

REPORTING NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS



National Security Hotline (24/7)

Domestic: 1800 123 400 | **International:** +61 1300 123 401
hotline@nationalsecurity.gov.au

For reporting suspicions of possible terrorist and/or foreign interference activities



Notifiable Incidents, Threats and Reportable Observations Portal

nitro.asio.gov.au

For reporting instances of suspected threats to privileged information or sensitive capabilities



Report Cyber

1300 292 371
www.cyber.gov.au/report-and-recover/report

For reporting cyber incidents

NATIONAL SECURITY GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

Agency	Relevance	Contact
Department of Education	Guidelines to Counter Foreign Interference in the Australian University Sector (The Guidelines)	Countering Foreign Interference Section Email: CFI@education.gov.au
	Report on implementation of the Guidelines to Counter Foreign Interference in the Australian University Sector (The Report)	
	Pulse Check on implementation of the Guidelines to Counter Foreign Interference in the Australian University Sector (The Pulse Check)	
	Higher Education Support Amendment (Freedom of Speech) Act 2021	Standards and Quality Section Email: HEstandards@education.gov.au
Department of Home Affairs	PACT Regulations: Migration Amendment (Protecting Australia's Critical Technology) Regulations 2022	Critical and Emerging Technology Security Policy Team Email: Critical.Technology@homeaffairs.gov.au Phone: 131 881 Website: immi.homeaffairs.gov.au
	Migration Amendment (Postgraduate Research in Critical Technology – Student Visa Conditions) Regulations 2022	
	Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018	
	National Office of Cyber Security (NOCS)	Cyber and Infrastructure Security Centre Email: enquiries@CISC.gov.au Phone: 1300 272 524
Attorney-General's Department	Foreign Influence Transparency Scheme Act 2018 (FITS)	Transparency Frameworks Section Email: transparency@ag.gov.au Helpline: 02 6141 3222 Website: transparency.ag.gov.au
	National Security Legislation Amendment (Espionage and Foreign Interference) Act 2018	Counter Terrorism Policy and Engagement Section Email: efipolicy@ag.gov.au
Department of Defence	Defence Research, Innovation and Collaboration Security (DRICS) Program	Defence Science and Technology Group Email: DRICS.Ask.Us@defence.gov.au
	Defence Industry Security Program (DISP)	Defence Industry Security Team Email: disp.info@defence.gov.au Phone: 1800DEFENCE (1800 333 362) Website: www.defence.gov.au/security/industry

NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHITECTURE

Agency	Relevance	Contact
Department of Defence	Defence Export Controls (DEC): <i>Defence Trade Controls Act 2012</i> <i>Defence Trade Controls Regulations 2013</i> <i>Customs Act 1901</i> <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i> <i>Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995</i> <i>Defence and Strategic Goods List 2024</i>	Defence Export Controls Group Email: ExportControls@defence.gov.au Phone: 1800 661 066 Website: www.defence.gov.au/business-industry/export/controls
	Safeguarding Australia's Military Secrets (SAMS)	Email: sams.info@defence.gov.au Phone: 1800 333 362 Website: www.defence.gov.au/SAMS
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Foreign Arrangements Scheme (FAS): <i>Australia's Foreign Relations (State and Territory Arrangements) Act 2020</i>	Foreign Arrangements Branch Email: foreignarrangements@dfat.gov.au
	Australian Sanctions Law: <i>Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011</i> <i>Charter of the United Nations Act 1945</i>	Australian Sanctions Office Email: sanctions@dfat.gov.au Web form: pax.dfat.gov.au/sncPortal/s/contactus

