customs service delivery' and 'uniformed officers use a mixture of monitoring and response methods, vessels, information sharing, intelligence, aerial, maritime and land surveillance patrols' to monitor Australia's border. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 20). ABF officers undertake the passenger clearance process at Australia's major international airports, which includes screening and referring those who raise protection claims for further processing. The ABF's Airline Liaison Officers (ALOs) stationed overseas attempt to identify and prevent imposters or improperly documented persons from entering Australia. ALOs also work to identify and prevent individuals who may seek protection in Australia from boarding flights to Australia, under the view that their travel intentions posed a risk to the integrity of Australia's migration policies. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 22). ABF further operates Counter Terrorism Units (CTUs) at eleven of Australia's international airports to deal with both inbound and outbound security risks across the national security spectrum. ABF also leads multi agency efforts to 'identify, disrupt and deter the facilitators responsible for the systemic and deliberate exploitation of foreign workers and Australia's visa and migration programs. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 22). ABF also works collaboratively with domestic and international law enforcement agencies and stakeholders to 'harden the border environment to serious organised crime networks seeking to exploit vulnerable foreign workers and Australia's migration system for financial gain' while also taking enforcement action against travellers who fail to comply with visa conditions. (Ibid.) 'These breaches may include engaging in illegal work, overstaying their visa, and representing a threat to the Australian community through breaching character conditions. ABF enforcement actions may lead to foreign nationals being held in an immigration detention facility while they resolve their immigration situation.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Immigration Detention_ABF_DHA	Direct	According to ABF, 'immigration detention is an important part of strong border control and supports Australia's migration system.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 28). The ABF is responsible for 'the management of good order, safety and security within immigration detention facilities (IDFs), including the health and welfare of detainees.' (Ibid.) Services provided to individuals in immigration detention include 'health, garrison, security, facilities management, transport and escort, and welfare and engagement'. (Ibid.) Management of the onshore immigration detention network is contracted to Serco as the facilities and detainees service provider, while health services are contracted to International Health Medical Services (IHMS). (Ibid.)

Air Arrival Screened In	Operations_ABF_DHA	Direct	'[R]esponsible 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). Also 'leads the detention and offshore regional processing operational activities.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Port Operations Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Direct	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). Port Operations is also responsible for 'facilitating legitimate trade and travel and undertakes operations in the prevention, deterrence and detection of the illegal movement of people across Australia's border'. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Border Patrol and Coordination Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Indirect	The Australian Border Operations Centre (ABOC) sits within BPCC and 'supports nationally consistent and coordinated efforts for the conduct of ABF operations and incident management.' (Leading Border Force Officer Job Ad, on file). The ABOC helps DHA 'manage the risk of criminal exploitation of the visa programme, foreign fighters and people smuggling' while working with 'key internal and external stakeholders to maintain a capability to support a Government response to a range of incidents and major events with a focus on the movement of travellers across Australia's borders.' (Ibid.) The ABOC operates 24-7 and 'supports air and sea operations through Advance Passenger Processing (APP) and the Carrier Portal', 'undertakes alert match case assessments within the Central Movement Alert List (CMAL) and enforces the APP reporting compliance regime for airlines ensuring accurate and on time reporting.' (Ibid.) The ABOC shift team 'supports airport and seaport operations, manages client records, provides stakeholders with departmental information, undertakes alert management and processing, manages a compliance regime and provides emergency management support to the Department.' (Ibid.) The CMAL team 'facilitates a centralised high-quality check of all visa and citizenship applicants. Officers complete match cases to determine the MAL Status for a client so that any concerns that may affect a client's travel intentions are considered.' (Ibid.) The APP and Infringements Team 'research identified potential APP offences' and 'process requests for crew travel authorities, and provide assistance to other Border Operations Centre work areas in a surge capacity.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Enforcement Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Indirect	'[T]he remit of Enforcement Command activity includes but is not limited to counter terrorism, illicit drugs, child exploitation, illicit tobacco, trade based money laundering, prevention of exploitation of foreign workers, the location, detention and removal of unlawful non-citizens, and assisting employers and visa sponsors in the Australian community.' (APS Gazette PS1 Weekly Thurs - 16 Jan 2020, 131).
Air Arrival Screened In	Support_ABF_DHA	Indirect	'[R]esponsible 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).
Air Arrival Screened In	Strategic Border Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Direct	The Strategic Border Command also manages the ABF airline liaison officer (ALO) programme. (Clive Murray Bio, on file). ALOs are internationally posted in 'high-risk source and transit countries' and 'monitor, detect and deter the global flow of illicit people movements across borders and to reduce and prevent the travel of those that represent a risk to the Australian community.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 25). ALOs work to detect 'identity, passport and visa fraud, people with criminal links or who are of national security concern' and feed 'information back into the Department of Home Affairs to inform pre-visa grant decision makers on trends.' (Ibid.) ALOs 'also work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (Ibid).
Air Arrival Screened In	Operational Practices Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Indirect	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).
Air Arrival Screened In	Close Support Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Indirect	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). Close support also includes 'management and deployment of ABF cutters, management and capability of the maritime workforce, Detector Dog program breeding, training and operations, covert physical surveillance and digital forensic capabilities.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Australian Federal Police	Indirect	'Australian law enforcement, border and national security agencies work collaboratively with the AFP in addressing criminal and security threats through a range of mechanisms, including joint taskforces, joint operations, information and intelligence sharing, international development assistance and policy development.' (AFP Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 112). Of particular relevance is the AFP's work to 'identify, disrupt and dismantle transnational serious and organised crime syndicates impacting on or targeting Australia, including those involved in drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, people smuggling and cybercrime.' (AFP International Engagement 2020 Strategy, 10). As part of its protective function, the AFP collaborates with the ABF in 'search

			operations of international services into Canberra Airport' and AFP officers are 'specifically trained in behavioural assessment and security questioning' at designated airports. (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 63). The AFP also supports 'the delivery of the Australian Border Force Investigations Program at the AFP College by awarding a Certificate IV in Government Investigations'. (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 130).
Air Arrival Screened In	Operations_AFP	Indirect	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. This function directly targets the substantial threats arising from increasingly diverse criminal activity.' (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 54-55).
Air Arrival Screened In	Capability_AFP	Indirect	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).
Air Arrival Screened In	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	Indirect	ASIO 'advice informs Australian Government policy development and responses to serious threats to Australia's border integrity' and national security partners use ASIO 'advice to disrupt and defend against serious threats to Australia's border integrity.' (ASIO Corporate Plan 2018-19, 8). ASIO advice supports 'development of national policies and legislative reforms that protect Australia, its people and its interests from serious threats to ... border integrity'. ASIO provides advice to DHA through 'security assessments on individuals of security concern who are applying for Australian visas or citizenship', and assists national security partners through 'security assessments, to prevent individuals of concern from accessing security-sensitive areas or substances.' (ASIO Corporate Plan 2018-19, 12). ASIO works with ABF, AFP, Defence, ACIC, AUSTRAC on 'offshore criminal and security intelligence and information', 'offshore links and relationships', and 'support'. (AFP International Engagement, 17). ASIO has identified the 'scale of regular and irregular international migration' as 'a security challenge for Australia in the years ahead.' (ASIO Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 156). ASIO also provides 'adverse security assessments' that impact whether a person is granted a visa. (FOI Response FA-190501692).
Air Arrival Screened In	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission	Indirect	'The ACIC undertakes its functions as set out in its enabling legislation (Australian Crime Commission Act 2002) and creates 'a national intelligence picture of crime', targets 'serious and organised crime' and delivers 'information capability and services to frontline policing and law enforcement.' (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 17). ACIC leads the Australian Priority Organisation Target strategy 'focused on identification, assessment, designation and

			coordination of operational responses against transnational serious and organised crime targets' and which is intended 'to improve understanding and facilitate disruption efforts in collaboration with ... domestic and international intelligence partners within a local, regional and global context'. (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 17). ACIC participates in a range of formal and informal task forces and functions include: 'conducting investigations and intelligence operations into federally relevant criminal activity; maintaining a national database of criminal information and intelligence; providing and maintaining national information capabilities and services to support policing and law enforcement; providing strategic criminal intelligence assessments and advice on national criminal intelligence priorities; and providing nationally coordinated criminal history check.' (ACIC Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 87). In the border and migration space, ACIC provides 'intelligence support for Australian border security', investigates high threat 'organised criminal targets', works with 'Australian and international partners to develop strategies to disrupt their activities', and seeks to 'understand how visa and migration fraud is enabling serious and organised crime in Australia.' (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 18). ACIC also finished the trial of the 'biometrics at the border system' to improve the ability of ABF officers 'to perform security checks on travellers' and the capability is now managed by DHA and supported by the ACIC National Automated Fingerprint Identification System. (ACIC Annual Report 2018-19, 51).
Air Arrival Screened In	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre	Indirect	AUSTRAC 'supports a range of law enforcement, regulatory, intelligence, revenue, and border agencies to effectively achieve their priorities' and works internationally with 'intelligence partners to share insights, trends and data to disrupt transnational organised crime and terrorism threats.' (AUSTRAC 2018-19 Annual Report, 2). AUSTRAC participates on Taskforce Cadena, led by ABF and 'which focuses on disrupting criminal syndicates that profit from the criminal exploitation of Foreign workers and Australia's migration system.' (AUSTRAC 2019 Incoming Government Brief, 15). Through international engagement, AUSTRAC influences and promotes anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulations and standards, while collaborating to strengthen 'operational best practice across our region through information sharing, education and capability building opportunities through our technical assistance and training programs.' (AUSTRAC Corporate Plan 2019-23, 15). Through the Fintel Alliance, AUSTRAC collaborates with ABF, ACIC, AFP, and the Indonesian and Philippines financial intelligence units to investigate crimes for visa cancellations, foreign bribery and corruption, and drug trafficking and importation, among other crimes. (Fintel Annual Report 2018-19, 44). AUSTRAC also participates in events like the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering

			human trafficking and people smuggling workshop 2019 which examines the role of financial intelligence in countering people smuggling, the Bali Process regional response to people smuggling, whole of government and regional approaches to countering people smuggling, and other topics. (www.apgml.org/news/details.aspx?n=1147).
Air Arrival Screened In	Civil Aviation Safety Authority	Indirect	'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.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 27). The CASA regulatory approach is informed by the Statement of Expectations for the Board of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority for the Period 15 July 2019 to 30 June 2021, made by the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development, and focuses on 'aviation safety as the highest priority', considers 'the economic and cost impact on individuals, businesses and the community in the development and finalisation of new or amended regulatory changes' and takes 'a pragmatic, practical and proportionate approach to regulation as it applies to different industry sectors.' (Statement of Expectations for the Board of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (4 July 2019) 3).
Air Arrival Screened In	Department of Infrastructure Transport Cities and Regional Development	Indirect	ITCRD 'continued to play key leadership, coordination and participatory roles in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as a Part One ICAO Council member and through engagement in committees, panels and study groups.' (DIRDC Annual Report 2018-19, 95). 'Key areas of focus for Australia in 2018–19 were aviation safety, air navigation, aviation environment, and aviation security and facilitation.' (Ibid). ITCRD is also a member of the national airport facilitation committee, which is a 'decision-making body that provides a strategic forum for engagement between government agencies and industry partners to improve facilitation of passengers through airports, while maintaining appropriate border security. Similar to the NSPFC, membership of the committee includes representatives from government agencies, the airline, airport and tourism industries.' (www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/how-to-engage-us/committees-and-fora). ITCRD manages 'the government's air transport programs, including … maintaining active membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and developing and implementing capacity building programs with our neighbouring economies.' (DIRDC Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 41).
Air Arrival Screened In	Department of Parliamentary Services	Indirect	The Department of Parliamentary Services includes the Parliamentary Library, which provides 'high quality, impartial, timely and confidential information, analysis and advice to senators and members of the House of Representatives in support of their parliamentary and representational roles.' (DPS Annual Report 2018-19, 86). Services include media monitoring, 'confidential and tailored research and analysis' to parliamentarians and staff,

			'assistance with parliamentary delegation briefings', 'research publications to help inform parliamentary debate, scrutiny and policy development', and 'training, lectures and seminars'. (Ibid.) Research and information provided includes migration, refugee and asylum law.
Air Arrival Screened In	Parliament	Indirect	'There are five important functions of parliament: to provide for the formation of a government; to legislate; to provide the funds needed for government; to provide a forum for popular representation; and to scrutinise the actions of government.' (https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Work_of_the_Parliament/Forming_and_Governing_a_Nation/parl). Parliament makes laws relating to migration, refugee and asylum law and holds hearings to scrutinise the actions of government, among other actions.
Air Arrival Screened In	Department of the Senate	Indirect	The Department of the Senate provides 'expert, impartial advice about Senate and committee operations', 'specialised advice and logistical support to senators so that they may undertake their duties', and produces 'an array of information resources so that people may understand and engage in its work.' (Department of the Senate Corporate Plan 2019-20, 3). This advice and information enable senators to engage in committee and other meetings and inform their legislative and accountability decisions. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Department of the House of Representatives	Indirect	The Department of the House of Representatives provides 'advice and services to enable the Chamber and Federation Chamber to meet and address business as scheduled and fulfil its role as a representative institution', which includes processing all bills, 'collecting, analysing and publishing procedural and statistical information' and 'advising and supporting the Speaker and members in relation to legislative, procedural and administrative matters.' (Department of the HoR Corporate Plan 2019-20, 14). The Department also provides 'procedural, research, analytical, drafting and administrative support to enable House of Representatives and certain joint committees to conduct and report on inquiries.' (Ibid at 15). The Department also provides 'advice and services to support the Parliament's national, international and regional relationships, including through the Parliament's role in hosting inter-parliamentary conferences and events' and 'assisting other parliaments … by partnering in capacity building activities'. (Ibid at 16).
Air Arrival Screened In	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet	Indirect	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.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 29).
Air Arrival Screened In	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Indirect	DFAT works with 'bilateral partner countries to deter people smugglers from undertaking illegal migration ventures to Australia' and engages 'a range of countries on refugee resettlement and regional processing.' (DFAT Annual Report 2018-19, 60). The 'department's advocacy contributed to maintaining Australia's strong border protection

			settings' (Ibid.) DFAT works 'to protect our borders and ensure Australia remains one of the safest countries in the world'. (DFAT Corporate Plan 2019-20, 15). DFAT 'will continue to ensure the strength and vitality of our security alliance with the United States' and enhance diplomatic engagement on a range of issues, including 'reducing the threat of people smuggling and incidences of human trafficking n the Indo-Pacific.' (Ibid.) To this end, DFAT works 'closely with a range of Australian agencies' including DHA, Defence, Australian intelligence agencies, the A-G's department, the AFP, and state and territory governments and state police. (Ibid.) DFAT is also responsible for producing country information reports 'for protection status determination purposes only.' (www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/country-information-reports). The reports 'provide DFAT's best judgment and assessment at time of writing and are distinct from Australian Government policy with respect to the countries in question' and 'provide a general, rather than an exhaustive country overview.' (Ibid.) They are 'prepared with regard to the current caseload for decision makers' and 'take into account relevant and credible open source reports, as well as information obtained on the ground.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Attorney General	Indirect	The A-G- is 'adviser to the Government on many issues including constitutional and international law matters, institutional integrity, fraud and anti-corruption' and 'represents Australia in national and international law and justice matters and fora and makes sure Australia's place as a regional partner and leader is upheld.' (Attorney General Annual Report 2018-19, 6). Areas of responsibility include administrative law, constitutional law, courts and tribunals, human rights, institutional integrity, international law, law reform, legal assistance, legislative drafting, administration of criminal justice, legal services to the Commonwealth, management of government records, and freedom of information, among others. (Ibid at 6-7). The A-G- 'contributes to the administration of legislation and policy development and advice on transnational organised crime, including people smuggling and human trafficking, law enforcement matters, provision of information of national security value, firearms, counter-terrorism, prohibited and restricted goods, illegal drug interdiction, money laundering and regional operations and intercountry adoption arrangements.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 25). Through the integrity and international group, the A-G- develops and delivers legislation 'so that intelligence and law enforcement agencies have the powers they need to be in the best position to manage emerging issues' and liaises 'closely with the Department of Home Affairs in a unique split of responsibilities for policy development and for administration of criminal legislation.' (A-G- Corporate Plan 2019-23, 12).

Air Arrival Screened In	Administrative Appeals Tribunal	Direct	The AAT is a statutorily independent tribunal that conducts merits review of administrative decisions made under Commonwealth laws. (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 10). 'Merits review involves taking a fresh look at the facts, law and policy' relating to a decision and can include new information (in most cases) that was not available to the original decision-maker. (Ibid.) The Tribunal can 'exercise all the powers and discretions available to the original decision-maker.' (Ibid.) The AAT has a single specified outcome to 'provide correct or preferable decisions through a mechanism of independent review of administrative decisions that is accessible, fair, just, economical, informal, quick and proportionate.' (Ibid at 11.) The AAT houses the Migration and Refugee Division, which provides independent review of protection visa cases.
Air Arrival Screened In	Migration and Refugee Division_AAT	Direct	'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. They 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.' (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 33). Reviewable decisions are generally made by delegates of the Minister administering the Migration Act. (Ibid.) Parts 5 and 7 of the Migration Act 1958 provide for the review of decisions by the AAT in the Migration and Refugee Division. (Ibid at 10). Part 5 relates to decisions to grant or cancel visas in some circumstances. (AAT Migration and Refugee Division Legal Services, 'A Guide to Refugee Law in Australia' (2019) 12-3). Part 7 generally relates to protection visas. Some other decisions under the Act are reviewable by the AAT in its general division, including some decisions relating to deportation, protection visas, and the refusal or cancellation of visas on character grounds. (Ibid at 12-2-3). The AAT prepares and publishes policy and procedure documents, 'designed to help parties and their representatives understand our processes and what is expected of them during a review.' (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 16).
Air Arrival Screened In	Registrar_AAT	Direct	Registry staff 'process applications and facilitate the listing and conduct of alternative dispute resolution processes and hearings', 'liaise with parties and representatives about their cases and give them information about our operations and procedures,' and 'provide administrative and other support services to registrars and members.' (AAT Annual Report 2018-19, 15). 'Case assessment registrars and caseload practice managers undertake early case assessment and triaging of different types of applications in the Migration and Refugee Division' and 'dedicated national teams provided caseload support and legal services for the Migration and Refugee Division'. (Ibid.) 'Principal Registry staff advise and assist the President and the Registrar in managing the AAT's administrative affairs' and 'are responsible for business

