Covid 19 State Directives

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**Volume 7**

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# **ACT**

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| **Vaccine Mandates:**The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:* residential aged care facility workers
* health care facility workers
* workers in school or early childhood education and care facilities (from 1 November 2021).
* disability and other workers

**Public health directions:**[Public Health (Aged Care Workers COVID-19 Vaccination) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 2)](https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/ni/2021-669/)[Public Health (Health Care and Support Workers COVID-19 Vaccination) Emergency Direction 2021](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/1879418/2021-613-Public-Health-Health-Care-and-Support-Workers-COVID-19-Vaccination-Emergency-Direction-2021-Final-1.pdf) [Public Health (ACT School or Early Childhood Education and Care Workers COVID-19 Vaccination) Emergency Direction 2021](https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/View/ni/2021-615/current/html/2021-615.html)Public Health (Disability and Other Care Workers COVID-19 Vaccination) Emergency Direction 2021  |
| **Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:**Any person aged **12 years or older** must wear a face mask when entering or using the following:* **high risk facilities**, such as a hospital, residential aged care facility, correction and detention facilities
* on **public transport**, including taxis and rideshare vehicles
* in all indoor spaces at a **school, early childhood education and care settings**
* only children in **years 7 to 12** are required to wear a face mask while in an indoor space at school. Children in **years 3 to 6** are encouraged to wear a mask when indoors at school, if they are comfortable doing so
* Indoor **front of house hospitality staff** are also required to wear a face mask when working.

**You can remove your face mask:*** when consuming food, drink or medicine
* when communicating with a person who is deaf or hard of hearing and visibility of the mouth is essential for communication.
* if asked to remove a face mask to ascertain identity (eg if asked by a police officer).
* when the nature of a person’s work in one of the above areas means that wearing a face mask creates a risk to health and safety.
* when performing essential work in an indoor space in one of the above mentioned areas, but only when:
* in an office where no other people are present; or
* when sitting or standing at a workstation in an office; and
* 1.5 metres away from any other person.
* when undertaking vigorous exercise.
* because of an emergency.

Face masks remain mandatory for people aged 12 years and over while inside the **Canberra Airport terminal** and during domestic commercial flights in and out of Canberra.The ACT government **recommends** wearing a face mask in the following circumstances:* anytime a person has symptoms of COVID-19
* when in a public indoor setting and or in areas where physical distancing may not be possible (for example, customers in retail, business, hospitality and education settings).
* when in public indoor gatherings (for example in places of worship, at funerals, weddings or at a theatre).
* when in indoor places for personal services (for example at the hairdresser and in a nail salon).

**Children under 12** do not need to wear a mask. Toddlers under the age of 2 and babies must not wear masks, since they are a choking and suffocation risk.Face masks must fit securely around your face and cover your nose and mouth. This provides you and others with protection against infection.Use either single-use masks or reusable cloth masks. Scarves, bandannas, and face shields are not adequate substitutes for masks.**PENALTIES** Section 120 (4) of the Public Health Act 1997 provides: A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a direction under this section. Maximum Penalty: In the case of a natural person, $8,000 (50 penalty units).The [*Magistrates Court Act 1930*](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1930-21), part 3.8 applies to an offence against the [*Public Health Act 1997*](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1997-69), section 120 (4), but only if—(a) the offence is in relation to a direction given in relation to a declaration made because of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2; and(b) the offence is committed by—(i) for an offence for failing to comply with a face mask direction—a person who is 16 years old or older; or(ii) in any other case—a person who is 18 years old or older.**8 Infringement notice penalties**(1) The penalty payable for an offence against the [*Public Health Act 1997*](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1997-69), section 120 (4), under an infringement notice for an offence, is—(a) for an offence for failing to comply with a face mask direction—(i) for an individual—$200; and(ii) for a corporation—$1 000; or(b) in any other case—(i) for an individual—$1 000; and(ii) for a corporation—$5 000.(2) The cost of serving a reminder notice for an infringement notice offence against the [*Public Health Act 1997*](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1997-69) is $34.**Public Health Directions *FOR MASKS:***[Public Health (Mandatory Face Masks) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 6)](https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/ni/2021-666/)[Public Health (Restricted Activities) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 7)](https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/ni/2021-694/) [Public Health (COVID-19 Affected Areas) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 13) (austlii.edu.au)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/covid-19_dir/ph19aaed202113435/)[Public Health (Mandatory Face Masks – Canberra Airport and Domestic Flights) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 2) (austlii.edu.au)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/covid-19_dir/phfmcaadfed20212791/)**Quarantine International Arrivals:** [Public Health (Returned Travellers) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 4](https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/ni/2021-698/)**Travellers arriving from overseas on or after 11:59pm on 27 November 2021**International travellers arriving from the countries listed above on or after 11.59pm Saturday 27 November 2021 must:* quarantine at the port of entry to Australia regardless of vaccination status
* follow the directions of the port in which they arrived

