



Department of Home Affairs Additional Estimates 2025-26
Key Brief Index

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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

**Home Affairs Portfolio
Department of Home Affairs
Additional Estimates Hearing – February 2026**

KEY BRIEF**Topic: Firearms Policy**

Responsible Deputy: Ciara Spencer, Law Enforcement and Domestic Security Group

Key Top Lines

- On 15 December 2025, National Cabinet agreed to strengthen national gun laws and consider a range of options in response to the Bondi terrorist attack.
- The Prime Minister also committed to strengthen customs restrictions and to establish a National Gun Buyback Scheme to support potential reforms.
 - o On 20 January 2026, the *Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism (Firearms and Customs Laws) Act 2026* passed the Parliament, and delivers on these Commonwealth commitments.
- First Ministers continue to discuss national gun law reforms.

Handling Notes:

- Lead witnesses – Ciara Spencer, Deputy Secretary Law Enforcement and Domestic Security, Alex Engel, acting First Assistant Secretary Criminal Justice Division.
- Discussions with states and territories are ongoing on national firearms reform and the scope of the National Gun Buyback Scheme.

Key Points

- On 15 December 2025, National Cabinet agreed to strengthen national gun laws, including the National Firearms Agreement.
- National Cabinet commissioned Police Ministers and Attorneys-General to develop options, including:
 - o accelerating work on standing up the National Firearms Register
 - o allowing for additional use of criminal intelligence to underpin firearms licencing that can be used in administrative licencing regimes
 - o limiting the number of firearms to be held by any one individual
 - o limiting open-ended firearms licencing and the types of guns that are legal, including modifications, and
 - o requiring that a condition of a firearm license is holding Australian citizenship.
- The Prime Minister also committed to strengthen customs restrictions and to establish a National Gun Buyback Scheme to support potential reforms.
- On 17 December 2025, the Police Ministers Council met to discuss options and established a Senior Officials Group to provide advice.
- On 9 January 2026, a joint Police Ministers Council and Standing Council of Attorneys-General meeting was held to discuss options.

- The Senior Officials Group has met four times, and continues to meet as necessary to support National Cabinet considerations.
- The Prime Minister has proposed First Ministers agree ambitious gun law reform no later than March 2026 and legislate no later than 1 July 2026.

Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism (Firearms and Customs Laws) Act 2026

- On 21 January 2026, the *Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism (Firearms and Customs Laws) Act 2026* (the Act) received Royal Assent.
- The Act delivers on Commonwealth commitments, including:
 - establishing the Buyback scheme, with details to be settled in consultation with states and territories
 - strengthening import restrictions
 - enabling the use of Commonwealth intelligence for firearms licence decisions, and
 - creating criminal offences for the possession and distribution of material sourced online to illicitly manufacture firearms and explosives (Attorney-General's Department-led measure).

National Gun Buyback Scheme

- Pending National Cabinet agreement on national firearms reforms, the Act established the National Gun Buyback Scheme to compensate firearm owners for surplus and newly restricted firearms.
- The Buyback Scheme is legislated to run until 31 December 2027.
 - This would allow sufficient time for jurisdictions to implement the necessary legal and operational frameworks.
- States and territories would administer the collection and payment of compensation, with the Commonwealth reimbursing jurisdictions.
- The Commonwealth continues discussions with states and territories on the scope of the Buyback Scheme and cost sharing arrangements.

Intelligence Sharing

- The Act enables the use of Commonwealth intelligence from the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) and Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) to be used for firearms licence decisions.
- AusCheck, as the Commonwealth background checking authority, would receive intelligence assessments from ASIO and ACIC.
 - The results would be provided to state and territory firearms registries.
- The background checking framework will support both 'point-in-time' and proactive 'own-motion' checks.
- Under national reforms, states and territories would likely need to change their licencing frameworks to use these intelligence assessments.

Import Restrictions

- Changes to the Customs framework will improve Commonwealth oversight of firearms coming across the border, including by:

- requiring Commonwealth import permission for handguns, and straight pull and assisted repeating action firearms
- introducing an overriding public safety test to enable the Minister to refuse import permission where the importation of a firearm presents a risk to community safety
- limiting Commonwealth import permission to Australian citizens, and
- providing greater oversight and tracking through new serialisation requirements on firearm parts, shifting handgun import permission to the Commonwealth, and removing open-ended import permits.

