

KPMG

GMS Flash Alert

Immigration

2026-300 | 18 November 2026

Australia – No Further Stay Condition to Become Mandatory for Visitor Visas

The Department of Home Affairs ("the Department") has now released the implementation date for an important change affecting Subclass 600 Visitor visas, Electronic Travel Authorities (ETAs), and eVisitor visas.[1]

From 28 November 2026, condition 8503 (No Further Stay) will be mandatory for applications lodged on or after that date.

Please see the previous *GMS Flash Alert*, which provided initial insights on the upcoming changes to Visitor visas.

WHY THIS MATTERS

Condition 8503 significantly limits a visa holder's ability to lodge another substantive visa application while they are in Australia. As a result, individuals travelling to Australia as visitors should not assume that they will be able to transition to another visa onshore.

The change may be particularly relevant if:

- An employee or candidate intends to enter Australia as a visitor before transitioning to an employer-sponsored visa;
- A visitor is considering another longer-term Australian visa pathway after arrival (e.g., applying for a Partner visa); or
- Timing between business travel and a subsequent visa application is important.

Will this Change Apply to Existing Visitor Visas?

The new requirements apply based on the date on which the visitor visa application is lodged.

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- Applications lodged before 28 November 2026 will remain subject to the existing rules, although individuals should still check their visa grant notice or Visa Entitlement Verification Online (VEVO) record to confirm whether condition 8503 has been imposed. Currently, condition 8503 cannot be applied to an ETA or eVisitor visa, but it can be applied to a Subclass 600 visa.

- Applications lodged on or after 28 November 2026 will be subject to the mandatory imposition of condition 8503.

KPMG INSIGHTS

KPMG in Australia notes that employers, individuals, and mobility teams might wish to consider the following:

- Review upcoming travel for employees or candidates who may subsequently require an Australian work or other substantive visa. Some affected individuals may fall outside of the mobility team's usual view, such as Australian citizens returning with a partner who is not an Australian citizen.

- Avoid reliance on a visitor visa as an interim entry option if an onshore visa application is expected to follow.

- Seek qualified immigration advice before travel where an individual's longer-term Australian visa arrangements have not been finalised.

- For existing visitor visa holders, check the visa grant notice or VEVO record to determine whether condition 8503 already applies.

While condition 8503 can be waived in limited circumstances, a waiver should not be relied upon as part of a planned immigration strategy.

If assignees and/or their programme managers have any questions or concerns about the scope of the update, its application and potential impacts, and appropriate next steps, they should consult with their qualified professional or a member of the GMS team with KPMG in Australia (see the Contacts section).

ENDNOTE:

1 Federal Register of Legislation, "Migration Amendment (Preventing Further Stay for Visitor Visas) Regulations 2026," updated on 13 November 2026.

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Contacts

For additional information or assistance, please contact your local GMS or People Services professional* or one of the following professionals with the KPMG International member firm in Australia:



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** Please note the KPMG International member firm in the United States does not provide immigration or labour law services. However, KPMG Law LLP in Canada can assist clients with U.S. immigration matters.*

The information contained in this newsletter was submitted by the KPMG International member firm in Australia.

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