



Australian Government
Attorney-General's Department

AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY REPORT 2018

PACIFIC ISLANDS LAW OFFICERS' NETWORK

37th ANNUAL MEETING, COOK ISLANDS

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AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY REPORT 2018
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37th PACIFIC ISLANDS LAW OFFICERS' NETWORK ANNUAL MEETING

Australia has a federal constitutional system in which legislative, executive and judicial powers are shared or distributed between the Australian Government, six state governments, and the governments of two internal self-governing territories. Responsibility for Pacific Islands Law Officers' Network (PILON) priority issues often overlaps between the Australian Government and the state and territory governments.

In the interests of brevity, hyperlinks are provided to new legislation, reports and policy documents, so PILON members can access further information on particular topics.

This report covers the period October 2017 to September 2018.

1. Significant legal reform and major law and justice achievements

Changes to the Marriage Act

On 9 December 2017, the definition of marriage in the [Marriage Act 1961](#) was amended by the [Marriage Amendment \(Definition and Religious Freedoms\) Act 2017](#) to be: 'the union of two people, to the exclusion of all others, voluntarily entered into for life'. The right to marry in Australia is no longer determined by sex or gender.

Ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture

In December 2017, the Australian Government ratified the [Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment \(OPCAT\)](#). OPCAT is an international treaty aimed at preventing torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in places where people are deprived of their liberty. OPCAT entered into force in Australia in January 2018.

Following ratification, the Australian Government is working with state and territory governments to establish Australia's National Preventive Mechanism. This will be a cooperative network of government oversight bodies coordinated by the Commonwealth Ombudsman. The [Human Rights Commissioner](#) is leading civil society consultations on the implementation of OPCAT.

Illicit drugs

On 19 September 2017, the Minister for Justice released the [Commonwealth Law Enforcement International Engagement Methamphetamine Disruption Strategy](#), developed as part of the [National Ice Action Strategy](#). This strategy provides a framework for the Australian Government's international engagement to disrupt the supply of crystal

methamphetamine and its precursors into Australia. Australia's international engagement to disrupt the supply of methamphetamine will leverage existing programs and resources.

Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing

In December 2017, the Australian Parliament passed the [Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Amendment Act 2017](#). This was the first phase of reform following Australia's [statutory review of the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing \(AML/CTF\) regime](#). The Amendment Act regulates the digital currency exchange sector; provides significant deregulatory relief for industry; and makes a number of amendments to enhance Australia's financial intelligence unit (AUSTRAC) enforcement and supervisory powers.

The Department of Home Affairs is working on the second phase of reform, which is scheduled to be introduced in Parliament in late 2018. Reforms will expand the circumstances where customer due diligence already performed may be relied on; simplify and enhance provisions governing the secrecy of and access to AUSTRAC information; enable voluntary suspicious matter reports to be made to AUSTRAC by non-regulated businesses and the public; consolidate Australia's cross border reporting regime; and improve the effectiveness of Australia's Criminal Code money laundering offences.

On 4 June 2018, AUSTRAC and Australia's largest financial institution, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA), agreed to resolve a civil penalties proceeding launched by AUSTRAC last year. CBA agreed to a penalty of \$700 million and admitted to 53,750 contraventions of the [Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006](#). This represents the largest ever civil penalty in Australian corporate history.

In March 2017, Australia launched Fintel Alliance, a public-private partnership established by AUSTRAC, which combats money laundering and terrorism financing by assisting the private sector to identify and report suspicious transactions and help law enforcement partners investigate and prosecute serious criminal activity.

Combatting child sexual abuse

In September 2018 the Australian Government opened the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation (ACCCE). The ACCCE creates a national hub of expertise and specialist skills needed to disrupt, prevent and investigate the abuse and exploitation of children. The ACCCE will combine the resources of the various agencies in the Home Affairs portfolio, link to other federal departments, state agencies and, importantly, non-government organisations with expertise in dealing with child exploitation, its victims and consequences.