International travellers who are **fully vaccinated**, arriving from **countries other** than those listed above travelling to the ACT must:* follow the requirements of the jurisdiction of their port of entry to Australia
* complete a declaration form within 24 hours before their arrival into the ACT if the port of entry allows onward travel to the ACT
* quarantine at their ACT residence/accommodation until 11:59pm Tuesday 30 November 2021
* Vaccinated travellers returning from overseas must also:
* get a COVID-19 test **within 24 hours** of arrival in the ACT
* get a second COVID-19 test **between days 5 and 6** after arrival

There are additional restrictions on entering high-risk facilities in the ACT (including hospitals, correctional and detention facilities, residential aged care facilities, and some other residential facilities). These restrictions still apply to anyone who has been overseas in the previous 14 days. Should these restrictions apply to you, you will need to request an exemption directly from the facility.Quarantine requirements for returning international travellers will be **reviewed Tuesday 30 November 2021**.**Unvaccinated travellers**Unvaccinated travellers who are aged **18 years and over** will be required to complete a mandatory 14-day quarantine period at their port of entry. If travel to the ACT is required for exceptional or compassionate reasons, an exemption will be required to be obtained from ACT Health.Travellers may be required to seek approval from their port of entry to enter the ACT.For unvaccinated travellers who are **under 18 years of age**, modified quarantine conditions will apply. Travellers will be required to obtain an exemption to travel into the ACT. Further advice can be obtained from ACT Health.**To apply for an exemption**, please email COVID.Exemptions@act.gov.au. This email should include who you are, the reasons for requesting an exemption, where you propose to stay for your quarantine period, and how you plan to get to your quarantine accommodation. |
| **PENALTIES** |
| Section 120 (4) of the *Public Health Act 1997* provides:A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a direction under this section.**Maximum Penalty:**In the case of a natural person, $8,000 (50 penalty units).**Interstate Border:** |
| Public Health (COVID-19 Affected Areas) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 13) (austlii.edu.au)[[Public Health (COVID-19 Areas of Concern) Notice (act.gov.au)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/covid-19_dir/ph19aocn2021389363/)](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1748417/COVID-19-Areas-of-Concern-notice_22-November-2021-No-390.pdf)**Domestic border restrictions**The ACT is managing travel restrictions by identifying **high-risk geographical areas** in other states and territories.You can still travel to high-risk geographical areas, but you may need an exemption, or comply with stay-at-home requirements — depending on your vaccination status.If you’ve spent time in a high-risk geographical area in the previous 14 days and wish to enter the ACT, you must seek an exemption from ACT Health. Conditions that are applied to the exemption will depend on your vaccination status.For more information, including a list of areas that the ACT has declared as high risk, visit [covid19.act.gov.au/travel/entering-the-act](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/travel/entering-the-act).**Fully vaccinated travellers entering the ACT**If you **haven’t been in a high-risk geographical area** in the last 14 days, and haven’t been to any exposure locations, you can freely enter the ACT and do not need an exemption.If you **have been in a high-risk geographical area** in the last 14 days, you can still enter the ACT for any reason. You will be required to complete an [online exemption form](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/travel/online-travel-forms), but this will be automated so that your exemption will be immediately actioned and there will be no stay-at-home conditions applied.This applies to **both ACT and non-ACT residents**.To be considered fully vaccinated, domestic travellers must have received their final vaccination dose **at least 14 days before** their proposed date of travel.**Unvaccinated travellers entering the ACT**If you **haven’t been in a high-risk geographical area** in the last 14 days, and haven’t been to any exposure locations, you can freely enter the ACT and do not need an exemption.If you **have been in a high-risk geographical area** in the last 14 days, you will only be allowed to enter the ACT for essential reasons. You will need to apply for an exemption to enter the ACT, which will be considered on a case-by-case basis. You must not enter the ACT until your exemption is approved.If an exemption is granted, certain conditions are likely to apply, such as receiving a negative test result prior to entry and following stay at home conditions for 14 days.**Unvaccinated ACT residents** can return home but are still subject to the relevant conditions.Travellers under the age of 12 entering the ACT**Accompanied travellers** under the age of 12 who have been in a high-risk geographical area in the last 14 days will be asked to follow the same requirements as their parents or guardians.**Unaccompanied travellers** under the age of 12 who have been in a high-risk geographical area in the last 14 days will be subject to testing requirements.For more information about travel in the ACT, visit [covid19.act.gov.au/travel](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/travel). You can also call the COVID-19 helpline for Canberrans on **(02) 6207 7244**, between 8am and 8pm daily.**Exposure locations**If you’re currently in the ACT or wish to enter the ACT and have visited an exposure site at the specified times in any state or territory, you must follow the directions at [covid19.act.gov.au/updates/covid-19-areas-of-concern](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/covid-19-areas-of-concern).**ACT high-risk settings advice**Anyone who has been in a geographical area of risk should not visit or work in a high-risk setting for 14 days after leaving the affected area.**Close Contacts:**[Public Health (COVID-19 Affected Areas) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 13) (austlii.edu.au)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/covid-19_dir/ph19aaed202113435/)[Public Health (Diagnosed People and Close Contacts) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 6)](https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/View/ni/2021-647/current/html/2021-647.html)[Information for close contacts - COVID-19](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/stay-safe-and-healthy/quarantine-and-isolation/quarantine/quarantine-for-close-contacts) [Public Health (COVID-19 Areas of Concern) Notice (act.gov.au)](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1748417/COVID-19-Areas-of-Concern-notice_22-November-2021-No-390.pdf)Rules and restrictions, based on travel are identified in the current Public Health (COVID-19 Areas of Concern Notice 2021), and include high risk geographical areas (listed as COVID-19 Affected Areas), COVID-19 places of concern and close and casual exposure locations.What you are required to do is dependent on your vaccination status and if you have been to an identified high-risk area in the last 14 days or an exposure location in the ACT or any other state or territory.If you are travelling outside of the ACT, please stay up to date on any information relevant to you.The current Public Health (COVID-19 Areas of Concern Notice 2021) is updated twice daily, where required and a summary of restrictions in place can be found [here.](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/travel/entering-the-act)**How do I know if I am a close contact?**There are several ways you could find out that you are a close contact.These include:* direct contact from ACT Health (contact tracing team) by phone or text message
* notification via your Check In CBR app
* by checking the exposure locations list on the website