			support, corporate legal and policy support, financial and human resource management, library and information services, strategy, communications and governance support and technology services.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Federal Circuit Court	Direct	The jurisdiction of the Court includes administrative law, human rights, and migration, among other areas. (Federal Circuit Court Annual Report 2018-19, 15). The Court conducts 'most first instance judicial reviews of visa-related decisions of the AAT and the Immigration Assessment Authority', but 'does not have jurisdiction to undertake a merits review of these types of decisions.' (Ibid at 17). The Court has specialist panels 'which ensure that matters of a specialist legal nature are allocated to judges with expertise in that particular area of the Court's jurisdiction', including in migration and administrative law. (Ibid at 29). The specialist panels are also 'an essential element of continuing judicial education within the federal circuit court.' (Ibid at 29). '[A]s many litigants in migration matters are self-represented, particularly those seeking review of protection visa decisions, there is a greater need for pro bono representation or other legal representation, particularly as legal aid is unavailable to protection visa applicants who are in migration detention. the Court has found it essential to set up a pro bono scheme (similar to that which operates in the Federal Court).' (Ibid at 50).
Air Arrival Screened In	Federal Court	Direct	The Federal Court issues national guides in subject areas, including migration. (Federal Court of Australia Annual Report 2018-19, 23). 'Migration cases may be heard by the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit Court. However, in many matters, the original jurisdiction of the Federal Court is limited by the Migration Act and most first instance applications must be heard in the Federal Circuit Court.' (www.fedcourt.gov.au/law-and-practice/guides/migration) 'If the migration matter is an appeal from the Federal Circuit Court or an appeal-related application, then the Federal Court will generally have jurisdiction to hear it within the Court's appellate jurisdiction.' (Ibid.) 'If the Federal Court has original jurisdiction in relation to a migration decision', 'that jurisdiction is the same as the jurisdiction of the High Court of Australia under paragraph 75(v) of the Commonwealth Constitution.' (Ibid.) 'A "migration decision" under the Migration Act includes privative clause decisions, purported privative clause decisions and non-privative clause decisions' and a decision 'includes the granting, giving, suspending, cancelling, revoking or refusing to give a certificate, direction, approval, consent or permission, including a visa. It also includes a failure or refusal to make a decision.' (Ibid.) The court uses 'procedures to streamline the preparation and conduct of these appeals and applications and to facilitate the expeditious management of the migration workload. The Court reviews all migration matters to identify cases raising similar issues and where there is a history of previous litigation. This process

			allows for similar cases to be managed together resulting in more timely and efficient disposal of matters. Then, all migration-related appellate proceedings (whether to be heard by a single judge or by a Full Court) are listed for hearing in the next scheduled Full Court and appellate sitting period.' (Federal Court of Australia Annual Report 2018-19, 29).
Air Arrival Screened In	Commonwealth Courts Registry Service	Direct	Registrar 'delegations were increased in 2018-19 which forms part of a plan to expand the involvement of registrars in case management, ideally leading to a quicker resolution and a reduction in the number of matters within judicial dockets.' (Federal Circuit Court Annual Report 2018-19, 5). '[M]igration represents the largest jurisdiction in the court's general federal law defended hearing list', which has placed pressure on judicial resources. (Ibid at 42). Registrars assist the court in the 'early identification of matters that may have implications for a wider cohort, particularly those relating to the ‘fast track caseload’' and where litigants are in detention, to assist the court. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	High Court	Direct	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). 'The Justices administer the affairs of the Court pursuant to s 17 of the High Court of Australia Act 1979 (Cth). The Justices are assisted in that task by the Chief Executive and Principal Registrar ... and by senior staff of the Court.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Principal Registry of the High Court of Australia	Direct	Most of litigants' contact with the High Court is with Registry staff, who 'explain and answer questions about how the Court works, its practices and procedures', tell what forms people may need to use, check forms for completeness, and give information about how a matter will be managed 'and what steps may be involved in getting the matter ready.' (Info Registry Services 2020).
Air Arrival Screened In	Australian Human Rights Commission	Direct	The AHRC’s purpose is to fulfil its 'statutory functions so that Australians have access to effective, independent complaint handling and public inquiry processes on human rights and discrimination matters, and benefit from ... human rights education, advocacy, monitoring and compliance activities.' (AHRC Corporate Plan 2018-19, 8). The AHRC 'regularly works in partnership across government, business, the non-government sector and internationally' and is a 'source of expertise on human rights research, consultation and implementation design.' (Ibid, 13). AHRC 'undertakes a program of work on issues facing asylum seekers and refugees' which 'involves an annual visit program to immigration detention centres, engagement with Parliament on legislative review of the Migration Act and related laws, and

			the conduct of thematic research projects on asylum seeker policy.' (AHRC Annual Report 2018-19, 45). The AHRC also 'handles complaints under the AHRC Act relating to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)' which includes complaints from people in immigration or community detention. (Ibid.) The AHRC 'maintains regular contact with the Government on these issues, with high-level quarterly meetings with officials from the Department of Home Affairs and the Border Force.' (Ibid.) The AHRC also participates as amicus curiae before the High Court (AHRC Annual Report 2018-19, 28).
Air Arrival Screened In	Commonwealth Ombudsman	Direct	The Ombudsman undertakes its work through 'complaint-handling, conducting investigations, performing audits and inspections, encouraging good public administration practices and discharging specialist oversight tasks.' (Commonwealth Ombudsman 2019-20 Corporate Plan, 3). The Ombudsman also 'influences improvement in public administration in the Pacific region and Indonesia through collaboration with partner entities.' (Ibid.) The Ombudsman has broad jurisdiction and oversees contracted service providers. (Ibid, 9). The Immigration Ombudsman investigates complaints and undertakes 'own motion investigations about the Department of Home Affairs.' (Commonwealth Ombudsman Annual Report 2018-19, 18). The Office also 'investigates complaints about the migration and border protection functions of the Department of Home Affairs and its operational arm, the Australian Border Force'. (Ibid, 67). The Office ‘inspects immigration detention facilities in Australia and elements of offshore processing centres' that are within the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman, and 'has a statutory role to provide the Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs an assessment of the appropriateness of a person's detention when that person has been in immigration detention for two years and every six months thereafter.' (Ibid.) In 2018-19, complaints concerning temporary, bridging and protection visas made up the largest category of complaints. (Ibid, 68). DHA also provides the Ombudsman 'six-monthly reports on people who were detained and later released as not-unlawful because the department identified the person was an Australian citizen or held a valid visa at the time of detention.' (Ibid. 69).
Air Arrival Screened In	Department of Health	Indirect	The Department manages and delivers the Medicare program, which provides health services, medicines and health products to eligible individuals. (Dept of Health Corporate Plan 2019-20, 10-11, 13). This includes providing information to medical practitioners about health assessments for refugees and other humanitarian entrants. (Health Assessment Fact Sheet). One of the primary outcomes of the Department is providing 'support for sustainable funding for public hospital services and improved access to high quality, comprehensive and coordinated preventive, primary and mental health care for all Australians, with a focus on

			those with complex health care needs and those living in regional, rural and remote areas'. (Health Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 57). This includes providing health care to refugees, applicants for protection and other humanitarian entrants to those who qualify. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Services Australia	Direct	Services Australia makes Asylum Seeker Support payments on behalf of the DHA. (DHS Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 18).
Air Arrival Screened In	Status Resolution Support Services Providers	Direct	'The SRSS program is designed to deliver targeted needs-based support services to people who are unable to support themselves while resolving their immigration status. Support is delivered to eligible recipients to address or remove barriers that impair a person's ability to engage with the Department to progress towards status resolution (visa grant or departure from Australia), or to mitigate risk(s) to the recipient or the Australian community.' SRSS Operational Procedures Manual - May 2018, 10). contracted service providers differ throughout states and territories, but include Life Without Barriers, Adult Multicultural Education Services, Settlement Services International, Access Community Services, Multicultural Development Association, Migrant Resource Centre of South Australia, MercyCare, and CatholicCare Tasmania. eligibility requirements apply and beneficiaries may be - unlawful and living in the Australian community, an illegal maritime arrival (IMA) and have lodged a valid Temporary Protection Visa (TPV) or Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (SHEV) application, a non-IMA and have lodged a valid protection visa application, a holder of a Bridging Visa E (BVE), facing significant barriers that are impacting on your ability to resolve your immigration status, recently released from immigration detention. (Ibid.) See also www.rch.org.au/immigranthealth/clinical/Asylum seekers/
Air Arrival Screened In	International Health and Medical Services	Direct	IHMS provides primary and mental health care to people in immigration detention in Australia. (www.ihms.com.au/about.php) Services include general practitioner and 'nurse clinics, as well as mental health clinics, staffed by counsellors, mental health nurses and psychologists.' (FOI FA 160401146, 6). 'IHMS also organises allied and specialist health referrals as clinically indicated, with appointments occurring onsite at detention facilities or at a community based practitioner. Detainees are referred to hospitals for emergency and acute care.' (Ibid.) 'IHMS is required to conduct a Health Induction Assessment (HIA) for all new detainees which includes screening for communicable diseases and identifying any health issues requiring attention and ongoing care.' (Ibid.) Onshore detention health services are governed by an Immigration Detention Health Services Contract (IDHSC), while offshore health services are governed by a Regional Processing Countries Health Services Contract (RPCHSC). (Ibid, 7-8). IHMS operates an Australian IHMS Assistance Centre in Sydney that 'offers tailored customer assistance and has doctors available 24 hours a day to

			provide immediate medical assistance.' (FOI FA 190801427, 34). It also 'provide air ambulance quotes to the Department via IHMS' for medical transfers. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Serco	Direct	Serco works with organisations like IHMS. (Ibid.) Serco is responsible for providing 'garrison services, facilities management services, security services, transport and escort services, and welfare and engagement services in relation to immigration detention facilities in Australia.' (AHRC Report into the use of force in immigration detention, 29). This includes providing accommodation to detainees, catering, providing access to library services, arranging access to visitors, mail service, telephones, computers and the internet, arranging access to interpreters, facilitating programs to enhance the mental health and wellbeing of detainees and supplying clothes, toiletries and personal hygiene items, among other things. (Final Report, Joint Select Committee on Australia's Immigration Detention Network, 47). Serco also provides 'local escort services for the transportation of detainees within facilities' including 'within a facility, to an airport, medical appointment', the 'movement of detainees between facilities within Australia' and the 'transfer of detainees to an offshore processing centres (OPCs) or international removals'. (Serco Contract, 8).
Air Arrival Screened In	Wilson Security	Direct	Wilson Security is currently subcontracted by Serco to provide assistance with security at immigration detention centres in Australia. (FOI Risk Assessments in Immigration Detention, 53). Wilson Security is intended to supplement, not replace, Serco officers but roles are often unclear. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Screened In	Immigration Detention Centre	Direct	These centres 'primarily accommodate individuals with a "higher risk profile"', which 'may include individuals who have overstayed their visa; breached their visa conditions and had their visa cancelled; been refused entry at Australia's entry ports; or are irregular maritime arrivals.' (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 31).
Air Arrival Screened In	Alternative Place of Detention	Direct	Alternative places of detention 'are established where it is not appropriate to house a person in an established detention facility and can exist for periods of a few hours to weeks or months.' (Commonwealth Ombudsman Annual Report 2018-19, 74). In 2018-19, the Commonwealth Ombudsman noted an increase in the use of alternative places of detention 'to house family groups with children and other vulnerable detainees including medical transferees and their support from regional processing countries.' (Ibid.) Alternative places of detention are also used to detain individuals waiting for an Entry Screening decision, or who are waiting to be removed from Australia after being refused immigration clearance.
Air Arrival Screened In	Immigration Transit Accommodation	Direct	People who claim asylum at an airport may be held in immigration transit accommodation in Australia. (Question on Notice No. 232, Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee, 2017-18 Supplementary Budget Estimates, Sen. Kim Carr).

Air Arrival Screened In	Immigration Residential Housing	Direct	This is a type of 'held' immigration detention, 'where people are accommodated in immigration detention facilities'. (ANAO Audit Report No 21 2012-13, 12). People who claim asylum at an airport may be held in this type of detention.
Air Arrival Screened In	Community Detention	Direct	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. People who claim asylum at an airport may be held in this type of detention.
Air Arrival Screened In	Five Eyes	Indirect	The alliance routinely shares information and intelligence 'on border protection and counter-terrorism' and 'has matured to become the pre-eminent forum for collaboration among the five countries on domestic security issues.' (Official Communiqué, 'Five Country Ministerial 2018' < https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/about-us/our-portfolios/national-security/security-coordination/five-country-ministerial-2018>. The forum's focus is on 'tangible deliverables and practical collaboration on counter-terrorism, countering violent extremism, cyber security, countering foreign interference, protecting critical infrastructure, border management and law enforcement.' (Ibid.) According to DHA, 'International partnerships, including our Five Eyes partners (United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand) and importantly our South-East Asian and Indo-Pacific neighbours, offer opportunities to share information and enhance capability. Through these partnerships, we prosecute our priorities and contribute to national and multilateral solutions to global problems, including terrorism, transnational, serious and organised crime, and the security of borders.' (DHA Corporate Plan 2019-2020, 7). 'Continued to be a member agency of the Border 5 Migration 5 Heads of Intelligence Group, exchanging expertise, tradecraft and lessons learned. This informed the Department's policy making and operational priorities. Intelligence and operational holdings were also enriched through this forum.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 38).
Air Arrival Screened In	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Direct	UNHCR also has a supervisory responsibility under its Statute, according to which State Parties undertake to 'co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ... in the exercise of its functions, and shall in particular facilitate its duty of supervising the application of the provisions of the Convention. (1951 Convention, art 35) (1967 Protocol, Art II). UNHCR has specific additional international responsibilities for refugees who are stateless. (Statute, para 6(A)(II)) (1951 Convention, Art 1(A)(2). UNHCR maintains a regional office in Canberra and engages with Australia in a number of domestic and international fora, including by providing legislative submissions, in the Bali Process, in trainings provided to DHA decision makers, and a variety of other settings. (See UNHCR Submission, Inquiry into the Migration Amendment (Strengthening the Character Test) Bill

			2019, Aug 2019, 1). This also includes monitoring Australia's national asylum system and working to 'promote respect for the international human rights of asylum seekers.' (www.unhcr.org/en-au/asylum-in-australia.html).
Air Arrival Screened In	International Red Cross	Direct	The Red Cross conducts 'independent humanitarian monitoring of immigration detention facilities across Australia. During visits we observe the conditions and treatment of people in detention. We do not speak publically about what we see, but raise any concerns directly and confidentially with the relevant authorities.' (https://www.redcross.org.au/get-help/help-for-migrants-in-transition/immigration-detention-monitoring-help). The Red Cross also accepts enquiries from people in detention, community members and staff of other organisations. (Ibid.) The organisation also provides practical support to vulnerable asylum seekers. (Red Cross Annual Report 2016-17, 4).
Air Arrival Screened In	United Nations Human Rights Council	Indirect	The Council uses a number of procedures and mechanisms to guide its work, including 'the Universal Periodic Review mechanism which serves to assess the human rights situations in all United Nations Member States, the Advisory Committee which serves as the Council's "think tank" providing it with expertise and advice on thematic human rights issues and the Complaint Procedure which allows individuals and organizations to bring human rights violations to the attention of the Council.' (https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/AboutCouncil.aspx). 'The Human Rights Council also works with the UN Special Procedures established by the former Commission on Human Rights'. (Ibid.) 'Australia is required to periodically report to and appear before the relevant United Nations human rights treaty bodies in relation to the implementation of the human rights treaties to which it is a party.' (https://www.ag.gov.au/rights-and-protections/human-rights-and-anti-discrimination/united-nations-human-rights-reporting) Australia also engages in Universal Periodic Review monitoring, country reporting and oversight of detention, including the detention of asylum seekers and other non-citizens.
Air Arrival Screened In	International Organisation for Migration	Indirect	IOM partners with the Australian Government to develop policies and formulate 'strategies and areas relating to "mainstream" migration sectors, including labour and facilitated migration, migration and development, counter-trafficking, assisted voluntary return, migration health, assistance for vulnerable migrants, immigration and border management and overall capacity-building in migration management.' (australia.iom.int/migration-management). IOM also works with the DHA through the Bali Process which 'implements a range of practical initiatives to combat people smuggling, human trafficking and transnational crime; support[s], through the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the management of potential illegal immigrations in Indonesia under the Regional

			Cooperation Arrangement (RCA) program; work[s] collaboratively with the international community to enhance the migration, identity, immigration intelligence and border management capabilities of partner governments; and enhance[es] international systems, information sharing and analytical capabilities to support better threat and risk assessments in the flow of people and goods.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 38). Through the Bali Process, IOM has also helped to develop a Standardized Induction Training Framework for Frontline Border Officials (https://www.baliprocess.net/UserFiles/baliprocess/File/Project%20Booklet-%20Border%20Officials%20Standardized%20Training%202.pdf) and policy guides to criminalise migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons within domestic legislation (Policy Guide on Criminalizing Migrant Smuggling, v). As a SRSS provider, IOM also assists with 'voluntary return' and reintegration. (immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/status-resolution-service/help-to-leave).
Air Arrival Screened In	International Civil Aviation Organisation	Indirect	'Australia's aviation security framework is audited by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) approximately every five years to determine compliance with Annex 17 of the Chicago Convention (aviation security).' DHA 'ensures that Australia plays an active role in shaping global aviation security policies and standards through participation in multilateral security forums, including ICAO's Aviation Security Panel of Experts and High Level Conference on Aviation Security. The Department is also Vice-chair of the ICAO Asia-Pacific Regional Aviation Security Coordination Forum.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 43). 'Australia meets and influences international standards.' (Ibid.) 'Bilateral and multilateral engagement shapes international standards.' (Ibid.). 'ICAO's other activities in the field of aviation security include efforts to enhance the security of travel documents and improve the training of security personnel. In addition, ICAO provides support for regional security initiatives with the aim of strengthening aviation security globally.' (icao.int/Security/Pages/default.aspx). 'The Facilitation Section of Aviation Security and Facilitation is responsible for the management of three interrelated programmes: • Annex 9 – Facilitation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs); • Development and implementation of the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy; and • Management of the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD). These three programmes have the same objective, facilitation, which is the efficient management of border control processes to expedite clearance (of aircraft, passengers/crew, baggage, cargo) and prevent unnecessary delays.' (Ibid.)

Air Arrival Screened In	International Air Transport Association	Indirect	IATA aims to 'assist airlines by simplifying processes and increasing passenger convenience while reducing costs and improving efficiency.' (www.iata.org/en/about/mission). For example, IATA has developed a Code of Conduct for Immigration Liaison Officers overseas, which Australian ALOs work within. (FOI Decision FA190901016). The United Kingdom has advocated for inclusion of the Code of Conduct in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Facilitation Manual. (See Facilitation (FAL) Division – 12th Session, 'Agenda Item 4: Controlling travel document fraud and illegal migration', 22 March – 2 April 2004, FAL/12-WP/40).
Air Arrival Screened In	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Indirect	'The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as governing bodies of UNODC, provide UNODC with specific mandates, which consistently indicate the need to integrate human rights in States' response to drugs, crime and terrorism, through various resolutions.' (https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/Human-rights/unodc-mandates---more.html#:~:text=The%20Commission%20on%20Narcotic%20Drugs,and%20terrorism%2C%20through%20various%20resolutions). UNODC works with states to promote 'evidence-based policies to counter transnational organised crime' and disseminate good practice, collect and disseminate data for policy analysis, 'fight trafficking of illicit drugs, weapons, counterfeit goods, cultural property, humans, wildlife and other natural resources through field-oriented projects and programmes', and address 'new and emerging forms of crime, such as cybercrime' (UNODC Annual Report 2018, 7). UNODC also plays a key role in the Bali Process. Reports and information produced by UNODC are used by lawmakers and states to develop policy and operational practices. (ie: 'One in particular I've got here is from the United Nation's Office on Drugs and Crime entitled Global study on smuggling of migrants 2018 It says that smuggling of migrants by air is a business operated by organised crime.' Senate Estimates, Sen. Ciccone, Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee (21 Oct 2019) 30.)
Air Arrival Screened In	The Bali Process	Indirect	'The Bali Process achieves both high-level political dialogue, including regular Ministerial conferences and practical capacity-building activities at officials level. DFAT works within a Whole-of-Government context, with the Department of Home Affairs and others in leading different Bali Process working groups. … The Seventh Bali Process Ministerial Conference in August 2018 achieved significant outcomes in addressing people smuggling, human trafficking and irregular migration in the region. Members agreed to the 2018 Bali Declaration, which reaffirmed the inaugural 2016 declaration, and commits members to enhanced cooperation on addressing human trafficking, improving information and policy sharing, promoting regular migration pathways, and countering criminal networks.'