The Government also introduced a package of legislative reforms to better protect the Australian community from child sex offenders. In December 2017, the [Passports](#)

[Legislation Amendments \(Overseas Travel by Child Sex Offenders\) Act 2017](#) introduced world-leading measures to restrict registered child sex offenders' ability to travel overseas. The [Crimes Legislation Amendment \(Sexual Crimes Against Children and Community Protection Measures\) Bill](#) was introduced in September 2017 and seeks to criminalise evolving uses of technology in child sexual abuse, improve protections for vulnerable witnesses, and address inadequacies in the criminal justice system that result in outcomes that do not sufficiently deter, punish and rehabilitate offenders.

The final report of the *National Working Group on Measures concerning Child Sex Offenders* is due to be submitted to the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management in 2018. The report will detail the working group's findings in relation to the need for public child sex offender registers and limited notification schemes.

Protecting the rights of older Australians

In February 2018, the Australian Government and all state and territory governments agreed to the development of a [National Plan on Elder Abuse](#). The consultations commenced in June 2018. A draft of the National Plan on Elder Abuse is due in late 2018. In addition, \$18.3m was committed in the 2018 Budget to support the development of additional front-line support services to assist older people suffering elder abuse. These services are expected to commence in early 2019.

In September 2018, the Australian Government also announced a Royal Commission into the aged care sector, which will inquire into incidents of neglect, abuse and negligence in aged care facilities.

2. PILON and its strategic priorities

(a) Cybercrime

Joint Cyber Security Centres

The Joint Cyber Security Centre (JCSC) program provides cyber security protections through collaboration between government, industry, academia and the not-for-profit sector. Information is shared about threats and best-practice ways to prepare and respond to cyber security threats. The program is a central initiative of the Australian Government's [Cyber Security Strategy](#).

Joint cyber security centres have been established so far in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. Joint cyber security centres will play a major role in keeping Australia prepared for, and safe from, cyber attacks.

Pacific Cyber Security Operational Network

The [Pacific Cyber Security Operational Network \(PaCSON\)](#) was established on 30 April 2018, as a network of government-designated cyber security incident response officials from across the Pacific.

PaCSON will:

- act as a points of contact network should a cyber security incident affect the region
- empower members to share cyber security threat information
- provide opportunities for technical experts to share tools, techniques and ideas
- be an enabler of cooperation and collaboration, and
- be supported by other partners including the not-for-profit sector and academia.

The first meeting took place in Brisbane in August 2018. Australia welcomed over 20 participants from 14 countries: Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Members participated in a cyber security information exchange, an advanced persistent threat incident response discussion exercise, a cyber security awareness-raising workshop and an in-depth session with our region's newest computer emergency response teams from Papua New Guinea, Tonga and New Zealand.

The PaCSON initiative is funded by the Australian Government through DFAT's Cyber Cooperation Program, as part of Australia's [International Cyber Engagement Strategy](#). PaCSON will work closely with organisations in our region that share the objective of an open, free and secure internet. A PaCSON Executive Committee has been elected to guide the goals and objectives of the network, with New Zealand elected Chair, Tonga elected Deputy Chair, and Samoa elected Incoming Chair.

The Australian Cyber Security Centre will continue to provide support to this network by providing a secretariat function as well as operational and technical guidance.

International Cyber Engagement Strategy

The former Foreign Minister Julie Bishop launched Australia's first International Cyber Engagement Strategy in October 2017. The borderless nature of cyberspace means that international cyber issues present challenges and opportunities for all Australians, every day.

Led by Australia's Ambassador for Cyber Affairs and developed by DFAT with whole-of-Government input, the Strategy's overarching objective is to promote and preserve an open, free and secure Internet that maximises the ability of Australia and the region to

realise the benefits offered by digital connectivity. Action is underway across all 61 activities in the Strategy's Action Plan.

Building capacity in the Indo-Pacific is a key focus of the Strategy. Australia has invested \$30 million over four years (2016-20) to improve cyber capacity in the region including \$3.1 million to-date for 17 bilateral and regional cyber capacity building projects in the Pacific. These include initiatives focussed on enhancing cyber incident response capability, combating cybercrime, deepening understanding of international law and norms in cyberspace, and promoting opportunities for digital trade and e-Governance.