**What to do if you have been to a close contact exposure location in the ACT?**To determine an exposure location, ACT Health conduct a risk assessment to determine the date and time that the risk was present and what the classification should be.  You do not need to do anything if you have been to a close contact location outside the times and dates listed on the website.**What to do if you are a close contact**All close contacts need to:* **immediately**[**quarantine**](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/stay-safe-and-healthy/quarantine-and-isolation/quarantine/quarantine-for-close-contacts) – if you are away from your residence when you become aware of your close contact status, please go directly home and do not move around the community.
* **complete the**[**ACT Contact Declaration Form**](https://actredcap.act.gov.au/redcap/surveys/?s=ENA34MC3TR) (unless directed otherwise when contacted directly by ACT Health)
* **get**[**tested for COVID-19**](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/stay-safe-and-healthy/symptoms-and-getting-tested/where-to-get-tested-in-the-act)**immediately**
* **follow any advice provided by ACT Health**

**Quarantine and testing requirements for fully vaccinated people**If you are fully vaccinated, you will need to quarantine for**7 days** after you were last exposed to COVID-19. You must remain in quarantine for this whole time, regardless of any negative test results.**Please note:**when counting days since exposure,**you must include day zero.**Day zero is the last day of your potential exposure to a person with COVID-19, or the day you visited an exposure location. If you attended a location that had more than one exposure time or date, and you attended during these times, you should count the **most recent date** that you attended as day zero.After 7 days, **if you have met the testing requirements described below**, and don’t have any COVID-19 symptoms, you can resume your normal activities (see ‘Leaving Quarantine’). You will still need to have another test at day 12-13 from your last exposure (see below).**From days 8-14:**You should work from home if practical.**You must not attend a high risk setting until it has been at least 14 days** since your last exposure to COVID-19, unless an exemption is provided or it is your normal residence.High risk settings are defined as the following:* hospitals
* residential aged care facilities
* correctional and detention facilities
* residential accommodation facilities that support people who require frequent, close personal care and who are vulnerable to severe disease.

You will need to get tested for COVID-19 at the following times:**Note: These tests must be a PCR test. Rapid Antigen Tests are not suitable.****Initial test**:* This test should be done as soon as you become aware that you are a close contact.
* If you become aware that you are a close contact at night and the testing centres are closed, please go to a testing facility the next morning.
* If your exposure was more than 7 days ago, you will still need to complete the initial test and quarantine until you receive a negative result.

**Day 6:*** If your initial test was done on day 5 (or earlier) after your last exposure, you will need another test on or after day 6.
* \*\*If you are fully vaccinated, if the day 6 test is negative, and at least 7 days have passed since your last exposure, you can leave quarantine when you receive your negative result\*\*

**Day 12 or 13:*** This test needs to be on day 12 or 13 after your last exposure.
* *In most cases, you will****not****be in quarantine when you have this test.*
* If you are well and have no symptoms of COVID-19, you do not need to quarantine while awaiting your result.
* Once you receive a negative result from this test and at least 14 days have passed since your last exposure to COVID-19, you may attend high-risk settings again.

**Quarantine and testing requirements for people who are not fully vaccinated**If you are **not**fully vaccinated, you will need to quarantine for**14 days** after you were last exposed to COVID-19. You must remain in quarantine for this whole time, regardless of any negative test results.After 14 days, **if you have met all testing requirements described below**, you can resume your normal activities as long as you are well and don’t have any COVID-19 symptoms.You will need to get tested at the following times:**Initial test**:* This test should be done as soon as you become aware that you are a close contact
* If you become aware that you are a close contact at night and the testing centres are closed, please go to a testing facility the next morning

**Day 6:*** You do not need a day 6 test if your initial test was done on day 5 or later after your last exposure.

**Day 12 or 13:**This test needs to be on day 12 or 13 after your last exposure.* Once a negative result is received, and at least 14 days have passed since your last exposure, you may leave quarantine.
* **Leaving quarantine**
* As a close contact, your quarantine lasts for either 7 or 14 days, depending on whether you are fully vaccinated.
* Your quarantine period can end only if you do not have any COVID-19 symptoms **and** all your tests have been negative.

**If you are fully vaccinated:*** you must have a negative result from your day 6 test after your last exposure; AND
* 7 days must have passed since your last COVID-19 exposure
* If these criteria are met, you can leave quarantine at 11:59pm on day 7 after your last exposure. Your negative test result from day 6 is your evidence of being able to leave quarantine.

