PARISH PATIENCE IMMIGRATION LAWYERS

Australian Immigration Law Update No. 75, July 2009

Family Stream Migration

In this issue we provide an overview of the current family migration program. It is intended that in future newsletters we will analyse each category in more detail.

The Migration Program has three main components – the skilled stream, the family stream and the refugee and humanitarian program.

The family stream of Australia's migration program enables the reunion of immediate family members such as partners, fiancés, dependent children, stepchildren, and certain other family members such as parents, orphan relatives, carers, aged dependent relatives, and remaining relatives.

The family stream had grown steadily from 32 040 visas in 1998-99 to 49 870 visas in 2007-08. The 2007-08 family stream contained 32 740 spouse visas, 650 interdependent visas, 6541 prospective marriage visas, 3062 child visas (including adoption), 4499 parent visas and 2378 preferential and other family visas (including orphan relatives).

The planning level for the family stream in 2008-09 was set at 56 500 visas, which represents 32.9 per cent of the total Migration Program (the planning level for 2008-09 was set at 171 800).

Family stream categories

Family stream migrants are selected on the basis of their family relationship with their sponsor in Australia. There is no test for skills or language ability as for skilled stream migrants, and in some categories health waivers apply.

The family stream has four main categories**: Partner**, **Child**, **Parent** and **Other family**.

Partner

- Spouse: the husband, wife or de facto (including same sex) partner of the Australian sponsor
- Prospective Marriage: a fiancé overseas who plans to marry their Australian sponsor after travelling to Australia

For the purposes of migration, the term 'partner' means the husband, wife or de facto partner (opposite or same-sex) of the Australian sponsor. ('Partner category' includes Partner and Prospective Marriage visa classes.)

The parties to a married or de facto relationship must have a mutual commitment to a shared life together, to the exclusion of all other persons. The relationship must be genuine and continuing and the parties must live together or not live separately and apart on a permanent basis.

People applying in or outside Australia for permanent residence as a partner go through a two-stage process unless in a long-term relationship, although only one

In this issue:

Family Stream Migration

Categories

Partner

Fiancés overseas

Child visas

Dependent children

Parent

Other family

Sponsorship

Limitations

Contributory parents

application is necessary. They apply on the one application form for both the temporary visa and permanent visa.

At both stages of the process, the Immigration officer must be satisfied that the parties are in a genuine and continuing partner relationship.

With some exceptions, de facto partners must have been in the relationship for at least 12 months immediately before lodging their application.

Usually the permanent visa cannot be granted less than two years from the date of application. However, in certain limited circumstances, it is possible for a permanent visa to be granted in less than two years, for example, where the relationship is long-term at the time of application. Long-term is defined as five years, or two years if there are dependent children (excluding step-children) of the relationship. In limited situations when the partner relationship ends, the applicant can proceed to be granted permanent residence.

Dependent family members of the applicant, such as dependent children or single aged relatives living in the same household and dependent on the applicant, may be included in the application.

Fiancés overseas

A person overseas who wishes to marry their Australian fiancé may apply for a Prospective Marriage visa. It is an essential requirement of a Prospective Marriage visa that the parties have met and be known to each other in person.

Fiancés who apply successfully for a Prospective Marriage visa receive a temporary visa which is valid for nine months from the date of the visa grant. They must travel to Australia and marry their sponsor within that period. If they wish to remain permanently in Australia they should then apply for a permanent visa such as a Partner visa. If the marriage does not take place, except in limited situations, the visa applicant is expected to leave Australia.

If all legal requirements are met, Partner visa applicants will be granted a temporary Partner visa, followed by a permanent Partner visa if the relationship is still continuing at the end of two years after lodgement of the Partner visa application (subject to certain defined exceptions).

People already in Australia on temporary visas are unable to extend their stay in Australia by applying for a visa as a fiancé. There is no onshore visa category available to cover this situation.

Child visas

There are three categories of child visas:

- Dependent child: for the natural, adopted or stepchild of the Australian sponsor
- Adopted child: to facilitate entry of certain children adopted overseas
- Orphan relative: enables sponsorship of an unmarried child under 18 years at the time of application who cannot be cared for by either natural parent.

The precise rules relating to these visas are complex and will be discussed in detail in a future newsletter.