Online sexual abuse

The [Enhancing Online Safety \(Non-consensual Sharing of Intimate Images\) Act 2018](#) commenced in August 2018. This Act strengthens the current criminal regime through the introduction of two aggravated criminal offences for image-based abuse and the introduction of a civil penalty regime which prohibits and penalises non-consensual sharing of or threats to share intimate images.

(b) Environmental Crime and Corruption

Foreign bribery laws

In December 2017, the OECD Working Group on Bribery tabled its report on its Phase 4 review of Australia's performance under the Anti-Bribery Convention. The report commended the marked increase in Australia's enforcement of its foreign bribery laws and the substantial steps and reforms adopted by Australia in recent years.

On 6 December 2017, the Australian Government introduced the [Crimes Legislation Amendment \(Combatting Corporate Crime\) Bill 2017](#). This Bill seeks to address challenges associated with detecting and addressing serious corporate crime, which is estimated to cost Australia \$8.5 billion every year. The Bill will amend the offence of bribery of a foreign public official contained in Division 70 of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth) to remove undue impediments to successful investigation and prosecution of this complex crime. The amended offence is broader, clearer and less restrictive.

The Bill also introduces a separate new offence of failure of a company to prevent foreign bribery. This is modelled on an offence already in place in the United Kingdom. Under this new offence, companies are automatically liable for foreign bribery committed by associates – meaning employees, contractors, agents and subsidiaries – unless the company has adequate procedures in place to prevent bribery from occurring.

The Bill also establishes a deferred prosecution agreement (DPA) scheme in Australia. Under the scheme, the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP) would be able to offer corporations alleged to have committed certain serious corporate crimes the opportunity to negotiate an agreement to comply with a range of specified conditions.

These conditions could include a requirement to pay a financial penalty, compensate any victims, improve a compliance program and cooperate in other investigations and prosecutions. If the company fulfils the conditions of the DPA, it will not be prosecuted for the offences specified in the DPA.

Australia is undergoing a second cycle review under the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* related to asset recovery and corruption prevention. Reviewing countries Pakistan and Iceland and representatives from the United National Office on Drugs and Crime visited Australia in April 2018. Their report is due later in 2018.

Espionage and foreign interference

The [National Security Legislation Amendment \(Espionage and Foreign Interference\) Act 2018](#) and [Foreign Influence Transparency Scheme Act 2018](#) commenced in June 2018. The Acts strengthen existing espionage, secrecy, sabotage and related offences and introduce into Australian law for the first time offences for foreign interference and theft of trade secrets.

Review of whistleblower protections

The [Treasury Laws Amendment \(Enhancing Whistleblower Protections\) Bill 2017](#) was introduced into the Senate on 7 December 2017. The Bill is currently awaiting debate in Parliament. The reforms in the Bill address many of the recommendations made by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Joint Committee (PJC) on Corporations and Financial Services in their report on [Whistleblower Protections in the Corporate, Public and Not-for-Profit Sectors](#).

The report contained 35 recommendations for strengthening the protection of whistleblowers in Australia, in particular by extending the protections to the private sector and ensuring greater consistency of whistleblower laws across Australia, for both public and private sectors.

Fraud control

Australia has continued activities to combat fraudulent behaviour and strengthen public confidence in Australian Government bodies. In November 2017, the Attorney-General's Department held a Fraud Liaison Forum with over 350 Australian Government officials from 70 agencies. The forum allowed attendees to share information and discuss fraud issues.

The Attorney-General's Department has developed a fraud awareness e-learning training package for Australian Government officials and assisted in establishing the Counter-Fraud Community-of-Practice to improve information sharing on fraud controls, risks and vulnerabilities.

The [Criminal Code Amendment \(Impersonating a Commonwealth Body\) Act 2018](#) commenced in June 2018. The Act introduced offences for anyone representing themselves to be or to act on behalf of or with authority of a Commonwealth entity or service.

(c) Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse

The [Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse](#) concluded in December 2017. On 13 June 2018, the Australian Government released its [response](#) to the Royal Commission's recommendations.

