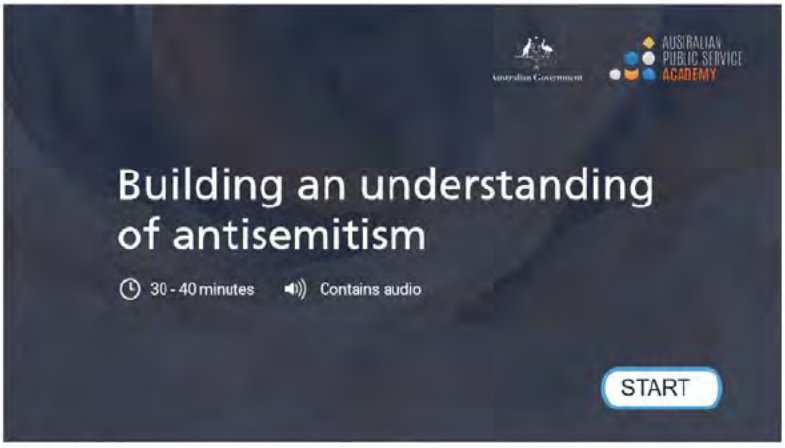
Building an understanding of antisemitism FINAL v1.0 (APSLearn_27.08.2026)

1. Introduction

1.1 Title slide



1.2 Acknowledgement of country



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1.3 Content warning



1.4 Navigating this course



1.5 Introduction



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1.6 Purpose



Why is the training important and why now (Slide Layer)

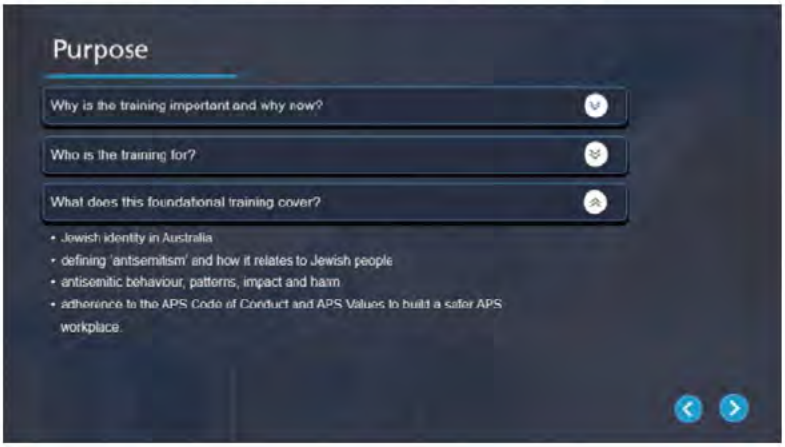


Who is the training for? (Slide Layer)



Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

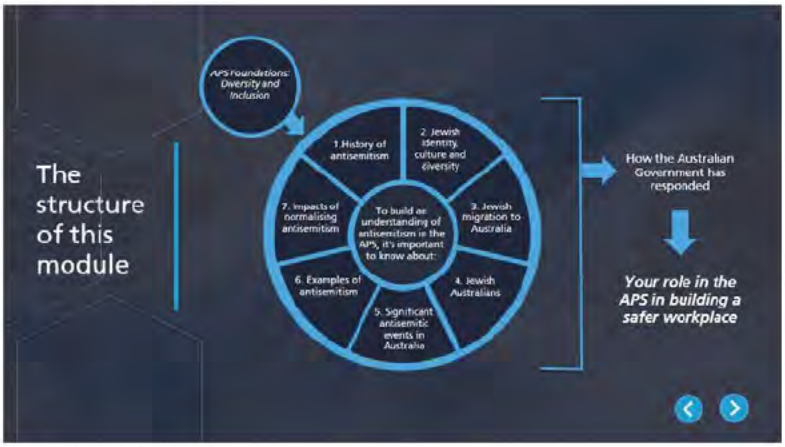
What does this training cover? (Slide Layer)



1.7 Scope

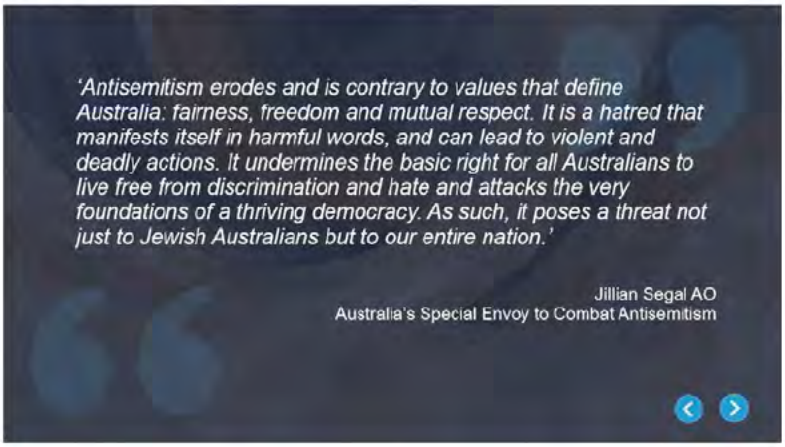


1.8 Structure



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1.9 Quote



1.10 Menu



2. Defining antisemitism

2.1 Jillian Segal AO



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2.2 Why define antisemitism?



Religion (Slide Layer)

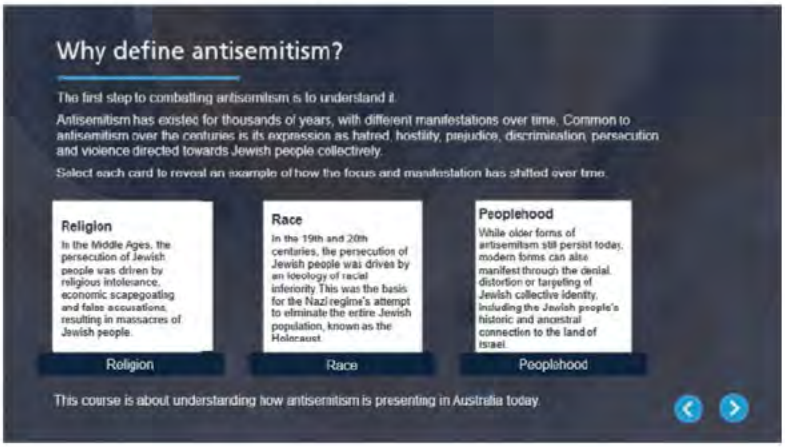


Race (Slide Layer)

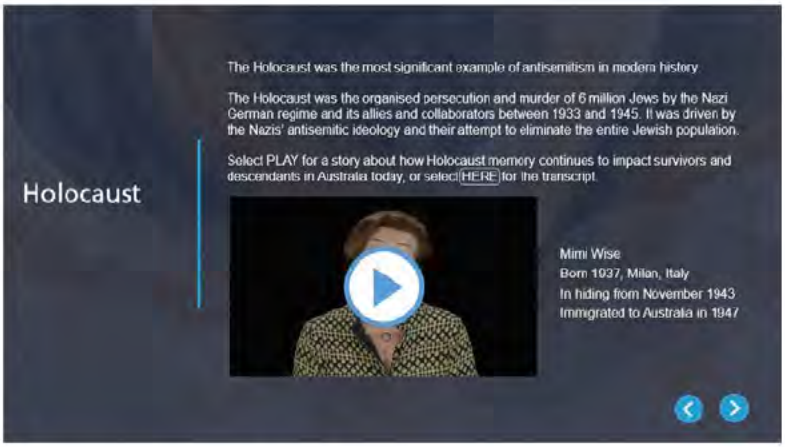


Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

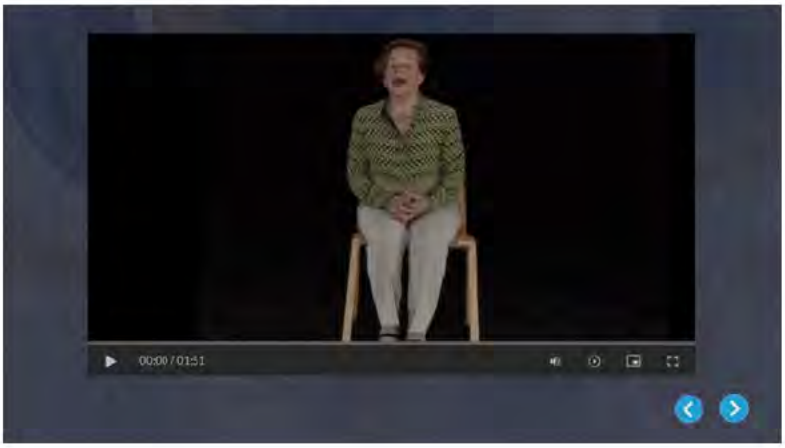
Peoplehood (Slide Layer)



2.3 Holocaust

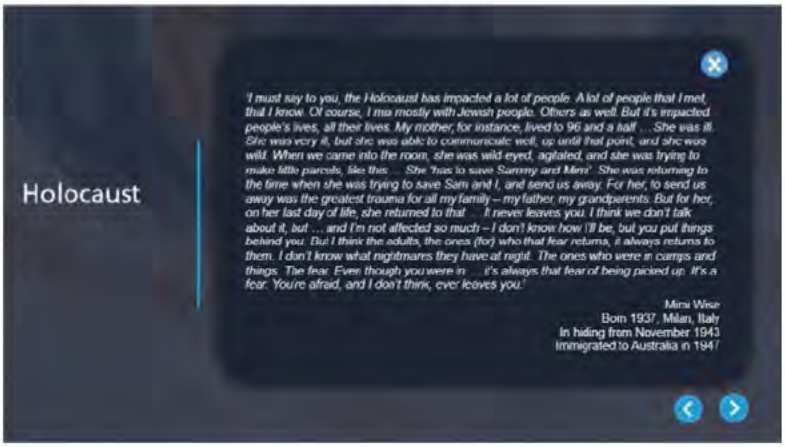


Mimi Wise (Slide Layer)



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Mimi Wise transcript (Slide Layer)



2.4 Antisemitism across ideologies



Mike Burgess, Director-General of Security, ASIO (Slide Layer)



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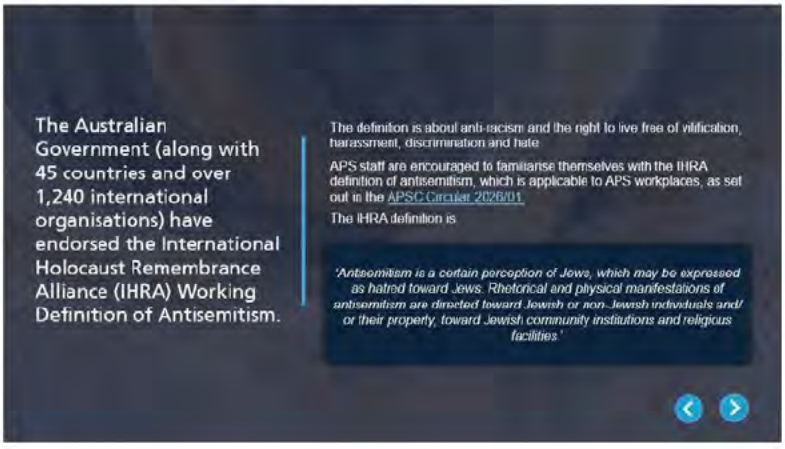
2.5 Stereotypes and tropes



Dave Rich transcript (Slide Layer)

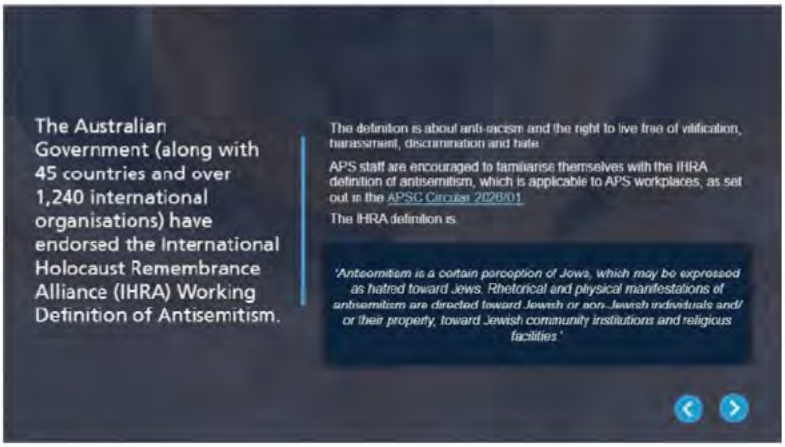


2.6 IHRA working definition



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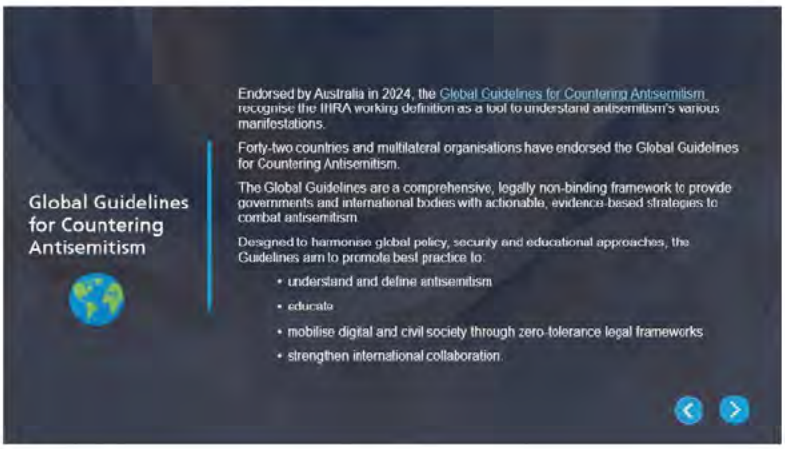
IHRA working definition (Slide Layer)



2.7 Working definition



2.8 Global Guidelines



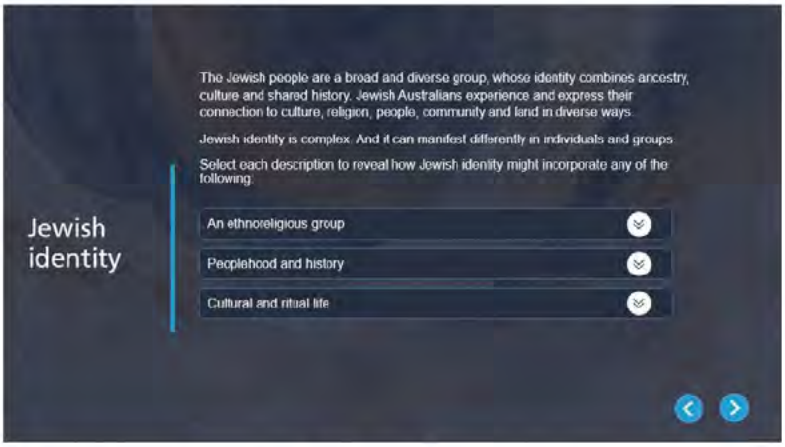
Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

3. Jewish identity

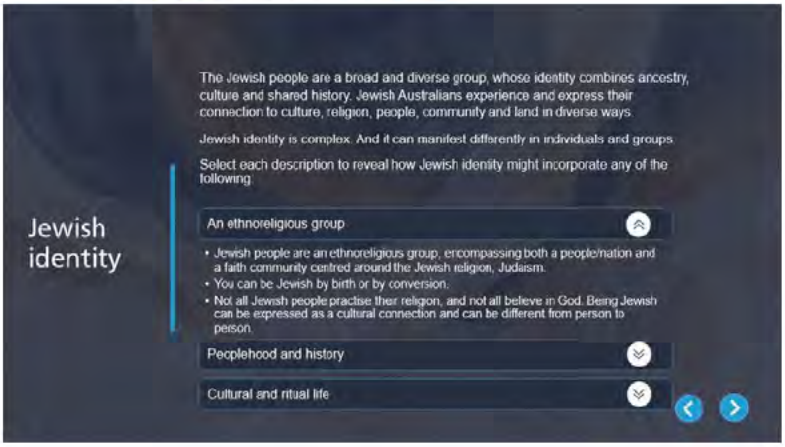
3.1 Understanding Jewish identity



3.2 Jewish identity

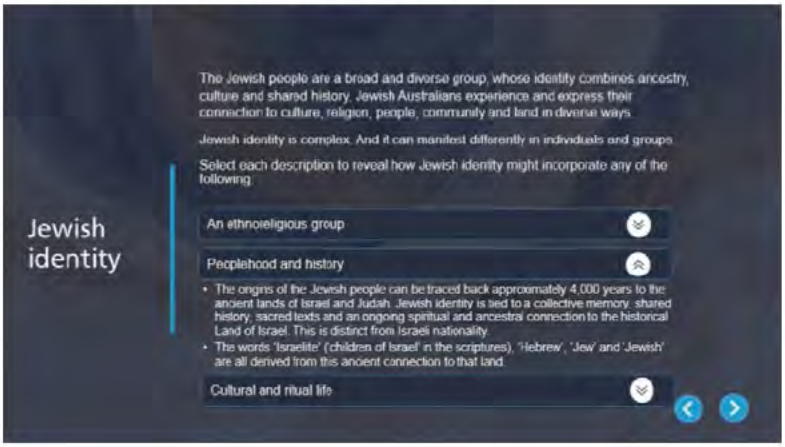


An ethnoreligious (Slide Layer)



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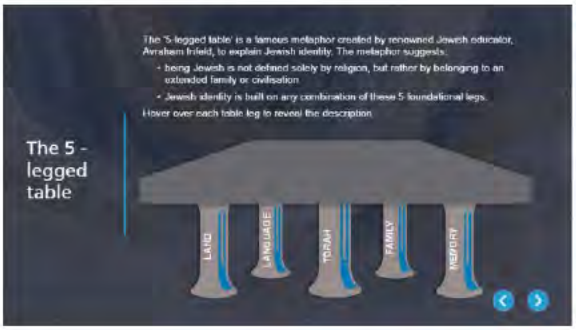
Peoplehood and history (Slide Layer)



Cultural and ritual life (Slide Layer)

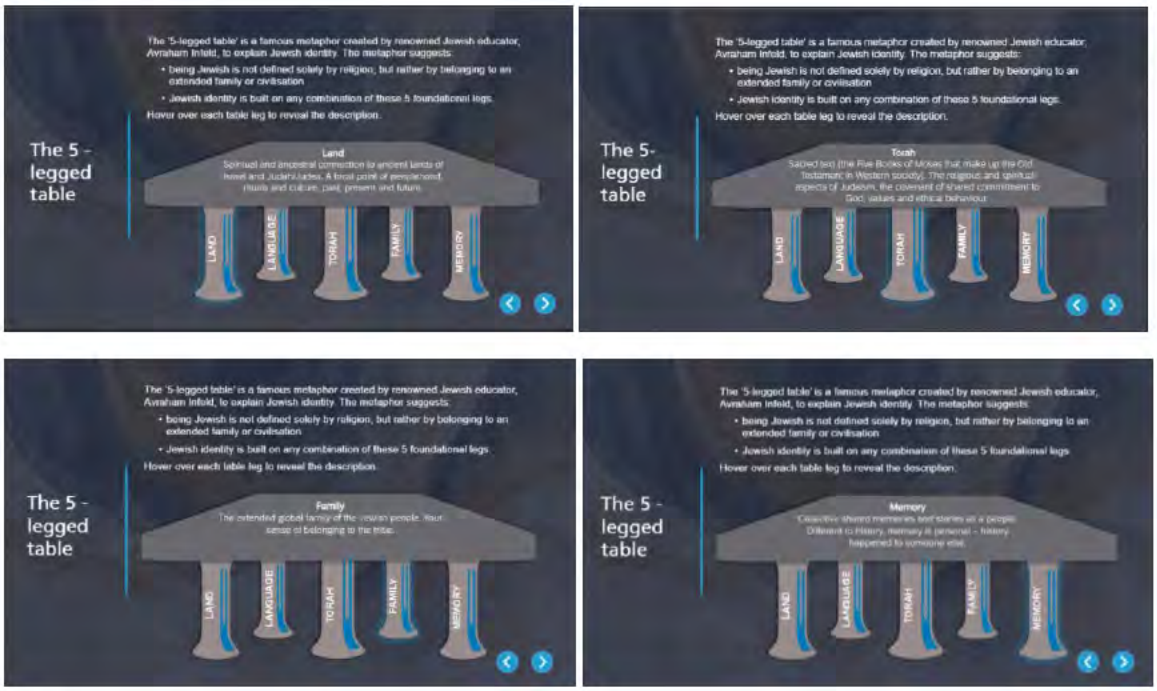


3.3 The 5- legged table





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3.4 Jewish diaspora



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Mizrahi (Slide Layer)



Sephardi (Slide Layer)



Ashkenazi (Slide Layer)

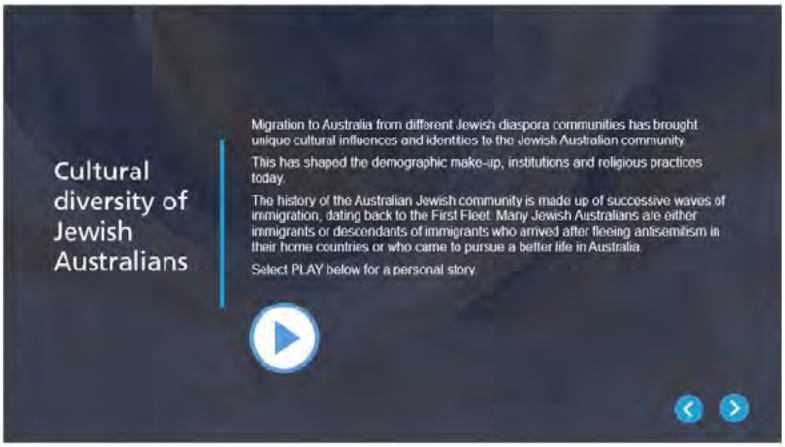


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Other (Slide Layer)



3.5 Cultural diversity of Jewish Australians



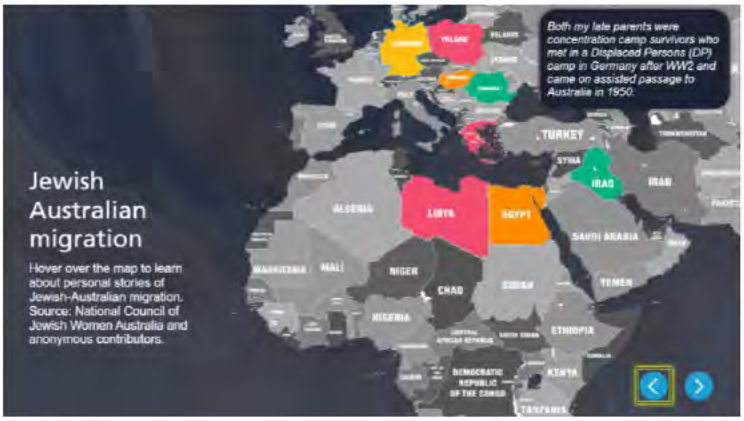
Story (Slide Layer)



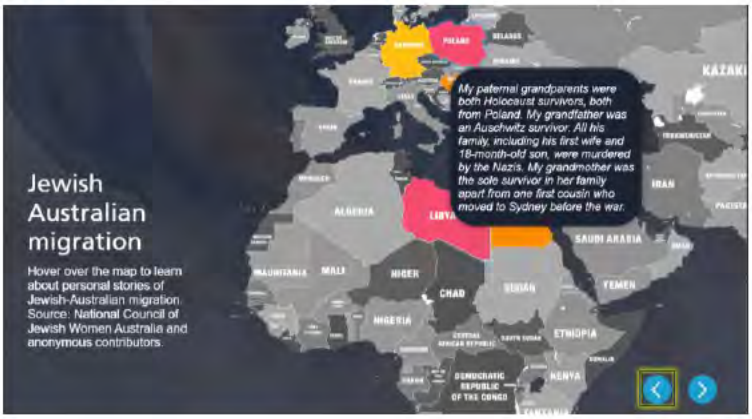
Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

3.6 Jewish Australian migration

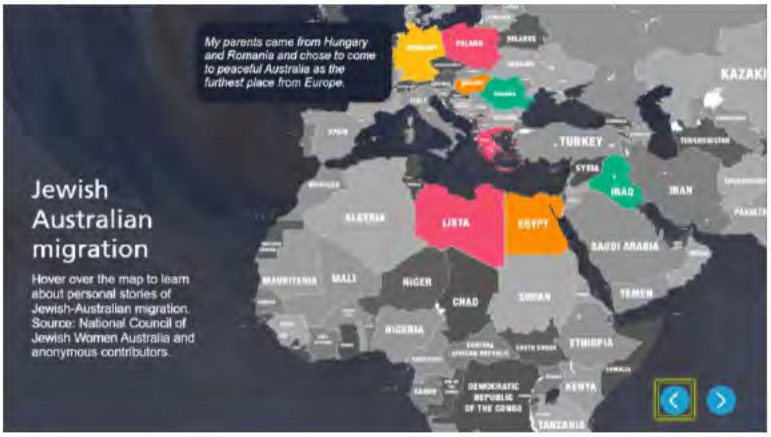
Germany



Poland



Hungary and Romania

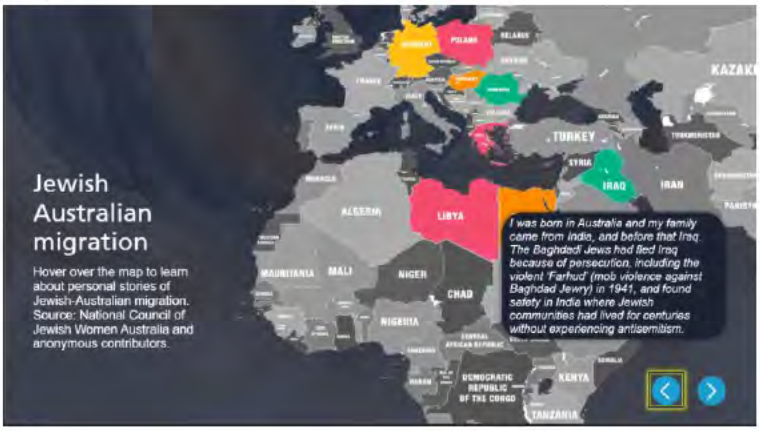


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Greece



Iraq



Egypt



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Libya

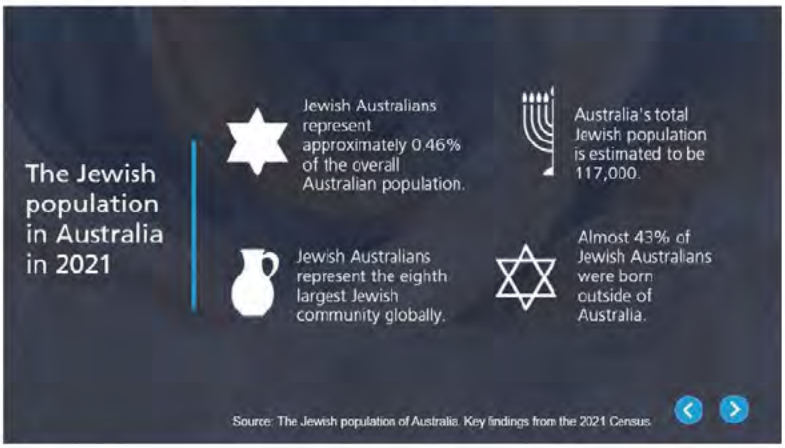


3.7 Defining antisemitism - summary



4. Antisemitism in Australia

4.1 The Jewish population in Australia in 2021



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4.2 Australian Jewish population



4.3 Holocaust survivors in Australia



4.4 Significant antisemitic events in Australia



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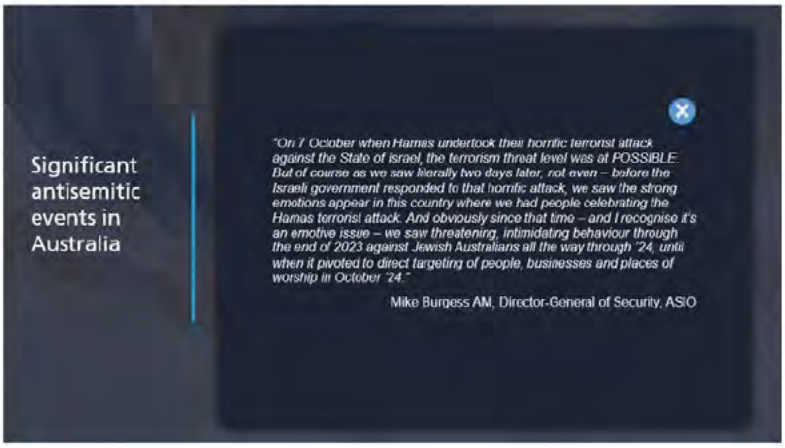
Bondi (Slide Layer)



7 October Hamas terrorist attack (Slide Layer)



ASIO transcript (Slide Layer)



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Arson (Slide Layer)



Arson - Cont (Slide Layer)



Online hate - (Slide Layer)



Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

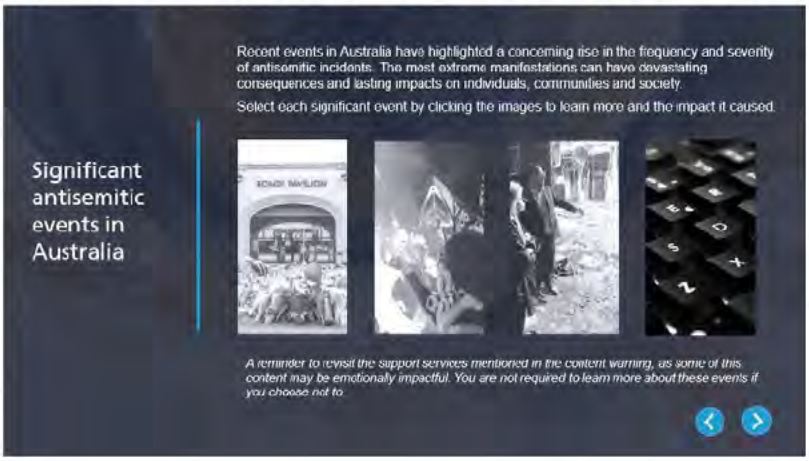
Online hate – Cont (Slide Layer)



Mr Lancaster transcripts (Slide Layer)

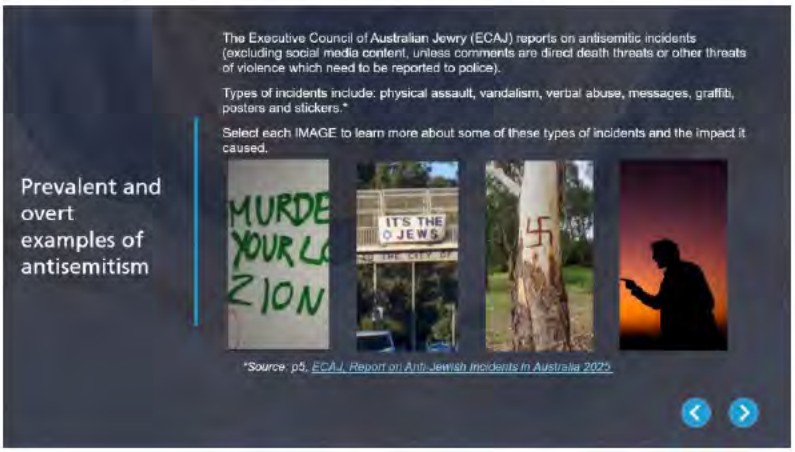


Significant antisemitic events in Australia (returned to landing page)



Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

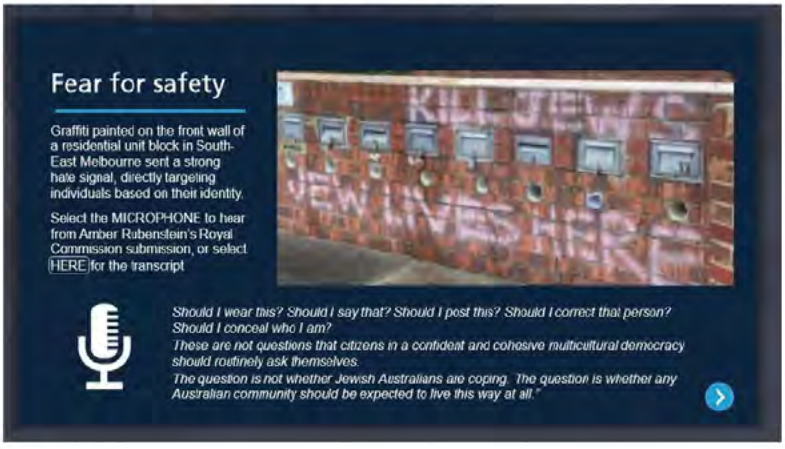
4.5 Prevalent examples of antisemitism



Fear for safety (Slide Layer)



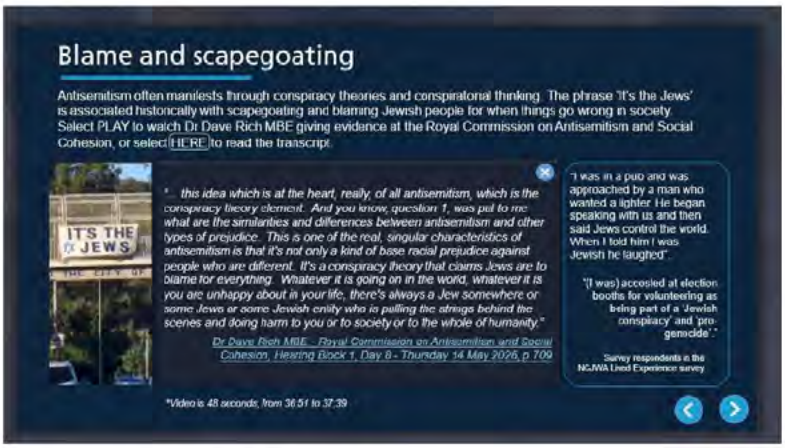
Fear for safety - Cont. (Slide Layer)



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Blame and Scapegoating (Slide Layer)





Nazi symbols (Slide Layer)



Released by Department of Home Affairs under the Freedom of Information Act 1982

Physical and Verbal abuse (Slide Layer)



4.6 Prevalent, less overt forms



When the abnormal becomes normal (Slide Layer)



Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

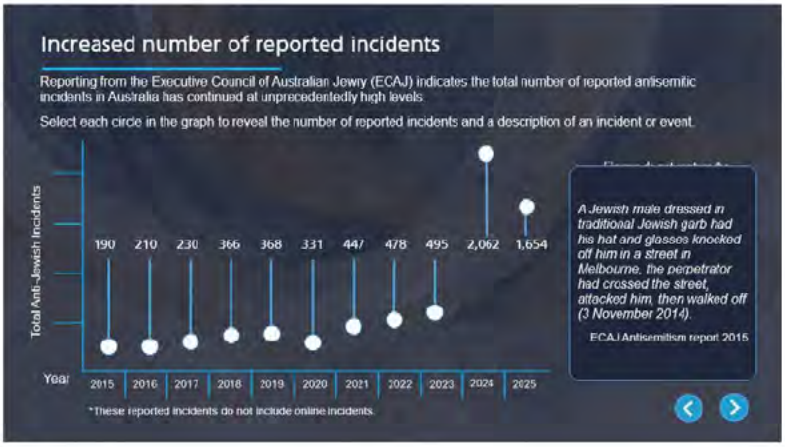
4.7 Quote



4.8 Increased number of reported incidents



2015 (Slide Layer)



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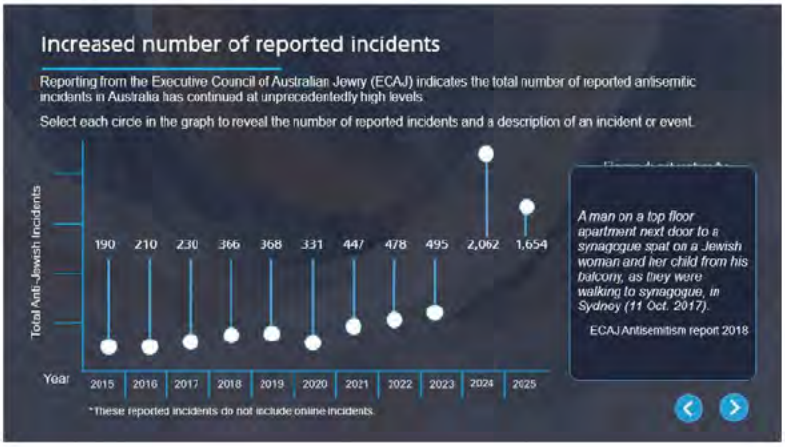
2016 (Slide Layer)



2017 (Slide Layer)



2018 (Slide Layer)

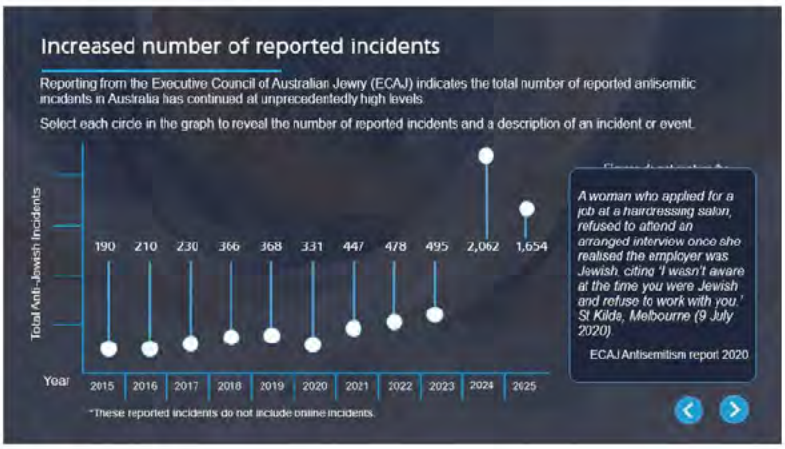


Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

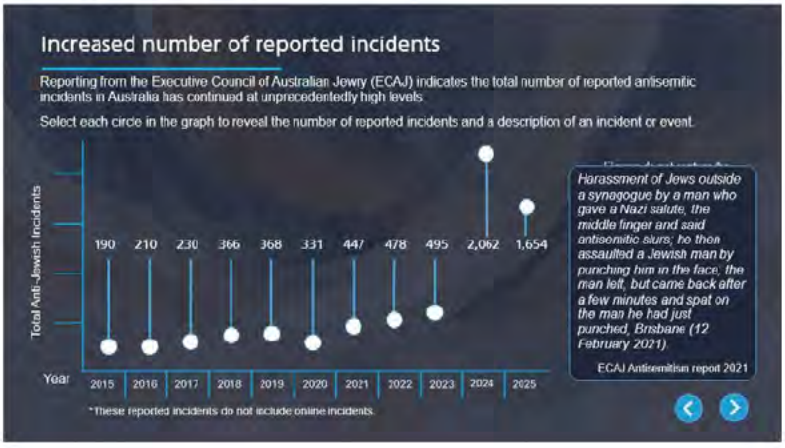
2019 (Slide Layer)



2020 (Slide Layer)



2021 (Slide Layer)



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2022 (Slide Layer)



2023 (Slide Layer)



2024 (Slide Layer)

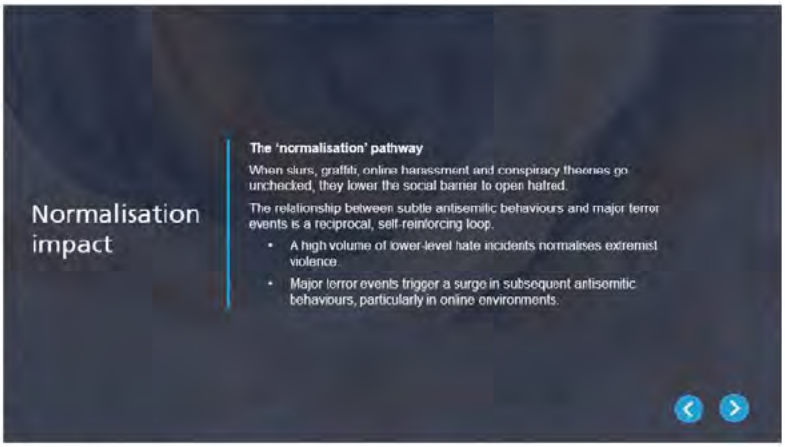


Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

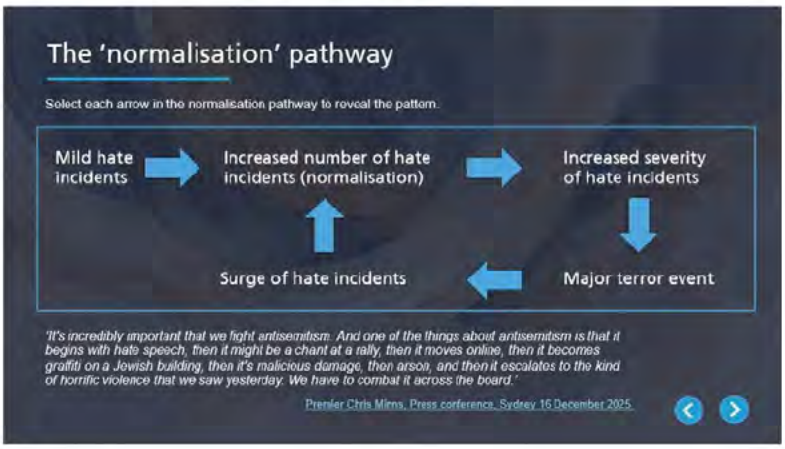
2025 (Slide Layer)



4.9 Normalisation impact

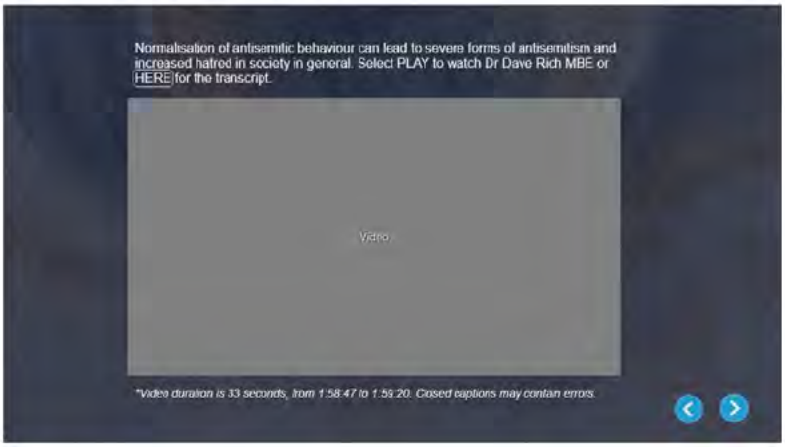


4.10 The 'normalisation' pathway



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4.11 Impact on society



Dave Rich transcript (Slide Layer)



4.12 Summary



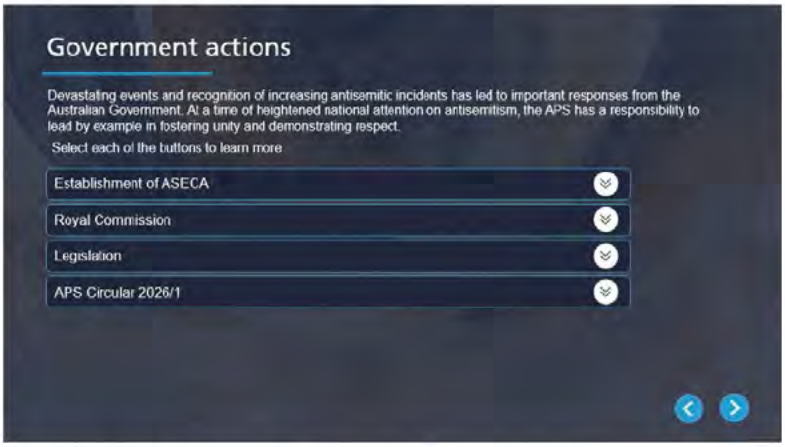
Released by Department of Home Affairs under the Freedom of Information Act 1982

5. Building a safe APS workforce

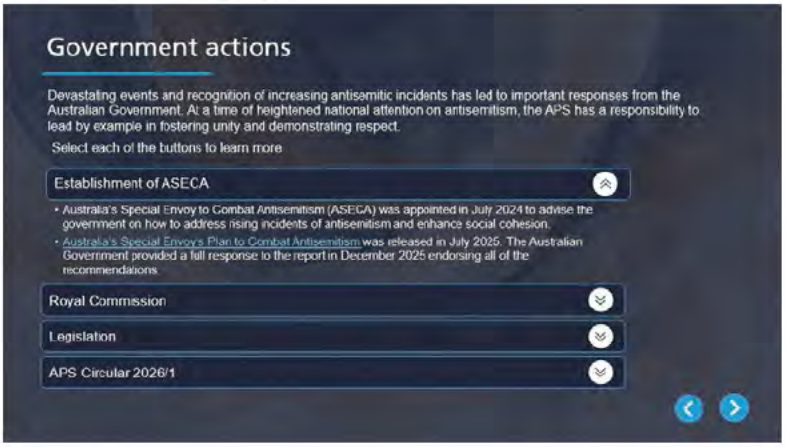
5.1 Quote



5.2 Government actions



ASECA (Slide Layer)



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Royal Commission (Slide Layer)



Legislation (Slide Layer)

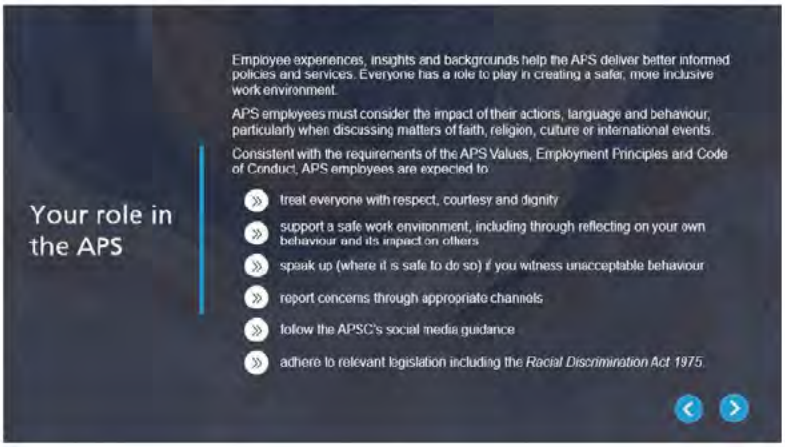


Circular (Slide Layer)



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5.3 Your role in the APS



5.4 Supporting a safer APS workforce



Respect (Slide Layer)



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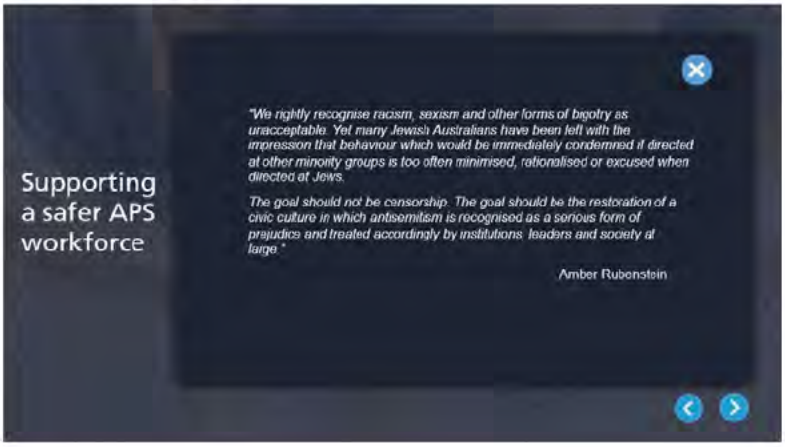
Discrimination (Slide Layer)



Workhealth and Safety (Slide Layer)



APS (Slide Layer)

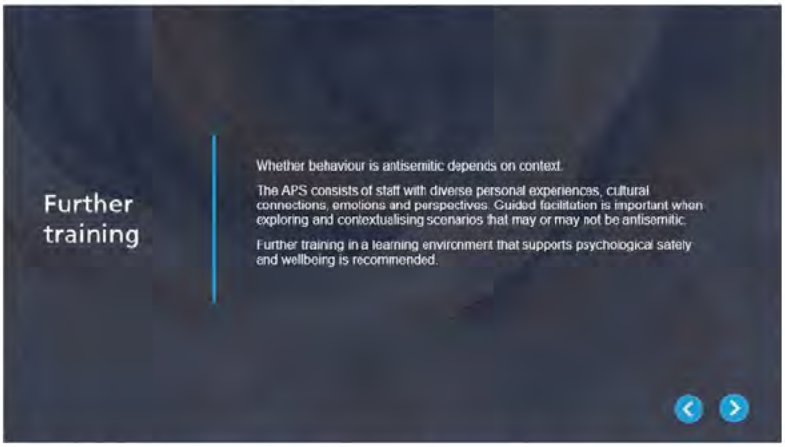


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5.5 Example of antisemitism in the APS



5.6 Further training



5.7 What to do if you experience or witness antisemitism



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6. Summary

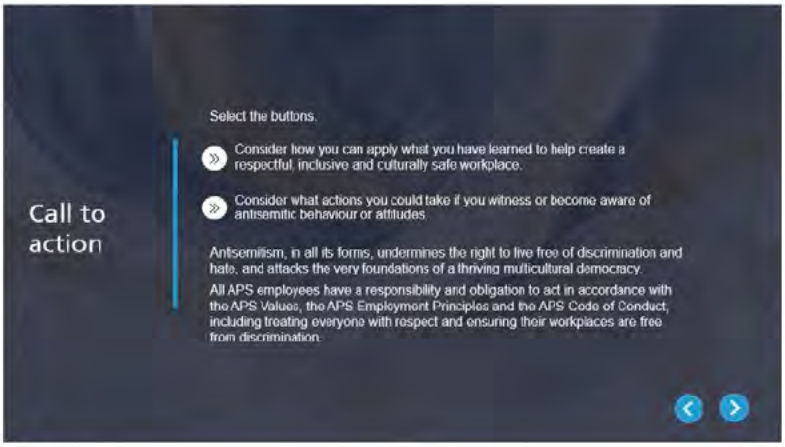
6.1 Summary



6.2 Reflection

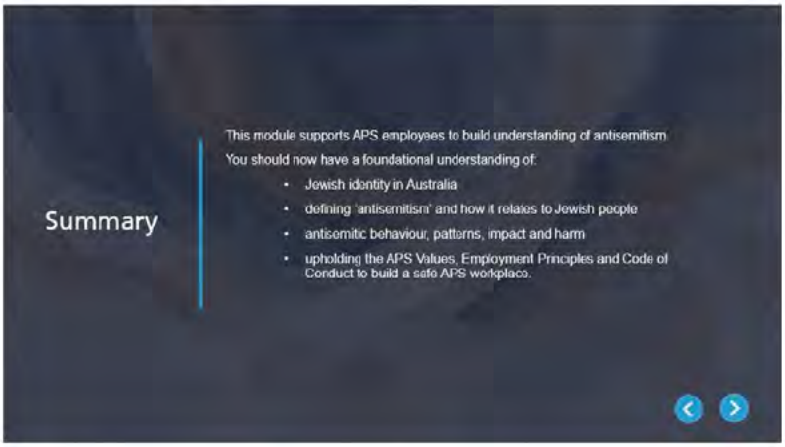


6.3 Call to action

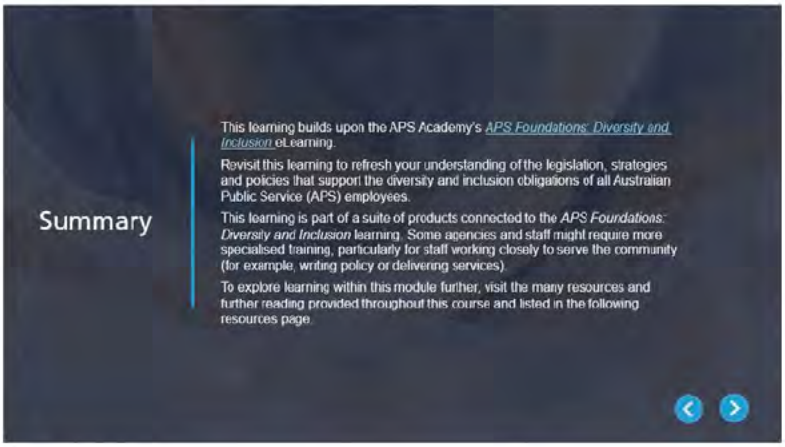


Released by Department of Home Affairs under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

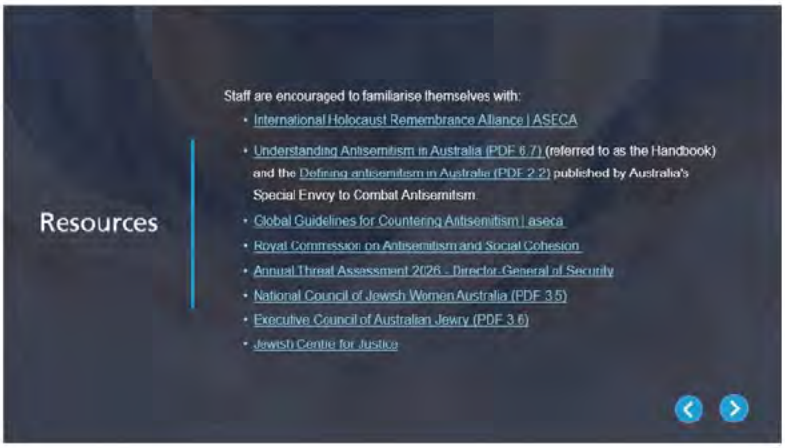
6.4 Summary



6.5 Summary cont.

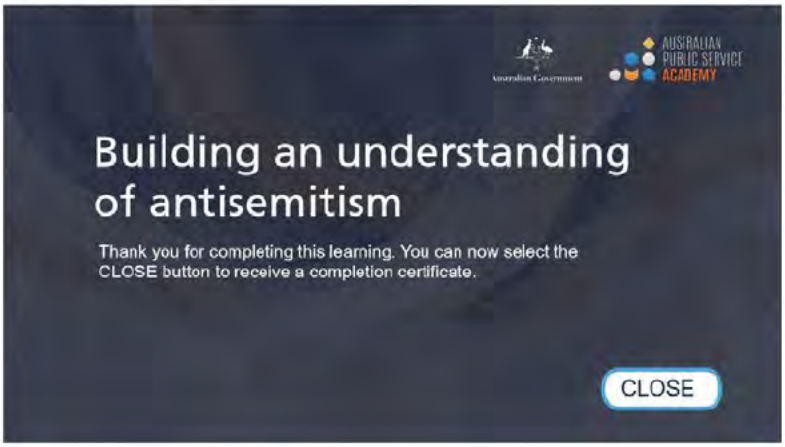


6.6 Resources



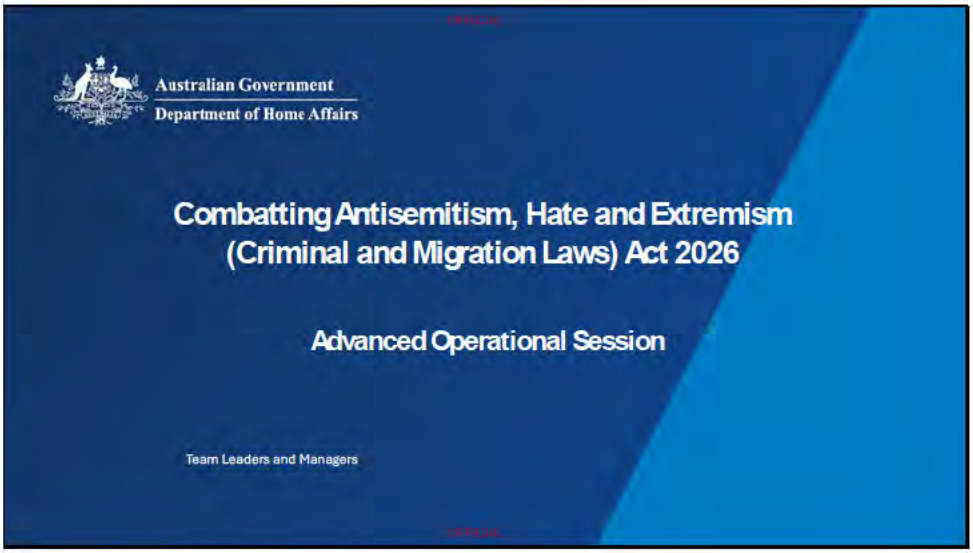
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6.7 Closing slide



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Slide 1



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Slide 2



The Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism Act 2026, passed on 21 January 2026, introduced a range of reforms to address rising levels of antisemitism, hate speech, violence and extremism in Australia. A key reform was the amendment of the Migration Act, including the introduction of a new character test criterion under section 501.

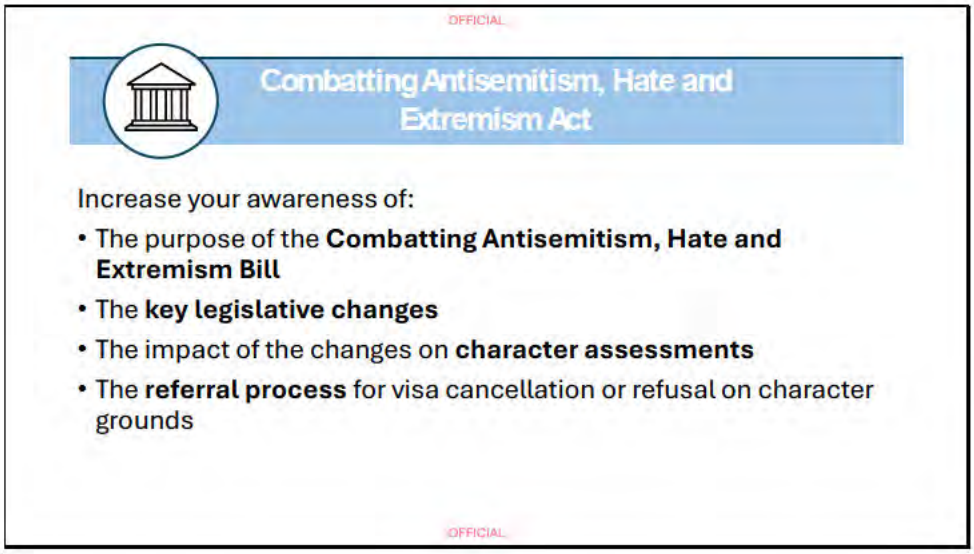
For participants who have previously completed the Antisemitism Awareness sessions, this module builds on that learning by outlining the relevant *legislation and referral processes* for addressing character concerns associated with hate and extremist behaviours, including antisemitism. This session does not illustrate specific antisemitic conduct examples but focuses upon the legislation and referral process you need to be aware of when identifying related character concerns.

As these character provisions can apply to all visa applicants and ~~visa~~ holders, it is essential that officers involved in visa processing, citizenship matters and visa holder management, as well as supervisors and team leaders, understand the new requirements and referral pathways.

Today's session is designed to strengthen your understanding of these legislative amendments and enhance your ability to support staff in identifying, assessing and referring character-related concerns that may warrant consideration for visa refusal or cancellation.

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Slide 3



By the end of this training, you should have a better understanding of the purpose of the Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism Act 2026 (which I will refer to as the CAHE Act throughout this session) and the key legislative changes it introduced.

We will review the impact the CAHE Act has had on character assessments, including the new character test provisions introduced under section 501 of the Migration Act.

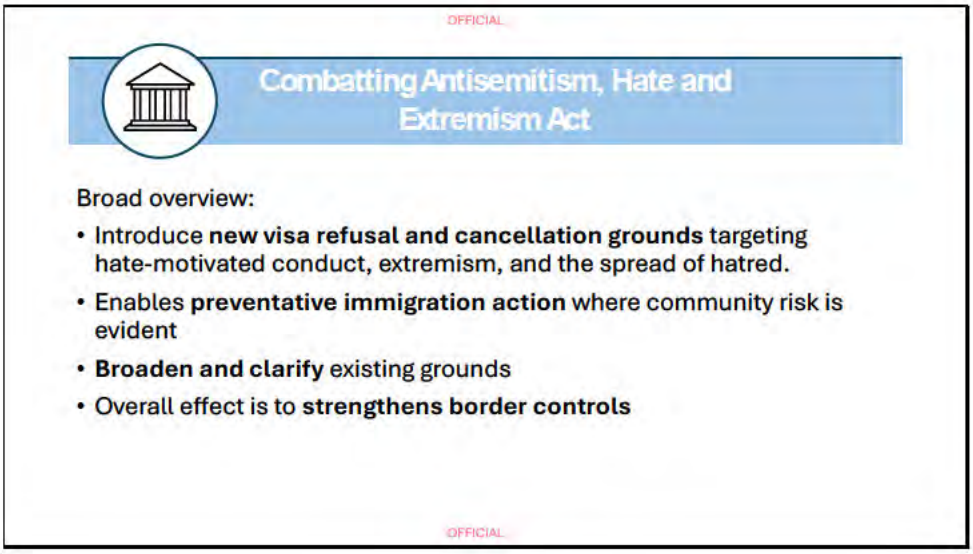
We will also refresh your understanding of the referral process for considering visa refusal or cancellation on character grounds.

The legislative amendments made by the CAHE Act are already in effect and can be found in LEGEND from the 22 January 2026 stack onwards. s. 47E(d)

s. 47E(d)

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Slide 4



Let's start with a broad review of the changes.

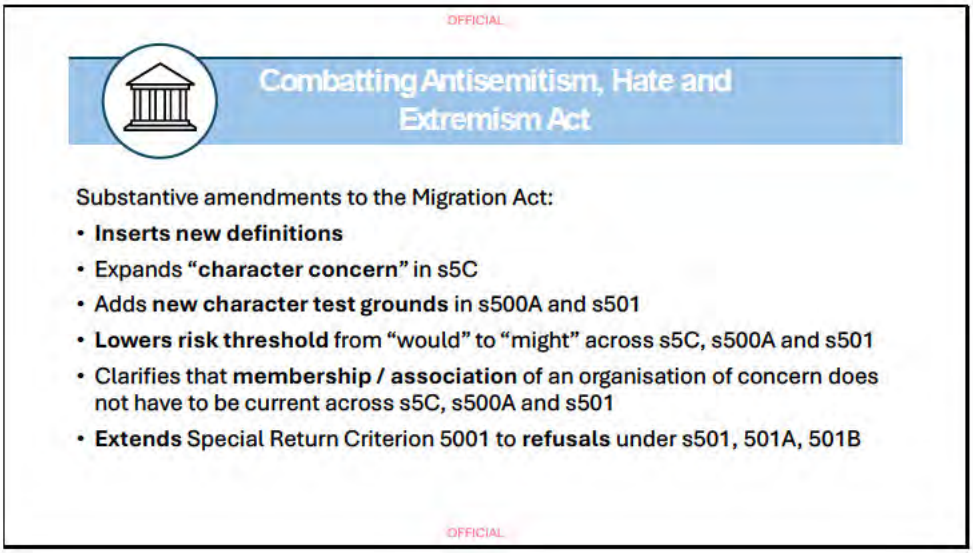
The amendments to the Migration Act are intended to introduce new and specific grounds for visa refusal or cancellation that address hate-motivated conduct, the spread of hatred, and extremism. The amendments are designed to enable immigration decision-making in circumstances where conduct presents a risk to the Australian community.

The amendments do not create new ministerial powers in the Migration Act [1]. Instead, they clarify and broaden the grounds upon which existing discretionary powers may be exercised. The existing framework regarding natural justice remains unchanged.

Overall, the amendments are intended to strengthen Australia's border controls by enabling earlier and more effective exclusion of non-citizens who promote division, hatred, or extremism, thereby enhancing protection of the Australian community.

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Slide 5



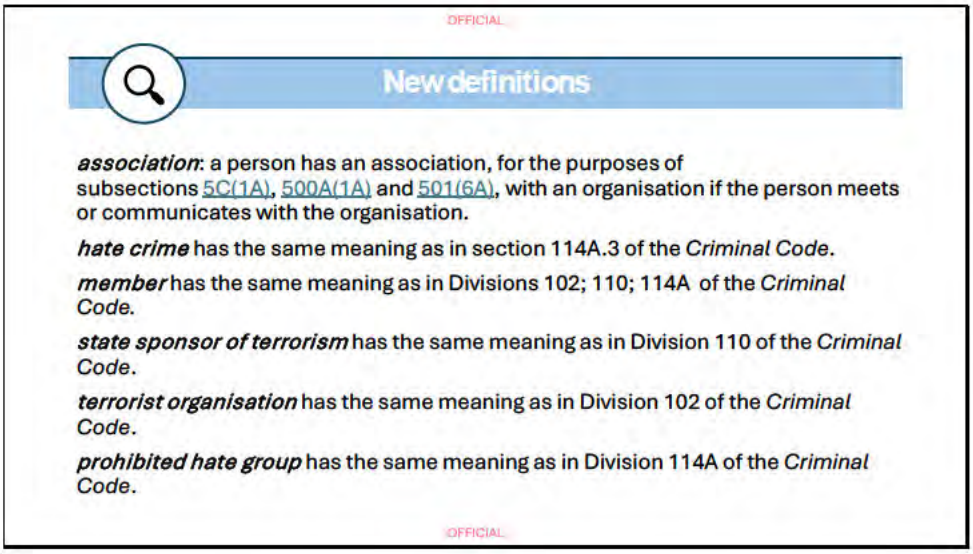
The Bill has made the following substantive amendments to the Migration Act:

It has inserted new definitions relevant to the new character provisions
Expanded the meaning of definition of "character concern" in s5C.
Added new character test grounds in s500A and s501
Lowered the risk threshold from "would" to "might" in paragraph s501(6)(d) and the equivalent paragraphs in s5C & s500A
Clarifies that membership/association or groups of concern does not have to be current in s5C, s500A and s501
Extended Special Return Criterion 5001 to include refusals under s501, 501A, 501B.

Through today's session we'll look at each of each these changes in more detail.

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Slide 6



Let's start with the new definitions inserted by the CAHE Act. As you can see there have been several new definitions added to section 5 of the Migration Act.

I'll give you a moment to read them. [PAUSE]

These are relating to terms introduced in the new character provisions, which we will look at as we go through today's session.

I'll draw your attention however to final three definitions listed: state sponsors of terrorism, terrorist organisations and prohibited hate groups. I draw your attention here as often persons who are associated with, or members of, such organisations will trigger a character referral process under the amendments.

A state sponsor of terrorism is a foreign government or state entity that the Australian Government has listed for engaging in, supporting, or advocating terrorism directed at Australia.

A terrorist organisation, as defined in section 102.1 of the Criminal Code, is an organisation that is directly or indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, assisting in, or fostering the doing of a terrorist act; or has been listed as a terrorist organisation through regulations.

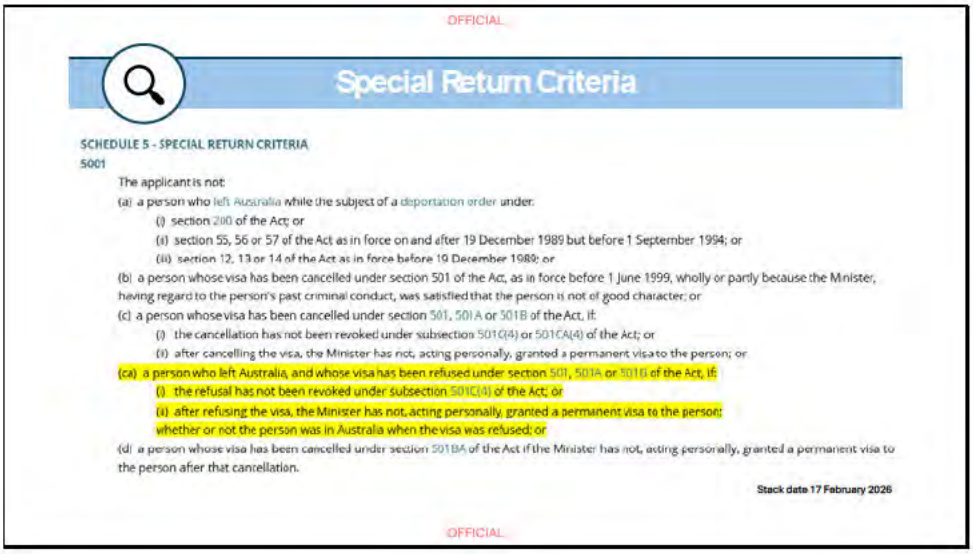
A prohibited hate group is an entity that has engaged in or advocated hate crimes based on race or ethnic origin. Once listed as a prohibited hate group, it is a criminal offence to be a member of the group or to engage in certain forms of involvement with it.

