

**PARLIAMENTARY JOINT COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT:
INQUIRY INTO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Question No. 1

Senator Singh asked the following questions at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

What is the total number of prosecutions for human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices in Australia, including prosecutions that did not result in a successful conviction?

What is the number of prosecutions for human trafficking and slavery-related cases that did not involve specific charges of human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices? For example, cases where money laundering, passport or Migration Act offences were progressed.

The answer to the honourable senator's questions is as follows:

Since 2004, 55 people have been prosecuted for human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like offences. In a number of these cases, charges relating to human trafficking, slavery or slavery-like offences under the Commonwealth *Criminal Code* were withdrawn and the alleged offenders were prosecuted for related charges, including migration offences.

Since 2004, there have been a number of prosecutions in human trafficking and slavery-related cases that did not involve specific charges of human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like offences. Without manually reviewing each relevant prosecution to determine whether human trafficking and slavery-related conduct was involved, the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions is unable to provide an exact breakdown.

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Question No. 2

Senator Kelly asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

For a breakdown of forced marriage referrals to the Australian Federal Police setting out age ranges of potential victims and whether the potential victims were brought to or removed from Australia.

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) Police Real-time On-Line Management Information System (PROMIS) does not have the capacity to readily extract information in relation to potential victims' age, or if they were brought to, or removed from, Australia for the purpose of a forced marriage. This would require each referral being manually reviewed and assessed.

The AFP can, however, advise that referrals have been received involving victims of alleged forced marriages that have occurred, or were planned to occur, both domestically and internationally.

There has only been one forced marriage matter established at law. In this case the marriage occurred in Australia. The victim in this matter was an Iranian national, however was not brought to Australia solely for the purpose of a forced marriage.

The AFP can provide the following breakdown of forced marriage referrals on a state by state basis for the past three financial years:

Forced Marriage			
	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY
New South Wales	5	19	36
Victoria	3	10	19
Queensland	0	4	5
Western Australia	1	0	1
South Australia	1	0	4
Tasmania	0	0	0
Australian Capital Territory	1	0	0
Northern Territory	0	0	0
Offshore	0	0	4
Total	11	33	69

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Question No. 3

Senator Kelly asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

What information about forced marriage is provided to visa applicants seeking to migrate to Australia?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

The Family Safety Pack link is included in visa grant letters for:

- family visas, including partner, child, prospective marriage and adoption
- temporary skilled visas, including 457 and temporary graduate, and
- all student and student guardian visas and the onshore permanent protection visa.

List of visas that the Family Safety Pack link is provided in:

Partner

Subclass 100 – Partner
Subclass 300 – Prospective Marriage
Subclass 309 – Partner (Provisional)
Subclass 801 – Partner
Subclass 820 – Partner
Subclass 461 - New Zealand Citizen Family
Relationship Temporary
Subclass 866 – onshore permanent protection
visa

Child

Subclass 101 – Child
Subclass 102 – Adoption
Subclass 445 – Dependent Child
Subclass 802 – Child

Orphan Relative

Subclass 117 – Orphan Relative (Offshore)
Subclass 837 – Orphan Relative (Onshore)

Skilled

Subclass 457 – Temporary Work (Skilled)
Subclass 476 – Skilled – Recognised Graduate
Subclass 485 – Temporary Graduate

Student

Subclass 500 – Student
Subclass 570 – Independent ELICOS Sector
Subclass 571 – Schools Sector
Subclass 572 – Vocational Education and
Training Sector
Subclass 573 – Higher Education Sector
Subclass 574 – Postgraduate Research Sector
Subclass 575 - Non-Award Sector
Subclass 576 – Foreign Affairs or Defence
Sector
Subclass 580 – Student Guardian
Subclass 590 – Student Guardian

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Question No. 4

Senator Kelly asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

For a copy of the Family Safety Pack and other relevant information and orientation documents that visa applicants receive.