			(www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/people-smuggling-trafficking/Pages/the-bali-process). The Strategy for Cooperation endorsed in 2018 guides the Regional Support Office Strategic Plan to 'Encourage unified transantional action on refugee protection and international migration including people smuggling, trafficking in persons and border management, through information sharing including the exchange of best practice and matching expertise between Bali Process Member States'. (RSO Annual Work Plan 2020, 4). As reflected in the 7 August 2018 Declaration of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process, member states are 'concerned by displacement and the irregular movement of persons, which is a complex challenge' and 'commit to preventing displaced persons from becoming victims of people smuggling and trafficking in persons, and support their voluntary, sustainable, and dignified return.' (Declaration of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, para 7).
Air Arrival Screened In	Doctors_Physicians	Direct	Conduct health evaluations for protection applicants onshore and offshore, conduct initial health assessments prior to forcible transfer to a regional processing country, conduct reviews of recommendations for medical transfers from an offshore processing centre to another location, provide health services to immigration detainees, refugees, asylum seekers and others seeking protection and living in the community.
Air Arrival Screened In	Psychiatrists_Psychologists	Direct	Psychiatrists and psychologists engage ‘with refugee issues as researchers, academics, practitioners, students and citizens’ and provide ‘evidence-based recommendations that encourage and support the Australian government, the media, public commentators, and the APS members to effectively engage with issues impacting mental health and wellbeing of asylum seekers and refugees.’ (https://www.psychology.org.au/About-Us/What-we-do/advocacy/Position-Statements/Psychological-wellbeing-refugees-and-asylum-seeker). They regularly provide direct services to refugees and asylum seekers in the community and in detention, make submissions about the mental health, wellbeing and human rights of people seeking asylum in Australia – particularly those in detention, including children – and provide evidence and expert advice in support of protection claims.
Air Arrival Screened In	Bupa	Direct	Bupa Medical Visa Services conducts health examinations for permanent and temporary protection visa applicants. ‘In late 2016/early 2017, asylum seeker clients were sent proforma letters from the (then) DIBP requesting health examinations as part of the legacy caseload processing’. (www.rch.org.au/immigranthealth/clinical/Asylum_seekers/). Health examinations can impact whether a visa is issued and information obtained from an applicant in a health examination can be used in making a decision on whether the person should be granted protection.

Air Arrival Screened In	Legal Service Providers	Direct	'Legal assistance is crucial to ensuring that people seeking asylum are afforded due process, enabling them to navigate a complex legal system, properly present their protection claims, and challenge erroneous decisions. This is particularly important because people seeking asylum may experience language and cultural barriers, trauma and vulnerability in the community. Legal assistance helps to ensure that applications are presented in a coherent way in accordance with evidentiary and legal requirements'. (Kaldor Centre Factsheet, 'Do People Seeking Asylum Receive Legal Assistance' (April 2019) 2).
Air Arrival Screened In	Translators_ Interpreters	Direct	Interpreters and translators are private contractors who play a critical role in essentially every stage of the protection or asylum process, from communicating a fear of return to officials upon entry to Australia, to communicating with medical professionals in the immigration medical exam, to communicating with Department officials examining protection claims, or courts and tribunals reviewing the decisions of Departmental delegates.
Air Arrival Screened In	Commercial Airlines	Direct	Airlines are subject to a number of rules and regulations, including transport security legislation and carrier sanctions which penalise airlines for transporting improperly documented passengers, regardless of whether they are asylum seekers or are ultimately granted protection. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 40). DHA works 'closely with industry participants to improve understanding of, and compliance with, obligations under transport security legislation.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 44). DHA does this by 'providing online training and guidance materials', 'contributing to agency-sponsored industry forums and working groups', 'ensuring effective administrative decision making, including providing detailed reasons where a submission was refused', and 'responding to enquiries received through the Department's Guidance Centre.' (Ibid.) Commercial airlines are also responsible for providing advance passenger processing (APP) for all passengers and crew, while airline check in staff are required to confirm that a travel document is acceptable for travel to Australia, perform a face-to-face passport check, check the validity of the passenger's travel document, confirm visa requirements and whether the traveller's visa is valid, and not board a passenger when the APP system returns a 'Do Not Board' directive. (DIBP Presentation, Joe Franzi, 'Australian Advanced Passenger Processing (APP)', 10). ALOs 'also work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 25).

Air Arrival Screened In	Domestic Nongovernmental Organisations	Direct	NGOs frequently work to empower refugee communities and individuals, 'monitor, research and present information on issues relating to the needs and circumstances of refugees and people seeking asylum', 'assist governments and inter-governmental organisations to formulate policy and improve support and services for refugees and people seeking asylum', and 'increase public awareness and media sensitivity towards refugees and people seeking asylum.' (refugeecouncil.org.au/who-we-are/). Volunteers and organisations also frequently monitor immigration detention conditions, visit and advocate on behalf of detained refugees and asylum seekers, as well as connect refugees and asylum seekers to legal service providers, mental health providers, and other social services.
Air Arrival Screened In	Foreign Airports	Direct	Overseas airports work with ABF Airport Liaison Officers (ALOs) to assist in 'preventing the travel of improperly documented passengers and to facilitate the travel of genuine passengers.' (2016 APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan, 2). Australia's ALOs also 'provide training to airline and airport staff in document examination, passenger assessment, facial image comparison techniques and Australia's entry requirements.' (Ibid.) ALOs 'work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (ABF Factbook 2019, 25). The DHA also funds 'the establishment of international border clearance capabilities for emerging international airports and ports.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 57).
Air Arrival Screened In	Australian Airports	Direct	Australian airports are generally privately controlled and are subject to a variety of regulatory and legislative requirements, particularly regarding safety and security. (ICAO Working Paper 59, 'Developments in Airport Ownership and Reforms to the Provision of Air Navigation Services in Australia', ANSConf-WP/59/9/6/00, 3-6); (Australian Airports Association, 'Strategic Plan 2020-2025', 5). Airports must undertake infrastructure development and operations to comply with DHA airport security requirements and enable ABF to facilitate passenger processing. (Australian Airports Association, 'Strategic Plan 2020-2025', 7). DHA also works 'closely with industry participants to improve understanding of, and compliance with, obligations under transport security legislation.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 44).
Air Arrival Screened In	Interpol	Indirect	INTERPOL connects member countries through a communications system called I-24/7, through which they can contact each other, the General Secretariat, and access databases and services in real-time, from both central and remote locations. (interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/What-is-INTERPOL). INTERPOL also manages '18 police databases with information

			on crimes and criminals (from names and fingerprints to stolen passports)' and offers 'investigative support such as forensics, analysis, and assistance in locating fugitives around the world.' (Ibid.) An INTERPOL 'red notice' is an international request 'for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information' and border officials can access INTERPOL 'databases in real-time, for information such as wanted persons, stolen travel documents or stolen vehicles' to help 'them to identify people attempting to enter a country illegally', for example. (INTERPOL 2018 Annual Report, 4-5). In 1997, the UN General Assembly resolved to urge member countries to systematically use INTERPOL's databases and information in the process of examining asylum seekers. (Resolution No. 9, GA-2017-86-RES-09). In addition to making it more difficult for an asylum seeker to flee without a valid passport or visa, countries of persecution have also used INTERPOL red notices to request that refugees or asylum seekers be provisionally arrested in any member-state pending extradition, as in the case of Hakeem Al-Arabi. (https://www.smh.com.au/national/hakeem-al-araibi-s-treatment-shows-up-red-faces-at-interpol-20190214-p50xre.html). AFP and INTERPOL receive true match notification and client information from Australian Border Operations Centre and AFP, INTERPOL and ABF character cancellations interface in the context of a Red Notice. (21 October 2019 Senate Estimates, p 55).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Department of Home Affairs	Direct	DHA manages the issuance of temporary and permanent visas, the process of refugee status determination, protection visas and complementary protection. (DHA Corporate Plan 2019-20, 6). The DHA Enterprise Release Management team also works across the Department on Information and Communications Technology (ICT), including 'a 100 per cent reporting compliance for advanced passenger processing, and the roll-out of a new Enterprise Biometric Identification Service and client appointment booking system.' (Ibid at 12). The DHA processes international air and sea passengers and crew, provides eligible travellers with the option for self-processing and clearance through automated border control at a range of Australian international airports and seaports, undertakes inspection and examination activity in the international mail, air cargo and sea cargo environments, processes vessels crossing the border, conducts land-based patrol and surveillance of the waterfront, remote areas and regional ports, including through the deployment of mobile teams, and investigates and potentially prosecutes breaches of Australian border laws. (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 34).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Immigration Integrity and	Indirect	The Division provides 'services that facilitate status resolution, including voluntary return and, where appropriate, reintegration assistance', 'access to health and other support services