In January 2018, the Australian Government established the Child Abuse Royal Commission Implementation Taskforce. The taskforce coordinates action across Australian Government agencies on all 409 recommendations of the Royal Commission and tracks the progress made by all Australian governments. The taskforce works with state and territory governments to ensure national coordination and consistency in responding to the Royal Commission recommendations, and will operate until June 2020.

The [National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Act 2018](#) commenced in July 2018. The Act establishes the [National Redress Scheme](#) for people who experienced Institutional Child Sexual Abuse and will operate for 10 years. It will provide payments to survivors, access to counselling and psychological services and an option for survivors to receive a direct personal response from the responsible institution.

The Prime Minister committed to a [national apology](#) to victims and survivors of institutional child sexual abuse to be delivered on 22 October 2018.

Improving the response to family violence

Under the Third Action Plan of the [National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022](#), the Australian Government is providing additional funding to legal assistance providers and family relationship centres to provide legally assisted and culturally appropriate family dispute resolution services. It is also extending funding for specialist domestic violence units and health justice partnerships pilot programs.

The [Family Law Amendment \(Family Violence and Other Measures\) Act 2017](#) commenced in August 2018. The Act reduces the need for families to deal with multiple courts across federal family law and state and territory family violence and child protection systems.

The [Family Law Amendment \(Family Violence and Cross-examination of Parties\) Bill 2018](#) was introduced into the House of Representatives in June 2018. The Bill gives victims of family violence appropriate protections from personal cross-examination by alleged perpetrators.

Through the Council of Attorneys-General Family Violence Working Group, the Attorney-General's Department is working with the states and territories to improve the interaction between the family law, child protection and family violence legal systems. The working group has produced principles for information sharing and is developing a framework for sharing court orders, judgments and transcripts.

The Australian Government is also providing grants to support legal assistance providers to develop multi-disciplinary approaches to assist women who have experienced family violence. Specialist domestic violence units have been set up at 20 locations around the country. These services collaborate with other providers in the local area to bring together all the supports needed by an individual. This could include financial counselling, mental health support, crisis accommodation and a range of other services.

Changes to the family law system

Australia is conducting the first comprehensive [review of the family law system](#) since the [Family Law Act 1975](#) came into operation. The Australian Law Reform Commission is considering what reforms to the system are required to meet the needs of families into the future.

The [Family Law Amendment \(Parenting Management Hearings\) Bill 2017](#) was introduced into Parliament in December 2017. The Bill is currently before the Senate. This legislation provides the framework for a trial of Parenting Management Hearings to provide multi-disciplinary (and less adversarial) alternatives to court processes for those resolving parenting arrangements following separation.

The Australian Government is also undertaking important [structural changes to the federal courts](#) to establish a new Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia. The reforms have the aim of reducing costs and waiting times and will complement the Australian Law Reform Commission review of the family law system.

Forced marriage and human trafficking

Australia has taken strong action to refine its domestic response to human trafficking and slavery over 2018. Key initiatives included: introducing the [Modern Slavery Bill 2018](#) to Parliament to establish a national [Modern Slavery Reporting Requirement](#) for large businesses; developing a model for a civil Forced Marriage Protection Order scheme; undertaking an AUD \$0.5 million 12 month trial to improve forced marriage victims' access to longer-term Government support; and funding four specialist civil society organisations to deliver community-based projects to prevent modern slavery in Australia.

3. Significant issues affecting the law and justice sector, and options to address these issues

Reforms to national intelligence and domestic security arrangements

On 18 July 2017, the Prime Minister announced reforms to national intelligence and domestic security arrangements. These included transferring responsibilities for national security, law enforcement policy and emergency management from the Attorney-General's portfolio to the new Home Affairs portfolio, introducing three new agencies and additional policy areas to the Attorney-General's portfolio, and enhancing the Attorney-General's oversight of the nation's intelligence, security and law enforcement agencies.

On 30 May 2018, Attorney-General announced a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the legislative framework governing the National Intelligence Community. The review will prepare findings and recommendations for reforms. It will present a classified report for the government by the end of 2019, followed by an unclassified version of that report.

Royal Commission into the Child Protection and Youth Detention Systems of the Northern Territory

The final report from the [Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory](#) was tabled in Parliament on 17 November 2017. The [report](#) contained 147 findings and made 227 recommendations, outlining a long-term reform agenda to the Northern Territory's child protection and youth justice systems.