Dependent children

Dependent children are usually included in, and processed as part of, their parent's partner visa application. There are cases where a dependent child is not

Assurance of Support

Family members

Partners

Health & character requirements

Capping visa classes

Change in circumstances

Processing priorities

Student Issues

Baird to review overseas student industry

Tightening study rules

Sydney college goes bust

considered for the temporary (first stage) visa because they are not living with their parent, or where the applicant has chosen not to bring the child at that time to Australia.

Where a dependent child is outside Australia and their parent is in Australia and has been granted a temporary Partner visa, the child can apply for a temporary Dependent Child visa. This visa will enable the child to travel to Australia and be added to their parent's permanent visa application.

To be granted the visa, the child must be under 18 years of age or if over 18 and under 25, be financially dependent upon the parent in Australia and meet other strict requirements. It is important to note that the child must apply for this visa before the parent's permanent visa application is decided.

In all cases where a dependent child is under 18 years of age and another parent or other person has a legal responsibility toward the child, permission for the child to migrate must be obtained from that person, or evidence provided that the partner visa applicant or their sponsor has sole legal right to remove the child from the country, by for example court order.

Parent

There are two visa categories for parents wishing to migrate to Australia:

- the parent category
- the contributory parent category.

The major differences between the two categories are that:

- the contributory parent category has more visa places available each migration program year, and are processed more quickly,
- applicants for a contributory parent visa pay a substantially higher second visa application charge and a larger Assurance of Support (AoS) bond (with a longer AoS period).

Parent applicants who are aged in some situations can apply onshore. Parents who are not aged must apply as offshore applicants. All parent applicants must pass the complex “balance of family” test.

Other family

There are three other family categories:

- Aged Dependent Relative: a person who is single, widowed, divorced or formally separated and who is dependent on an Australian relative and meets the age test.
- Remaining Relative: a person who has no near relatives, other than a spouse and dependent children, outside Australia at all and is the brother, sister, child or step equivalent of an Australian citizen, Australian permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen. If married, the partner must also have no family outside Australia at all.
- Carer: applies to a person willing and able to give substantial, continuing assistance to an Australian relative or member of their family who has a permanent medical condition that impairs their ability to attend to the practical aspects of daily life. The need for assistance must be likely to continue for at least two years, and a certificate to this effect must be first obtained from Health Services Australia. There are other complex requirements for this visa.

Cheating in immigration exams

Flying school exposed

‘So expensive’

Foreign students exploited

Visa racket

Rescuing student industry

Overseas student deaths

Agent register to fight rorts

International student round table

Other Immigration Issues

RRT and MRT

Sponsorship

All family stream migrants, whether they apply in or outside Australia, must be sponsored by a close family relative, partner or fiancé (as applicable for the category).

The sponsor must be an Australian citizen, Australian permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen and are usually 18 years of age or older.

The sponsor gives certain sponsorship undertakings.

Limitations on sponsorship

There are limits on the number of partner visa category sponsorships a person may make, and the time-frame in which they may be made:

- A limit of two approved sponsorships can be made, with a minimum of five years apart; and
- If the sponsor was sponsored to Australia as a partner, they must wait five years before sponsoring a partner or fiancé.
- Approved sponsorships are those which result in the applicant being granted a Partner or Prospective Marriage visa.

The limitations may be waived in compelling circumstances, including:

- if the previous fiancé or partner has died or abandoned the relationship, leaving young children, or
- if a new relationship has been formed that is long-term or involves dependent children of the relationship.

There is also a limitation of sponsorship in relation to women who enter Australia with a “woman at risk” refugee visa.

A person who entered Australia as a **remaining relative** or a person who previously sponsored a remaining relative cannot sponsor another person as a remaining relative.

Current and previous contributory parent category visa-holders

A parent granted a contributory parent category visa on or after 1 July 2009 is also now unable to sponsor a partner or fiancé for five (5) years from the visa grant date if married or in a de facto relationship with that person on or before the date the person was granted the last contributory parent category visa. There are some exceptions to this limitation in compelling circumstances.

Assurance of Support (AoS) – Family members

An AoS is a legal commitment by a person (not necessarily the sponsor) to repay to the Australian Government certain welfare payments paid to migrants during their respective AoS period.

Some family stream applicants are subject to a required (mandatory) AoS. Other applicants may be subject to a discretionary AoS if they are assessed as being at risk of becoming a charge on Australia's welfare system.

