

Introduction

Australia has always been an attractive destination for potential migrants because of Australia's relative economic and political stability, the "Australian lifestyle", policies aimed at encouraging multiculturalism, and the high profile of Australia as an attractive tourist destination. Migration has always been central to the development of Australia economically and socially. Since 1945, Australia has accepted more than 5.7 million immigrants. Of the current population of 18.6 million, one-quarter were born outside of Australia.

Recently, several high profile incidents of people smuggling have drawn attention to the negative side of migration—human smuggling and trafficking. This report summarises what we know, and what we do not know, about human smuggling and trafficking to Australia. This report also describes the Federal response to these issues, under the headings of "Legislation", "Law Enforcement", "International Cooperation", "Economic Assistance", "Research and Data Collection", "Services for Victims of Trafficking", and "Education".

Terminology and Abbreviations

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For the purposes of this report, the terms noted below are to be understood in the following manner:

- **Undocumented migrants** includes people who enter a country that is not their country of origin without the proper authority, and people who remain in a country in contravention of their authority. This may include, for example, people who arrive on Australian shores by boat, people who “overstay” their visa, people who work in contravention of their visa, and people who travel using fraudulent documents.
- **Human smuggling** refers to practices that involve a person gaining entry into a country without the necessary permission, whether or not this is undertaken for profit. This may include, for example, people who are hidden below deck on container ships and people who travel on fraudulent documentation.
- **Human trafficking** refers to the recruitment, transportation, or receipt of persons at any stage in the migration process, through deception or coercion, for the purposes of prostitution, other sexual exploitation, or forced labour (United Nations 1999, p. 3). Human trafficking may, or may not, also involve some aspect of human smuggling.

Abbreviations

ABCI	Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence
ACS	Australian Customs Service
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AFTA	Australian Federation of Travel Agents
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ALEIN	Australian Law Enforcement Intelligent Net
ALO	Airline Liaison Officers
ASA	The Asylum Seeker Assistance (ASA) Scheme
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CICP	United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention
CROC	Convention on the Rights of the Child

CRSS	Community Refugee Settlement Scheme
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking (Australia)
HREOC	Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission
IAAAS	Immigration Advice and Application Assistance Scheme
ICCPR	International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights
IHSS	Integrated Humanitarian Settlement Strategy
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
MAL	Movement Alert List
NCA	National Crime Authority
OCO	Oceania Customs Organisation
OSW	Office of the Status of Women, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
PAES	Passenger Analysis and Evaluation System
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNODCCP	United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
NASASV	National Association of Services Against Sexual Violence