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So you are likely asking yourself, how do I know if an organisation or group, is one of these groups of concern? Good news is that you will find lists of these groups provided through the relevant Character SharePoint pages. In addition you can also check the Australian National Security website, and if still unsure, you can reach out to one of the character cancellation helpdesks for support. We'll talk about the Character SharePoint pages and helpdesks later.

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Slide 7



So enough with definitions. Next, let's look at the amendments brought about by the CAHE Act, starting with the amendment to the Special Return Criteria.

A new paragraph (ca) has been added to criteria, highlighted on screen. I'll give you moment to read this amendment.

[*PAUSE*]

Special Return Criterion (SRC) 5001, located in Schedule 5 of the Migration Regulations has been amended to set a permanent exclusion period for any non citizens refused a visa under section 501, 501A or 501B of the Migration Act (those being character related refusals), unless certain exceptions apply.

Essentially, this means that any person refused a visa under those sections is permanently excluded from being granted a further visa, unless the refusal has been revoked, set aside, or the Minister has subsequently personally granted a permanent visa to the person.

This amendment broadens the scope of clause 5001. Previously, it applied only to individuals whose visas had been *cancelled* on character grounds (as outlined in paragraph (c)). The amendment now extends the clause to include individuals whose visas have been *refused* on character grounds.

s. 47E(d)

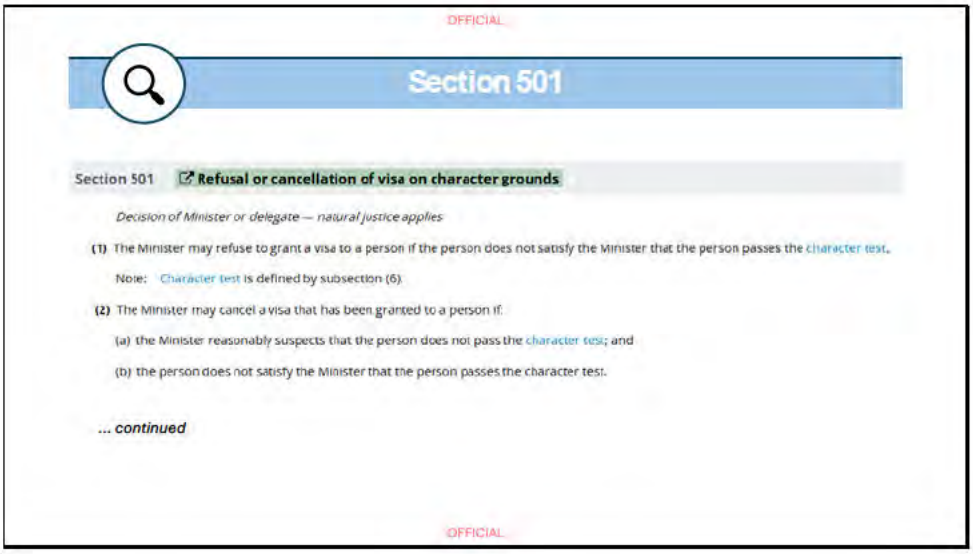
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s. 47E(d)

s. 47E(d)

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Coming up we are going to look at one the major amendments made by the CAHE Act to the *Character Test,* and the new grounds for visa cancellation or refusal under sections 501 and 500A of the Migration Act.

Section 501 of course refers to the section of the *Migration Act* that allows a visa to be refused or cancelled on certain character grounds. This is a section most of you will already be familiar with.

But before we look at the new character test limb in detail, I have a question for you all.

Question: If you, or one of your staff, identify that a visa holder or visa applicant might fail one of the existing character limbs in s501 (for example having a substantial criminal record), what would you do?

[Discussion of question responses. Segway into Character Referral Refresher Slides.]

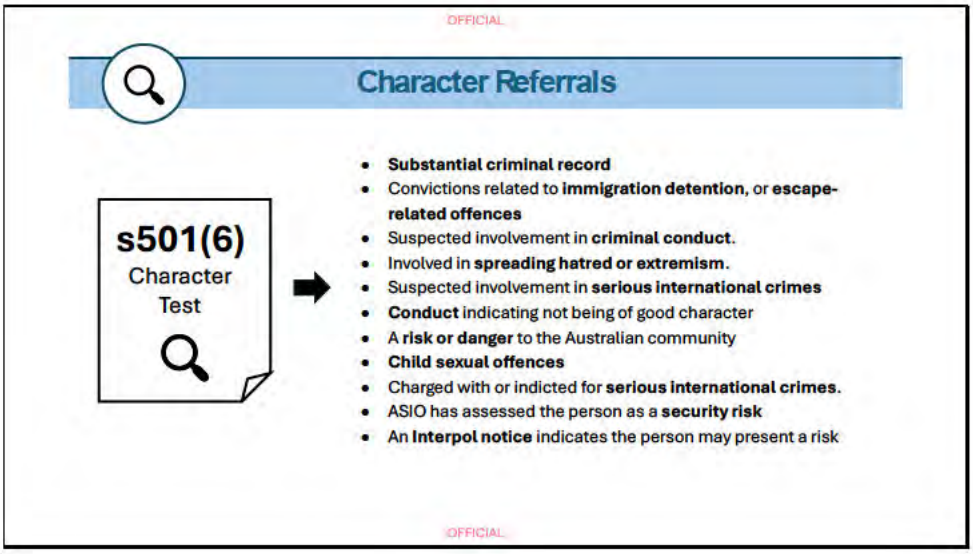
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To refresh your understanding of the existing grounds on which a person may not pass the Character Test, let's begin with an overview of subsection 501(6).

Under subsection 501(6) a person might not pass the character test if they have:

- **Substantial criminal record**
- Convictions related to **immigration detention**, or **escape-related offences**
- Suspected involvement in **criminal conduct**.
- Involved in **spreading hatred or extremism**.
- Suspected involvement in **serious international crimes**
- **Conduct** indicating not being of good character
- A **risk or danger** to the Australian community
- **Child sexual offences**
- Charged with or indicted for **serious international crimes**.
- ASIO has assessed the person as a **security risk**
- An **Interpol notice** indicates the person may present a risk

Of course, further specific details of s501(6) and associated policy can be located in LEGEND.

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S. 47E(d)

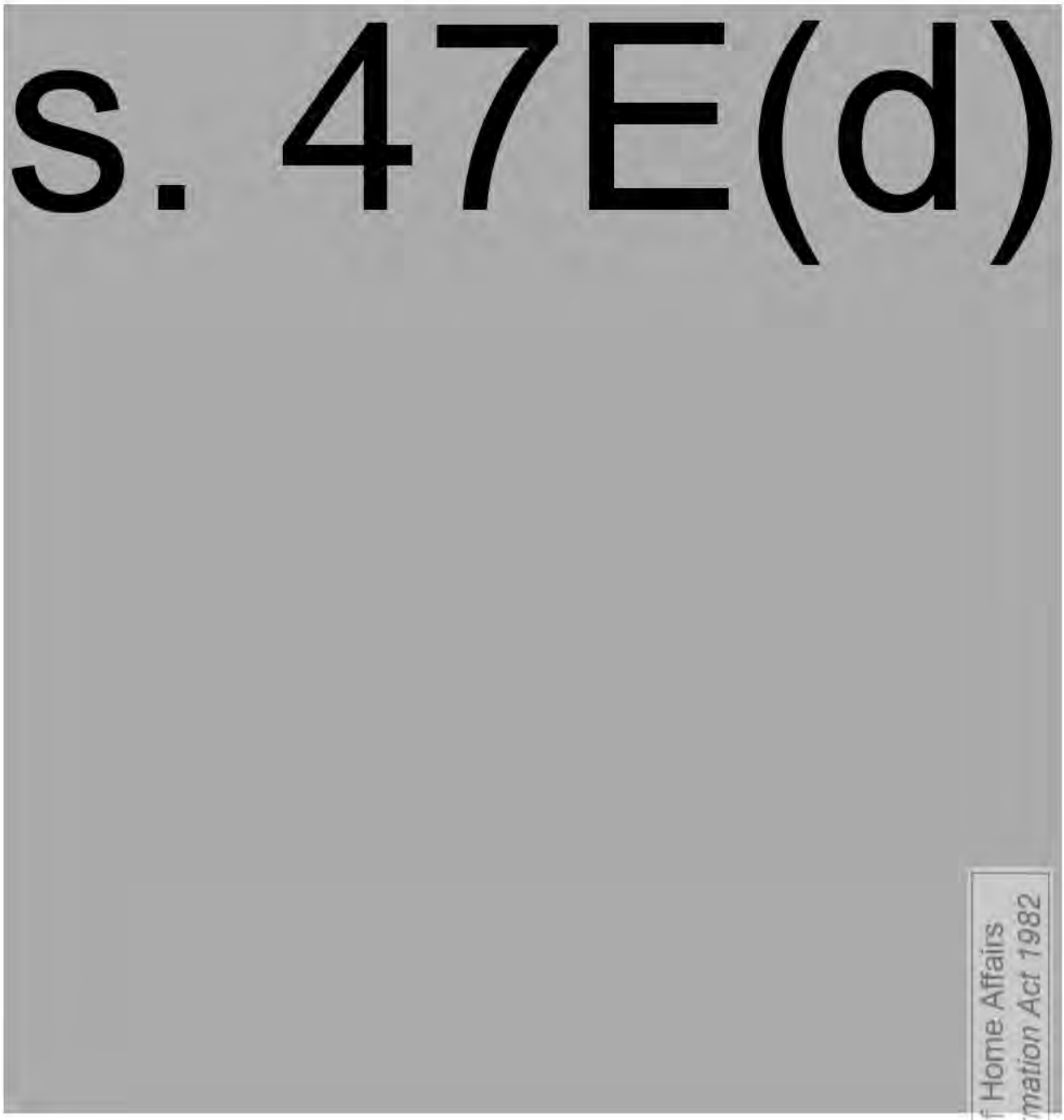
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S. 47E(d)

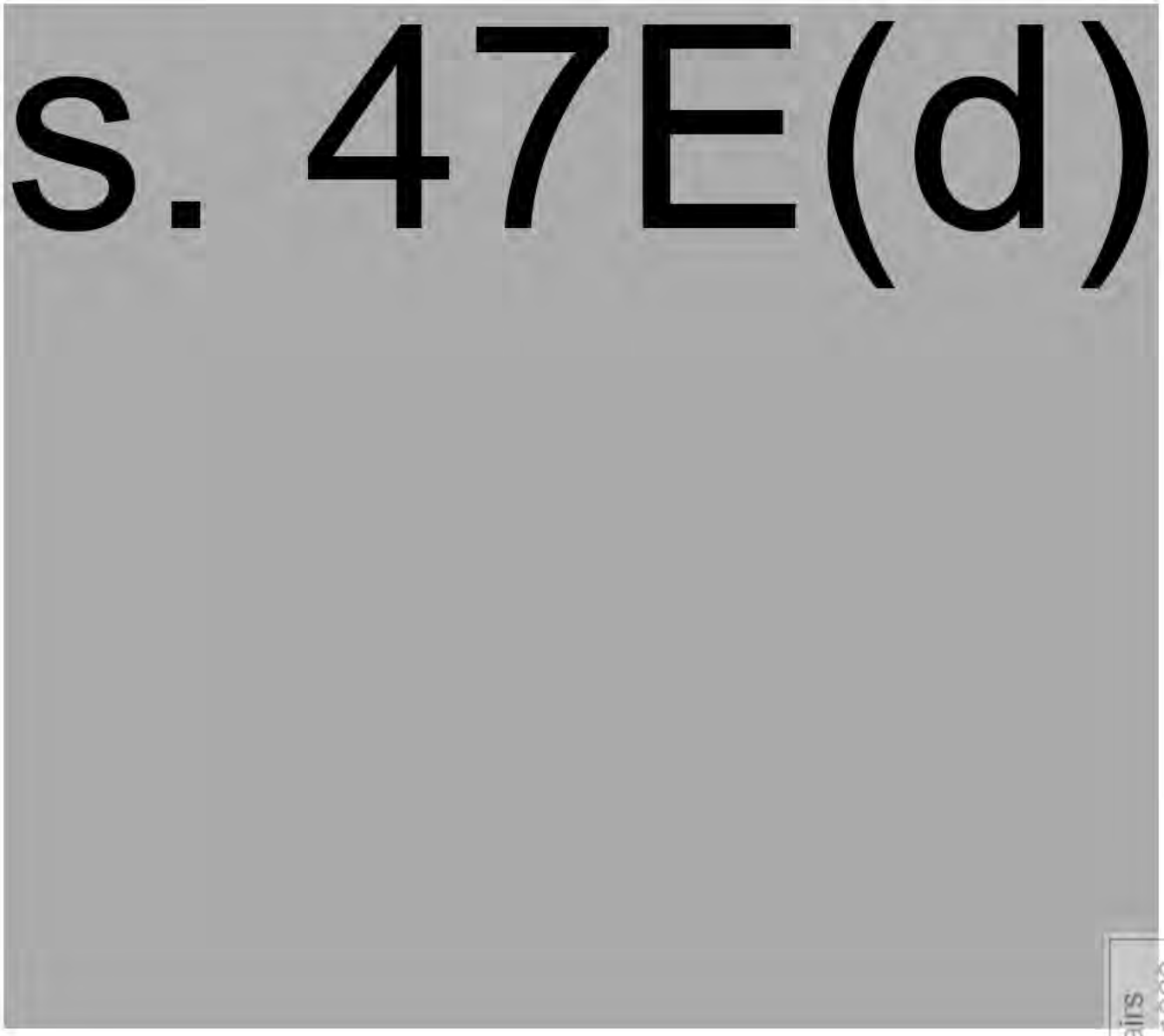
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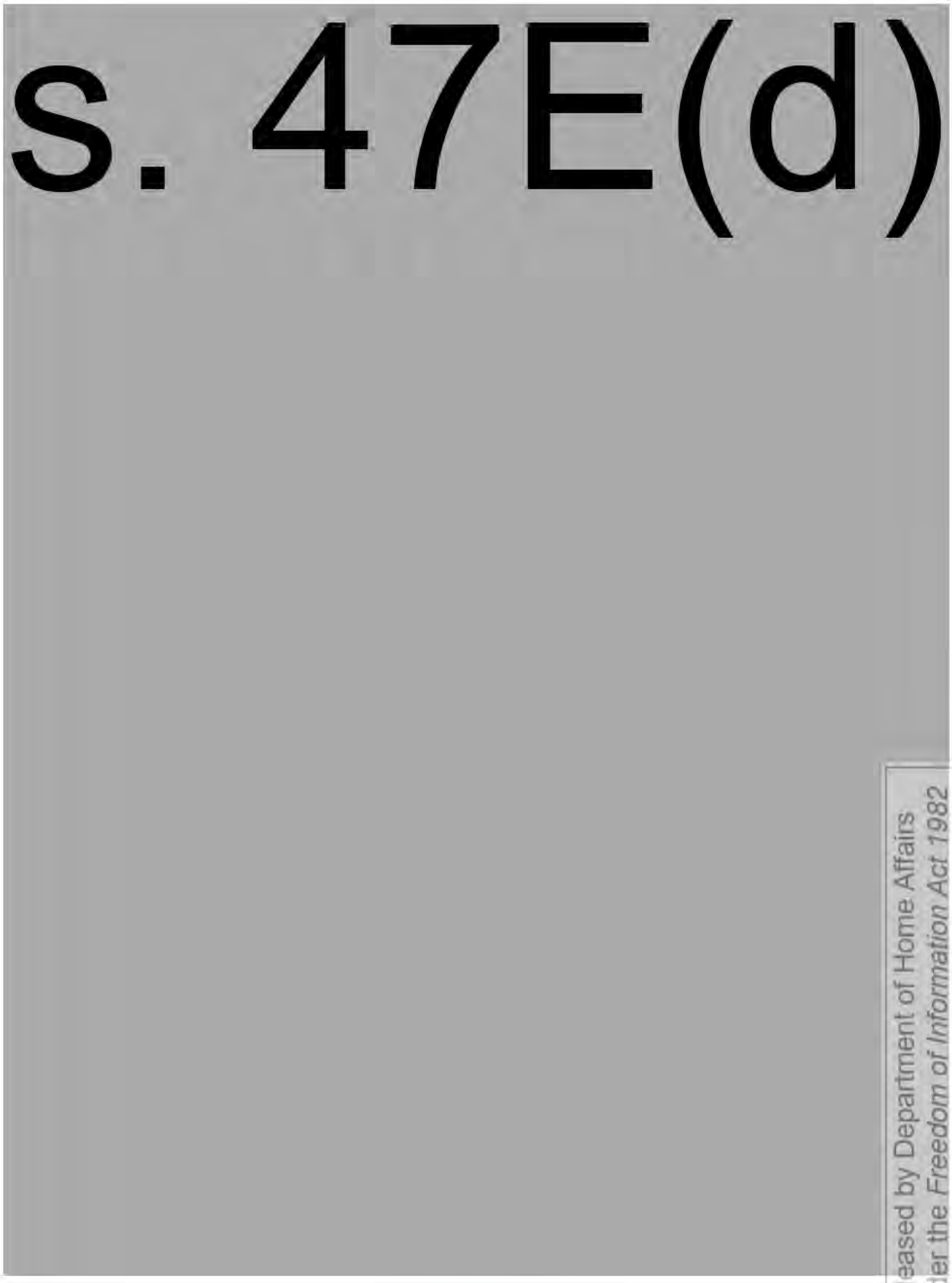
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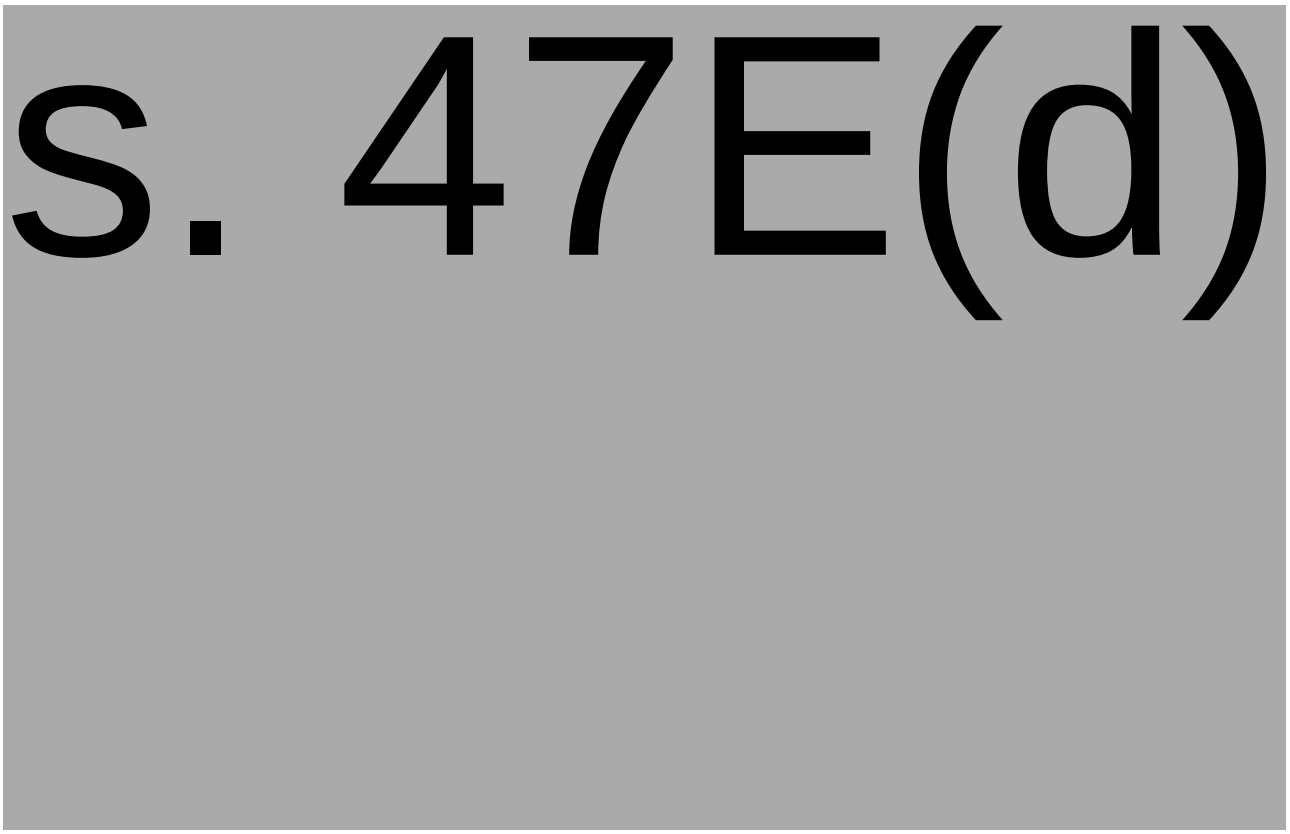