Increased language skills from July 1

Capital investment update

NAATI Online Directory

Citizenship records in Queensland

Jail for people smugglers

Work and holiday in Indonesia

Worth reading

David Bitel in Manila

APB Education

Assurance of support - Partners

A person who is an applicant for a Partner or Prospective Marriage visa may be required to obtain an Assurance of Support (AoS) if they are assessed by the department as at risk of becoming a charge on Australia's social welfare system. Assurances of support are discretionary for such partner category visas and will not be sought by the department in all cases.

An AoS is a legal commitment by a person (the assurer) to repay to the Australian Government any benefits paid to those covered by the assurance. It is also a commitment to provide financial support to the person(s) applying to migrate.

For partner category visas, an AoS is for two years and comes into effect on the day the assuree (the migrant) arrives in Australia or, if in Australia, on the date the assuree is granted the relevant visa to remain in Australia.

After the department has determined that an AoS is required, Centrelink assumes responsibility for providing AoS advice and forms and undertakes AoS processing.

Health and character requirements

Like all migrants, family stream applicants are assessed on an individual basis and they must be assessed against Australia's health and character requirements. Health waiver power does exist in partner and dependent child visa categories.

Capping visa classes

A number of visa classes in the family stream can be subject to capping. This means that when the number of visas set by the Minister for a class for that program year has been reached, no further visas can be granted in that class in that program year. Thus processing queues can develop, most notably for the parent program.

Partner and child visas cannot be capped. However, Prospective Marriage visas can be capped. Parent and other family visas are capped.

Change in circumstances

There are specific provisions under migration legislation limiting opportunities for unsuccessful applicants in Australia to apply again for a visa while still in Australia. This ensures that people do not continue to make applications solely to delay their departure from Australia.

People who are unlawfully in Australia, or no longer hold a valid visa, and who have previously been refused a visa or had a visa cancelled, only have the opportunity to make an application for a limited range of visas.

The rules relating to repeat applications, or applications by persons who are unlawful, or who have had a visa application refused, or a visa cancelled, are too complex for discussion in this overview analysis.

Processing priorities

Applications to be given the highest processing priority include dependent children (including children for adoption), partners and fiancés.

For more detailed information on the above topics, see:

http://www.immi.gov.au/media/fact-sheets/29overview_family.htm and
http://www.immi.gov.au/media/fact-sheets/30partners.htm

or contact **David Bitel** or **Diana Tong** in our office.

Student Issues

Bruce Baird to review future of Overseas Student Industry

The Government has announced the appointment of former coalition MP Bruce Baird to conduct a review into problems associated with the International Student Industry including laws governing student visas. Submissions will be invited from interested parties and an interim report is expected by November.

http://www.smh.com.au/national/liberal-to-lead-review-of-education-industry-20090807-ecyz.html

Evans vows to tighten study rules

Immigration Minister, Chris Evans, recently began a crucial visit to India with a frank admission that recent problems experienced by Indian students in Australia have exposed failings in the immigration and education systems.

New measures will be introduced to verify the skills of overseas students graduating from Australian colleges before they qualify for permanent residency, he said.

"Currently there is no verification of the skills once the award of a qualification is made ... what we will be able to do is apply a job readiness test." The level of English proficiency required to gain residency in Australia has been lifted recently and Mr Evans flagged more rigorous vetting of potential foreign students before they arrive for study in Australia.

www.smh.com.au/world/evans-vows-to-tighten-study-rules-20090720-dqwi.html

Sydney college goes bust

Dire financial problems forced Sterling College, which runs several campuses in the city's CBD, to close.

More than 500 students have had their courses halted and face the loss of thousands of dollars in fees. All 35 college staff have been sacked. The Sydney campuses specialised in teaching IT, language and hospitality courses.

Taylor Woodings, voluntary administrators of the college, said in a statement: "Students have unfortunately been severely impacted by the failure of Sterling College and have had not only their education process suddenly halted, they also face the prospect of a financial loss as most of their tuition fees have been paid in advance … There are insufficient funds to meet the costs necessary to operate the business including the salaries of its employees."