**If you are not fully vaccinated**,* you must have a negative result from your day 12-13 test; AND
* 14 days must have passed since your last COVID-19 exposure.
* If these criteria are met, you can leave quarantine at 11:59pm on day 14 after your last exposure. Your negative test result from day 12-13 is your evidence of being able to leave quarantine.

**If you are in quarantine in a home where someone with COVID-19 is isolating, you may need to complete**[**additional quarantine requirements**](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/stay-safe-and-healthy/isolation-information-for-people-with-confirmed-covid-19)**.****If you are quarantining in a household with someone who has COVID-19****If you are quarantining in a household with someone who has COVID-19:**Your last date of exposure will be the date that you appropriately separated from the last COVID-19 case in your household.Appropriate Separation means:* stay and sleep in a separate bedroom
* use a separate bathroom if available, or clean a shared bathroom after each use
* do not spend time in the same room as other people in your house
* do not share household items including dishes, cups, towels, and bedding
* avoid common areas of the household – if unavoidable, wear a mask when in common areas and clean the area with detergent and disinfectant after use.

**If you cannot appropriately separate** from the person who has COVID-19, due to an ongoing need to provide or receive care (e.g. the case is a child that requires your care or the case is your carer), your last date of exposure (i.e. day 0) will be the date that the case is released from isolation.**If you cannot appropriately separate** from the case AND the case doesn’t need ongoing care from you or you don’t need ongoing care from the case, please discuss with ACT Health.**How to get to a testing centre during your quarantine*** Please travel via private transport to a [COVID-19 testing clinic.](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/stay-safe-and-healthy/symptoms-and-getting-tested/where-to-get-tested-in-the-act)
* Do not use public transport, taxi or rideshare.
* You must go straight to the testing centre and straight back to your quarantine location.
* If you do not have access to private transport, please call ACT Health for advice. We will provide you with a direct contact number at the start of your quarantine period.

**Other people in your household**In households where no-one has COVID-19, there is no longer any requirement for other people in your household to quarantine unless you test positive to COVID-19.We recommend that you maintain appropriate separation from others in your household, until you have completed your quarantine period.If any people in your household develop COVID-19 symptoms, they should get tested immediately.**Appropriate separation means you should:*** stay and sleep in a separate bedroom
* use a separate bathroom if available, or clean a shared bathroom after each use
* do not spend time in the same room as other people in your house
* do not share household items including dishes, cups, towels, and bedding
* avoid common areas of the household – if unavoidable, wear a mask when in common areas and clean the area with detergent and disinfectant after use
 |
| **NSW****Vaccine Mandates:**The New South Wales (NSW) Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:* workers specified in the NSW Airport and Quarantine Vaccination Program, including quarantine, transportation and airport workers
* residential aged care facility workers (the requirements don’t apply until 31 October 2021 for some health practitioners and students entering an aged care facility)
* in-home and community aged care workers
* persons providing disability support services
* certain health care workers
* education and care workers, including teachers and education providers (from 8 November 2021)
* other workers who are allowed to go into work.