The Commonwealth has sole or joint responsibility for 28 recommendations and supports, or supports in-principle, 26 of these. The Commonwealth has successfully progressed a number of recommendations including:

- The first Children and Families Tripartite Forum was held on in July 2018. The Forum is an advisory body comprising representatives from the community sector, Commonwealth and Northern Territory Governments, providing advice on improving outcomes for vulnerable families in the Northern Territory.
- Sixty-six community engagement meetings have taken place related to the Royal Commission.
- Community Services Ministers' have progressed discussions on 11 new family support centres, and
- The Commonwealth is close to finalising the Terms of Reference for the Productivity Commission's study into children and family expenditure in the Northern Territory. The outcomes of the study will help inform the Commonwealth – Territory Coordinated Funding Framework.

4. Other significant initiatives involving the member country and its law and justice sector

Financial Services Royal Commission

The [Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry](#) was established in December 2017 and is scheduled to report to the government by 1 February 2019.

Australia and Timor-Leste Maritime Boundary Treaty

The Attorney-General's Department with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade led Australia's participation in a conciliation that resulted in Australia and Timor-Leste agreeing to a maritime boundary treaty. This was under the auspices of the first conciliation commission established under the [United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#). The treaty was signed at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 6 March 2018, in the presence of the United Nations Secretary-General.

Tobacco plain packaging laws

The Attorney-General's Department successfully defended [Australia's tobacco plain packaging laws](#) before a panel of the World Trade Organization.

5. Technical legal assistance

PILON

The Attorney-General's Department supported PILON to strengthen collaboration, coordination and cooperation between Pacific law and justice agencies to progress regional law and justice priorities, focusing on PILON's strategic priority areas of sexual and gender based violence, cybercrime and environmental crime and corruption.

In particular, we supported PILON to hold a cybercrime workshop in Tonga focused on online child abuse, including sexual abuse and cyberbullying. The Attorney-General's Department also played an active role as a member of the PILON Sexual and Gender Based Violence Working Group by supporting PILON in the development of model Evidence Act amendments that provide a legislative basis for the use of special measures to support vulnerable witnesses to SGBV offences in giving evidence in court. The PILON Environmental Crime and Corruption working group was also supported in the development of a resource that supports PILON member countries in their consideration of whistleblower frameworks, building on the [Guiding Principles for Protecting Whistleblowers and Encouraging Protected Disclosures](#) that were developed last year.

The Attorney-General's Department continued to support PILON's collaboration with other Pacific regional bodies, such as the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP), to strengthen efforts to improve coordinated regional law and justice outcomes. As requested by PICP, the Attorney-General's Department has, on behalf of PILON, reviewed Pacific child abuse

offences, both in the physical and the online environments, which was presented at PICP's Annual Meeting in August 2018 and at the cybercrime workshop in Tonga. This will also be presented at the 2018 PILON annual meeting, and be made available to PILON members.

Legal policy development and law reform capacity

The Attorney-General's Department continued to focus on building Pacific legal policy development and law reform capacity, through its two policy training programs.

From October to December 2017 we hosted officers from Samoa, the Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu for the AGD Pacific Legal Policy Twinning Program, who each completed a gap analysis of their countries' legislation against the Council of Europe [Convention on Cybercrime](#). We also hosted nine Pacific law and justice officers for our Pacific Policy Champions Program in March 2018. The participants rated the programs highly, reporting an increase in their knowledge and skill base in legal policy development after they completed the respective programs. We are delivering both of these programs again in October 2018.

These courses have a multiplier effect by including a 'train the trainer' element, whereby participants run the policy development course upon return to their home countries. These programs also have the benefit of increasing interagency networks and linkages of law and justice officials across the Pacific. A total of 251 officials were trained in legal policy, law reform and other legal capabilities across all our projects in 2017/18 (131 female, 120 male).

Australia-Papua New Guinea (PNG) institutional partnerships

Under institutional partnerships with the PNG Department of Justice and Attorney General and Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Australian Attorney-General's Department has been working on policy issues of joint significance and supporting the capacity development of these key justice institutions.