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Family Safety Pack

The Australian Government has developed a Family Safety Pack for men and women coming to Australia. It includes information on Australia's laws regarding domestic and family violence, sexual assault and forced marriage, and messaging that women have the same rights as men. The pack includes four factsheets on domestic and family violence, sexual assault, forced and early marriage, and family violence and partner visas. The pack also includes a low literacy storyboard. The Family Safety Pack has been translated into 46 languages.

The Family Safety Pack is a key initiative of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022. Under the National Plan, the Australian Government is committed to understanding and addressing violence against women from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds and improving support available to CALD women and their children. The Family Safety Pack is available on the Department of Social Services' website at: www.dss.gov.au/family-safety-pack

Beginning a Life in Australia

The Beginning a Life in Australia booklet provides helpful settlement information and links to other websites and resources for newly arrived migrants, humanitarian entrants, and their sponsors and service providers. The booklet includes information about Australia's laws regarding forced marriage, and includes links to national and state-based organisations people can contact if they require support or information about forced marriage. The booklet is available on the Department of Social Services' website and has been translated into 38 languages. This information is contained on pages 56-57 of the booklet. The booklet is available at:

www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/09_2016/webready_balia_4a_120916.pdf

Australian Cultural Orientation Program

The Australian Government provides information to humanitarian entrants offshore through the Australian Cultural Orientation (AUSCO) program. Information includes a pamphlet on Australian Law with information specific to marriage, including laws regarding forced marriage. This information is reiterated to humanitarian entrants following their arrival to Australia through the Humanitarian Settlement Services program onshore orientation service. The orientation service contains a module on Australian law, including forced marriage. Information about Australian Law is the final attachment in the AUSCO pack.

Information about the AUSCO program is available on the Department of Social Services' website at: www.dss.gov.au/settlement-and-multicultural-affairs/programs-policy/a-multicultural-australia/the-australian-cultural-orientation-ausco-program.

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Question No. 5

Senator Kakoschke-Moore asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

For a breakdown of human trafficking and slavery-related investigations on a state by state basis.

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

The Australian Federal Police can provide a state by state break down of human trafficking and slavery-related referrals received between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2016. The breakdown is as follows:

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY			
	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY
Forced marriage	1	0	0
Sexual exploitation	1	2	0
Labour exploitation	4	2	1
Child trafficking	0	3	0
Trafficking	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0
Total	7	7	1

NEW SOUTH WALES			
	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY
Forced marriage	5	19	36
Sexual exploitation	12	8	19
Labour exploitation	10	9	14
Child trafficking	0	3	7
Trafficking	1	0	3
Other	1	0	0
Total	29	39	79

VICTORIA			
	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY
Forced marriage	3	10	19
Sexual exploitation	6	12	12
Labour exploitation	4	11	16
Child trafficking	0	0	2
Trafficking	1	3	8
Other	0	3	0
Total	14	39	57

QUEENSLAND			
	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY
Forced marriage	0	4	5
Sexual exploitation	2	3	4
Labour exploitation	2	4	3
Child trafficking	2	5	1
Trafficking	0	1	2
Other	0	0	2
Total	6	17	17

SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY
Forced marriage	1	0	4
Sexual exploitation	3	0	1
Labour exploitation	0	2	1
Child trafficking	0	0	0
Trafficking	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	4	2	6

NORTHERN TERRITORY			
	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY
Forced marriage	0	0	0
Sexual exploitation	1	0	0
Labour exploitation	0	0	0
Child trafficking	0	0	0
Trafficking	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0

WESTERN AUSTRALIA			
	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY
Forced marriage	1	0	1
Sexual exploitation	6	9	2
Labour exploitation	2	5	1
Child trafficking	0	0	0
Trafficking	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0
Total	9	15	4

Nil referrals have been received in Tasmania. The above breakdown does not include referrals attributed as offshore.

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Question No. 6

Senator Kakoschke-Moore asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

For the number of border alerts for forced marriage related matters initiated by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) since the criminalisation of forced marriage in March 2013; a breakdown of these alerts by cities; and the number of these alerts that were subsequently actioned by AFP and the Australian Border Force (ABF).

