

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS
AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION SERVICE

Question No. 84

Senator Ronaldson asked the following question at the hearing on 26 May 2011:

- a) Was Customs and Border Protection aware of a boat which capsized in April 2009 in Pengerant, Kota Tinggi, Malaysia?
- b) Can you confirm reports that 9 people, including 2 children died in this incident?
- c) Can Customs and Border Protection confirm that the sole survivor of this boat was a 14 year old boy who clung to his dead mother's body to stay afloat?
- d) Was Customs and Border Protection aware of reports in Malaysia that this boat was on route to Australia?
- e) When were these deaths brought to the attention of the Minister or Prime Minister?
- f) What steps were taken by the government to prevent further lives of men, women and children being lost in leaky boats on route to Australia in response to these deaths?

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

- a)-e) Customs and Border Protection has no records available to it regarding that incident.
- f) Customs and Border Protection undertakes a range of activities to prevent potentially dangerous vessels from departing for Australia and to discourage people from seeking to board such vessels.

Customs and Border Protection coordinates the Australian Government's efforts to combat people smuggling operations – specifically operations which are designed to:

- disrupt people smuggling criminal syndicates;
- discourage potential irregular immigrants from boarding people smuggling vessels; and
- prevent such vessels from leaving foreign shores, using lawful means of collaboration with international partners.

In the past three years, more than 285 ventures involving approximately 7600 potential irregular immigrants have been disrupted and more than 270 arrests have been made offshore.

In addition to coordinating operational activity to stop potentially dangerous vessels from departing, Customs and Border Protection coordinates the implementation of offshore counter-people smuggling communication campaigns to dissuade potential irregular immigrants, potential crew and community members from participating in or facilitating maritime people smuggling activities. Campaign messages highlight the risks and consequences of engaging in irregular migration, including the dangers associated with a high-risk sea voyage to Australia. Discrete counter-people smuggling communications campaigns have been conducted or are underway in key source and transit countries, including: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Malaysia. These campaigns complement a domestic information strategy – also highlighting the dangers of a risky sea voyage – targeting relevant diaspora communities within Australia which is conducted by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship.