



Submission No 17

Inquiry into Australia's Trade and Investment Relations with North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia)

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Indigenous Affairs

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Australian Government

**Department of Immigration and
Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs**

SUBMISSION

BY

**THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURAL
AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS**

TO THE

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
DEFENCE AND TRADE**

IN RELATION TO THE INQUIRY INTO

**EXPANDING AUSTRALIA'S TRADE AND INVESTMENT
RELATIONSHIP WITH NORTH AFRICA**

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Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Inquiry into Expanding Australia's Trade and Investment Relationship with North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia)

Submission of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs

CONTENTS	Page No.
SUMMARY	2
PRODUCTIVE DIVERSITY	3
DIMIA'S OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA	4
MIGRANT VISAS	4
VISITOR VISAS	4
Overview	4
Business Visitor Visas	6
Sponsored Family Visitor Visas	6
Visitor Visa Non-Return Rates	6
STUDENT VISA PROGRAM	8
Overview	8
Total Student Visa Grants	8
Recent Reforms	9
Occupational Trainee Visas	10
Transition Of Students into the Skilled Migration Program	10
VISITOR AND STUDENT VISA PROCESSING TIMES AND ARRANGEMENTS	11
Processing times	11
Visa Processing Arrangements	12
AUSTRALIAN VISA HEALTH ASSESSMENT IN NORTH AFRICA	14
COMPLIANCE AND INTEGRITY ISSUES	15
DIMIA's Compliance Resources in North Africa	15
Integrity Issues And Caseload Fraud	15
• ATTACHMENT A: 2001 Census: Ancestry by Selected Countries of Birth	
• ATTACHMENT B: 2001 Census: Religion by Selected Countries of Birth	
• ATTACHMENT C: Non-Humanitarian Migration Program Outcome – 1 July 1996 to 30 June 2005 - Algeria	
• ATTACHMENT D: Non-Humanitarian Migration Program Outcome – 1 July 1996 to 30 June 2005 - Egypt	
• ATTACHMENT E: Non-Humanitarian Migration Program Outcome – 1 July 1996 to 30 June 2005 - Libya	
• ATTACHMENT F: Non-Humanitarian Migration Program Outcome – 1 July 1996 to 30 June 2005 - Morocco	
• ATTACHMENT G: Non-Humanitarian Migration Program Outcome – 1 July 1996 to 30 June 2005 - Tunisia	

SUMMARY

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) is committed to supporting Australia's trade and investment relationships with the countries of North Africa by facilitating the lawful and orderly entry and stay of people.

The number of people in Australia who were born in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (the subject countries) is relatively small in comparison to other regions and countries. In the 2001 census, 37,433 people indicated that they were born in one of these countries.

The cultural diversity of Australia's population represents a competitive advantage for Australia in capturing opportunities that may emerge in overseas markets. Recent migrants with language, business and cultural skills who enter under Australia's migration program are also important for building business capacity.

Australia's temporary entry visa program provides streamlined entry for people coming to Australia for business, and supports all sectors of the economy, including the education and tourism sectors. In 2004-2005, 764 Business (Short Stay) visitor visas were granted in total to nationals of the five subject countries.

In administering Australia's visa program, DIMIA is required to strike a balance between facilitating Australia's trade and foreign policy interests and maintaining a strong focus on Australia's immigration integrity and security.

PRODUCTIVE DIVERSITY

Recent research shows that Australian companies regard language proficiency, cultural knowledge and awareness of overseas business practices as important skills for opening up new export markets overseas. Australia's diverse population has the potential to provide real economic benefits to businesses seeking to take hold of opportunities emerging in developing economies.

The number of people in Australia who were born in North African countries is relatively small in comparison to other regions and countries. In the 2001 census, 37,433 people indicated that they were born in one of the subject countries.

Table 1 below gives 2001 census data on the numbers of people in Australia who were born in the subject countries. People who were born in Egypt represent the majority of those coming to Australia from the subject countries. The overall numbers of people from these countries is relatively small.

Table 1 - Census – Birthplace

Country of Birth	Total
Algeria	979
Egypt	33,425
Libya	1,408
Morocco	1,198
Tunisia	423
Total	37,433

The percentage break-up of these numbers by ancestry and religion is at Attachments A and B respectively.

According to 2001 census data:

- the number of Arabic speakers in Australia rose by 17.9% to 209,387, between 1996 and 2001; and
- the number of Muslims in Australia rose by 40.2% to 281,586, between 1996 and 2001. This number represented 1.5% of the total population.

DIMIA'S OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA

MIGRANT VISAS

Annual statistics on the numbers of migrant visas for each of the subject countries from 1996-1997 to 2004-2005 inclusive are at Attachments C to G. Each of these tables includes comparisons of the individual country's proportion of total migrant visas issued.

VISITOR VISAS

Overview

Application numbers in 2004-2005 show a small increase over 2003-2004 for all five countries.