In 2017-18, the Attorney-General's Department has been working with the PNG Department of Justice and Attorney General on an institutional 'capacity diagnostic', which will inform future priorities under a Memorandum of Understanding between the two departments, and on extradition law reform and implementation. Prosecution advisers embedded in the PNG Office of the Public Prosecutor have been providing on-the-job coaching and mentoring to local prosecutors, with a particular focus on family and sexual violence and financial crime.

Australian Government Solicitor pro bono work in the Asia-Pacific

In 2017-18, the Australian Government Solicitor (AGS) delivered pro bono legal training in the Pacific region. AGS Senior Lawyers travelled to the Solomon Islands to deliver intensive training June 2018 on legal reasoning and principles of administrative law. AGS Senior

Executive Lawyers also delivered training in Papua New Guinea in September 2017 and May 2018 on statutory interpretation, legal reasoning, advocacy, presentation skills and commercial law.

Anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism financing

Australia continued to assist Papua New Guinea to implement reforms to its AML/CTF framework. The Department of Home Affairs' Anti-Money Laundering Assistance Team (AMLAT) delivered training workshops to increase the capacity of PNG officials to utilise legal frameworks to detect and investigate money laundering offences and recover proceeds of crime, and worked with AUSTRAC to assist PNG's Financial Intelligence Unit (FASU) to develop subsidiary legislation to its AML/CTF Act. In addition, AUSTRAC assisted FASU to improve its intelligence products and strengthen its systems and capabilities to operationalise its AML/CTF system.

Australia also assisted Vanuatu to address deficiencies in its AML/CTF framework. AMLAT assisted Vanuatu to develop a Targeted Financial Sanctions Standard Operating Procedure and a Standard Operating Procedure on Terrorism Financing, as well as industry guidance (supplemented by industry outreach) on the new targeted financial sanction regime, and a regulation on asset management provisions under its *Proceeds of Crime Act*. AMLAT also provided training to 23 Ni-Vanuatu law and justice officials on money laundering, international cooperation and recovering proceeds of crime, and conducted a Targeted Financial Sanctions Workshop and Desktop Exercise.

At its June 2018 Plenary, FATF confirmed Vanuatu's progress in addressing its strategic AML/CTF deficiencies, and adopted a decision to remove Vanuatu from its grey-list.

People smuggling and human trafficking

Australia works bilaterally with partner countries and regionally through the [Bali Process on People Smuggling Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime](#) to help countries establish and implement strong laws to combat people smuggling, human trafficking and related transnational crime. A key priority for Australia over 2018 has been co-chairing a drafting committee to develop a best-practice Bali Process policy guide on *Following the Money in Trafficking in Persons Cases*. This guide and associated training module were endorsed on 7 August 2018 at the Bali Process Ministerial Conference. As co-chair of the Bali Process Working Group on Trafficking in Persons (TIPWG), Australia has in the past twelve-months delivered technical capacity-building in Sri Lanka, South Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand and Indonesia. Australia has also worked bilaterally in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Malaysia, to strengthen the capacity of law and justice officials to develop and implement strong policy and legislative frameworks to combat people smuggling and trafficking in persons.

Pacific Island members of the Bali Process (Fiji, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) have been active participants at TIPWG regional events, including the [Bali Process Government an Civil Society Roundtable](#) in May 2018. Australia and Fiji have also engaged as members of the Bali Process Working Group on the Disruption of People Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons Networks, co-chaired by Malaysia and New Zealand.

6. Contact information for key law and justice agencies

Agency	Key responsibilities	Contact person and position	Phone number
Attorney-General's Department	Federal legal policies and laws	International Cooperation Unit	+61 2 6141 6666
Department of Home Affairs	National security, law enforcement and border protection	National Security and Law Enforcement Division	+61 2 6264 1111
Australian Federal Police	Policing	International Operations	+ 61 2 6131 3000
Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC)	Regulatory responsibility for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing	Domestic and International Relations	+ 61 2 9950 0094
Office of Parliamentary Counsel	Legislative drafting	First Parliamentary Counsel	+61 2 6270 1400