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Australia's key refugee policies briefly explained, including turnbacks, offshore processing, immigration detention and the situation of people in the 'legacy caseload'.

Œ • dæ Ærefugee and Humanitarian Program comprises two sub-programs: the onshore

______.) Since September 2013, the onshore protection program has excluded people who arrived in Australia by boat or without a valid visa.

The offshore resettlement program contains three categories: Refugee, Special Humanitarian, and Community Support Program (CSP). The Refugee category applies to people living in other countries who have been identified as refugees by UNHCR and referred to Australia for resettlement. The Special Humanitarian category applies to people who are subject to substantial discrimination in their home country and are proposed for the visa by a person or organisation in Australia; this includes immediate family members of people who have been granted protection in Australia. The CSP began in July 2017 and enables refugees to be resettled with support from individuals, community groups or



What is Operation



Since 1992, Australia has had a policy of mandatory immigration detention, which requires all non-citizens without a valid visa to be detained until they are granted a visa or leave the country. This includes people who entered the country on a valid visa who overstayed, breached their visa conditions or had visas cancelled, and people who entered Australia without a valid visa.

The Minister has a non-compellable discretion to release people from closed detention, and the majority of people seeking asylum are either in the community on bridging visas or in $\mathscr{L}\{\{\ \ \ \}\ \tilde{ac}\ \mathring{A}_{a}^{a} \land c^{a}\}\ \tilde{ac}\ \mathring{ac}\ \tilde{ac}\ \tilde{$

