



National Domestic Violence Register – 2 year trial	
Party:	The Coalition
<p>Summary of proposal:</p> <p>The proposal would implement a National Domestic Violence Register (the Register), allowing police and relevant agencies to access and share information about a person’s previous family violence convictions to better manage risk and avoid future offending.</p> <p>The Register would draw together data from states and territories to make information accessible to police and other relevant agencies. The Register would build on and complement recent family law amendments which allow information sharing in the family law courts. It would build on existing datasets at the state level to better enable police to identify individuals with a history of family violence and to respond to risks.</p> <p>The proposal would be non-going and start on 1 July 2025.</p>	
<p>Additional information (based on further advice provided):</p> <p>The Register is intended to complement recent amendments in the family law space enacted through the <i>Family Law Amendment (Information Sharing) Bill 2023</i>.</p> <p>The Commonwealth would provide funding to the states and territories for their set up and integration costs with the national system.</p> <p>The pilot of the program would cover all states and territories and commence following the completion of the IT system set up.</p>	

Costing overview

The proposal would be expected to decrease the fiscal and underlying cash balances by around \$136.5 million over the 2025-26 Budget forward estimates period (see Table 1). This impact reflects an increase in administered and departmental expenses.

The proposal would be expected to have an impact beyond the 2025-26 Budget forward estimates period. A breakdown of the financial implications (including separate public debt interest (PDI) tables) over the period to 2035-36 is provided at Attachment A.

The National Criminal Intelligence System (NCIS) currently allows police and family courts to share information regarding alleged and convicted domestic violence perpetrators. Child protection and firearm agencies do not currently have access to the NCIS. As such, the cost of this proposal is related to allowing child protection agencies to contribute and access information from the NCIS and linking the National Firearms Register to the NCIS.

The Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) has not made any assessment of the viability of the timeframe to make the needed agreements with the states and territories and complete the build of the IT system for the national register.

Table 1: National Domestic Violence Register – 2 year trial – Financial implications (\$m)^{(a)(b)}

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	Total to 2028-29
Fiscal balance	-26.3	-78.1	-23.5	-8.6	-136.5
Underlying cash balance	-26.3	-78.1	-23.5	-8.6	-136.5

(a) A positive number represents an increase in the relevant budget balance; a negative number represents a decrease.

(b) PDI impacts are not included in the totals.

Key assumptions

The PBO has made the following assumptions in costing this proposal.

- Relevant agencies would include police, courts, child protection and firearm agencies.
- The relevant agreements with the states and territories would be completed prior to the proposal start date.
- The trial would commence after the IT system upgrades are complete.
- The Commonwealth would update the national system to capture state and territory child protection agency information, while states and territories would be required to upgrade and integrate their IT systems with the national register. This would take place over 4 years.
 - The funding profile to integrate child protection agencies into the national register would be similar to the 2024-25 Budget measure *National Firearms Register*,¹ grown in line with Wage Cost Index 3 (WCI3).
- The cost to create a portal for the National Firearms Register to interact with the NCIS would be similar to the estimated cost from the business case to create a portal system for the courts to the CrimTrac National Order Reference system in 2015, grown in line with WCI3.
- There would be a cost to the Commonwealth to maintain the national system during the 2-year trial, following the completion of the IT system upgrades.
 - The cost to maintain the scheme would be similar to the operating expenses in the last year of the *National Firearms Register*, grown by WCI3.
 - Any ongoing costs to administer the scheme on a state level would be met by state budgets.

Methodology

The Commonwealth capital and departmental costs were estimated per *Key assumptions*.

Financial implications were rounded consistent with the PBO's rounding rules.²

Data sources

The Attorney General's Department provided information on the existing register to share information, and the CrimTrac business case cost to establish a courts portal.

Commonwealth of Australia (2024) *2024-25 Budget*, Commonwealth of Australia.

¹ *National Firearms Register*: The National Firearms Register budget measure in the 2024-25 Budget, provides \$161.3 million over 4 years to develop and implement a National Firearms Register. [2024-25 Budget Paper 2](#) (page 50).

² <https://www.pbo.gov.au/for-parliamentarians/how-we-analyse/pbo-rounding-rules>

Commonwealth of Australia (2025) *Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2025*, Commonwealth of Australia.

Attachment A – National Domestic Violence Register – 2 year trial – Financial implications

Table A1: National Domestic Violence Register – 2 year trial – Fiscal and underlying cash balances (\$m)^(a)

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	Total to 2028-29	Total to 2035-36
Expenses													
Administered													
<i>Funding to states for set up and integration</i>	-18.9	-67.8	-17.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-104.4	-104.4
Departmental													
<i>Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC)</i>	-7.4	-10.3	-5.8	-8.6	-1.1	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-32.1	-34.3
Total – departmental	-7.4	-10.3	-5.8	-8.6	-1.1	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-32.1	-34.3
Total (excluding PDI)	-26.3	-78.1	-23.5	-8.6	-1.1	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-136.5	-138.7

(a) A positive number for the fiscal balance indicates an increase in revenue or a decrease in expenses or net capital investment in accrual terms. A negative number for the fiscal balance indicates a decrease in revenue or an increase in expenses or net capital investment in accrual terms. A positive number for the underlying cash balance indicates an increase in receipts or a decrease in payments or net capital investment in cash terms. A negative number for the underlying cash balance indicates a decrease in receipts or an increase in payments or net capital investment in cash terms.

.. Not zero but rounded to zero.

- Indicates nil.

Table A2: National Domestic Violence Register – 2 year trial – Memorandum item: Public Debt Interest (PDI) impacts – Fiscal and underlying cash balances (\$m)^{(a)(b)}

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	Total to 2028-29	Total to 2035-36
Fiscal balance	-0.6	-2.9	-5.3	-6.2	-6.7	-7.1	-7.4	-7.8	-8.1	-8.5	-8.9	-15.0	-69.5
Underlying cash balance	-0.4	-2.3	-4.7	-6.0	-6.6	-7.0	-7.3	-7.7	-8.0	-8.4	-8.8	-13.4	-67.2

(a) As this table is presented as a memorandum item, these figures are not reflected in the totals above. This is consistent with the approach taken in the budget where the budget impact of most measures is presented excluding the impact on PDI. If the reader would like a complete picture of the total aggregate, then these figures would need to be added to the figures above. For further information on government borrowing and financing please refer to the PBO's online budget glossary³.

(b) A positive number for the fiscal balance indicates an increase in revenue or a decrease in expenses or net capital investment in accrual terms. A negative number for the fiscal balance indicates a decrease in revenue or an increase in expenses or net capital investment in accrual terms. A positive number for the underlying cash balance indicates an increase in receipts or a decrease in payments or net capital investment in cash terms. A negative number for the underlying cash balance indicates a decrease in receipts or an increase in payments or net capital investment in cash terms.

³ [Online budget glossary – Parliamentary Budget Office \(pbo.gov.au\)](https://www.pbo.gov.au/online-budget-glossary)