Taylor Woodings said it would begin discussions with the Australian Council for Private Education and Training to discuss how best to help students affected. It said students caught up in a similar situation in Victoria recently were able to transfer to another college.

http://news.smh.com.au/breaking-news-national/sydney-college-goes-bust-20090727-dyow.html

Cheating alleged in immigration exams

Australia's largest international student service, IDP Australia, is investigating possible corruption among its staff after students in Sydney were caught cheating on English exams the service conducts for the Department of Immigration.

A source in Sydney said some education agents had been selling copies of the May International English Language Testings System exam for between $12,000 and $18,000. He said advance copies of the exam had come from inside IDP Australia, a company owned by 38 Australian universities in partnership with the job site Seek, and were being sold throughout Sydney.

IDP Australia, which the Department of Immigration relies on for English testing, refused to say how many students had been caught cheating but confirmed several test scores had been withheld from students allegedly caught defrauding the system. IDP Australia said an investigation was under way to determine whether staff inside the service had been involved. The department is not involved.

One education agent implicated in the scam, whose offices are split between Sydney and the north-western Indian city of Gujarat, said he was not sure whether his office had been selling the exam papers. This month, three people were arrested in the northern Indian city of Ludhiana and charged with impersonation and document fraud while sitting for the IELTS exam. The trio, including two young girls, had allegedly used forged passports to take the exam on behalf of people intending to apply for visas that required English competency.

http://www.smh.com.au/national/cheating-alleged-in-immigration-exams-20090725-dwsj.html

Foreign students take aim at flying school

A Sydney flying school was using unqualified trainers to teach large numbers of Indian students in a "critical" breach of standards.

The school - run by a husband-and-wife team – is facing deregistration after initially failing to answer questions about using trainers who do not have appropriate qualifications and its dealings with overseas students over hundreds of thousands of dollars in tuition fees.

Nine Indian students have come forward to claim Aerospace Aviation at Bankstown did not deliver the training promised, leaving them without qualifications and out of pocket.

http://www.smh.com.au/national/foreign-students-take-aim-at-flying-school-20090710-dg32.html

'So expensive' to call Australia home

An immigration analyst, Bob Kinnaird, said the immigration system became warped when government departments began to take a hand in shaping immigration policy under the previous government. "Treasury and the Reserve Bank were saying that it was beneficial to increase the labour force and keep wages down … The environment caused by this combination of forces was one where exploitation was rife. They were selling an education industry in the guise of a migration policy."

Offshore migration agents were luring students with empty promises of grand facilities and accommodation. This type of exploitation of foreign students is the real cause of recent protests by Indian students, Mr Kinnaird said.

How the rules have changed

- **1992** Private providers allowed to offer training courses.
- **2001** Graduating overseas students allowed to apply for residency without returning home.
- **2005** Trades students required to complete 900 hours of work experience. Many begin to work unpaid; some even pay for their positions. Some training organisations open businesses staffed by their own students.
- **2008** New regulation foreshadowed stipulating work experience must be paid and kept at arm's length from the trainer. The regulation was never introduced.
- **2009** Priority given to applicants who are sponsored by Australian employers or state governments. Second priority given to those whose skills are listed on a critical skills list, but students of trades such as hairdressing and cooking can obtain an employer-sponsored permanent visa.

www.smh.com.au/national/so-painful-and-expensive-to-call-australia-home-200907114-dk5

Foreign students exploited as slaves

Thousands of overseas students are being made to work free – or even to pay to work – by businesses exploiting loopholes in immigration and education laws in what experts describe as a system of economic slavery.

The vast pool of unpaid labour was created in 2005 when vocational students were required to do 900 hours' work experience. There was no requirement by Trades Recognition Australia (the assessing authority) that they be paid. Overseas students remained bound to the system as completion of such courses became a near-guaranteed pathway to permanent residency.

Since 2005 the number of foreign students enrolled in the vocational training sector has leapt from 65,120 to 173,432 last year. Many of the private college courses are reportedly little more than visa mills. Since 2001 the number of private colleges has leapt from 664 to 4892.

www.smh.com.au/national/foreign-students-exploited-as-slaves-20090714-dk52.html

Visa racket targets foreign students

Racketeers have hijacked elements of Australia's education system, ruthlessly exploiting overseas students and trashing our international reputation, the Migration Institute of Australia has warned.