**Public Health Directions**:[Public Health (COVID-19 Air Transportation Quarantine) Order (No 3) 2021](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Air%20Transportation%20Quarantine%29%20Order%20%28No%203%29%202021_211020.pdf) [Public Health (COVID-19 Care Services) Order (No 2) 2021](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Care%20Services%29%20Order%20%28No%202%29%202021.pdf)[Public Health (COVID-19 Vaccination of Health Care Workers) Order (No 2) 2021](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Vaccination%20of%20Health%20Care%20Workers%29%20Order%20%28No%202%29%202021.pdf) [Public Health (COVID-19 Vaccination of Education and Care Workers) Order 2021](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Vaccination%20of%20Education%20and%20Care%20Workers%29%20Order%202021_211020_5.23pm.pdf) [Public Health (COVID-19 General) Amendment Order (No 9) 2021](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20General%29%20Amendment%20Order%20%28No%209%29%202021.pdf) - [Public Health (COVID-19 General) Order 2021](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/covid-19_orders/ph19go2021263)**Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:****NSW restrictions**NSW is no longer under lockdown.You no longer need to wear a mask **outdoors**.You must wear a mask when **indoors**, such as shopping, and on public transport — see below for more details.**Fully vaccinated people** who work in **office buildings** don’t need to wear face masks in their office.All people **over the age of 12** must wear a face mask, unless an [exemption applies](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/face-mask-rules), in the following settings:* indoor areas — for example while shopping and when at a library
* indoor areas of common property of apartment buildings
* public transport waiting areas
* on public transport
* working at a hospitality venue and dealing directly with members of the public
* on an aircraft when the aircraft is flying above NSW and in the airport

You are no longer required to carry a face mask with you when you leave your home, but you do need to wear a mask whenever you are indoors.You can remove your face mask if you're:* eating or drinking
* exercising — including indoors
* communicating with another person who is deaf or hard of hearing
* at work, and:
* the nature of the work makes the wearing of a fitted face covering a risk to yours, or another persons' health and safety
* where clear enunciation or visibility of your mouth is essential
* where the work is in an indoor area and no other person is in the area
* asked to remove your mask for identity purposes
* in an emergency situation
* providing goods and services and you need to remove your mask to provide those goods or services properly
* at a correctional centre, place of custody or hospital
* a resident at an aged-care facility
* a guest in a hotel/motel room and in your room
* in the process of getting married
* working alone in an office

You need to wear your face mask again when the reason for taking it off has ended.**Fully vaccinated people** who work in **office buildings** don’t need to wear face masks in their office building, except when they’re in a part of that building that’s either a retail premise, hospitality venue or a recreation facility. Staff who aren’t fully vaccinated need to keep wearing face masks in office buildings at all times.For information on mask requirements for school students and staff when at school, go to ‘[Education and Childcare – New South Wales](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker/education-and-childcare/nsw)’ in the Restriction Checker.Exceptions to wearing masks**Children aged 2 to 12 years** don’t have to wear a mask but are encouraged to wear one where practicable.**Children under 2 years** must not wear masks — since they’re a choking and suffocation risk.If you can’t wear a face mask because of a disability, illness, or mental or physical health condition, you must carry either:* a medical certificate or letter signed by a registered health practitioner — such as a doctor — or a registered NDIS provider; or
* a statutory declaration