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s. 47E(d)

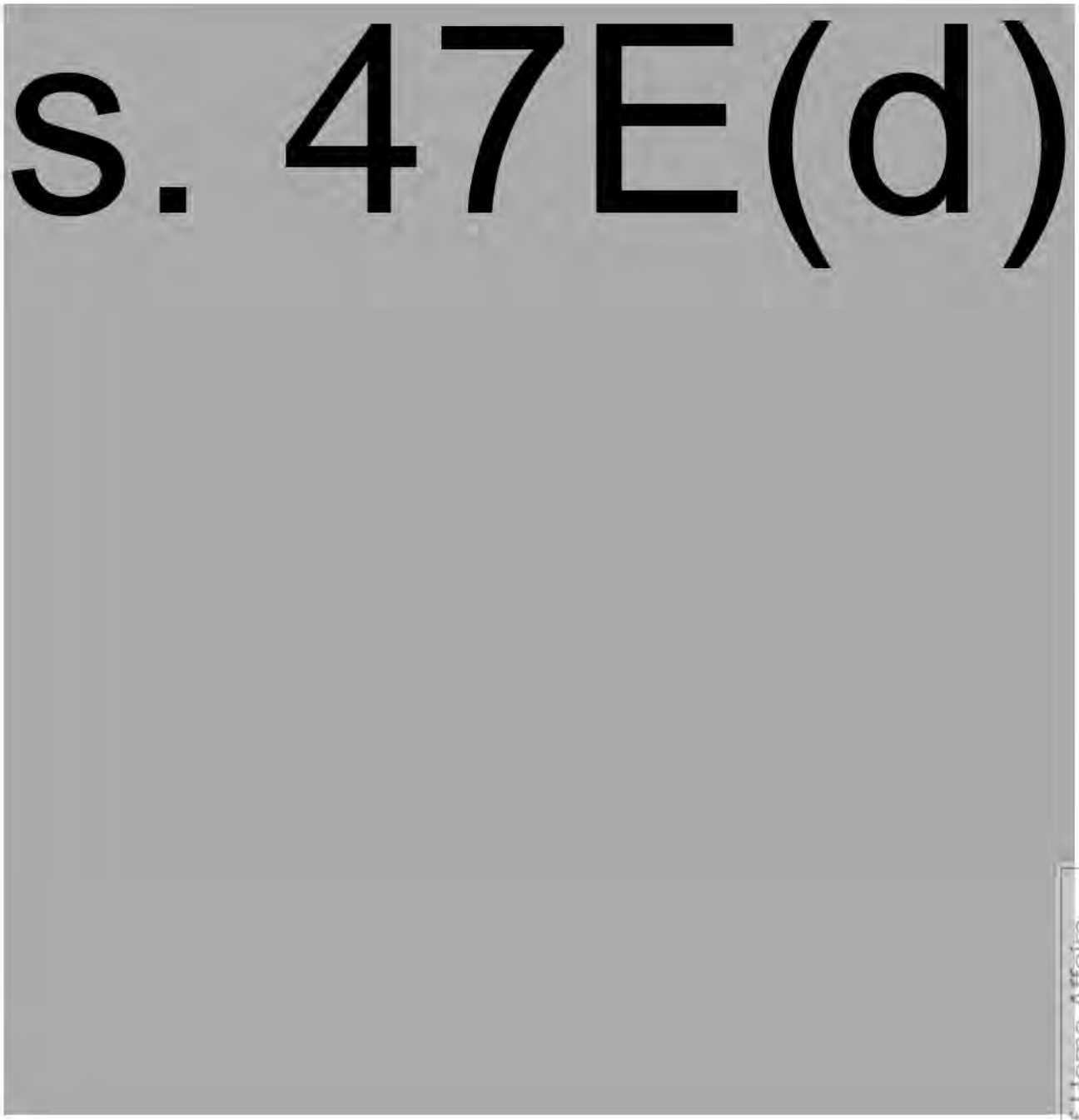
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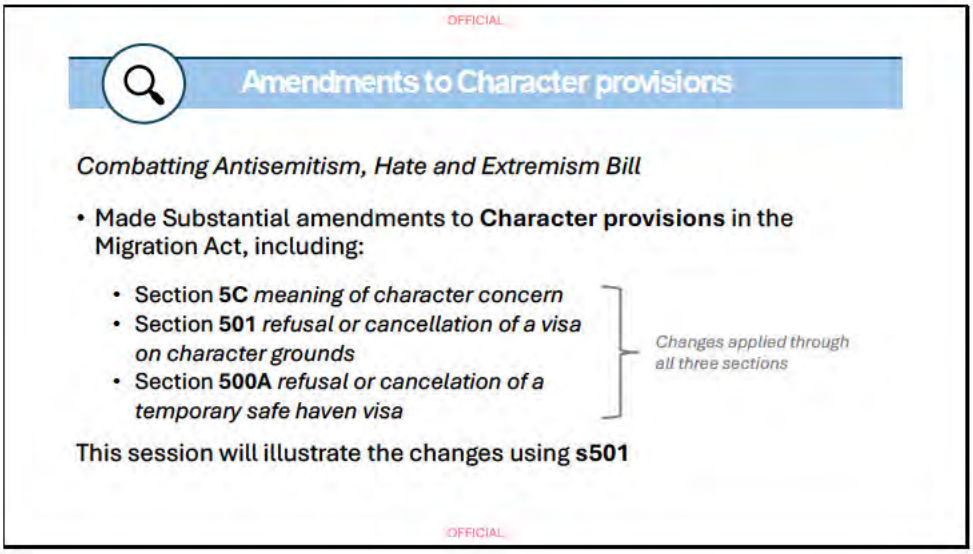
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So that concludes the s501 character referral process refresher. Now let's get back to reviewing the changes made by the CAHE Act.

We are now going to be looking at the new amendments made to the *character test*, by the CAHE Act.

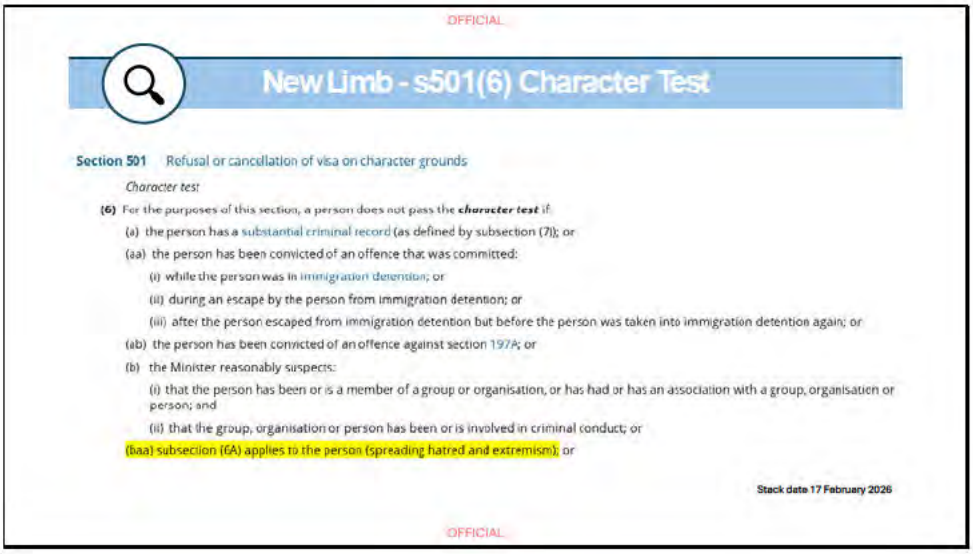
Visa applicants or visa holders that may fail under these new character test provisions will need to be referred to the appropriate character team, as we just discussed in the referral refresher.

Before we start please note, the amendments we are about to discuss have been applied using the same wording in s5C (the meaning of character concern), s501 (refusal or cancellation of a visa on character grounds), and s500A (refusal or cancelation of a temporary safe haven visa).

To keep things simple today we will present the amendments to the character test using only the section 501 framework, as it is the section of the Migration Act most attending these sessions will be familiar with. However, if you later look at s5C or S500A you will also find these changes mirrored there.

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This is the amendment made to subsection 501(6), the Character Test.

You can see the new activating paragraph highlighted in this slide. I'll give you a moment to read it.

[PAUSE]

Subparagraph 501(6)(baa), introduces a new character test limb that adds several additional grounds on which a person may fail the character test.

As you can see this paragraph activates subsection 6A of s501. 6A is the new character test limb.

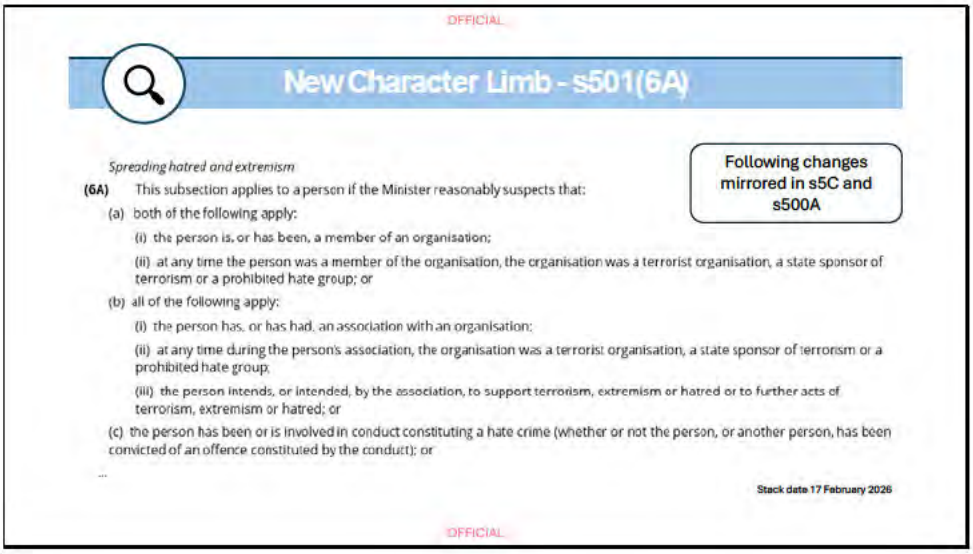
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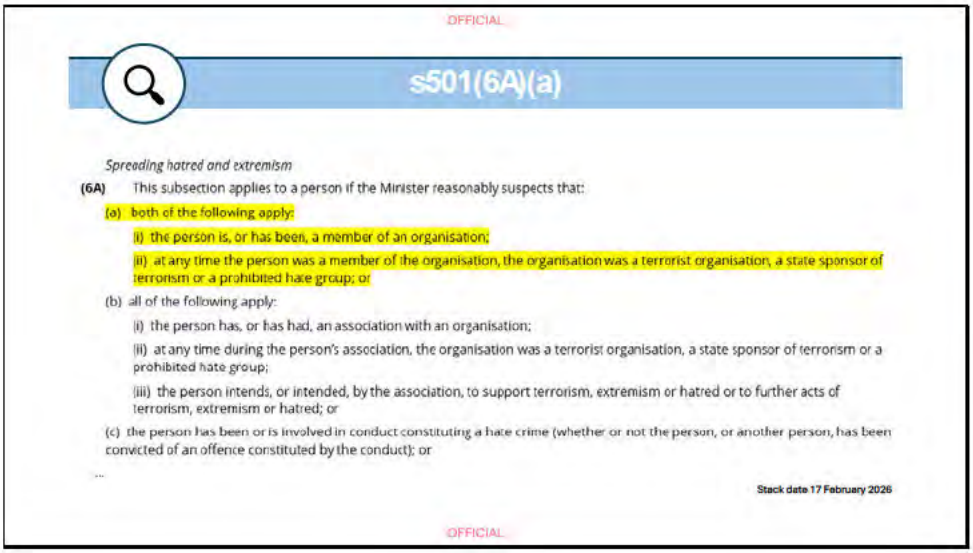
So here is the new character limb, 6A – spreading hate and extremism.

Section 501(6A) is the new subsection inserted by the CAHE Act that amends the *character test* to capture hate-motivated and extremist conduct. It is one of the major mechanisms by which the CAHE Act amends the grounds for visa refusal or cancellation and enables preventative action.

This new limb is broken down to 5 paragraphs, (a) through (e), which we will now examine one at a time.

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First is paragraph 501(6A)(a) highlighted here. I'll give you a moment to read through it.

[PAUSE]

As you can see this new paragraph enables the Minister to refuse to grant or cancel a visa for a non-citizen on character grounds, where the Minister reasonably suspects that they were a member of a group that was (at any time during the period of their membership) listed as a terrorist organisation, state sponsor of terrorism or prohibited hate group.

You may recall that these three organisations were newly added definitions in the Migration Act, that we covered earlier.

Note that it does not matter whether the organisation was listed before, during, or after the person joined. The only requirement is that the organisation was listed at some point during the period of their membership. Essentially, the Minister is not required to determine whether a person's membership with an organisation is continuing or has concluded when making a decision for the purposes of paragraph (6A)(a).

The term *member* has also been defined in the Act, and broadly can include informal members, individuals taking steps to join, corporate officers, and active supporters who participate in or promote the organisation's activities, even where no formal membership structure exists.

If you identify a visa holder or applicant with current or past membership in one of these organisations, you should consider a referral for character assessment.

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To help illustrate this let’s look at a scenario on the next slide.

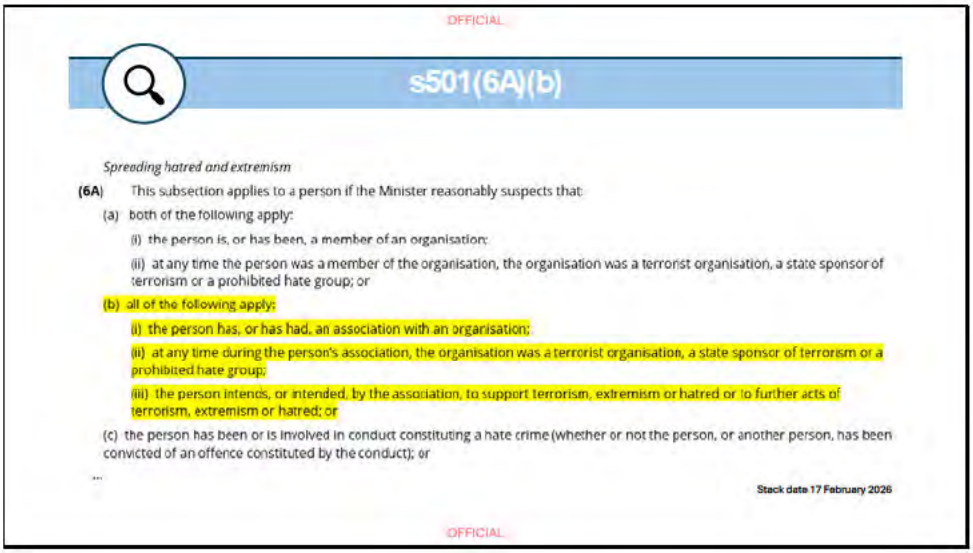
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Next is paragraph 501(6A)(b). Again I will give you a moment to read it.

[PAUSE]

Paragraph (b) is similar to (a) however here a person may fail the character test if the Minister reasonably suspects the person has, or has had, an *association* with a terrorist organisation, state sponsor of terrorism, or prohibited hate group, *and* the intention of that association was to support terrorism, extremism, or hatred, or to further acts of terrorism, extremism, or hatred.

As per the new definition in the Migration Act, a person has an association with an organisation (in regards to the new character test limb) if they meet or communicate with the organisation, even a single time. [1]

You will note subparagraph (iii) has been added to this test, which limits the scope of the 'association' limb to circumstances where the Minister reasonably suspects that the person intends, or intended, by the association, to support terrorism, extremism, or hatred, or to further acts of terrorism, extremism, or hatred. This limb is not intended to infringe the implied freedom of political communication[2].

Similar to membership in paragraph (a), the organisation must have been listed at any time during the association. And again the Minister is not required to determine whether the association has ended or continues, for the limb to apply.

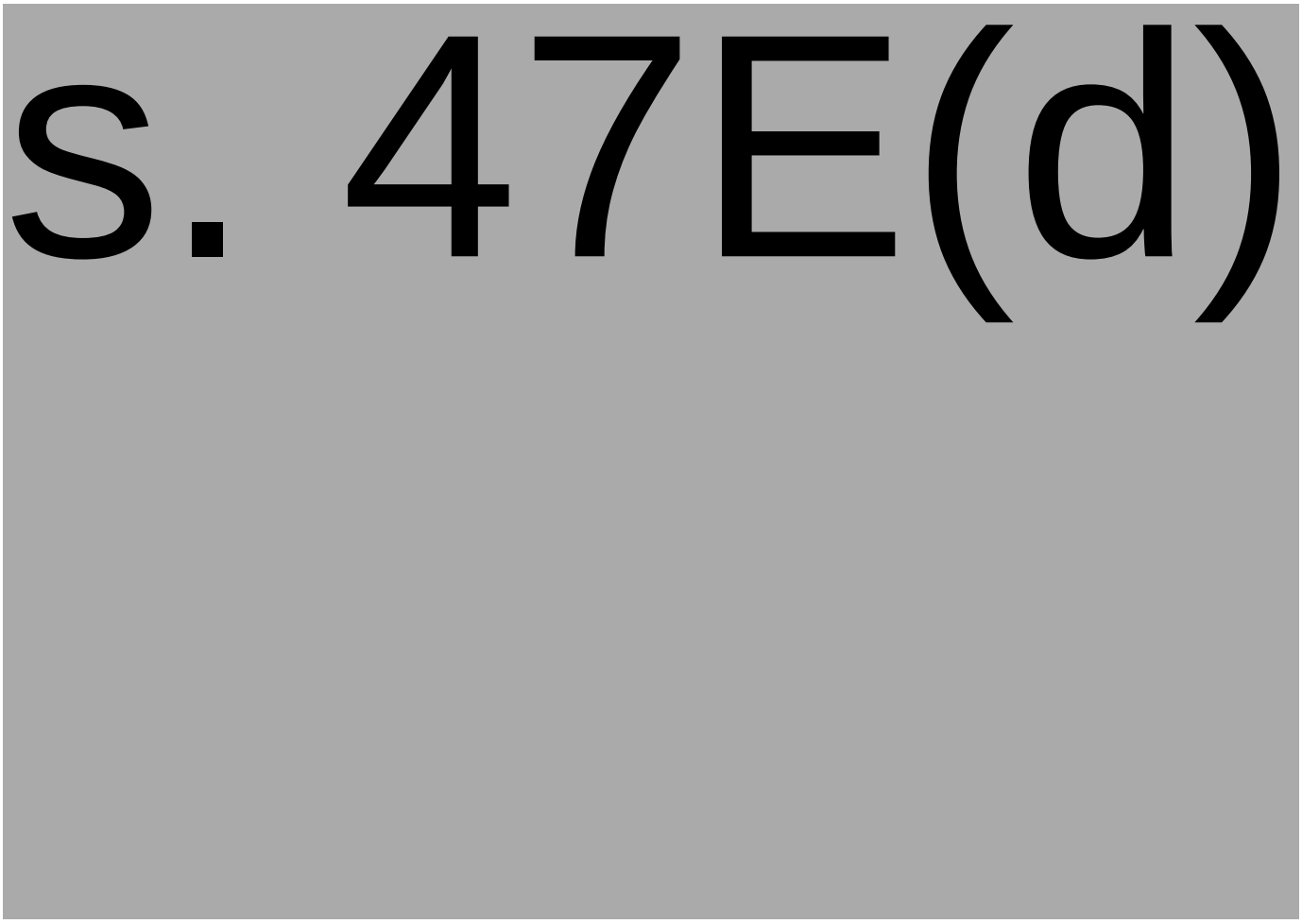
If you or your staff note a visa holder or applicant has had an association with such a group, again you will need to consider a referral for character consideration.

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Again next we have a scenario to illustrate this paragraph.

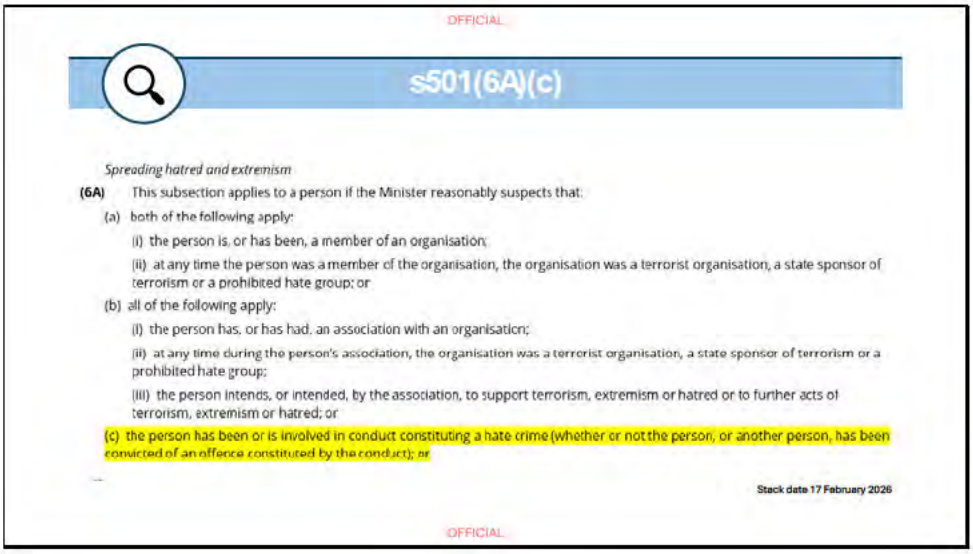
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Next up is paragraph (c). Please take a moment to read the highlighted paragraph.

Pause.

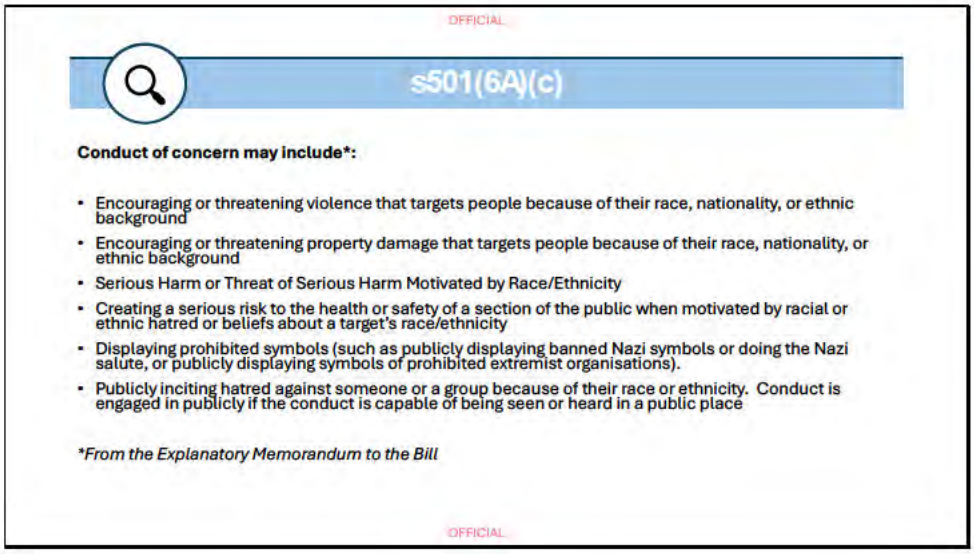
The core test here is a reasonable suspicion of involvement in hate-crime conduct. The limb applies where the Minister reasonably suspects that the person has been or is involved in conduct constituting a hate crime.

Hate-crime conduct can occur online, offline, in Australia, or overseas. A key feature of this limb is that it explicitly applies even if there is no charge, no arrest, and no conviction. The limb also applies to any time the person has been involved in hate-crime conduct. There is no requirement that the conduct be recent or ongoing.

The insertion of a new ground is intended to support earlier and more proportionate visa decision making in circumstances where there is credible information indicating a risk to the Australian community. The amendment recognises that hate-motivated conduct may pose a community risk even where criminal proceedings have not been commenced or finalised.

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As per the new definitions in the Migration Act "Hate crime" has the same meaning as in section 114A.3 of the *Criminal Code*.

In broad terms a hate crime in this context is behaviour that targets people because of their race, nationality, or ethnic background. s. 47E(d)

[redacted]

The scenario on the next slide illustrates this further.

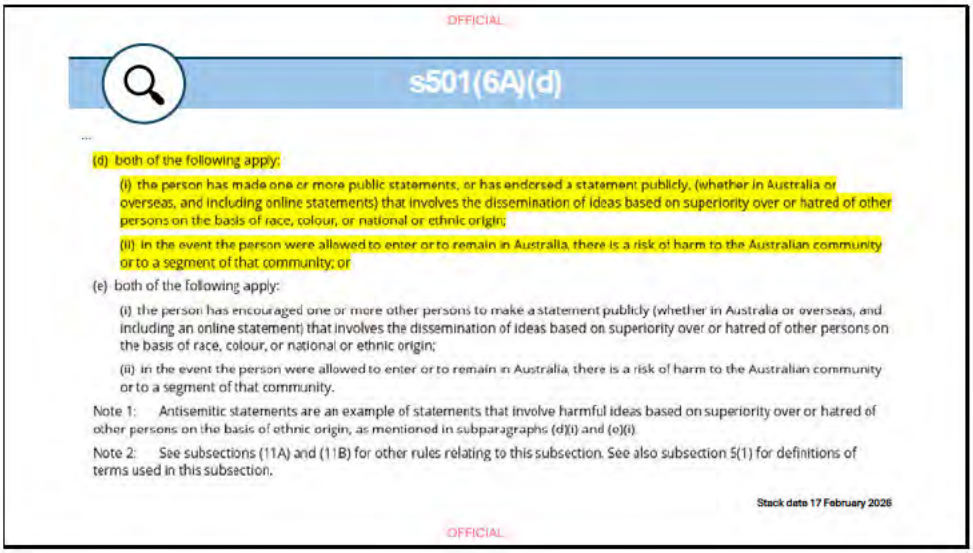
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Now we come to paragraphs (d) and (e). Both 6A(d) and 6A(e) are designed to address hate-motivated public statements, particularly online, where hateful or extremist ideas may disseminate rapidly, contribute to community harm, and encourage others to engage in hateful or extremist conduct.

These provisions specifically address challenges posed by hate-motivated speech conduct that may urge others to engage in extremism.

I'll pause for you to read paragraph (d) highlighted on screen.

[PAUSE]

The purpose of this provision is to strengthen the character test by addressing situations in which an individual publicly promotes ideas of superiority over, or hatred toward, other people or groups based on race, colour, or national or ethnic origin. This includes instances where a person makes, or endorses, public statements that could encourage others to engage in hate-motivated behaviour or extremist activities.[1]

Importantly, subparagraph 501(6A)(d)(ii) is intended to ensure that this ground applies only where the person's conduct may pose a risk of harm to the Australian community, or a segment of that community. This requirement ensures that the Minister must be satisfied there is a clear connection between the individual's conduct and the potential risk of harm before determining that this character ground is met and refusing or cancelling a visa on this basis.[1]

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If you or your staff note a visa holder or applicant making or endorsing public statement of the type described, again you will need to consider a referral for character consideration.

Before moving on I'll pause here. s. 47E(d) [redacted] We'll look at that a little later.

Let's look at another scenario regarding the application of this paragraph.

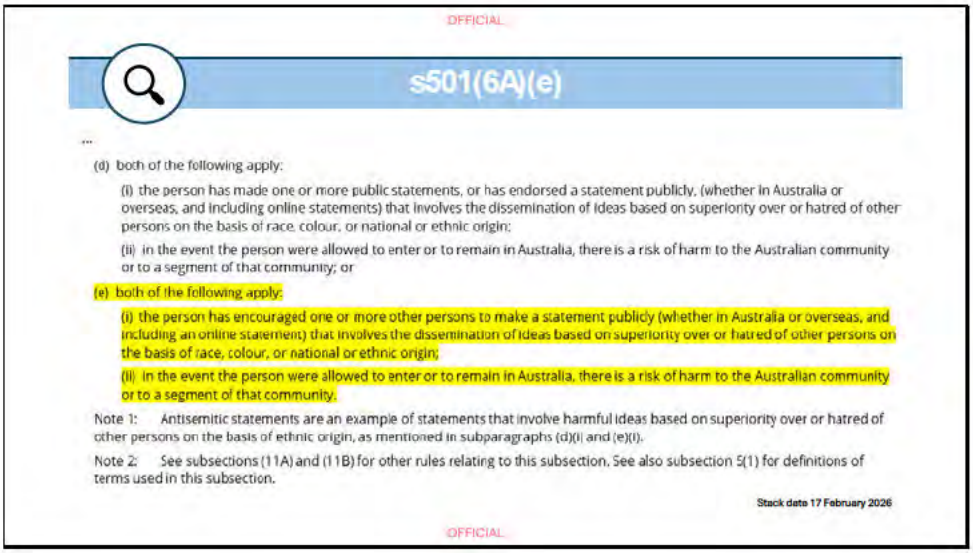
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Now let's look at paragraph (e), on screen for you to read.

[PAUSE]

This new ground of the character test has a similar operation to paragraph 501(6A)(d) but addresses circumstances where a person *encourages* another person to make a public statement, including online statements, that involve the dissemination of ideas based on superiority over or hatred of other persons on the basis of race, colour, national or ethnic origin. The intention of this new ground is to capture circumstances where a non-citizen has a pattern of encouraging others to engage in hate speech, including online, even if they do not personally make these statements1.

Again similar to paragraph (d) this ground is limited to circumstances where there is a reasonable suspicion of harm to the Australian community.

Therefore, if officers note a visa holder or applicant making, endorsing or encouraging public statement of the type described you will need to consider a referral for character consideration.

This item also inserts Note 1 to clarify that antisemitic statements are an example of statements that involve harmful ideas based on superiority over or hatred of other persons on the basis of their ethnic origin as mentioned in subparagraphs 501(6A)(d)(i) and 501(6A)(e)(i).[1]

I'll give you a moment to read Note 1 towards the bottom of the screen.

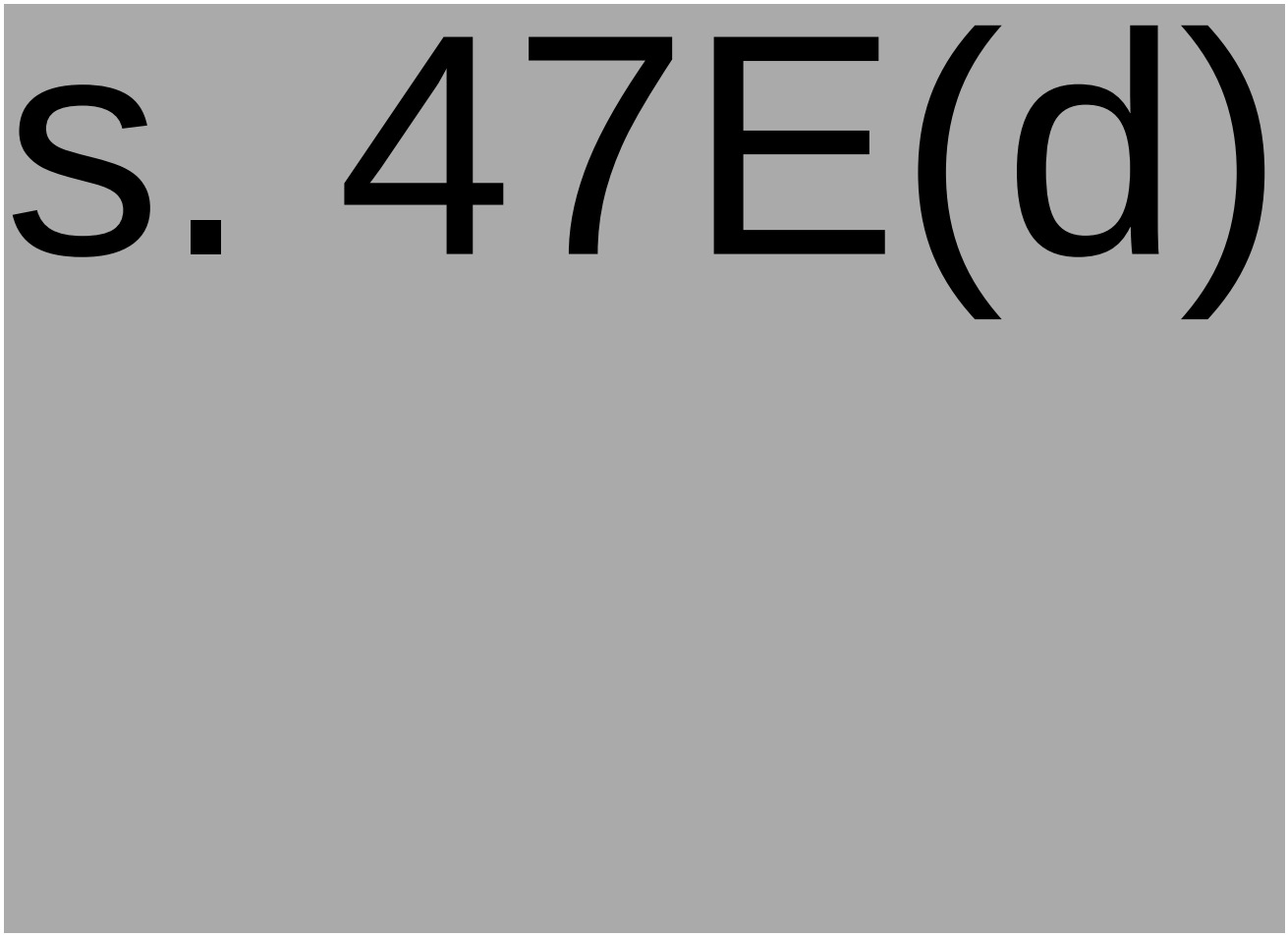
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[PAUSE]

Now let's look at one final scenario to illustrate this paragraph.

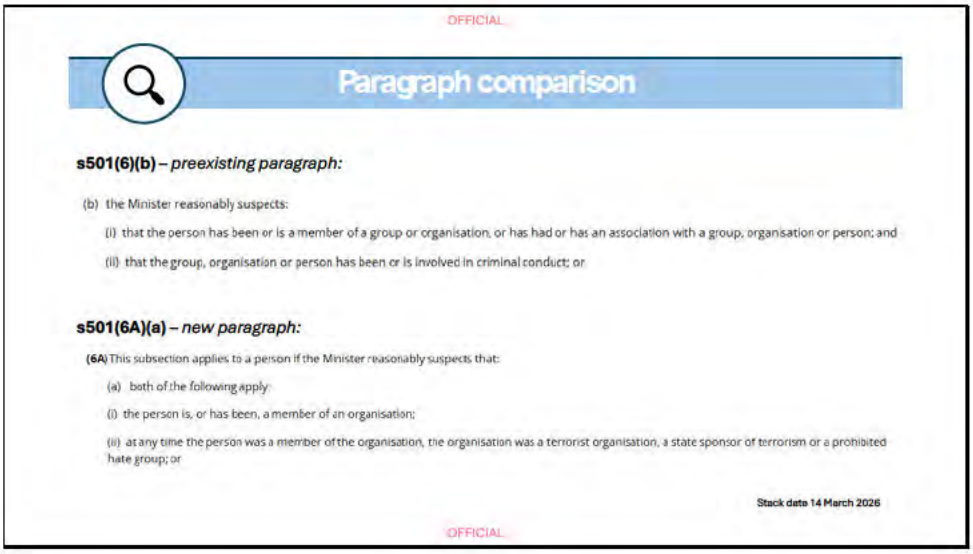
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Here's our first example on screen.

As you can see under the preexisting paragraph s501(6)(b) a person would be at risk of failing the Character Test if the Minister reasonably suspects that the person has been or is a member of, or associated with, an organisation or person associated with criminal conduct.

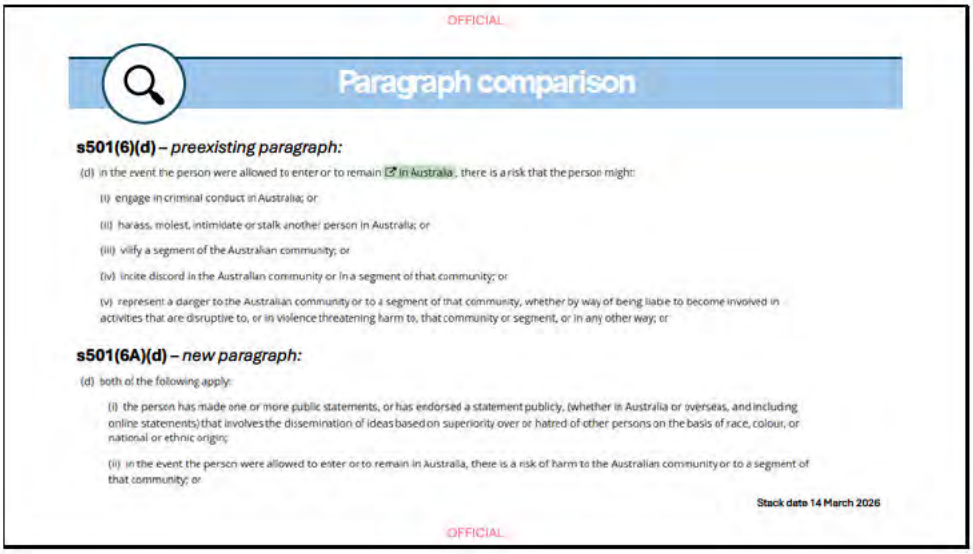
You will note how this may be similar to the new 6A paragraph, s501(6A)(a) where a person may fail if they were a member of an organisation, and that organisation was a terrorist organisation, a state sponsor of terrorism or a prohibited hate group.

It is important to distinguish between these limbs. Subsection 501(6A) is specifically directed to concerns relating to hatred and extremism, s. 47E(d)

Understanding which limb applies assists in ensuring the correct legislative basis is used and that the concerns are articulated accurately.

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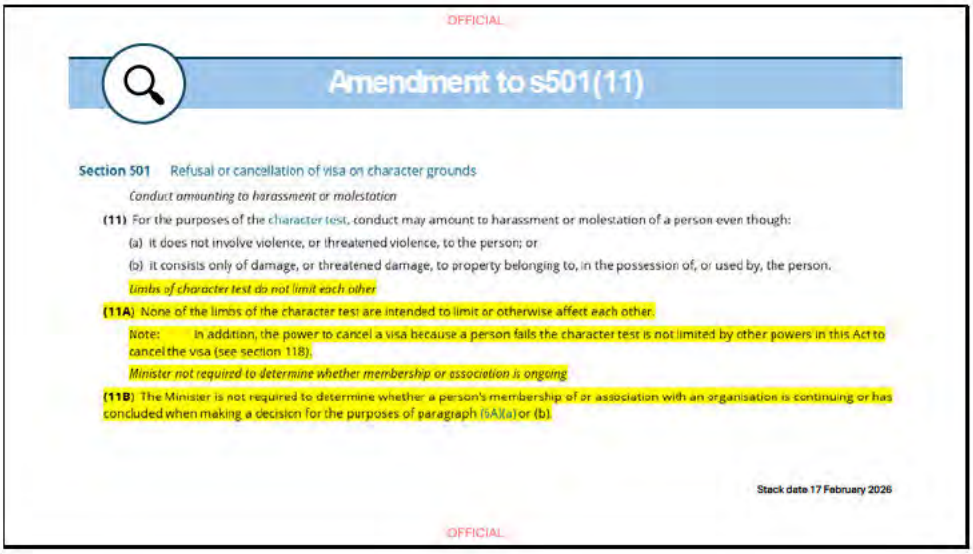
Here is the second example. As you can see in the preexisting s501(6)(d) a person may be at risk of failing the character test if there is a risk they might vilify a segment of the Australian community, or incite discord in the Australian community or a segment of that community.

You can see how a person at risk of failing that paragraph, may also be captured under the new additional paragraph s501(6A)(d) which relates to those who make public statements that involve the dissemination of ideas based on superiority over or hatred of other persons on the basis of race, colour, or national or ethnic origin.

Now the good news is that these overlaps have been recognised in the new amendments, under subsection 501(11).

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You can see the addition to s500(11) here, where two new provisions have been added.

Take a moment to read of 11A, on screen.

[PAUSE]

Subsection 501(11A) is essentially an interpretive rule, clarifying how the limbs of the character test interact with each other. It ensures that no single paragraph of the character test limits the operation of another. If a person fails any one ground of the character test, the Minister may rely on that ground to refuse or cancel a visa. This prevents arguments that one limb narrows the scope of another limb.

This amendment would likely not substantially change the way you or your officers identify and refer persons of concern. However, if you identify multiple limbs of the character test apply, please indicate this in the referral to CCB, or reach out to one of their listed helpdesks for guidance.

While we are here, we will also look paragraph 11B, which has also been added under the Bill. Please take a moment to read it.

[PAUSE]

Section 501(11B) supports the new character test grounds in subsection 501(6A) by clarifying how decision-makers apply the membership and association provisions in paragraphs 6A(a) and 6A(b). It confirms that past membership of, or association with, an extremist or hate group may be considered, even if those links no longer exist. This

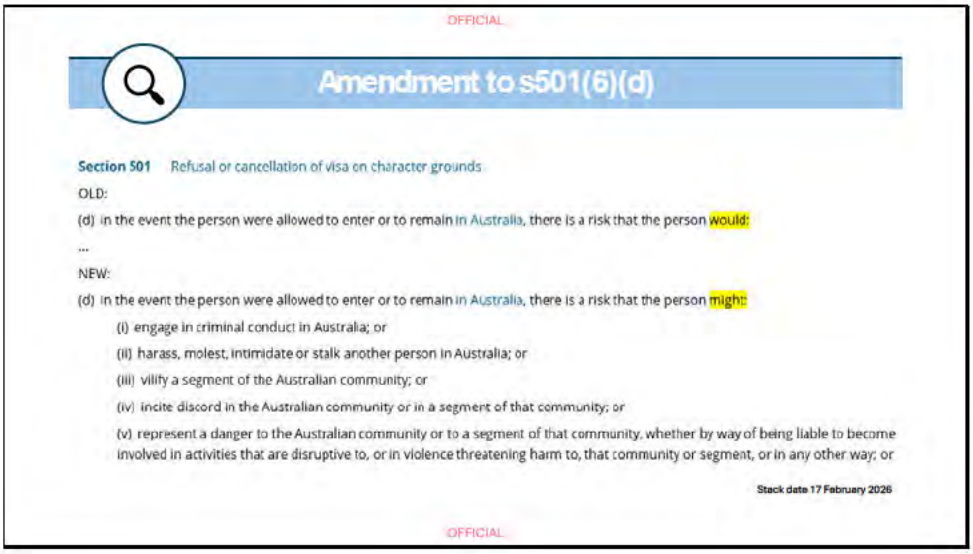
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ensures a person cannot avoid character test consequences simply by claiming they have ended their involvement.

Now we'll move on to the next amendment made by the CAHE Act.

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In addition to new limb added to the Character test we reviewed earlier, an amendment has also been made to the existing paragraph 501(6)(d), of the Character Test. You can see the change on screen.

[PAUSE]

For you, this amendment would likely not change the way you or your officers identify and refer persons of concern. This change is more relevant to decisions made by character delegates.

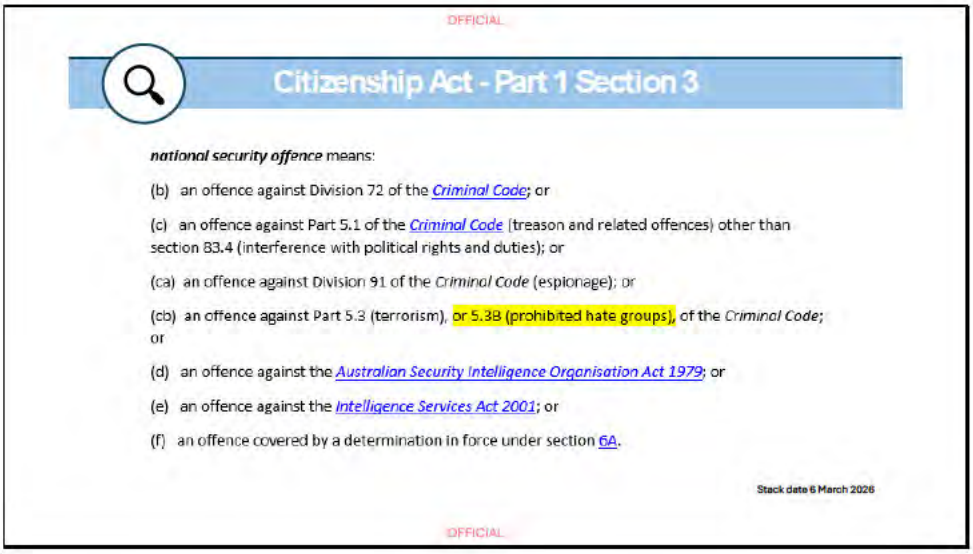
This CAHE Act amends paragraph 501(6)(d) of the Migration Act by replacing 'would' with the word 'might'.

The intention of amending the threshold from 'would' to 'might' is to enable earlier, risk-based consideration of visa refusal or cancellation where there is a credible concern that a non-citizen's conduct may pose a risk of harm to the Australian community or a segment of that community.

This change also appears in s500A and s5C.

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To conclude, while today's focus has been on Migration Act amendments, the CAHE Act also amended the Australian Citizenship Act 2007 to prevent people involved in prohibited hate groups from obtaining Australian citizenship.

All offences under the new Part 5.3B prohibited hate groups framework are now classified as national security offences for citizenship purposes. This includes membership and support of prohibited hate groups.

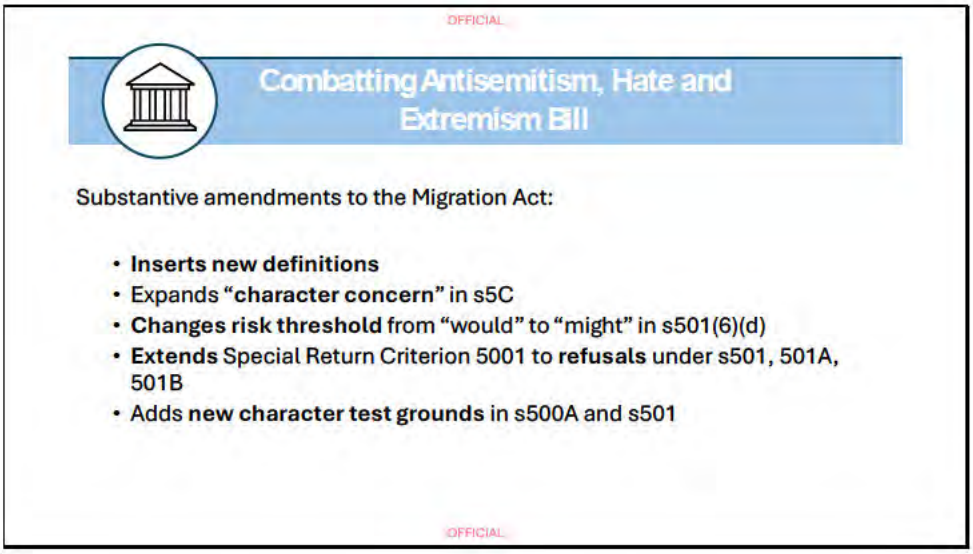
Section 17(4A) requires the Minister to refuse a citizenship application where an applicant has been convicted of a relevant national security offence.

For concerns about a citizenship applicant, officers can seek advice from the Citizenship Identity and Character Helpdesk (s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au).

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That brings us to the end of today's information session. To recap what we have covered, here are the key points.

Various new definitions have been added to the Migration Act relating to the amendments. You will find the interpretation of these terms in section 5 of the Act.

The definition of 'Character of Concern' in section 5C of the Act has been expanded to include the same paragraphs as the new character test limb 6A.

The risk threshold in paragraph 501(6)(d)has been amended from "would" to might".

Clause 5001 of the Special Return Criteria has been broadened to now also include refusals. This ensures that any applicant who has had a visa refused under sections 501, 501A or 501B, and who has departed Australia, is permanently excluded from returning where clause 5001 applies.

And finally the CAHE Act made the major amendment to the Character Test, through the addition of the new character test limb s501(6A), and s500A regarding temporary safe haven visas.

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