Table 2 – Visitor Visa Activity - 2002-2003 to 2004-2005

Visitor visa activity					
Citizenship	Year	Applications	Approvals	Refusals	Approval Rate %
Egypt	2002 - 2003	2,449	1,858	516	78.26
	2003 - 2004	2,386	1,788	530	77.14
	2004 - 2005	2,392	1,899	475	79.99
Algeria	2002 - 2003	128	78	38	67.24
	2003 - 2004	76	66	15	81.48
	2004 - 2005	140	118	17	87.41
Libya	2002 - 2003	58	45	6	88.24
	2003 - 2004	55	36	12	75.00
	2004 - 2005	158	121	9	93.08
Morocco	2002 - 2003	238	181	50	78.35
	2003 - 2004	192	132	47	73.74
	2004 - 2005	196	164	31	84.10
Tunisia	2002 - 2003	131	105	25	80.77
	2003 - 2004	87	71	11	86.59
	2004 - 2005	90	73	15	82.95
Global Total (for Non-ETA Visitor Visas)	2002 - 2003	576,852	506,714	64,002	88.79
	2003 - 2004	653,327	577,321	56,034	91.15
	2004 - 2005	683,856	619,044	54,143	91.96
Global Total (for ALL Visitor Visas)	2002 - 2003	3,304,670	3,233,064	64,465	98.05
	2003 - 2004	3,540,144	3,461,918	56,372	98.40
	2004 - 2005	3,665,560	3,588,947	54,605	98.50

Note: Not all applications are decided in the program year that they are received.

DIMIA regularly consults with the tourism industry concerning visa services. The Tourism and Visa Advisory Group was established by DIMIA industry bodies to provide feedback on DIMIA services. DIMIA remains committed to working with industry to develop new markets, including North African countries when opportunities arise.

Table 3 shows application and approval numbers and approval rates for Visitor visas for the respective countries in 2004-2005.

Table 3 – Visitor Visa Activity by Subclass : 2004-2005

Subclass		Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Global
456 Business (Short Stay)	Applications	71	541	139	54	37	185,771
	Approvals	65	504	108	49	38	174,617
	Approval Rate %	98.48	94.56	94.74	92.45	100.00	95.27
675 Medical Treatment (Short Stay)	Applications	0	1	0	0	0	3,923
	Approvals	0	0	0	0	0	3,767
	Approval Rate %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.33
676 Tourist (Short Stay)	Applications	63	1,419	17	127	48	428,296
	Approvals	47	1,036	12	106	31	383,694
	Approval Rate %	100.00	73.06	80.00	82.17	68.89	90.95
679 Sponsored Family Visitor	Applications	0	98	1	6	2	13,962
	Approvals	1	74	1	3	1	10,655
	Approval Rate %	100.00	82.20	100.00	75.00	100.00	79.83
685 Medical Treatment (Long Stay)	Applications	0	1	0	0	0	197
	Approvals	0	3	0	0	0	175
	Approval Rate %	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.21
686 Tourist (Long Stay)	Applications	6	332	1	9	3	45,803
	Approvals	5	282	0	6	3	41,003
	Approval Rate %	62.50	85.45	0.00	66.67	75.00	90.42

Note: Not all applications are decided in the program year that they are received.

Business Visitor Visas

Table 4 shows the number of Business (Short Stay) visa applications from, and grants to, nationals of the subject countries in 2003-2004 and 2004-2005.

Table 4 – Business (Short Stay) Visa Activity - 2003-2004 to 2004-2005

Country	Applications		Approvals	
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2003-2004	2004-2005
Egypt	537	541	454	504
Algeria	22	71	21	65
Libya	43	139	25	108
Morocco	57	54	43	49
Tunisia	42	37	39	38

Sponsored Family Visitor Visas

Over recent years, DIMIA has introduced a number of initiatives to improve visa processing arrangements for those wishing to travel to Australia to visit family members. The Sponsored Family Visitor visa came into effect on 1 July 2000. The aim of this visa is to reduce the non-return rates for applicants from high-risk countries and to assist those people who may not otherwise have been able to obtain a visitor visa where there was some residual doubt that they would depart Australia at the end of their visit.

Only small numbers of Sponsored Family Visitor visa applications are received from nationals of the subject countries. This is a reflection of the small size of the respective communities in Australia. Of 107 applications for Sponsored Visitor visas received from subject countries' nationals in 2004-2005, 98 were from Egyptian nationals. The grant rate for these was 82.2%. Of 13,962 Sponsored Visitor visa applications lodged globally in 2004-2005, 107 (0.77%) from the subject countries is a small proportion of the caseload.

Visitor Visa Non-Return Rates

Table 5 indicates that Visitor visa non-return rates (NRRs) are higher than the global average for Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia and around the global average for Libya and Algeria (although modified non-return rates are also higher than the global average for these two countries). Generally, rates have decreased in recent years, although small numbers of arrivals tend to skew rates disproportionately.