For more information, go to [nsw.gov.au](https://www.nsw.gov.au/). Click ‘COVID-19 rules and restrictions. Then click ‘Face mask rules’.Further reopening at 95% double vaccination or 15 DecemberWhen NSW reaches its 95% double-vaccination target or from **Wednesday 15 December 2021**— whichever comes first — restrictions will ease further.Regardless of your vaccination status, you’ll only need to wear face masks when taking public transport, on planes and at airports.Indoor front-of-house hospitality staff will need to keep wearing face masks when at work.You’ll no longer need to wear face masks in outdoor settings, including if you’re a front-of-staff hospitality staff member.**PENALTIES**[Public Health Amendment (COVID-19 Mandatory Face Coverings) Regulation (No 4) 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/pdf/asmade/sl-2021-432)Amendment of Public Health Regulation 2012 Schedule 4 Penalty notice offences Omit the matter relating to “Section 10, for an offence of failing to comply with a direction to wear or carry a face covering given by the Minister in an order made under the Act, section 7” under the heading “Part 1 Offences under the Act”. Insert instead— Section 10, for an offence committed by an individual who is 18 years of age or older of failing to comply with a direction to wear or carry a face covering given by the Minister in an order made under the Act, section 7 $500 Section 10, for an offence committed by an individual who is 16 or 17 years of age of failing to comply with a direction to wear or carry a face covering given by the Minister in an order made under the Act, section 7 $80 Section 10, for an offence committed by an individual who is 15 years of age or younger of failing to comply with a direction to wear or carry a face covering given by the Minister in an order made under the Act, section 7 $40 Section 10.**Public Health Directions:**[Public Health (COVID-19 General) Amendment Order (No 9) 2021](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20General%29%20Amendment%20Order%20%28No%209%29%202021.pdf) [Public Health (COVID-19 General) Order 2021](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/covid-19_orders/ph19go2021263)  [Public Health (COVID-19 Air Transportation Quarantine) Order (No 4) 2021](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Air%20Transportation%20Quarantine%29%20Order%20%28No%204%29%202021_211128_9.44pm.pdf)   [Public Health (COVID-19 Air Transportation Quarantine) Order (No 4) Amendment (Transiting Arrivals) 2021](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Air%20Transportation%20Quarantine%29%20Order%20%28No%204%29%20Amendment%20%28Transiting%20Arrivals%29%202021.pdf)**Quarantine International Arrivals:**  [Public Health (COVID-19 Air Transportation Quarantine) Order (No 4) 2021](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Air%20Transportation%20Quarantine%29%20Order%20%28No%204%29%202021_211128_9.44pm.pdf)   [Public Health (COVID-19 Air Transportation Quarantine) Order (No 4) Amendment (Transiting Arrivals) 2021](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Air%20Transportation%20Quarantine%29%20Order%20%28No%204%29%20Amendment%20%28Transiting%20Arrivals%29%202021.pdf) [Public Health (COVID-19 Maritime Quarantine) Order (No 4) 2021](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Maritime%20Quarantine%29%20Order%20%28No%204%29%202021.pdf)All travellers arriving in NSW who have been in a country of concern — which is currently **South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, Malawi, and Seychelles** — in the 14-day period before their arrival will be required to enter hotel **quarantine for 14 days**, regardless of their vaccination status.Anyone who has already arrived in NSW and has been in these countries within the past 14 days must immediately get a COVID-19 PCR (nose and throat swab) test and self-isolate for 14 days. They must **contact NSW Health** on 1800 943 553.**All fully vaccinated travellers** arriving in NSW who have been in any other overseas country must get a **COVID-19 PCR** (nose and throat) **test** and **self-isolate** at their accommodation or place of residence for at least **72 hours**. This also applies to:* a child under 12 who accompanies an adult who is fully vaccinated
* international passengers arriving in NSW with a medical contraindication to COVID-19 vaccination and any child under 12 who accompanies them
* children and young people under 18 years of age who are not fully vaccinated who arrive unaccompanied, and young people aged over 12 and under 18 who are not fully vaccinated and arrive with a fully vaccinated parent or guardian, or a parent or guardian who has a medical contraindication

**Vaccinated travellers** can **transit** beyond Sydney to another NSW region or state to self-isolate and test. Follow the rules for people who are fully vaccinated. See below.All **unvaccinated travellers** from any overseas country will continue to enter hotel quarantine and must follow the rules for people who are not fully vaccinated arriving in NSW from overseas. See below.**All international flight crew members**, regardless of vaccination status, or arrived before or after 28 November 2021 must self-isolate for 14 days or until they depart on a flight leaving Australia. Flight crew must comply with the [NSW Health Air Transportation Guidelines](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/air-transportation-guidelines.aspx), which includes directions for self-isolation.For more travel guidance from the NSW Government, go to [nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travel-restrictions/international-travel-rules](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travel-restrictions/international-travel-rules).Read information on international travel from the Australian Government at [covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/coming-australia](https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/coming-australia).**People who are fully vaccinated**A ‘fully vaccinated’ arrival is a person who:* has received the number of doses required for a **complete course of a COVID-19 vaccine**, or
* is aged **under 12 years old**, and they’re accompanied by a person aged 18 years or more who is fully vaccinated

After arriving in NSW, you must have a **COVID-19 nose and throat PCR test**:* within **24 hours** of arriving in NSW, and
* on or after **day 7** after arriving in NSW
* a test on **day 12** is strongly recommended for **children who are not fully vaccinated**
* If you develop any symptoms of COVID-19 at any time while in NSW, you must immediately get tested for COVID-19 and isolate until you receive a negative result.