Ever since the previous government made it possible for students of vocational courses to apply for permanent residency while in Australia, the system had degraded, the Institute's chief executive said. "There are some racketeers in the sector and that is a serious problem for the Federal Government," she said. "These people are no longer selling education; they are selling visas. It has the potential to seriously damage our reputation."

Overseas students, scared of having their student visas cancelled, are unlikely to make official complaints. There was ample evidence of the blackmarket trade in documents on online notice boards recently.

The president of the National Union of Students, David Barrow, said a tertiary education ombudsman was needed in each state to offer specialist help, advice and representation to international students on the problems they face in work, study and other areas of their lives, such as accommodation.

www.smh.com.au/national/visa-racket-leaves-foreign-students-exposed-20090715-dlja.html

Strategy to rescue international student industry

A new comprehensive strategy to improve the treatment of foreign students in Australia and salve concerns caused by recent violent assaults on Indians has been established.

The international student strategy will involve multiple initiatives to improve the lives of foreign students in Australia, including better personal safety, greater cultural assimilation, higher accommodation standards, and increased work rights. At present, holders of an international student visa are limited to working 20 hours a week but this restriction is expected to be relaxed after complaints from students struggling financially. International students will now also receive the same public transport concessions as domestic students.

The Federal Government will announce an international student conference to be held in Canberra on September 14 and 15. Ethnic liaison officers will be appointed and students given a better understanding of their rights and obligations in Australia.

www.smh.com.au/text/articles/2009/06/30/1246127530564.html

Coroner seeks changes on overseas student deaths

A Coroner has called on the Federal Government to help overhaul collection of information on the deaths of foreign students. Victorian state coroner Jennifer Coate said, “The collection of information such as this is a complex process and our primary concern is to ensure that information we provide to our community is reliable and accurate.”

The Federal Government has signalled it will review its reporting mechanisms within the international student education system.

As part of the Australian response to the issue, a high-level delegation has travelled to New Delhi to meet government officials and parents of students in an attempt to persuade them that Australia is a safe place to study.

www.smh.com.au/national/coroner-seeks-changes-on-overseas-student-deaths-20090703-d7sh.html

Agent register set up to fight foreign student rorts

A register of overseas education agents working for private vocational colleges is being developed to address concerns that thousands of students are being sucked into a system of economic slavery and corruption. Over the past months a network of some education agents, education providers and migration agents has been exposed for reaping substantial profits by supplying false documents for potential visa applicants. Students also have come forward with claims of mistreatment, corruption and violent attacks.

The council chief executive, Andrew Smith, said the Education Agent Register would provide students with better information. "Education agents play an important role in providing information to students, but it is critical that students know where to find reliable, trusted agents that meet the highest standards, in order to make informed decisions about their studies," he said. According to him, the register would build upon other moves to address student concerns, including the development of a safety information brochure for students and professional development courses for institutions focused on supporting student safety in the community.

http://www.smh.com.au/national/agent-register-set-up-to-fight-foreign-student-rorts-20090726-dxid.html

International students invited to have their say at Round Table

The Minister for Education, Julia Gillard, has called for expressions of interest from international students to be part of an International Student Round Table that will take place in Canberra on the 14-15th of September this year.

Up to 30 students will be able to participate in the Round Table and the Australian Government will meet the cost of travel and accommodation for the selected participants. The Round Table will be designed to reflect the wide diversity of nationalities and cultures of the 190 countries that provide international students studying in Australia each year. It is important that international students have an opportunity to discuss issues affecting their experience in Australia and to put forward ideas on how to address their concerns.

This builds on the establishment of a hotline where students can anonymously raise concerns which will be collated and published online at www.studyinaustralia.gov.au which was announced earlier this year.

http://www.deewr.gov.au/Ministers/Gillard/Media/Releases/Pages/Article_090727_180358.aspx

Other Immigration Issues

Refugee Review Tribunal and Migration Review Tribunal

The Migration Review Tribunal (the MRT) and the Refugee Review Tribunal (the RRT) provide an independent and final merits review of decisions made in relation to visas to travel to, enter or stay in Australia. The MRT reviews decisions made in respect of general visas (e.g. visitor, student, partner, family, business, skilled visas) and the RRT deals with decisions made in respect of protection (refugee) visas. The aim of the Tribunals is to provide correct and preferable decisions for visa applicants and sponsors through independent, fair, just, economical, informal and quick merits reviews of migration and refugee decisions.