Table 5 – Visitor Visa Approval and Non-Return Rates - 2002-2003 to 2004-2005

Citizenship	Year	Approval Rate %	Visitor Arrivals	NRR %	Modified NRR %
Egypt	2002 - 2003	78.26	1,749	7.95	5.09
	2003 - 2004	77.14	1,676	5.94	4.39
	2004 - 2005	79.99	1,691	4.77	3.94
Algeria	2002 - 2003	67.24	107	2.80	0.93
	2003 - 2004	81.48	58	3.45	1.72
	2004 - 2005	87.41	83	1.20	1.20
Libya	2002 - 2003	88.24	44	4.55	4.55
	2003 - 2004	75.00	36	30.56	13.89
	2004 - 2005	93.08	81	1.23	1.23
Morocco	2002 - 2003	78.35	225	1.33	0.00
	2003 - 2004	73.74	118	4.67	4.67
	2004 - 2005	84.10	146	2.74	2.74
Tunisia	2002 - 2003	80.77	113	3.42	1.65
	2003 - 2004	86.59	67	2.99	2.99
	2004 - 2005	82.95	61	4.11	4.11
Global Average	2002 - 2003	98.05	3,498,294	1.60	0.85
	2003 - 2004	98.40	3,448,190	1.47	0.81
	2004 - 2005	98.50	3,735,251	1.22	0.69

Note:

The 'non-return rate' (NRR) is a calculation of the percentage of Visitors who arrive and do not depart within the validity of their initial visa. They may have:

- remained in Australia unlawfully, or
- departed Australia on an expired visa, or
- have applied for a subsequent visa while in Australia. and have:
 - since departed lawfully on the subsequent visa; or
 - remained lawfully in Australia; or
 - been granted a Bridging Visa.

The 'modified non-return rate' is a calculation of the percentage of Visitors who have arrived, whose initial visa has expired within the reporting period and have either:

- remained in Australia unlawfully, or
- departed Australia on an expired visa, or
- applied for a subsequent visa other than one of the following (which are deemed to be of benefit to Australia):
 - *Business Visitor (Short Stay), Temporary Business Entry, Skilled or Business Migration, Tourist (Short Stay) or (Long Stay), Medical Treatment (Short Stay) or (Long Stay), Student visa.*

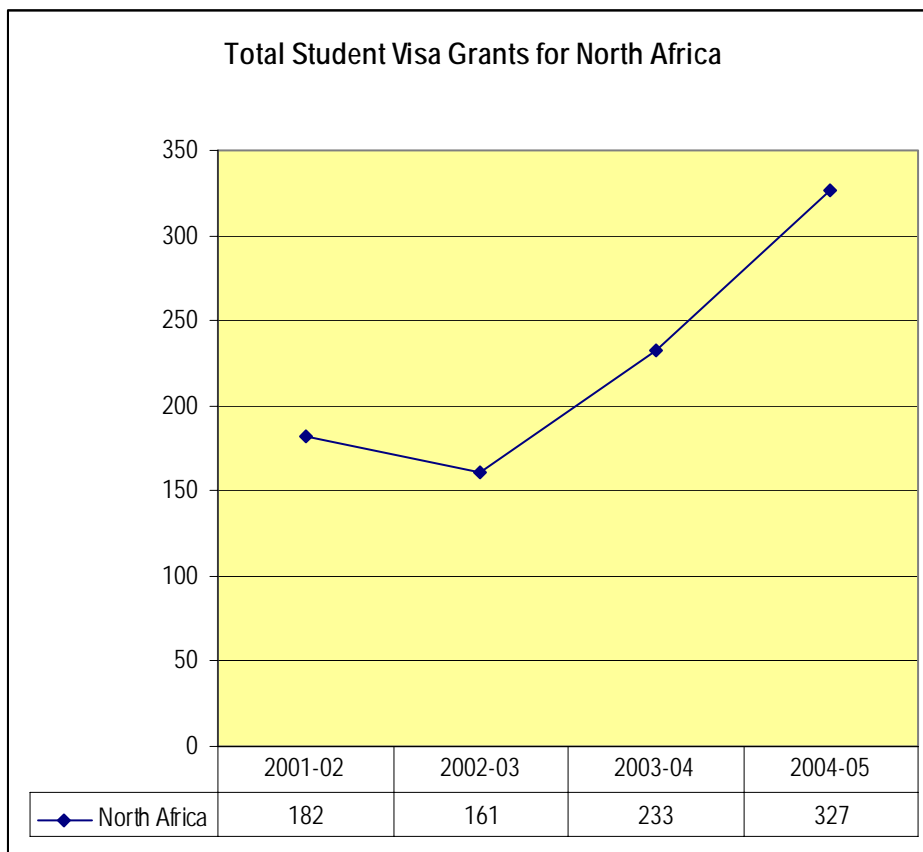
STUDENT VISA PROGRAM

Overview

The Student Visa Program enables overseas students to come to Australia to undertake full-time study in registered courses in Australia. According to the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST), overseas students contribute more than \$7.5 billion in export earnings annually. The International Education Industry directly and indirectly contributes about 48,000 jobs for Australia.