National Firearms Register (NFR) Acceleration

- The ACIC is accelerating the delivery of systems that will underpin the NFR to the end of 2026.
- From this point, it will be adoption ready for states and territories, who will onboard as they are ready.
- States and territories agreed to accelerate efforts, including upgrading registries, portals, business practices, legislation and IT systems to integrate with the NFR.

Timeline

Date	Action
12 December 2022	Wieambilla shooting
6 December 2023	National Cabinet agreed to implement the National Firearms Register (NFR)
1 July 2024	The NFR Implementation Program commenced (National Cabinet agreed implementation date of 30 June 2028, with subsequent decisions to 'accelerate')
14 December 2025	Bondi Beach terrorist attack
15 December 2025	National Cabinet agreed to strengthen national gun laws and consider options
17 December 2025	Police Ministers Council met
22 December 2025	Senior Officials Group met
6 January 2026	Senior Officials Group met
9 January 2026	Joint PMC-SCAG met
16 January 2026	Senior Officials Group met
20 January 2026	<i>Combating Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism (Firearms and Customs Laws) Act 2026</i> passed Parliament
23 January 2026	Senior Officials Group met
30 January 2026	Senior Officials Group met

Related briefs

KIB – SB25-001786 – PL-03 – Combatting Hate and Extremism Legislative Package

BPB – SB25-001712 – Firearms

**Home Affairs Portfolio
Department of Home Affairs
Additional Estimates Hearing – February 2026**

KEY BRIEF**Topic: Combatting Hate and Extremism – Legislative Package****Responsible Deputy: Ms Brooke Hartigan, Legal Group****Key Top Lines**

- Following the 14 December 2025 terrorist attack in Bondi, Sydney, the Government announced and implemented a package of legislative reforms to strengthen public safety and national security.

Handling Notes:

- Brooke Hartigan, Deputy Secretary Legal Group, is the lead witness on the Department-led component of the Bills. The Attorney-General's Department (AGD) will speak to measures led by AGD.

Key Points:

- On 18 December 2025, the Prime Minister announced the Attorney-General and Minister for Home Affairs would develop a package of legislative reforms to target conduct that spreads extremism, division and radicalisation, including antisemitism.
- The Prime Minister announced that the proposed legislation would include:
 - an aggravated hate speech offence for preachers and leaders who promote violence;
 - increased penalties for hate speech promoting violence;
 - making hate an aggravating factor in sentencing crimes for online threats and harassment;
 - developing a regime for listing organisations that engage in hate speech promoting violence or racial hatred;
 - developing a narrow federal offence for serious vilification based on race and/or advocating racial supremacy;
 - establishing new grounds for visa cancellation and refusal on the basis of hate motivated conduct and offences relating to the spread of hatred and extremism.
- On 19 December 2025, the Prime Minister announced that the Government would establish a National Gun Buyback Scheme to purchase surplus, newly banned and illegal firearms.
- The Prime Minister, Minister and Attorney-General continued to provide regular updates in press conferences through December 2025 and into January 2026.
 - An overview of key dates and milestones for development of the legislation is at **Attachment A**.

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- On 12 January 2026, the Prime Minister announced the intention to recall Parliament to sit on 19 and 20 January 2026 to consider the proposed legislation.
- On the same day, the Minister for Home Affairs referred the Exposure Draft of the Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism Bill 2026 (**CAHE Bill**) to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security (PJCIS) for inquiry.
- The Exposure Draft CAHE Bill contained amendments of the Criminal Code and other crimes legislation, migration legislation, customs legislation and other laws relating to firearms matters (including provisions to establish the legislative authority and framework for the National Gun Buyback Scheme).
 - The Bill was developed jointly by the Department of Home Affairs and AGD to deliver on the Government's December 2025 announcements.
 - The departments worked closely with the Australian Federal Police, Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission and Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions to develop the reforms.
 - The development of the Bill was also supported by targeted consultation with community groups prior to its referral to the PJCIS.
- On Saturday 17 January 2026, the Prime Minister announced the draft CAHE Bill would be split into two Bills for introduction, splitting the customs and firearms measures into a second Bill:
 - Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism (Criminal and Migration Laws) Bill 2026;
 - Combatting Antisemitism Hate and Extremism (Firearms and Customs Laws) Bill 2026.
- The Prime Minister also announced the Government's decision not to proceed with the proposed racial vilification offence (which was contained in the ED Bill, in amendments of the Criminal Code).
 - An overview of the measures contained in the two Bills is at **Attachment B**.
- The two Bills were introduced into the Parliament on Tuesday 20 January 2026, and both Bills passed that evening.
- The PJCIS also handed down its report on the Exposure Draft Bill on 20 January 2026.
 - The formal response to the PJCIS Report and recommendations is a matter for Government.
- The **Criminal and Migration Laws Bill** was introduced into Parliament by the Attorney-General, containing amendments led by AGD in relation to the Criminal Code and other crimes legislation, and Home Affairs-led amendments to establish new grounds for visa cancellation and refusal relating to conduct and offences relating to spreading hatred and division.
- The **Firearms and Customs Laws Bill** was introduced by the Minister for Home Affairs, containing provisions to establish the National Gun Buyback Scheme and amendments of Customs, AusCheck and other legislation to strengthen controls on firearms and establish legislation to support intelligence and information-sharing for background checking in firearms licence decision making.

- Following passage on 20 January, both Amendment Acts received the Royal Assent on 21 January 2026.
- The amendments contained in the Criminal and Migration Laws Bill commenced in their entirety on 22 January 2026.
- The amendments contained in the Firearms and Customs Laws Bill also commenced on 22 January 2026 – except for the amendments of the Criminal Code to establish new offences relating to use of a carriage service for firearms and explosives manufacture material – these amendments will commence 28 days after the day of Royal Assent.

Attachment A**Timeline for development and introduction of the Bills
(Exposure Draft and As Introduced)**

- To develop the legislation, drafting instructions to the Office of Parliamentary Counsel were issued progressively by the Department and AGD by subject matter and portfolio responsibility. Key dates are set out in the timeline below.
- The first tranche of drafting instructions on Home Affairs-led measures was issued to the Office of Parliamentary Counsel (OPC) on 21 December 2025, with initial instructions on all Home Affairs-led measures issued progressively between 21 and 24 December 2025.
 - AGD can advise on matters relating to issuing drafting instructions for AGD-led measures.
- The Department engaged regularly with the Minister for Home Affairs and his Office in the course of developing the legislation, including meetings at Deputy Secretary level on most days through December and early January, ahead of the referral of the Exposure Draft Bill.

Date	Action
14 December 2025	Terrorist attack in Bondi, Sydney at the Chanukah by the Sea Celebration
15 December 2025	Prime Minister announced National Cabinet agreed to bolster rules around gun ownership and impose restrictions on firearms and other weapons type importation
18 December 2025	Prime Minister announced that the Attorney-General and Minister for Home Affairs would develop a package of legislative reforms to crack down on those who spread hate, division and radicalisation
19 December 2025	Prime Minister announced the intention to establish a National Gun Buyback Scheme to purchase surplus and newly restricted newly banned and illegal firearms
19 December 2025	<i>Initial drafting instructions issued for Criminal Code-related measures in the Bill (AGD)</i>
21 December 2025	Initial drafting instructions issued for firearms-related measures in the Bill
22 December 2025	Prime Minister announced the detail of proposed legislative reforms, following a meeting of Cabinet (expressly mentioned in the PM's announcement)
22 December 2025	Initial drafting instructions for migration-related measures issued
23 December 2025	Prime Minister, AG and Minister for Home Affairs provided an update on the work progressing on law reform and other elements of the Government's response

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	Minister for Home Affairs stated that drafting instructions underway, including to be issued by 24 Dec and “others ... immediately after Christmas”
24 December 2025	Remainder of the initial drafting instructions on all identified Home Affairs-led measures issued on or before this day
26 December 2025 – 11 January 2026	Iterative drafting / legislative development and associated AGS advice
11 January 2026	Exposure Draft Bill and Explanatory Memorandum settled and text approval given by Minister and Attorney-General
12 January 2026	Exposure Draft of Bill and Explanatory Memorandum referred by Minister for Home Affairs to PJCIS
13 January 2026	PJCIS holds public hearing on Bill Department and AGD provide a written submission to the inquiry, and appear as witnesses
14 January 2026	PJCIS holds public hearing on Bill
15 January 2026	Deadline for submissions to PJCIS on Bill
17 January 2026	PM announces Bill to be split into two Bills, with vilification offence not proceeding
17-19 January 2026	Iterative drafting / legislative development and associated AGS advice, and associated AGS advice, to prepare the two Bills for introduction
19 January 2026	Text approval for Bills by Minister for Home Affairs timing of Attorney-General’s approval a matter for AGD
19 January 2026	Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee reports on the ED Bill, relevant to both Bills
20 January 2026	Minister and Attorney-General respond in writing to the Chair of the Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee
20 January 2026	Both Bills introduced and passed by both Houses of Parliament. PJCIS reports on the ED CAHE Bill (response a matter for Government)
21 January 2026	Both Amendment Acts receive the Royal Assent
22 January 2026	Both Acts commence (except for the carriage service offence provisions in the Firearms Bill, which will commence 28 days after the Royal Assent)

Consultation

- Compliance and Migration Assistance Policy Branch and Criminal Justice Division were consulted in the development of this brief.

Attachment B**Overview of Measures in the Two Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism Bills**

(as introduced to Parliament on 20 Jan 2026)

In line with the Prime Minister's 17 January 2026 announcement, the measures in the Exposure Draft CAHE Bill were split into two Bills – with the proposed vilification offence not proceeding. The amendments of customs legislation relating to 'ammunition equipment' – contained in Part 8 of Schedule 4 to the ED Bill – also did not proceed for introduction, in accordance with the Minister's decision on 19 January 2026 not to proceed with those amendments.

The Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism (Criminal and Migration Laws) Bill 2026 (Bill 1) included:

- Schedule 1 (criminal law amendments);
- Schedule 2 (migration legislation amendments); and
- Schedule 3 (powers to make transitional rules, per former Schedule 5 to the ED Bill).

The Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism (Firearms and Customs Laws) Bill 2026 (Bill 2):

- Schedule 1 (customs amendments, previously included as Schedule 3 to the ED Bill);
- Schedule 2 (firearms amendments, as previously included as Schedule 4 to the ED Bill); and
- Schedule 3 (powers to make transitional rules, per former Schedule 5 to the ED Bill).

Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism (Criminal and Migration Laws) Bill 2026 (Bill 1)***Schedule 1 (AGD-led measures – questions to be referred to AGD)***

Schedule 1 to Bill 1 provides for amendments of the Criminal Code and other criminal legislation, including amendments to:

- introduce a new aggravated offence for religious or other leaders who advocate or threaten force or violence against groups, members of groups, their close associates, or their property, in contravention of sections 80.2A to 80.2BE of the Criminal Code;
- increase penalties for offences involving advocating or threatening force or violence against protected groups, members of groups, their close associates, and their property;
- introduce a new general sentencing principle requiring the court to consider, as an aggravating factor, whether criminal conduct was motivated by hatred for a group or a member of a group distinguished by race, or national or ethnic origin;

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- strengthen the prohibited hate symbols offences in the Criminal Code to address issues raised by the Australian Federal Police in respect of the operational and enforcement limitations of the existing offences and expand the definition of prohibited hate symbol to include symbols of prohibited hate organisations;
- establish a new framework for organisations that engage in or advocate hate crimes on the basis of race, or national or ethnic origin to be listed as prohibited hate groups, together with new offences for conduct relating to such groups.

Schedule 2 – Migration amendments (Home Affairs-led measures)

Part 1 of Schedule 2 to Bill 1 includes amendments of the *Migration Act 1958* to insert new specific grounds that would enable the Minister to exercise their discretionary powers to refuse to grant or cancel a visa on the basis of hate motivated conduct and offences relating to the spread of hatred and extremism.

The new grounds will enable the Minister administering the Migration Act to exercise their discretionary powers under section 500A and section 501 of the Migration Act to refuse to grant, or to cancel, a visa where the Minister reasonably suspects that:

- the person is, or has been, a member of an organisation that was (at any time the person was a member of the organisation) a terrorist organisation, state sponsor of terrorism or prohibited hate group;
- the person has, or has had, an association with an organisation that was (at any time during the person's association) a terrorist organisation, state sponsor of terrorism or prohibited hate group, and where the person's intention by the association is to support terrorism, extremism or hatred or to further acts of terrorism, extremism or hatred;
- the person has been or is involved in conduct constituting a 'hate crime' (as defined in section 114A.3 of the Criminal Code), whether or not that person, or another person, has been convicted of an offence constituted by the conduct;
- the person has made or endorsed one or more public statements (in Australia or overseas), including online, or has encouraged one or more persons to make such a statement, that involves the dissemination of ideas based on superiority over or hatred of other persons on the basis of race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, and the person's conduct may give rise to a risk of harm to the Australian community or a segment of the Australian community.

Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the Bill includes amendments of the *Migration Regulations 1994* to extend the application of Special Return Criterion 5001 to permanently exclude individuals refused a visa on character grounds from returning to Australia (unless the refusal is revoked or the Minister has personally granted a permanent visa to the person following the refusal decision).

Schedule 3 – Transitional rules

Schedule 3 to the Bill contains provisions to empower the Minister administering the Migration Act, or the Minister administering the *Administrative Review Tribunal Act 2024*, to make rules prescribing transitional matters relating to the amendments or

repeals made by the Bill. The transitional rules allow flexibility in responding to practical issues that may arise during implementation, such as clarifying how pending applications, ongoing investigations or processes under previous legislation are to be treated under the new legislation.

Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism (Firearms and Customs Laws) Bill 2026 (Bill 2)

Schedule 1 – Customs amendments

Part 1 – Import and export restrictions on prohibited hate symbols and violent extremist material

Part 1 of Schedule 1 to Bill 2 includes amendments to the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958* (Prohibited Exports Regulations), the *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956* (Prohibited Imports Regulations) and the *Customs Regulation 2015*. These amendments would prohibit the import or export of goods that are violent extremist material, prohibited hate symbols and goods that contain such things, unless one of the limited exemptions applies or permission has been granted.

The definition of ‘violent extremist material’ and ‘prohibited symbols’ have the same meaning as the *Criminal Code*, to ensure consistency of application of government policy. The exemptions for being able to import or export these goods include for a religious, academic, educational, artistic, literary or scientific purpose, news reporting or law enforcement activities.

As a result of these amendments, Australian Border Force officers will have the authority to seize these objectionable goods as a prohibited good and take appropriate enforcement action against the importer or exporter for breach of customs laws where an applicable exemption does not apply.

Part 2 – Customs technical amendments supporting administration of firearms

Part 2 of Schedule 1 would amend the Customs Act to clarify and support other firearms related amendments of customs legislation in the Bill. The amendment of section 4A of the Customs Act clarifies that instruments approving the use of certain online portals and digital forms (known as ‘approved statements’) have the same status as the instruments approving the paper or PDF versions of forms (known as ‘approved forms’). Pursuant to the *Legislation (Exemptions and Other Matters) Regulation 2015* such instruments are either exempt or argued to be characterised as approving the manner or method of doing an act and therefore falling within the exemption.

The amendment clarifies that forms or statements approved for the purposes of the Customs Act are not legislative instruments – for example, forms used for the purposes of the police certification test on firearms imports (refer to Part 6 of Schedule 2 to the Bill).

Current sections 50 and 112 of the Customs Act provide the heads of powers for regulations dealing with prohibited imports and prohibited exports respectively. Those regulations include provisions that allow for the Minister to make legislative instruments that set out the circumstances and preconditions for importing and exporting certain goods. The amendments of sections 50 and 112 make this clear on

the face of the Customs Act, also supporting the amendments in Part 4 of Schedule 2 to the Bill, which enable the Minister to make rules in relation to the public safety test for firearms and weapons imports.

Schedule 2 – firearms amendments

Part 1 – National gun buyback scheme

Part 1 of Schedule 2 to Bill 2 establishes the legislative authority and framework for the national gun buyback scheme. This measure relies on mechanisms in the *Federal Financial Relations Act 2009* and the *Federation Reform Fund Act 2008* to make grants of financial assistance to States and Territories on a 50:50 funding basis. There are specific provisions allowing payments in connection to the national firearms program to be made to entities other than the States and Territories.

Part 2 – Commonwealth background checking framework

Part 2 of Schedule 2 would establish the foundations for a new Commonwealth background checking framework, in relation to State and Territory firearms licensing decisions.

- Division 1 establishes a legislative basis for AusCheck, as the Commonwealth background checking authority, to facilitate background checks in relation to State and Territory firearms licensing decisions.
- Division 2 amends the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002* (ACC Act) to enable the ACIC to give criminal intelligence assessments as part of a firearms background check, and amend the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979* (ASIO Act) to expand ASIO's ability to furnish security assessments in relation to State and Territory firearms licensing decisions.
- Division 3 makes amendments to enable the ACIC to receive, use and disclose information concerning spent, pardoned and quashed convictions for the purposes of its criminal intelligence assessment function, and enable ASIO to receive, use and disclose such information for the purposes of its functions.
- Division 4 makes consequential amendments to support a Commonwealth background checking framework, in particular to ensure the ACIC and ASIO can use and disclose a wider range of information to inform their intelligence assessments, and to defend those assessments if challenged.

Part 3 – Information sharing supporting the National Firearms Register

Part 3 of Schedule 2 includes amendments to the Customs Act to introduce a new information sharing and disclosure framework to facilitate automatic disclosure of firearms information, and other prescribed information collected by the Department of Home Affairs to the ACIC Chief Executive Officer, on the authorisation of the Secretary of Home Affairs, or the Comptroller-General of Customs. This new framework would be critical to supporting the National Firearms Register, which would be an integrated system that connects and draws information from existing Commonwealth, state and territory firearms registries, portals and management systems into one central register.

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Part 4 – Public safety tests for firearms and weapons

Part 4 of Schedule 2 would amend the Prohibited Imports Regulations to introduce a new public safety test for firearms and weapons that would enable you, at your discretion, to assess whether the importation of firearms and weapons poses a risk to a risk to the health, safety or security of the public or a segment of the public.

Part 5 – Import restrictions on firearms

Part 5 of Schedule 2 would amend the Prohibited Imports Regulations to deal with the import control of assisted repeating action and straight pull repeating action firearms, belt feeders, magazines over 30 rounds, handguns, frames and receivers, skirmish markers, firearm sound suppressors, and speed loaders.

This Part would amend section 3E of the Customs Prohibited Imports Regulations to provide that returning shooters would not require permission to re-import their speed loaders when returning from competition. Importations of speed loaders must comply with one of with official purposes, specified person, specified purposes, returned goods, sports shooter or international sports shooter tests. These further amendments with respect to speed loaders were included to give effect to the Department's engage with you during PJCS' review of the ED Bill. This Part would also amend the specified persons test, such that, as a requirement to comply with for the importation of goods to which that test applies, the importer of the goods is required to produce evidence that the importer is an Australian citizen.

Part 6 – Approved forms for police certification for firearms

Part 6 of Schedule 2 would amend the Prohibited Imports Regulations to cease the ability of importers to rely on a statement given by police representatives in the States and Territories completed on forms B709DA and B709X, which enable the ongoing importation of firearms (to which the police certification test applies) under the police certification test.

Part 7 – Offences relating to use of carriage service for firearms and explosives manufacture material

Part 7 of Schedule 2 would insert new Subdivision HA - 'Offences relating to use of carriage service for firearms and explosives manufacture material' into Division 474 of the Criminal Code, establishing new offences for using a carriage service for firearms and explosives manufacture material (new section 474.45G); and possessing or controlling firearms and explosives manufacture material that is obtained or accessed using a carriage service (new section 474.45H). This new subdivision was developed by OPC on instructions from AGD.

Schedule 3 – Transitional rules

Schedule 3 to Bill 2 contains provisions to empower the Minister administering the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, the Minister administering Part XII of the *Customs Act 1901* to make legislative instruments prescribing matters of a transitional nature for 12 months starting on the commencement. The Attorney-General would also have the power to make transitional rules as the Minister administering the *Administrative Review Tribunal Act 2024*. These provisions are equivalent to Schedule 3 to Bill 1.

Additional Information

Statistic and Financial Reporting Period:

Statistics Date Ranges – Additional Estimates February 2026	
Since last hearing	1 October 2025 – 30 November 2025
Financial Year	1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

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