The Tribunals are established under the Migration Act 1958 and the Tribunals' jurisdiction and powers are set out in the Migration Act and in the Migration Regulations 1994.

The RRT now has online country research for many countries. A summary of recent RRT cases by country of reference can be found at:

http://www.mrt-rrt.gov.au/docs/stats/RRTInternet.pdf

Assessment changes for skilled migrants from July 1, 2009

Trades people applying to live and work in Australia permanently from July 1 will require increased English language skills under changes introduced by the Rudd Government. Applicants for skilled migration will require an IELTS score of 6 in each band at the time of application, or an average of 6 if applying for a skilled visa where concessional competent English is accepted.

http://www.minister.immi.gov.au/media/media-releases/2009/ce09063.htm

Capital Investment - Participating State and Territory Authorities Update

Currently only the South Australian Financing Authority (SAFA) provides an approved designated security that enables an applicant to be awarded 5 bonus points under Schedule 6A of the Migration Regulations making a capital investment

Department of Immigration & Citizenship has been advised that SAFA will close its Designated Investment for General Skilled Migration program on 31 October 2009. This affects all pending applicants for a skilled visa lodged before 1 September 2007. For assistance contact **David Bitel**.

The NAATI Online Directory

NAATI (National Accreditation Authority for Translators & Interpreters) is a national standards body owned by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments of Australia. It was set up to maintain high national standards in Translating and Interpreting to enable the existence of a pool of accredited translators and interpreters responsive to the changing needs and demography of the Australian culturally and linguistically diverse society.

To search for a translator/interpreter, visit this site:
http://mail.naati.com.au/naati/pdsearch/pdsearch.aspx

Citizenship records highlight changing Queensland

Citizenship records from 1949, the first year the Nationality and Citizenship Act was in operation, have been presented by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) to the National Archives of Australia in Brisbane as part of Constitution Day celebrations. Particularly during this 60th anniversary year of Australian citizenship, these 1949 records provide a fascinating snapshot of where people came from to settle in Queensland after World War II. The first entry from 1949 records the details of a Greek woman who was eligible to become an Australian citizen in 1951.

http://www.newsroom.immi.gov.au/media_releases/730

Australia jails 11 people smugglers

A total of 56 years and six months in jail terms handed down in the Western Australian District Court to the 11 men involved in four separate ventures to smuggle 147 people into Australia between 6 December 2008 and 14 March 2009, reinforcing the message that those found guilty of people smuggling faced severe punishment if convicted.

http://www.minister.immi.gov.au/media/media-releases/2009/ce09064.htm

Work and Holiday visa arrangement with Indonesia

Young people from Australia and Indonesia will benefit from a new reciprocal work and holiday visa arrangement between the two countries, the Minister for Immigration and Citizenship, Senator Chris Evans said today. Indonesia has become the seventh country to agree to a reciprocal work and holiday visa arrangement with Australia.

http://www.minister.immi.gov.au/media/media-releases/2009/ce09024.htm

Worth reading

Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on implementation of economic, social and cultural rights

United Nations Economic and Social Council,
Geneva, June 2009

The report presents the concepts of implementing and monitoring human rights, specifically economic, social and cultural rights and addresses the issue of monitoring violations of these rights.

David Bitel in Manila in August

Our senior partner David Bitel will be seeing clients in the Philippines between 9 and 18 August. Anybody who wishes to consult him should make an appointment with his secretary **Zinnia Belen**.

A.P.B. Education
Specialist IELTS Test Training and Coaching

Passing an IELTS test is now an essential requirement for all applicants for General Skills Migration, student visas, and for many employer sponsored applicants. Adrian Bitel provides individual lessons to assist applicants achieve proficiency to the required levels in:

- Reading
- Writing
- Speaking
- Listening

He gives comprehensive ONE to ONE Personalised Coaching in any or all of the above areas.

Contact: Adrian Bitel on (02) 9286 8700 or Mobile: 0412 656 026

Parish Patience Immigration
Lawyers
Level 1, State Street Centre
338 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Tel: +61 2 9286 8700
or: **1300 850 695** (within Australia)
Fax: +61 2 9283 3323

Email: mail@ppilaw.com.au
www.ppilaw.com.au

IMMIGRATION LAW ACCREDITED SPECIALIST

MIA
MEMBER OF MIGRATION INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIA