



New South Wales

Crimes and Summary Offences Amendment Bill 2026

Contents

		Page
	1 Name of Act	2
	2 Commencement	2
Schedule 1	Amendment of Crimes Act 1900 No 40	3
Schedule 2	Amendment of other legislation	5

I certify that this public bill, which originated in the Legislative Assembly, has finally passed the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Legislative Assembly,
Sydney,*

, 2026



New South Wales

Crimes and Summary Offences Amendment Bill 2026

Act No , 2026

An Act to amend the *Crimes Act 1900* in relation to displaying Nazi symbols and engaging in conduct that indicates support for Nazi ideology; to amend the *Summary Offences Act 1988* in relation to public assemblies; and for related purposes.

I have examined this bill and find it to correspond in all respects with the bill as finally passed by both Houses.

Assistant Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts—

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Crimes and Summary Offences Amendment Act 2026*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on the date of assent to this Act.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Crimes Act 1900 No 40

Section 93ZA

Omit the section. Insert instead—

93ZA Offence of displaying Nazi symbols or otherwise engaging in conduct supporting Nazi ideology

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person knowingly displays a Nazi symbol, by public act and without reasonable excuse, on or near a Jewish place.

Example— giving the Nazi salute near the Sydney Jewish Museum

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for an individual—200 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
- (b) for a corporation—1,000 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person knowingly displays a Nazi symbol, by public act and without reasonable excuse, other than on or near a Jewish place.

Example— giving the Nazi salute as part of an assembly that is not held near a Jewish place

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for an individual—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both, or
- (b) for a corporation—500 penalty units.

- (3) A person commits an offence if—

- (a) the person knowingly engages in conduct, by public act and without reasonable excuse, on or near a Jewish place that indicates support for Nazi ideology by invoking imagery or characteristics that a reasonable person would consider to be associated with Nazi ideology, and

- (b) the conduct would cause a reasonable person to—

- (i) fear harassment, intimidation or violence, or
 - (ii) fear for the person's safety.

Examples— reciting Nazi chants or using Nazi slogans near the Sydney Jewish Museum

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for an individual—200 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
- (b) for a corporation—1,000 penalty units.

- (4) A person commits an offence if—

- (a) the person knowingly engages in conduct, by public act and without reasonable excuse, other than on or near a Jewish place that indicates support for Nazi ideology by invoking imagery or characteristics that a reasonable person would consider to be associated with Nazi ideology, and

- (b) the conduct would cause a reasonable person to—

- (i) fear harassment, intimidation or violence, or
 - (ii) fear for the person's safety.

Examples— reciting Nazi chants or using Nazi slogans as part of an assembly that is not held near a Jewish place

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for an individual—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both, or
 - (b) for a corporation—500 penalty units.
- (5) For subsections (1)–(4), the display of a swastika in connection with Buddhism, Hinduism or Jainism does not constitute the display of a Nazi symbol.
- (6) Without limiting subsections (1)–(4), a reasonable excuse includes the display of a Nazi symbol or conduct done reasonably and in good faith—
- (a) for an academic, artistic or educational purpose, or
 - (b) for another purpose in the public interest.
- (7) The maximum penalty specified in subsections (1)–(4) for an offence dealt with summarily applies regardless of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986*, section 268.
- (8) If a police officer reasonably suspects a person is committing an offence against subsection (1) or (2), the police officer may direct the person to remove from display the suspected Nazi symbol.
- (9) A direction under subsection (8)—
- (a) may be given orally or in writing, and
 - (b) must specify the period within which the direction must be complied with, and
 - (c) may be withdrawn by a police officer in the same way in which the direction was given.
- (10) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to comply with a direction given under subsection (8) that is in force.
- Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.
- (11) To avoid doubt, the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002*, Part 14 does not apply in relation to the power to give, and a direction given, under this section.
- (12) In this section—

Jewish place means a synagogue, a Jewish school or the Sydney Jewish Museum.

Jewish school means a Hebrew school, independent Jewish day school or yeshiva.

public act has the same meaning as in section 93Z.

Schedule 2 Amendment of other legislation

2.1 Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209

Schedule 1 Indictable offences triable summarily

Insert after Table 2, Part 2A, clause 4F—

4FA Nazi symbols or conduct

An offence under the *Crimes Act 1900*, section 93ZA(1)–(4).

2.2 Summary Offences Act 1988 No 25

Section 24 Participation in authorised public assembly

Insert at the end of the section—

- (2) To avoid doubt, a person participating in an authorised assembly held substantially in accordance with particulars furnished under section 23(1)(c), or particulars as amended by agreement, may still be guilty of another offence, including an offence related to the purpose of the assembly.

Example of other offences— an offence against the *Crimes Act 1900*, section 93ZAA or 93ZA