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) can provide the following advice in relation to Border Alerts relating to forced marriage:

- In October 2016, the ability to create border alerts specific to forced marriage was enabled.
 - The two alert types created were: “*Forced Marriage – Investigations*” and “*Forced Marriage – Court Order*”.
- Since October 2016, as an ‘Alert Type’ there have been 75 “*Forced Marriage - Investigations*” alerts and zero “*Forced Marriage - Court Order*” alerts.
 - These 75 alerts include all alerts of this type, including already deleted alerts.
 - There are currently 56 ‘*Forced Marriage – Investigations*’ alerts in effect.
- The following AFP Offices requested the Forced Marriage alerts:
 - AFP NSW: 41
 - AFP VIC-TAS: 19
 - AFP National: 8
 - AFP QLD: 4
 - AFP SA: 3
- Since October 2016, 28 Forced Marriage alerts have been activated at the border.
- Prior to 31 October 2016, the alert type for forced marriage did not exist. However text searching within PROMIS reveals the following:
 - For the period between 1 March 2013 to 31 October 2016, 198 alerts were created with the words ‘forced marriage’ included within the text.
 - As of 16 May 2017, 34 of these alerts are still in effect.

If an AFP Human Trafficking – Sexual Servitude alert triggers at a border control point, the Australian Border Force (ABF) will act in accordance with information provided in the alert by the relevant law enforcement agency. This will include individuals who may be at risk of being taken from the country for forced marriage purposes.

Since 2013, the ABF responded to 256 matches at border ports from AFP alerts relating to Human Trafficking – Sexual Servitude. There were 124 matches on arrival into Australia and 132 on departure from Australia.

The following table is a breakdown of interventions by port for the alert category Human Trafficking – Sexual Servitude. A breakdown of the alert category, between servitude and forced marriage, is not recorded in reporting systems.

PORT	OUTBOUND	INBOUND
Sydney	59	50
Melbourne	45	36
Perth	15	20
Brisbane	11	15
Coolangatta	1	3
Adelaide	1	0
TOTAL	132	124

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Question No. 7

Senator Abetz asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

How often have state offences (for example, sexual servitude, contact offences etc.) been used to prosecute human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

In addition to the Commonwealth criminal framework, most states and territories have enacted legislation relating to deceptive recruiting and sexual servitude. The Australian Government does not have comprehensive records of prosecutions for state and territory deceptive recruiting and sexual servitude offences, which are a matter for each state and territory prosecuting agency.

It is also possible for state and territory offences, including child sex offences, to be prosecuted jointly with Commonwealth human trafficking, slavery or slavery-like offences. For example both of Australia's two convictions for trafficking in children involved additional state charges relating to child sexual abuse.

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Question No. 8

Senator Abetz asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

For the number of Australian Federal Police (AFP) Human Trafficking Team members, their locations and levels, as well as the number of officers who have completed AFP's human trafficking training programme.

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has two dedicated Human Trafficking Teams, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne. There are currently 21 AFP investigators dedicated to human trafficking investigations. The experience levels range from two years through to 36 years' investigative experience. The average experience across the dedicated members is 14 years' investigative experience.

In AFP offices where there is no dedicated Human Trafficking Team, the AFP have the ability to utilise over 70 members within Crime Operations to assist. These members range in experience from two years' to 34 years' experience.

The AFP Human Trafficking Investigations Course (HTIC) was first delivered in 2004. Since that time, 127 members of the AFP, state and territory police and members from the Department of Immigration and Border Protection have completed the training. A further 18 participants will take part in the HTIC in June 2017 with an additional two HTIC scheduled for the 2017/18 financial year.

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Question No. 9

Senator Abetz asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

For a breakdown of Australian Federal Police referrals for sexual exploitation and exploitation in other industries since 2004.

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Between 2004 and March 2017, the Australian Federal Police (AFP) referred 341 suspected trafficked people¹ to the Australian Government's Support for Trafficked People Program (Support Program). A total of 191 of these referrals related to alleged exploitation in the sex industry. A further 113 of these referrals related to exploitation outside the sex industry.

Historically, the majority of suspected trafficked people identified by Commonwealth authorities have been women who have experienced exploitation in the sex industry. However, in recent years Australian Government statistics show that the number of suspected trafficked people identified being exploited in other industries and in intimate relationships has been comparable to those subjected to exploitation in the sex industry.

Since 2009, 117 of the 255 suspected trafficked people referred to the Support Program have been allegedly subject to exploitation in the sex work industry. The remaining 138 suspected trafficked people were allegedly subject to exploitation in industries other than the sex work industry or through forced marriage.

Further information about referrals to AFP is set out in the response to question five.

¹ For the purposes of this response, the term 'trafficked person' is used as a general term that encompasses all victims of human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices.

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Question No. 10

Senator Abetz asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

What are the facts of each servitude conviction recorded since 2004?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Between 2004 and 2013, the *Criminal Code* prohibited sexual servitude under section 270.6. The offence of sexual servitude was amended in 2013 to create a general offence of servitude, which applies regardless of the industry of exploitation.

Between 2004 and 2013, four people were convicted of sexual servitude contrary to section 270.6 of the *Criminal Code*:

- On 21 July 2006, Ms Somsri Yotchomchin and Mr Johan Sieders were each convicted of one count of conducting a business involving sexual servitude contrary to section 270.6 of the *Criminal Code*. These were the first convictions in Australia for sexual servitude offences. Four women were recruited in Thailand to come to Australia and work in the sex industry. The women did not receive any payment for their services, and were told that their earnings would go directly towards paying off their 'debts' of approximately AUD\$45,000 each, which were incurred in arranging their travel. Mr Sieders was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and Ms Yotchomchin was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.
- On 27 March 2013, Ms Chee Mei Wong was convicted of one count of conducting a business involving sexual servitude contrary to section 270.6 of the *Criminal Code*. Ms Wong organised the recruitment of 11 women from Malaysia who worked for Ms Wong as sex workers under very harsh circumstances. Ms Wong was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.
- On 30 March 2010, Ms Namthip Netthip pleaded guilty to one count conducting a business involving sexual servitude contrary to section 270.6 of the *Criminal Code*. Between 2005 and 2008, Ms Netthip conducted a business through which she organised the placement of 11 Thai women in brothels in Australian cities. Each woman agreed that, once in Australia, she would repay a "debt" of AUD\$53,000 to Ms Netthip. Ms Netthip was sentenced to two years and three months' imprisonment, followed by a recognisance release order to be of good behaviour for 14 months.

Since the servitude offence was amended in 2013, two persons have been convicted of servitude:

- On 8 February 2017, Yu-Hao Huang and Bo-Syun Chen pleaded guilty to one count each of causing a person to enter into or remain in servitude contrary to section 270.5 of the *Criminal Code*. The charges related to a Taiwanese national who worked in a fraudulent call centre in Australia. The worker was required to work seven days per week and his passport and mobile phone were confiscated. The two men were sentenced, respectively, to three years imprisonment to be released on recognizance after having served 548 days (548 days pre-sentence custody declared as time already served under the sentence), and two years and six months imprisonment to be released on recognizance after having served 541 days (541 days pre-sentence custody declared as time already served under the sentence).

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Question No. 11

Senator Abetz asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

To what extent are large organised crime groups involved in human trafficking and slavery-related offences?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

In Australia, human trafficking and slavery-related matters have not typically involved large organised criminal syndicates; rather smaller, less sophisticated crime groups were involved. These small crime groups use family or business contacts overseas to facilitate recruitment, movement and visa fraud.

Human trafficking and slavery-related matters have also generally involved other crime types, including migration fraud, identity fraud, document fraud and money laundering. Organised crime groups, being generally more sophisticated, have remained focused on more profitable illicit markets such as illicit drugs and tobacco.