Agency	Relevance	Description
Department of Education	Guidelines to Counter Foreign Interference in the Australian University Sector (The Guidelines)	Developed collaboratively between the Australian Government and university sector, the Guidelines set out practical advice for universities to uplift their foreign interference and cyber security risk mitigations, in proportion to their unique organisational risk profile.
	Report on implementation of the Guidelines to Counter Foreign Interference in the Australian University Sector (The Report)	The Report identifies the significant effort universities have made in implementing the Guidelines since their release in 2019.
	Pulse Check on implementation of the Guidelines to Counter Foreign Interference the Australian University Sector (The Pulse Check)	In 2024, the Department of Education invited universities to participate in an engagement series, building on the findings of the Report. This involved an Annual Pulse Survey of universities' implementation of the Guidelines over the past 12 months and a Countering Foreign Interference Workshop Series across Australia.
	Higher Education Support Amendment (Freedom of Speech) Act 2021	The <i>Higher Education Support Amendment (Freedom of Speech) Act 2021</i> outlines the requirement for higher education providers to have a policy that upholds freedom of speech and academic freedom, as defined in the Higher Education Support Act itself.
Department of Home Affairs	PACT Regulations: <i>Migration Amendment (Protecting Australia's Critical Technology) Regulations 2022</i> <i>Migration Amendment (Postgraduate Research in Critical Technology – Student Visa Conditions) Regulations 2022</i>	The <i>Migration Amendment (Protecting Australia's Critical Technology) Regulations 2022</i> and the <i>Migration Amendment (Postgraduate Research in Critical Technology – Student Visa Conditions) Regulations 2022</i> (collectively termed the 'PACT Regulations') establish a framework to safeguard against unwanted transfer of Australia's critical technology through the migration program.
	Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018	The <i>Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018</i> provides a framework for managing risks relating to critical infrastructure, which can include assets owned by, operated by or related to universities. The framework includes obligations regarding asset registration, data management, cyber security and incident reporting.
	National Office of Cyber Security (NOCS)	The NOCS supports the National Cyber Security Coordinator, who leads development of National Cyber Security Policy, coordinates responses to major cyber incidents, drives the Australia Government cyber incident preparedness efforts and aims to strengthen Commonwealth cyber security uplift and capability. During major cyber incidents, the Coordinator is responsible for managing de-confliction across various agencies involved in consequence management arrangements. This includes working with government partners to ensure alignment across regulatory, policy and incident response frameworks.

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Attorney-General's Department	Foreign Influence Transparency Scheme Act 2018 (FITS)	The <i>Foreign Influence Transparency Scheme Act 2018</i> establishes a requirement for individuals or entities, which may include universities, to register certain activities if they are undertaken on behalf of a foreign principal or as part of a registrable arrangement.
	National Security Legislation Amendment (Espionage and Foreign Interference) Act 2018	The Attorney General's Department is also responsible for administration of the <i>Criminal Code 1995</i> , including the espionage and foreign interference offences.
Department of Defence	Defence Research, Innovation and Collaboration Security (DRICS) Program	The DRICS program ensures appropriate security controls are in place to protect Defence Innovation, Science and Technology research outcomes when delivered by, or in conjunction with, external partners including universities. Through assessment of relevant contractual arrangements, raising awareness and implementation of security controls by delivery partners, security risks are identified and reduced.
	Defence Industry Security Program (DISP)	The DISP supports Australian organisations, including universities, to understand and meet their security obligations when engaging in Defence projects, contracts and tenders.
	Defence Export Controls (DEC): <i>Defence Trade Controls Act 2012</i> <i>Defence Trade Controls Regulations 2013</i> <i>Customs Act 1901</i> <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i> <i>Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995</i> <i>Defence and Strategic Goods List 2024</i>	The Department of Defence is responsible for regulating and administering controls on the export, supply, publication and brokering of controlled and uncontrolled military and dual-use goods, software and technologies and the granting or refusal of authorisations to export, in the form of permits and licenses. Within Defence, this role is done by Defence Export Controls (DEC). DEC regulates such activities through various legislative instruments and relevant assessment criteria.
	Safeguarding Australia's Military Secrets (SAMS)	The Safeguarding Australia's Military Secrets (SAMS) legislation strengthens Australia's national security by requiring people with sensitive Defence knowledge to obtain authorisation before providing training or working for some foreign governments and military organisations. Offences apply to individuals who do not comply with the requirements of the legislation.
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Foreign Arrangements Scheme (FAS): <i>Australia's Foreign Relations (State and Territory Arrangements) Act 2020</i>	<i>Australia's Foreign Relations (State and Territory Arrangements) Act 2020</i> fosters a consistent approach to foreign engagement across all levels of Australian government. It creates a scheme to ensure that arrangements between State or Territory government entities, including universities, and foreign government entities do not adversely affect Australia's foreign relations and are not inconsistent with Australia's foreign policy.
	Australian Sanctions Law: <i>Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011</i> <i>Charter of the United Nations Act 1945</i>	<p>The Australian Sanctions Office (ASO) is the Australian Government's sanctions regulator. The ASO can provide guidance to the regulated community regarding Australian sanctions laws and works closely with other government agencies to enforce Australian sanctions laws.</p> <p>Australian sanctions laws implement two types of sanctions frameworks: United Nations Security Council (UNSC) sanctions frameworks, which are binding under international law, and Australian Autonomous sanctions frameworks, imposed and implemented by Australia as a matter of foreign policy. Australian sanctions law may impact on a range of activities by universities. The most common activities affected include: enrolling a student from a sanctioned country, employing a person from a sanctioned country, and collaborating with another person or entity (including a foreign university) from a sanctioned country.</p>