	Community Protection_ISS_DHA		for non-citizens awaiting status resolution', 'monitoring of sponsors to ensure that they meet their obligations with respect to non-citizens', applies 'proportionate controls under legislative frameworks to resolve non-compliance, affording the highest priority to individuals who pose a significant risk to the community and the migration program, organised and criminal exploitation of the visa program, and migrant worker exploitation, including human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices', and manages 'individuals in detention facilities while their removal is facilitated or their immigration status is being resolved.' (Procedural Instruction, Immigration Compliance and Status Resolution Framework, 25 May 2018, 1). The main objective of the Status Resolution Service is 'to obtain immigration outcomes, or resolution of status, for clients in a lawful, timely, fair and reasonable manner. ... status is resolved through departure from Australia or the grant of a substantive visa. Immigration Integrity and Community Protection also includes the National Character Consideration Centre (NCCC), which is 'responsible for processing assessments and preparing submissions for decision under the character provisions of the Migration Act (section 501), for cancellation or refusal of visas. The NCCC receives referrals from multiple sources and stakeholders and assesses the liability of referrals for character consideration. The Visa Application Character Consideration Unit sits within the NCCC and receives referrals from posts and visa processing centres of visa applicants for character consideration.' (APS Gazette No. PS40 - 03 Oct 2019, 125) (Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee, 19 August 2019, 56) (ANAO Report No. 13 2015-16, 'Managing Compliance with Visa Conditions', 37).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Identity and Biometrics Division_DHA	Indirect	At a national level, the Division leads 'whole-of-government policy on identity and biometrics' and at an international level, manages 'international sharing of identity and biometrics information.' (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 276). the division includes Identity and Biometrics Capability, Identity and Biometrics Specialist, AusCheck, and Identity Security. (DHA Organisational Structure). Applicants for visas, or from countries that are part of the biometrics program, must provide biometrics at an Australian Visa Application Centre, an Australian Biometrics Collection Centre or DHA office in Australia.
Air Arrival Not Screened	Aviation and Maritime Security Division_DHA	Indirect	The Division helps Australia 'to influence international standard setting' and works with international partners. (APS Gazette, PS4 Weekly Thursday - 6 February 2020, 285). In particular, the Division helps to design and implement 'policy and regulatory solutions with industry stakeholders to strengthen security' in aviation and other sectors, works 'closely with the intelligence community to understand threats and risks to aviation and maritime security to inform policy and regulatory settings', and develops 'information and products to assist

			industry participants such as airports, airlines, ports, cruise ships and other operators understand their regulatory obligations and ensure they know about the security risks to their operations.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Not Screened	Data and Analytics Division_DHA	Indirect	The Division undertakes 'research and development in the field of data science by applying new approaches, innovative techniques and technologies to departmental data', which 'includes developing and deploying end-to-end solutions in areas including, but not limited to, predictive analytics, computer vision, and natural language processing.' (APS Gazette PS5 Weekly Thursday 13 February 2020, 55). Data scientists work across different 'border domains' including traveller and visa. the division develops and delivers 'analytical products to support business lines across the portfolio, including Visa Programme areas, Intelligence Division and the Australian Border Force (ABF) operations.' (Ibid at 58).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Australian Border Force_DHA	Direct	ABF 'takes a multi-layered risk-based approach to border protection and customs service delivery' and 'uniformed officers use a mixture of monitoring and response methods, vessels, information sharing, intelligence, aerial, maritime and land surveillance patrols' to monitor Australia's border. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 20). ABF officers undertake the passenger clearance process at Australia's major international airports, which includes screening and referring those who raise protection claims for further processing. The ABF's Airline Liaison Officers (ALOs) stationed overseas attempt to identify and prevent imposters or improperly documented persons from entering Australia. ALOs also work to identify and prevent individuals who may seek protection in Australia from boarding flights to Australia, under the view that their travel intentions posed a risk to the integrity of Australia's migration policies. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 22). ABF further operates Counter Terrorism Units (CTUs) at eleven of Australia's international airports to deal with both inbound and outbound security risks across the national security spectrum. ABF also leads multi agency efforts to 'identify, disrupt and deter the facilitators responsible for the systemic and deliberate exploitation of foreign workers and Australia's visa and migration programs. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 22). ABF also works collaboratively with domestic and international law enforcement agencies and stakeholders to 'harden the border environment to serious organised crime networks seeking to exploit vulnerable foreign workers and Australia's migration system for financial gain' while also taking enforcement action against travellers who fail to comply with visa conditions. (Ibid.) 'These breaches may include engaging in illegal work, overstaying their visa, and representing a threat to the Australian community through breaching character conditions. ABF enforcement actions may lead to foreign nationals being held in an immigration detention facility while they resolve their immigration situation.' (Ibid.)

Air Arrival Not Screened	Immigration Detention_ABF_DHA	Direct	According to ABF, 'immigration detention is an important part of strong border control and supports Australia's migration system.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 28). The ABF is responsible for 'the management of good order, safety and security within immigration detention facilities (IDFs), including the health and welfare of detainees.' (Ibid.) Services provided to individuals in immigration detention include 'health, garrison, security, facilities management, transport and escort, and welfare and engagement'. (Ibid.) Management of the onshore immigration detention network is contracted to Serco as the facilities and detainees service provider, while health services are contracted to International Health Medical Services (IHMS). (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Not Screened	Operations_ABF_DHA	Direct	'[R]esponsible 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). Also 'leads the detention and offshore regional processing operational activities.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Not Screened	Port Operations Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Direct	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). Port Operations is also responsible for 'facilitating legitimate trade and travel and undertakes operations in the prevention, deterrence and detection of the illegal movement of people across Australia's border'. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Not Screened	Border Patrol and Coordination Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Indirect	The Australian Border Operations Centre (ABOC) sits within BPCC and 'supports nationally consistent and coordinated efforts for the conduct of ABF operations and incident management.' (Leading Border Force Officer Job Ad, on file). The ABOC helps DHA 'manage the risk of criminal exploitation of the visa programme, foreign fighters and people smuggling' while working with 'key internal and external stakeholders to maintain a capability to support a Government response to a range of incidents and major events with a focus on the movement of travellers across Australia's borders.' (Ibid.) The ABOC operates 24-7 and 'supports air and sea operations through Advance Passenger Processing (APP) and the Carrier Portal', 'undertakes alert match case assessments within the Central Movement Alert List (CMAL) and enforces the APP reporting compliance regime for airlines ensuring accurate and on time reporting.' (Ibid.) The ABOC shift team 'supports airport and seaport operations, manages client records, provides stakeholders with departmental information, undertakes alert management and processing, manages a compliance regime and provides emergency management support to the Department.' (Ibid.) The CMAL team 'facilitates a centralised high-quality check of all visa and citizenship applicants. Officers complete match cases to determine the MAL Status for a client so that any concerns that may affect a client's travel intentions are considered.' (Ibid.) The APP and Infringements Team 'research

			identified potential APP offences' and 'process requests for crew travel authorities, and provide assistance to other Border Operations Centre work areas in a surge capacity.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Not Screened	Enforcement Command_OPS_ABF_DHA	Indirect	'[T]he remit of Enforcement Command activity includes but is not limited to counter terrorism, illicit drugs, child exploitation, illicit tobacco, trade based money laundering, prevention of exploitation of foreign workers, the location, detention and removal of unlawful non-citizens, and assisting employers and visa sponsors in the Australian community.' (APS Gazette PS1 Weekly Thurs - 16 Jan 2020, 131).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Support_ABF_DHA	Indirect	'[R]esponsible 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).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Strategic Border Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Direct	The Strategic Border Command also manages the ABF airline liaison officer (ALO) programme. (Clive Murray Bio, on file). ALOs are internationally posted in 'high-risk source and transit countries' and 'monitor, detect and deter the global flow of illicit people movements across borders and to reduce and prevent the travel of those that represent a risk to the Australian community.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 25). ALOs work to detect 'identity, passport and visa fraud, people with criminal links or who are of national security concern' and feed 'information back into the Department of Home Affairs to inform pre-visa grant decision makers on trends.' (Ibid.) ALOs 'also work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (Ibid).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Operational Practices Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Indirect	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).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Close Support Command_SUP_ABF_DHA	Indirect	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). Close support also includes 'management and deployment of ABF cutters, management and capability of the maritime workforce, Detector Dog program breeding, training and operations, covert physical surveillance and digital forensic capabilities.' (Ibid.)

Air Arrival Not Screened	Australian Federal Police	Indirect	'Australian law enforcement, border and national security agencies work collaboratively with the AFP in addressing criminal and security threats through a range of mechanisms, including joint taskforces, joint operations, information and intelligence sharing, international development assistance and policy development.' (AFP Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 112). Of particular relevance is the AFP's work to 'identify, disrupt and dismantle transnational serious and organised crime syndicates impacting on or targeting Australia, including those involved in drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, people smuggling and cybercrime.' (AFP International Engagement 2020 Strategy, 10). As part of its protective function, the AFP collaborates with the ABF in 'search operations of international services into Canberra Airport' and AFP officers are 'specifically trained in behavioural assessment and security questioning' at designated airports. (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 63). The AFP also supports 'the delivery of the Australian Border Force Investigations Program at the AFP College by awarding a Certificate IV in Government Investigations'. (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 130).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Operations_AFP	Indirect	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. This function directly targets the substantial threats arising from increasingly diverse criminal activity.' (AFP Annual Report 2018-19, 54-55).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Capability_AFP	Indirect	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).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	Indirect	ASIO 'advice informs Australian Government policy development and responses to serious threats to Australia's border integrity' and national security partners use ASIO 'advice to disrupt and defend against serious threats to Australia's border integrity.' (ASIO Corporate Plan 2018-19, 8). ASIO advice supports 'development of national policies and legislative reforms that protect Australia, its people and its interests from serious threats to ... border integrity'. ASIO provides advice to DHA through 'security assessments on individuals of security concern who are applying for Australian visas or citizenship', and assists national security partners through 'security assessments, to prevent individuals of concern from accessing security-sensitive areas or substances.' (ASIO Corporate Plan 2018-19, 12). ASIO works with ABF, AFP, Defence, ACIC, AUSTRAC on 'offshore criminal and security intelligence and information', 'offshore links and relationships', and 'support'. (AFP

			International Engagement, 17). ASIO has identified the 'scale of regular and irregular international migration' as 'a security challenge for Australia in the years ahead.' (ASIO Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 156). ASIO also provides 'adverse security assessments' that impact whether a person is granted a visa. (FOI Response FA-190501692).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission	Indirect	'The ACIC undertakes its functions as set out in its enabling legislation (Australian Crime Commission Act 2002) and creates 'a national intelligence picture of crime', targets 'serious and organised crime' and delivers 'information capability and services to frontline policing and law enforcement.' (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 17). ACIC leads the Australian Priority Organisation Target strategy 'focused on identification, assessment, designation and coordination of operational responses against transnational serious and organised crime targets' and which is intended 'to improve understanding and facilitate disruption efforts in collaboration with ... domestic and international intelligence partners within a local, regional and global context'. (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 17). ACIC participates in a range of formal and informal task forces and functions include: 'conducting investigations and intelligence operations into federally relevant criminal activity; maintaining a national database of criminal information and intelligence; providing and maintaining national information capabilities and services to support policing and law enforcement; providing strategic criminal intelligence assessments and advice on national criminal intelligence priorities; and providing nationally coordinated criminal history check.' (ACIC Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 87). In the border and migration space, ACIC provides 'intelligence support for Australian border security', investigates high threat 'organised criminal targets', works with 'Australian and international partners to develop strategies to disrupt their activities', and seeks to 'understand how visa and migration fraud is enabling serious and organised crime in Australia.' (ACIC Corporate Plan 2019-20, 18). ACIC also finished the trial of the 'biometrics at the border system' to improve the ability of ABF officers 'to perform security checks on travellers' and the capability is now managed by DHA and supported by the ACIC National Automated Fingerprint Identification System. (ACIC Annual Report 2018-19, 51).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre	Indirect	AUSTRAC 'supports a range of law enforcement, regulatory, intelligence, revenue, and border agencies to effectively achieve their priorities' and works internationally with 'intelligence partners to share insights, trends and data to disrupt transnational organised crime and terrorism threats.' (AUSTRAC 2018-19 Annual Report, 2). AUSTRAC participates on Taskforce Cadena, led by ABF and 'which focuses on disrupting criminal syndicates that profit from the criminal exploitation of Foreign workers and Australia's migration system.' (AUSTRAC 2019 Incoming Government Brief, 15). Through

			international engagement, AUSTRAC influences and promotes anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulations and standards, while collaborating to strengthen 'operational best practice across our region through information sharing, education and capability building opportunities through our technical assistance and training programs.' (AUSTRAC Corporate Plan 2019-23, 15). Through the Fintel Alliance, AUSTRAC collaborates with ABF, ACIC, AFP, and the Indonesian and Philippines financial intelligence units to investigate crimes for visa cancellations, foreign bribery and corruption, and drug trafficking and importation, among other crimes. (Fintel Annual Report 2018-19, 44). AUSTRAC also participates in events like the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering human trafficking and people smuggling workshop 2019 which examines the role of financial intelligence in countering people smuggling, the Bali Process regional response to people smuggling, whole of government and regional approaches to countering people smuggling, and other topics. (www.apgml.org/news/details.aspx?n=1147).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Civil Aviation Safety Authority	Indirect	'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.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 27). The CASA regulatory approach is informed by the Statement of Expectations for the Board of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority for the Period 15 July 2019 to 30 June 2021, made by the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development, and focuses on 'aviation safety as the highest priority', considers 'the economic and cost impact on individuals, businesses and the community in the development and finalisation of new or amended regulatory changes' and takes 'a pragmatic, practical and proportionate approach to regulation as it applies to different industry sectors.' (Statement of Expectations for the Board of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (4 July 2019) 3).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Department of Infrastructure Transport Cities and Regional Development	Indirect	ITCRD 'continued to play key leadership, coordination and participatory roles in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as a Part One ICAO Council member and through engagement in committees, panels and study groups.' (DIRDC Annual Report 2018-19, 95). 'Key areas of focus for Australia in 2018–19 were aviation safety, air navigation, aviation environment, and aviation security and facilitation.' (Ibid). ITCRD is also a member of the national airport facilitation committee, which is a 'decision-making body that provides a strategic forum for engagement between government agencies and industry partners to improve facilitation of passengers through airports, while maintaining appropriate border security. Similar to the NSPFC, membership of the committee includes representatives from government agencies, the airline, airport and tourism industries.' (www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/how-to-engage-us/committees-and-fora).

			ITCRD manages 'the government's air transport programs, including … maintaining active membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and developing and implementing capacity building programs with our neighbouring economies.' (DIRDC Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 41).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Department of Parliamentary Services	Indirect	The Department of Parliamentary Services includes the Parliamentary Library, which provides 'high quality, impartial, timely and confidential information, analysis and advice to senators and members of the House of Representatives in support of their parliamentary and representational roles.' (DPS Annual Report 2018-19, 86). Services include media monitoring, 'confidential and tailored research and analysis' to parliamentarians and staff, 'assistance with parliamentary delegation briefings', 'research publications to help inform parliamentary debate, scrutiny and policy development', and 'training, lectures and seminars'. (Ibid.) Research and information provided includes migration, refugee and asylum law.
Air Arrival Not Screened	Parliament	Indirect	'There are five important functions of parliament: to provide for the formation of a government; to legislate; to provide the funds needed for government; to provide a forum for popular representation; and to scrutinise the actions of government.' (https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Work_of_the_Parliament/Forming_and_Governing_a_Nation/parl). Parliament makes laws relating to migration, refugee and asylum law and holds hearings to scrutinise the actions of government, among other actions.
Air Arrival Not Screened	Department of the Senate	Indirect	The Department of the Senate provides 'expert, impartial advice about Senate and committee operations', 'specialised advice and logistical support to senators so that they may undertake their duties', and produces 'an array of information resources so that people may understand and engage in its work.' (Department of the Senate Corporate Plan 2019-20, 3). This advice and information enable senators to engage in committee and other meetings and inform their legislative and accountability decisions. (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Not Screened	Department of the House of Representatives	Indirect	The Department of the House of Representatives provides 'advice and services to enable the Chamber and Federation Chamber to meet and address business as scheduled and fulfil its role as a representative institution', which includes processing all bills, 'collecting, analysing and publishing procedural and statistical information' and 'advising and supporting the Speaker and members in relation to legislative, procedural and administrative matters.' (Department of the HoR Corporate Plan 2019-20, 14). The Department also provides 'procedural, research, analytical, drafting and administrative support to enable House of Representatives and certain joint committees to conduct and report on inquiries.' (Ibid at 15). The Department also provides 'advice and services to support the Parliament's national, international and regional relationships, including through the Parliament's role in hosting

			inter-parliamentary conferences and events' and 'assisting other parliaments … by partnering in capacity building activities'. (Ibid at 16).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet	Indirect	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.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 29).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Serco	Direct	Serco works with organisations like IHMS. (Ibid.) Serco is responsible for providing 'garrison services, facilities management services, security services, transport and escort services, and welfare and engagement services in relation to immigration detention facilities in Australia.' (AHRC Report into the use of force in immigration detention, 29). This includes providing accommodation to detainees, catering, providing access to library services, arranging access to visitors, mail service, telephones, computers and the internet, arranging access to interpreters, facilitating programs to enhance the mental health and wellbeing of detainees and supplying clothes, toiletries and personal hygiene items, among other things. (Final Report, Joint Select Committee on Australia's Immigration Detention Network, 47). Serco also provides 'local escort services for the transportation of detainees within facilities' including 'within a facility, to an airport, medical appointment', the 'movement of detainees between facilities within Australia' and the 'transfer of detainees to an offshore processing centres (OPCs) or international removals'. (Serco Contract, 8).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Alternative Place of Detention	Direct	Alternative places of detention 'are established where it is not appropriate to house a person in an established detention facility and can exist for periods of a few hours to weeks or months.' (Commonwealth Ombudsman Annual Report 2018-19, 74). In 2018-19, the Commonwealth Ombudsman noted an increase in the use of alternative places of detention 'to house family groups with children and other vulnerable detainees including medical transferees and their support from regional processing countries.' (Ibid.) Alternative places of detention are also used to detain individuals waiting for an Entry Screening decision, or who are waiting to be removed from Australia after being refused immigration clearance.
Air Arrival Not Screened	Five Eyes	Indirect	The alliance routinely shares information and intelligence 'on border protection and counter-terrorism' and 'has matured to become the pre-eminent forum for collaboration among the five countries on domestic security issues.' (Official Communiqué, 'Five Country Ministerial 2018' < https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/about-us/our-portfolios/national-security/security-coordination/five-country-ministerial-2018>. The forum's focus is on 'tangible deliverables and practical collaboration on counter-terrorism, countering violent extremism, cyber security, countering foreign interference, protecting critical infrastructure, border management and law enforcement.' (Ibid.) According to DHA, 'International partnerships, including our Five Eyes partners (United States of America, United Kingdom,