Without manually reviewing each case the Australian Federal Police is unable to provide further details regarding the involvement of organised crime groups in human trafficking and slavery. However, such issues remain a focus of law enforcement intelligence collection efforts.

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Question No. 12

Senator Abetz asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

To what extent do offenders share the same ethnic background as their victims?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Observations indicate that individuals and small criminal networks with similar ethnic backgrounds to their victims are the primary human trafficking and slavery-related offenders in Australia. This stems from the use of family or business contacts to facilitate the criminal activity.

Without manually reviewing each case, the Australian Federal Police is unable to provide specific trends regarding the correlation between the ethnicity of victim and offender in human trafficking and slavery-related investigations.

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Question No. 13

Senator Abetz asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

How many visas have been granted to immediate family members of suspected victims of human trafficking and slavery-related offences who were children?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2015, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection granted a number of visas to suspected trafficked people and immediate family members. In regards to immediate family members, 43 of those were children at the time of visa grant.

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Question No. 14

Senator Abetz asked the following question at the hearing on 10 May 2017:

What is the proportion of suspected trafficked people identified by Australian authorities who were determined to actually have been trafficked?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Between 2004 and March 2017, the Australian Federal Police referred 341 suspected trafficked people to the Australian Government's Support for Trafficked People Program (Support Program). At least 45 of these trafficked people were exploited in cases where a court subsequently determined that human trafficking, slavery or slavery like-practices occurred. However, not all alleged human trafficking and slavery-related cases involving suspected trafficked people referred to the Support Program proceed to prosecution, including in circumstances where the alleged offender is overseas.

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Question No. 15

Senator Abetz asked the following question in writing following the hearing on 10 May 2017:

Is there a specific fund to accommodate/rehabilitate survivors of human trafficking? If so, is it only placed with NGOs?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

The Australian Government provides a comprehensive range of support services for trafficked people through our Support for Trafficked People Program, which is administered by the Department of Social Services and delivered by the Australian Red Cross. The Support Program is fundamentally concerned with assisting and empowering trafficked people to move on from their trafficking experience by providing appropriate, victim-centred support services. These services can include providing clients with access to case management support, safe accommodation, medical treatment, counselling, legal and migration advice, skills development training, and social support.

Funding for the Support Program is **\$1.055 million** per year from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (or **\$3.165 million** over three years). In April 2017, the Minister for Social Services approved further supplementation of **\$371,000** in 2016-17 and **\$663,997** in 2017-18.

Since 2008, the Australian Government has also committed almost \$5 million to support specialist anti-trafficking NGOs to provide legal advice and outreach services to trafficked people, as well as conduct education and awareness-raising initiatives.

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Question No. 16

Senator Abetz asked the following question in writing following the hearing on 10 May 2017:

By what means did the 691 referrals come to the attention of the Department?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Human trafficking and slavery-related matters are referred to the Australian Federal Police by various sources, including state, territory, and Australian Government agencies, civil society organisations, community service providers, teachers, medical practitioners, consulates, industry representatives, and other concerned individuals who have come in contact with a suspected victim.

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Question No. 17

Senator Abetz asked the following question in writing following the hearing on 10 May 2017:

Has consideration been given to a human trafficking hotline?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

All suspected cases of human trafficking and slavery should be reported directly to the Australian Federal Police, either by completing a form on their website or by calling 131 AFP (131 237). General information about people at risk of human trafficking and slavery can be reported to Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000 or via their website. Contact with the AFP and Crime Stoppers can be anonymous.

In forced marriage cases, preliminary assistance including free, confidential legal advice is available from *My Blue Sky* via email, telephone or SMS. The national *My Blue Sky* helpline (02 9514 8115) operates Monday to Friday between 9am and 5pm, with an out of hours recorded message. People can also get help by emailing help@mybluesky.org.au, or sending an SMS to 0481 070 844.

In an emergency, people should always dial Triple Zero (000).

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Question No. 18

Senator Abetz asked the following question in writing following the hearing on 10 May 2017:

Do we have training of front-line personnel such as airline staff, hospital personnel, etc. to identify and help stop human trafficking?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

A number of Australian Government agencies deliver training for frontline officials, including law enforcement, prosecutors, labour inspectors, immigration compliance and visa processing officers, community service providers, teachers, medical practitioners, and representatives of other civil society organisations to recognise and respond appropriately to human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices, including forced marriage.

The Australian Government has also funded specialist non-government organisations to develop and deliver tailored training programs to a range of frontline officials from both government and civil society agencies.

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Question No. 19

Senator Abetz asked the following question in writing following the hearing on 10 May 2017:

What are the ramifications for 'celebrants' performing a forced or underage marriage?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Under section 270.7B the Commonwealth *Criminal Code*, it is an offence to cause a person to enter into a forced marriage. This can capture the conduct of any person involved in bringing about the forced marriage, including marriage celebrants. The offence also applies to legally recognised marriages, as well as cultural or religious ceremonies and registered relationships.

The forced marriage offences carry a maximum penalty of up to seven years' imprisonment, or nine years' imprisonment for an aggravated offence (such as when the victim is under the age of 18 years). If an underage victim is taken overseas for the purpose of forced marriage, the maximum penalty increases to 25 years' imprisonment (trafficking in children).

In addition to the *Criminal Code* offences, the following offences under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961* (Marriage Act) may also apply to a person performing a forced or underage marriage:

- Subsection 99(4) makes it an offence for a person to solemnise a marriage of a minor without the consent of the appropriate persons (generally the minor's parents).
- Section 100 makes it an offence for a person to solemnise or purport to solemnise a marriage if a person has reason to believe there is a legal impediment to the marriage or the marriage would be void. A marriage will be void if a party does not give real consent (for example, their consent was obtained by duress or force) or a party is not of marriageable age.
- Section 101 makes it an offence for a person to solemnise or purport to solemnise a marriage unless that person is authorised under the Marriage Act.

These offences carry penalties of \$500 or imprisonment for six months. There are also a number of other possible ramifications for a celebrant authorised under the Marriage Act who has performed a forced or underage marriage. These disciplinary measures will depend on the nature of the person's authorisation, but can include: a written caution, a requirement to undertake additional ongoing professional development, suspension of their registration, or deregistration as a marriage celebrant.

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Question No. 20

Senator Abetz asked the following question in writing following the hearing on 10 May 2017:

In relation to visas, what checks, etc. are undertaken to determine whether a claim of marriage overseas accords to Australian law?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

The onus is on the visa applicant to satisfy the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) that their foreign marriage is recognised under Australian law.

DIBP assesses the evidence provided against information held about marriage in the country in question and Australian law. If it is satisfied that a foreign marriage is valid under Australian law, the relationship is recognised under the 'spouse' provisions of the Commonwealth *Migration Act 1958*.

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Question No. 21

Senator Kakoschke-Moore asked the following question in writing following the hearing on 10 May 2017:

How many alerts has the Australian Federal Police sent to Border Protection in regards to a suspected forced marriage?

- a. How many of those alerts were for people under the age of 18?
- b. How many of those alerts were for people over the age of 18?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Since October 2016, 33 forced marriage alerts have been created for persons under the age of 18 years.

Since October 2016, 42 forced marriage alerts have been created for persons over the age of 18 years

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Question No. 22

Senator Kakoschke-Moore asked the following question in writing following the hearing on 10 May 2017:

Has the Australian Federal Police referred matters to state child protection agencies regarding forced marriage?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has referred a number of matters to state child protection agencies, however without manually reviewing each investigation the AFP is unable to provide exact figures.

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Question No. 23

Senator Kakoschke-Moore asked the following question in writing following the hearing on 10 May 2017:

Have any matters been referred to the Australian Federal Police from state child protection agencies regarding forced marriage?

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has received a number of forced marriage referrals from state child protection agencies. Without manually reviewing each investigation the AFP is unable to provide exact figures.