North Africa is a growing market for overseas students in Australia. As at 30 June 2005, numbers of North African student applicants have grown 64 percent compared to the same period last year. Of the total number of North African students applying to study in Australia, 74 percent were from Egypt. As at 30 June 2005, there were some 320 North African students and their dependants in Australia.

Table 6 - Total Student Visa Grants



As at 30 June 2005, indicative numbers for North African region report strong growth, compared to numbers from the same time last year. The countries with the greatest numbers in this region are Egypt and Libya. Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia have smaller numbers in comparison with other three countries.

Table 7 - Student Visa Activity- 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 for North Africa

Student Visa Activity- 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 for North Africa

Citizenship	Year	Offshore	Onshore	Total
Algeria	2003-2004	2	8	10
	2004-2005	3	15	18
% Variation 2004-05 over 2003-04		50.00	87.50	80.00
Egypt	2003-2004	70	41	111
	2004-2005	147	46	193
% Variation 2004-05 over 2003-04		110.00	12.20	73.87
Libya	2003-2004	37	52	89
	2004-2005	33	68	101
% Variation 2004-05 over 2003-04		-10.81	30.77	13.48
Morocco	2003-2004	9	5	14
	2004-2005	5	5	10
% Variation 2004-05 over 2003-04		-44.44	0.00	-28.57
Tunisia	2003-2004	4	5	9
	2004-2005	0	5	5
% Variation 2004-05 over 2003-04		-100.00	0.00	-44.44
Global Total	2003-2004	115,248	56,368	171,616
	2004-2005	116,715	58,071	174,786
% Total Variation 2004-05 over 2003-04		1.26	3.02	1.84

Recent Reforms

The current student visa arrangements were introduced in 2001 following a comprehensive review of the program. In recognition of the significant economic and cultural benefits that overseas students bring to Australia, the student visa requirements and assessment arrangements were devised to support sustained growth in Australia's international education while enhancing/maintaining the integrity of the student visa program.

The Department initiated a review of these reforms in 2002. It made a number of further changes in December 2003 to enhance the flexibility of the student visa requirements. In broad terms, the changes introduced greater consistency in the financial requirements across student visa subclasses and added flexibility to the English language requirements and financial evidentiary requirements for higher risk applicants (including the Algerian, Libyan, Moroccan and Tunisian caseloads).

On 1 July 2005, changes came into effect to allow non-profit organisations to provide financial support to student visa applicants from countries representing a higher migration risk (Assessment Levels 3 & 4). This change is expected to assist student visa applicants from Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, who are Assessment Level 3.

The Department monitors the changes and their impact on the program closely. Minor enhancements continue to be made to address emerging issues and trends in the international education industry.

Occupational Trainee Visa

The Occupational Trainee Visa allows overseas nationals to undertake a supervised training program that is workplace-based rather than classroom-based. It is designed to increase their skill level in their occupation, field of study or expertise.

In the 2003-04 program year, 24 Occupational Trainee visas were granted to North Africans. This consisted of 14 Egyptians and 11 Libyans.

Transition of Students into the Skilled Migration Program

DIMIA recognises that overseas students educated or trained in Australia have the potential to contribute significantly to the economic and social development of Australia. Recent policy and regulation changes designed to facilitate the transition of students who had been studying in Australia into the skilled migration program have proved very effective. The pathway from study to skilled migration will assist Australia to retain its strong market appeal to countries in North Africa.

VISITOR AND STUDENT VISA PROCESSING TIMES AND ARRANGEMENTS

Processing times

Table 8 compares the processing times for all Visitor and Student visa applications processed in 2004-2005 at the Australian Embassy in Cairo to the service standards. A breakdown of Visitor visa processing times by citizenship is not available.

Table 8 - Processing Times at the Australian Embassy, Cairo

Visa subclass	Number finalised	Processing Times (Days)				Service Standard
		25% processed	Median	75% processed	90% processed	
Visitors						
456 Business (Short Stay)	604	8	12	18	28	0.5 month
676 Tourist (Short Stay)	1,377	7	11	17	30	0.5 month
679 Sponsored Family Visitor	113	16	28	50	104	1 month
686 Tourist (Long Stay)	358	5	12	22	43	1 month
Students						
570 Independent ELICOS Sector	96	48	75	95	130	Egyptian nationals: 1 week
571 Schools Sector	2	71	88	104	104	
572 Vocational Education and Training	94	40	73	101	129	
573 Higher Education Sector	25	23	71	85	109	Others: 2 months
574 Masters and Doctorate Sector	57	27	63	156	232	

In those cases where standard processing times were exceeded, the reasons generally related to issues outside of the post's control, including where:

- investigation of bona fides was required in those caseloads where fraud is prevalent;
- applicants were required to undergo medical and/or x-ray examinations - especially among the over 70s age group;
- applicants were subject to exclusion periods;
- applicants did not provide relevant documentation - migration legislation provides for a 70 day response period to invitations to provide further information; and
- there was a requirement for character/security checking.

Visa Processing Arrangements

Of the five countries covered by this inquiry, Australia has no diplomatic mission in four, and an embassy in one, as shown in table 9.

Table 9 - Australian Diplomatic Representation in North Africa

Country	Australian presence	DIMIA staff presence
Algeria	No mission	No
Egypt	Embassy	Yes
Libya	No mission	No
Morocco	No mission	No
Tunisia	No mission	No

The Australian Embassy in Cairo is the responsible office for visa issues relating to all five countries. Visa officers from the Embassy in Cairo visit Morocco and Tunisia twice each year to undertake spouse and other migration interviews. Libya is now considered safe to visit and visa officers will conduct interviews there as needed. However, owing to safety concerns, officers are not able to visit Algeria.

The processing of some visa caseloads has been repatriated to Australia (described below). This particularly applies to those caseloads where there is an Australian sponsor, proposer or nominator linked to the application and facilitates communication with the Australian sponsor on behalf of the visa applicant.

The further repatriation of appropriate visa caseloads is being examined.

Visa applications from nationals of these countries are lodged, processed and decided as follows.

- Permanent Entry Visas**
 Permanent entry visa applications from nationals of Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia are lodged, processed and decided in Cairo, except as described below.
- Refugee and Humanitarian Entry Visas (Class XB)**
 Since 1 September 2004, people present in Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia who apply for a visa under the global Special Humanitarian Program (subclass 202) or for a Refugee or Humanitarian visa under 'immediate family' (Split Family) provisions must lodge their application at the DIMIA office in Sydney, Australia:

- Refugee and Humanitarian entry visa (Class XB) applications not accompanied by a proposal form 681 for Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia continue to be lodged in Cairo.
- **Other Permanent Entry Visas**
General skilled migration applications are lodged and processed at the Adelaide Skilled Processing Centre. Business Skills applications are lodged and processed at the Perth Business Skills Processing Centre. Contributory parent and parent migration applications are lodged and processed at the Perth Offshore Parents Centre.
- **Temporary Entry Visas**
Except as described below, Temporary Entry visa applications including Visitor visa applications from Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia are lodged, processed and decided in Cairo:
 - Subclass 416 Special Program applications are lodged and processed at the Hobart Special Program Processing Centre;
 - Subclass 420 Entertainment sponsorship and visa applications are lodged and processed at the Sydney Entertainment Processing Centre;
 - Sponsored Family Visitor visa (subclass 679) applications are lodged by the sponsor and processed at a State or Territory office within Australia.

Currently, the subject North African countries account for only a small proportion of DIMIA's global workload. In 2004-2005, nationals of these countries accounted for:

- 0.07% of the total number of visitor visas granted overseas
- 0.18% of the total number of student visas granted overseas
- 0.00% of the total number of long stay business visas granted overseas
- 0.49% of the total number of visas granted in the business skills categories, and
- 0.38% of the total number of visas granted onshore and overseas in the general skilled migration categories
 - this 0.38% was entirely an Egyptian caseload.

The feasibility of introducing Reliable Business Partner Arrangements in the other four countries has been explored. However, because of the very small numbers of applications received from Libya (see next paragraph), Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, there are no plans to introduce such arrangements in the near future.

Should the Australian Government open an Embassy in Tripoli, Libya, DIMIA would consider the appropriate level of service arrangements for visa operations based on current visa numbers and in discussion with DFAT.

Nationals of 46 countries are eligible to apply for Visitor visas electronically. However, it is not currently being considered for the subject countries for the following reasons:

- lack of reliable telecommunications infrastructure
- high incidences of fraud in the caseloads
- very small visa numbers.

AUSTRALIAN VISA HEALTH ASSESSMENT IN NORTH AFRICA

Australian visa requirements include an assessment against health standards as set by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. Accordingly, there are various assessments for visitors, temporary residents and more comprehensive assessments for those seeking a permanent visa consisting of a medical examination, x-ray and blood tests, including HIV testing.

In Egypt, the local medical practitioners and radiologists conducting health assessments on behalf of DIMIA were managed by a Regional Medical Director based in London. This position was repatriated in December 2004 and the panel of doctors in Egypt and elsewhere are currently managed by the Global Medical Unit which is based in Sydney.

Medical assessments in Egypt are subject to considerable difficulties in maintaining appropriate standards of competence and probity. To address these concerns, DIMIA is negotiating with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to initially take a quality control role in the region as well as possible utilisation of the services of their medical staff. The negotiations are part of a broader objective of harnessing IOM's presence and medical expertise in the Africa region. These negotiations are of particular importance given Australia's focus and sourcing of the humanitarian programme from that region.

The presence of HIV/AIDS in the Africa region as well as the generally poor health condition of refugees has warranted additional pre-departure health checks by IOM of refugees bound for Australia who reside in refugee camps.

In Egypt, there is cultural sensitivity to diagnosis of HIV/AIDS and visa staff take appropriate measures to assist the safety and protect the privacy of applicants so diagnosed. A significant proportion of visa applicants worldwide are found not to meet health standards due to HIV/AIDS diagnoses.

COMPLIANCE AND INTEGRITY ISSUES

DIMIA's Compliance Resources in North Africa

DIMIA's specialist overseas compliance officer network comprises 28 compliance officers at 22 posts in 19 countries with an additional two officers located onshore in Adelaide Office.

A Principal Migration Officer Compliance (PMOC), and a Senior Migration Officer Compliance (SMOC), are based at the Australian Embassy in Nairobi and have responsibility for compliance matters in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

Overseas compliance staff, working with their locally engaged compliance assistants, are expected to address two broad elements of immigration malpractice:

- air and maritime people smuggling, i.e. unauthorised arrivals
- people smuggling through the visa caseload, i.e. fraudulent applications.

These elements have been expanded to include counter terrorism and combating people trafficking, especially trafficking of women and children.

The PMOCs operate in an environment of porous borders and high levels of document and identity fraud, largely perpetrated by third country nationals.

Integrity Issues and Caseload Fraud

Refusal rates for caseloads in the North African region as a whole indicate high levels of fraud and misrepresentation (ie, identity fraud, falsification of documents, and misrepresentation of claims).

The number of visitor visas processed for Algerians, Libyans, Moroccans and Tunisians remains low and therefore fraud rates for applications from these countries are non conclusive. The number of visitor visas granted for Egyptian nationals is significantly higher, resulting in higher non return rates (NRR) and refusal rates.

Egyptian Visitor visa applications are considered to be high risk. The refusal rate for Visitor visas in 2004–2005 for Egyptian nationals was 20.04%. The non return rate (NRR) in 2004–2005 for Egyptian visitors was 4.77%, well above the global average of 1.22% (see Table 5).

Egyptian nationals are among the higher ranking countries for Protection Visa (PV) applications, with numbers increasing rapidly over the last program year. In 2004-2005, 124 PV applications were lodged onshore by Egyptian nationals, including 41 applications from persons who arrived in Australia on Visitor visas, compared to 66 applications lodged in 2003-2004 and 57 applications lodged in 2002-2003.

DIMIA records as at 30 June 2005 indicate that the success rate of Protection Visa applicants from North African countries who received a final outcome in 2004-2005, and who arrived on a tourist/visitor visa where details of arrival are available for the client, is around 40%.

There has been some increase in the refusal of Student visa applications lodged by Egyptians because of fraud from Egypt. DIMIA is investigating the possibility that an organised system of recruitment and fraud is operating in the region and is looking at ways to reduce the risk of fraud. Some education agents may also be taking advantage of Egypt's current Assessment Level 2 status to send non-genuine students to Australia expressly to apply for protection visas.

The Compliance Unit at the Australian Embassy in Nairobi aims to visit Egypt twice per year to address any caseload fraud issues and liaise with local authorities.

ATTACHMENT A

2001 CENSUS: ANCESTRY^(a) BY SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

979 Algeria-born

ANCESTRY^(a)	% of Total^(b)
ALGERIAN	36.7
FRENCH	35.2
SPANISH	8.9
ARAB, NFD	8.1
BERBER	4.0
ITALIAN	2.5

33,425 Egypt-born

ANCESTRY^(a)	% of Total^(b)
EGYPTIAN	43.4
GREEK	20.2
ITALIAN	9.8
MALTESE	6.7
COPTIC	6.1
ARMENIAN	4.4
ENGLISH	3.4
ARAB, NFD	2.2
FRENCH	2.0

1,408 Libya-born

ANCESTRY^(a)	% of Total^(b)
MALTESE	28.8
ITALIAN	26.8
ENGLISH	9.4
LEBANESE	8.5
ARAB, NFD	2.7
PALESTINIAN	1.8

1,198 Morocco-born

ANCESTRY^(a)	% of Total^(b)
MOROCCAN	40.0
FRENCH	21.2
SPANISH	11.2
ITALIAN	4.7
ARAB, NFD	4.4
JEWISH	4.4
ENGLISH	3.8

423 Tunisia-born

ANCESTRY^(a)	% of Total^(b)
ITALIAN	24.1
MALTESE	20.3
FRENCH	20.1
ARAB, NFD	6.4

(a) Two responses could be coded for the Ancestry question. Therefore total responses will not necessarily be the same as total persons.

(b) Total persons born in that country.

Source: 2001 Census Table CX01_18

ATTACHMENT B

2001 CENSUS: RELIGION BY SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Algeria-born

Religion	%
Islam	45.0
Western Catholic	26.7
No Religion, nfd	11.8
Other	11.0
Not stated	5.5
Total Algeria-born	100.0

Egypt-born

Religion	%
Coptic Orthodox Church	28.6
Western Catholic	25.9
Greek Orthodox	17.8
Islam	9.2
Anglican	1.8
Judaism	1.7
Presbyterian	1.1
No Religion, nfd	2.1
Other	9.3
Not stated	2.6
Total Egypt-born	100.0

Libya-born

Religion	%
Western Catholic	57.5
Islam	16.8
Anglican	3.9
Greek Orthodox	2.2
Coptic Orthodox Church	1.4
No Religion, nfd	6.3
Other	8.6
Not stated	3.3
Total Libya-born	100.0

Morocco-born

Religion	%
Islam	38.2
Western Catholic	23.0
Judaism	11.3
No Religion, nfd	8.8
Other	11.2
Not stated	7.4
Total Morocco-born	100.0

Tunisia-born

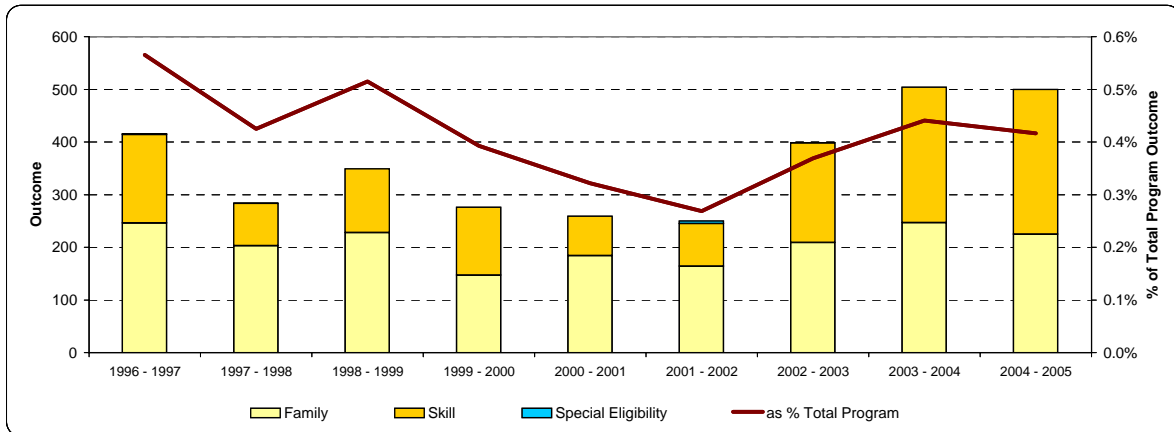
Religion	%
Western Catholic	53.2
Islam	24.5
No Religion, nfd	7.1
Other	8.8
Not stated	6.4
Total Tunisia-born	100.0

Source: 2001 Census Table CX01_98

Non-Humanitarian Migration Program Outcome - 1 July 1996 to 30 June 2005

Citizenship: Egypt, Arab Republic of

Intended Residence: All Locations Combined



Outcome for: Egypt, Arab Republic of - All Locations Combined

Stream	Category	1996 - 1997	1997 - 1998	1998 - 1999	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005
Family	Spouse	122	161	118	110	122	112	130	151	137
	Fiance	12	15	28	20	22	21	30	42	36
	Interdependent	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Parent	84	5	50	9	10	11	6	28	27
	Designated Parent	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Child	0	2	1	3	5	3	11	5	6
	Pref/Other Family	28	19	31	4	24	17	32	21	19
	Family Total		246	203	228	147	184	164	209	247
Skill	ENS/LA	13	11	12	1	5	7	4	10	26
	RSMS	0	0	0	5	3	0	1	4	6
	STNI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Independent/Skilled Independent	44	24	45	64	30	36	66	95	72
	SIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	SAL/SAS	102	41	60	59	37	32	99	122	124
	Business Skills	8	4	4	0	0	6	19	26	38
	Distinguished Talent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1 November Onshore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Skill Total		168	80	121	129	75	81	189	257
Special Eligibility		2	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Program Total		416	284	349	276	259	250	399	504	500