			Canada and New Zealand) and importantly our South-East Asian and Indo-Pacific neighbours, offer opportunities to share information and enhance capability. Through these partnerships, we prosecute our priorities and contribute to national and multilateral solutions to global problems, including terrorism, transnational, serious and organised crime, and the security of borders.' (DHA Corporate Plan 2019-2020, 7). 'Continued to be a member agency of the Border 5 Migration 5 Heads of Intelligence Group, exchanging expertise, tradecraft and lessons learned. This informed the Department's policy making and operational priorities. Intelligence and operational holdings were also enriched through this forum.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 38).
Air Arrival Not Screened	International Organisation for Migration	Indirect	IOM partners with the Australian Government to develop policies and formulate 'strategies and areas relating to "mainstream" migration sectors, including labour and facilitated migration, migration and development, counter-trafficking, assisted voluntary return, migration health, assistance for vulnerable migrants, immigration and border management and overall capacity-building in migration management.' (australia.iom.int/migration-management). IOM also works with the DHA through the Bali Process which 'implements a range of practical initiatives to combat people smuggling, human trafficking and transnational crime; support[s], through the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the management of potential illegal immigrations in Indonesia under the Regional Cooperation Arrangement (RCA) program; work[s] collaboratively with the international community to enhance the migration, identity, immigration intelligence and border management capabilities of partner governments; and enhance[es] international systems, information sharing and analytical capabilities to support better threat and risk assessments in the flow of people and goods.' (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 38). Through the Bali Process, IOM has also helped to develop a Standardized Induction Training Framework for Frontline Border Officials (https://www.baliprocess.net/UserFiles/baliprocess/File/Project%20Booklet-%20Border%20Officials%20Standardized%20Training%202.pdf) and policy guides to criminalise migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons within domestic legislation (Policy Guide on Criminalizing Migrant Smuggling, v). As a SRSS provider, IOM also assists with 'voluntary return' and reintegration. (immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/status-resolution-service/help-to-leave).
Air Arrival Not Screened	International Civil Aviation Organisation	Indirect	'Australia's aviation security framework is audited by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) approximately every five years to determine compliance with Annex 17 of the Chicago Convention (aviation security).' DHA 'ensures that Australia plays an active role in shaping global aviation security policies and standards through participation in

			multilateral security forums, including ICAO's Aviation Security Panel of Experts and High Level Conference on Aviation Security. The Department is also Vice-chair of the ICAO Asia-Pacific Regional Aviation Security Coordination Forum.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 43). 'Australia meets and influences international standards.' (Ibid.) 'Bilateral and multilateral engagement shapes international standards.' (Ibid.). 'ICAO's other activities in the field of aviation security include efforts to enhance the security of travel documents and improve the training of security personnel. In addition, ICAO provides support for regional security initiatives with the aim of strengthening aviation security globally.' (icao.int/Security/Pages/default.aspx). 'The Facilitation Section of Aviation Security and Facilitation is responsible for the management of three interrelated programmes: • Annex 9 – Facilitation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs); • Development and implementation of the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy; and • Management of the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD). These three programmes have the same objective, facilitation, which is the efficient management of border control processes to expedite clearance (of aircraft, passengers/crew, baggage, cargo) and prevent unnecessary delays.' (Ibid.)
Air Arrival Not Screened	International Air Transport Association	Indirect	IATA aims to 'assist airlines by simplifying processes and increasing passenger convenience while reducing costs and improving efficiency.' (www.iata.org/en/about/mission). For example, IATA has developed a Code of Conduct for Immigration Liaison Officers overseas, which Australian ALOs work within. (FOI Decision FA190901016). The United Kingdom has advocated for inclusion of the Code of Conduct in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Facilitation Manual. (See Facilitation (FAL) Division – 12th Session, 'Agenda Item 4: Controlling travel document fraud and illegal migration', 22 March – 2 April 2004, FAL/12-WP/40).
Air Arrival Not Screened	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Indirect	'The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as governing bodies of UNODC, provide UNODC with specific mandates, which consistently indicate the need to integrate human rights in States' response to drugs, crime and terrorism, through various resolutions.' (https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/Human-rights/unodc-mandates---more.html#:~:text=The%20Commission%20on%20Narcotic%20Drugs,and%20terrorism%2C%20through%20various%20resolutions). UNODC works with states to promote 'evidence-based policies to counter transnational organised crime' and disseminate good practice, collect and disseminate data for policy analysis, 'fight trafficking of illicit drugs, weapons, counterfeit goods, cultural property, humans, wildlife and other natural resources

			through field-oriented projects and programmes', and address 'new and emerging forms of crime, such as cybercrime' (UNODC Annual Report 2018, 7). UNODC also plays a key role in the Bali Process. Reports and information produced by UNODC are used by lawmakers and states to develop policy and operational practices. (ie: 'One in particular I've got here is from the United Nation's Office on Drugs and Crime entitled Global study on smuggling of migrants 2018 It says that smuggling of migrants by air is a business operated by organised crime.' Senate Estimates, Sen. Ciccone, Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee (21 Oct 2019) 30.)
Air Arrival Not Screened	The Bali Process	Indirect	'The Bali Process achieves both high-level political dialogue, including regular Ministerial conferences and practical capacity-building activities at officials level. DFAT works within a Whole-of-Government context, with the Department of Home Affairs and others in leading different Bali Process working groups. … The Seventh Bali Process Ministerial Conference in August 2018 achieved significant outcomes in addressing people smuggling, human trafficking and irregular migration in the region. Members agreed to the 2018 Bali Declaration, which reaffirmed the inaugural 2016 declaration, and commits members to enhanced cooperation on addressing human trafficking, improving information and policy sharing, promoting regular migration pathways, and countering criminal networks.' (www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/people-smuggling-trafficking/Pages/the-bali-process). The Strategy for Cooperation endorsed in 2018 guides the Regional Support Office Strategic Plan to 'Encourage unified transantional action on refugee protection and international migration including people smuggling, trafficking in persons and border management, through information sharing including the exchange of best practice and matching expertise between Bali Process Member States'. (RSO Annual Work Plan 2020, 4). As reflected in the 7 August 2018 Declaration of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process, member states are 'concerned by displacement and the irregular movement of persons, which is a complex challenge' and 'commit to preventing displaced persons from becoming victims of people smuggling and trafficking in persons, and support their voluntary, sustainable, and dignified return.' (Declaration of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, para 7).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Translators_ Interpreters	Direct	Interpreters and translators are private contractors who play a critical role in essentially every stage of the protection or asylum process, from communicating a fear of return to officials upon entry to Australia, to communicating with medical professionals in the immigration medical exam, to communicating with Department officials examining protection claims, or courts and tribunals reviewing the decisions of Departmental delegates.

Air Arrival Not Screened	Commercial Airlines	Direct	Airlines are subject to a number of rules and regulations, including transport security legislation and carrier sanctions which penalise airlines for transporting improperly documented passengers, regardless of whether they are asylum seekers or are ultimately granted protection. (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 40). DHA works 'closely with industry participants to improve understanding of, and compliance with, obligations under transport security legislation.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 44). DHA does this by 'providing online training and guidance materials', 'contributing to agency-sponsored industry forums and working groups', 'ensuring effective administrative decision making, including providing detailed reasons where a submission was refused', and 'responding to enquiries received through the Department's Guidance Centre.' (Ibid.) Commercial airlines are also responsible for providing advance passenger processing (APP) for all passengers and crew, while airline check in staff are required to confirm that a travel document is acceptable for travel to Australia, perform a face-to-face passport check, check the validity of the passenger's travel document, confirm visa requirements and whether the traveller's visa is valid, and not board a passenger when the APP system returns a 'Do Not Board' directive. (DIBP Presentation, Joe Franzi, 'Australian Advanced Passenger Processing (APP)', 10). ALOs 'also work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (ABF Factbook - 2019, 25).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Foreign Airports	Direct	Overseas airports work with ABF Airport Liaison Officers (ALOs) to assist in 'preventing the travel of improperly documented passengers and to facilitate the travel of genuine passengers.' (2016 APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan, 2). Australia's ALOs also 'provide training to airline and airport staff in document examination, passenger assessment, facial image comparison techniques and Australia's entry requirements.' (Ibid.) ALOs 'work in close consultation with airlines, airport security groups and host government authorities offshore to prevent the travel of improperly documented passengers and facilitate the travel of genuine passengers' while supporting 'regional immigration partners to enhance their effectiveness in detecting the movement of people on false documentation.' (ABF Factbook 2019, 25). The DHA also funds ‘the establishment of international border clearance capabilities for emerging international airports and ports.’ (DHA Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20, 57).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Australian Airports	Direct	Australian airports are generally privately controlled and are subject to a variety of regulatory and legislative requirements, particularly regarding safety and security. (ICAO Working

			Paper 59, 'Developments in Airport Ownership and Reforms to the Provision of Air Navigation Services in Australia', ANSConf-WP/59/9/6/00, 3-6); (Australian Airports Association, 'Strategic Plan 2020-2025', 5). Airports must undertake infrastructure development and operations to comply with DHA airport security requirements and enable ABF to facilitate passenger processing. (Australian Airports Association, 'Strategic Plan 2020-2025', 7). DHA also works 'closely with industry participants to improve understanding of, and compliance with, obligations under transport security legislation.' (DHA Annual Report 2018-19, 44).
Air Arrival Not Screened	Interpol	Indirect	INTERPOL connects member countries through a communications system called I-24/7, through which they can contact each other, the General Secretariat, and access databases and services in real-time, from both central and remote locations. (interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/What-is-INTERPOL). INTERPOL also manages '18 police databases with information on crimes and criminals (from names and fingerprints to stolen passports)' and offers 'investigative support such as forensics, analysis, and assistance in locating fugitives around the world.' (Ibid.) An INTERPOL 'red notice' is an international request 'for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information' and border officials can access INTERPOL 'databases in real-time, for information such as wanted persons, stolen travel documents or stolen vehicles' to help 'them to identify people attempting to enter a country illegally', for example. (INTERPOL 2018 Annual Report, 4-5). In 1997, the UN General Assembly resolved to urge member countries to systematically use INTERPOL's databases and information in the process of examining asylum seekers. (Resolution No. 9, GA-2017-86-RES-09). In addition to making it more difficult for an asylum seeker to flee without a valid passport or visa, countries of persecution have also used INTERPOL red notices to request that refugees or asylum seekers be provisionally arrested in any member-state pending extradition, as in the case of Hakeem Al-Arabi. (https://www.smh.com.au/national/hakeem-al-araibi-s-treatment-shows-up-red-faces-at-interpol-20190214-p50xre.html). AFP and INTERPOL receive true match notification and client information from Australian Border Operations Centre and AFP, INTERPOL and ABF character cancellations interface in the context of a Red Notice. (21 October 2019 Senate Estimates, p 55).