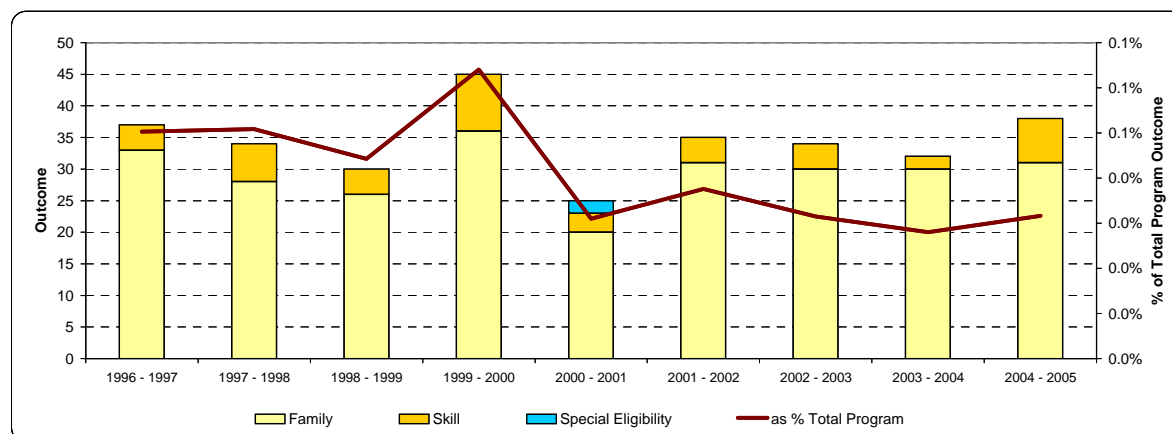
Egypt, Arab Republic of - All Locations Combined: as a Proportion of Outcome

Family	Selected Group	246	203	228	147	184	164	209	247	225
	All Others	36,930	31,078	31,810	31,870	33,277	37,918	40,585	41,982	41,511
Family Total		37,176	31,281	32,038	32,017	33,461	38,082	40,794	42,229	41,736
Skill	Selected Group	168	80	121	129	75	81	189	257	275
	All Others	34,508	34,366	34,774	35,223	44,646	53,426	65,864	70,986	77,603
Skill Total		34,676	34,446	34,895	35,352	44,721	53,507	66,053	71,243	77,878
Special Eligibility	Selected Group	2	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
	All Others	1,733	1,112	888	2,868	2,415	1,460	1,224	890	450
Special Eligibility Total		1,735	1,113	888	2,868	2,415	1,465	1,225	890	450
Program	Selected Group	416	284	349	276	259	250	399	504	500
	All Others	73,171	66,556	67,472	69,961	80,338	92,804	107,673	113,858	119,564
Program Total		73,587	66,840	67,821	70,237	80,597	93,054	108,072	114,362	120,064
Egypt, Arab Republic of - All Locations Combined										
	as % Family	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
	as % Skill	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
	as % Special Eligibility	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
	as % Program Total	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

Non-Humanitarian Migration Program Outcome - 1 July 1996 to 30 June 2005

Citizenship: Morocco

Intended Residence: All Locations Combined



Outcome for: Morocco - All Locations Combined

Stream	Category	1996 - 1997	1997 - 1998	1998 - 1999	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005
Family	Spouse	28	25	23	27	17	24	22	22	26
	Fiance	5	2	1	6	2	7	7	7	2
	Interdependent	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Parent	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
	Designated Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Child	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Pref/Other Family	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Family Total		33	28	26	36	20	31	30	30
Skill	ENS/LA	1	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
	RSMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	STNI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Independent/Skilled Independent	3	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	2
	SIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SAL/SAS	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1
	Business Skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Distinguished Talent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1 November Onshore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Skill Total	4	6	4	9	3	4	4	4	2
Special Eligibility	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Program Total		37	34	30	45	25	35	34	32	38

Morocco - All Locations Combined: as a Proportion of Outcome

Family	Selected Group	33	28	26	36	20	31	30	30	31
	All Others	37,143	31,253	32,012	31,981	33,441	38,051	40,764	42,199	41,705
Family Total		37,176	31,281	32,038	32,017	33,461	38,082	40,794	42,229	41,736
Skill	Selected Group	4	6	4	9	3	4	4	2	7
	All Others	34,672	34,440	34,891	35,343	44,718	53,503	66,049	71,241	77,871
Skill Total		34,676	34,446	34,895	35,352	44,721	53,507	66,053	71,243	77,878
Special Eligibility	Selected Group	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	All Others	1,735	1,113	888	2,868	2,413	1,465	1,225	890	450
Special Eligibility Total		1,735	1,113	888	2,868	2,415	1,465	1,225	890	450
Program	Selected Group	37	34	30	45	25	35	34	32	38
	All Others	73,550	66,806	67,791	70,192	80,572	93,019	108,038	114,330	120,026
Program Total		73,587	66,840	67,821	70,237	80,597	93,054	108,072	114,362	120,064
Morocco - All Locations Combined										
	as % Family	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	as % Skill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	as % Special Eligibility	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	as % Program Total	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