Until you receive a **negative result from your day 7 test** you must not go to any high-risk settings, such as aged care, disability care, healthcare, and correctional facilities.This does not include accessing personal medical care, aged or disability care services.**Children under 12** years of age who are not fully vaccinated must not:* attend school or childcare until they have a negative result from their day 7 test
* enter any other high-risk settings such as aged care, disability care, health care and correctional facilities for **14 days** after arriving in NSW

**People with a medical exemption**International travellers arriving in NSW with a **medical contraindication to COVID-19 vaccination** must travel **directly from the airport to their home** via private vehicle, taxi or ride-share and all people in the vehicle must **wear a mask**.After arriving in NSW, you must have a **COVID-19 nose and throat PCR test**:* within **24 hours** of arriving in NSW
* on **day 5 or 6** after arriving in NSW
* a test on **day 12** is strongly recommended

If you develop any symptoms of COVID-19 at any time while in NSW, you must immediately get tested for COVID-19 and isolate until you receive a negative result.People with a medical contraindication to COVID-19 vaccination **must not go to any high-risk settings** such as aged care, disability care, healthcare, and correctional facilities for at least **14 days** after arriving in NSW. They must also not attend childcare, schools or education settings during this time.This does not include accessing personal medical care, aged or disability care services.**Children who aren't fully vaccinated**Unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children who **arrive unaccompanied** and children aged **over 12 and under 18** who arrive with a parent or guardian who’s fully vaccinated or has a medical exemption don't have to enter mandatory quarantine unless they have been in a country of concern. However, they must* **travel directly from the airport to their home** with their parent or guardian via private vehicle, taxi or ride-share and all people in the vehicle must **wear a mask**. They must not travel by public transport (bus, train or plane)
* **self-isolate for at least 7 days** after arriving in NSW and until the child receives a **negative test** for COVID-19 on a test taken on **day 5 or 6** after arriving in NSW.

This means that they must not leave their residence for any reason, other than to seek medical care (including COVID-19 testing) or in an emergency. They must not go to school during these 7 days. No other person is allowed to enter their residence unless they also live at the residence, or in an emergency.The child must have a COVID-19 nose and throat PCR test:* within 24 hours of arriving in NSW
* on day 5 or 6 after arriving in NSW
* a test on day 12 is strongly recommended

If the child develops any symptoms of COVID-19 at any time while in NSW, they must immediately get tested for COVID-19 and isolate until they receive a negative result.For a further **7 days after leaving self-isolation**, the child or young person must not go to any **high-risk settings** such as aged care, disability care, healthcare, or correctional facilities.This does not include accessing personal medical care, aged or disability care services.**Adults who aren't fully vaccinated**If you’re arriving in NSW from an overseas location and you're not fully vaccinated, you'll need to go into a 14-day mandatory quarantine period. You'll be charged a fixed fee for hotel quarantine.Hotel quarantine is pre-arranged and organised when arriving into Sydney Airport. You **do not need** to make any bookings in advance, and transportation to the hotel will be provided.Due to the number of arrivals, the location of your hotel will be determined on the day, based on hotel capacity. All quarantine hotels are located in Sydney.**Transiting through NSW to an international location**International transit passengers arriving in Australia can depart on another international flight if your transit time is less than 8 hours and you can stay 'airside' — in the transit zone.This is possible only if your bags are checked through to your next destination. You don't need to apply for an exemption and can continue your journey to another country.If you go through Immigration, you’ll require an exemption.If your departure flight is between 8 to 72 hours after the arrival flight, you'll be taken to a quarantine hotel until your departing flight. You’ll require an exemption.**Transiting through NSW to another location in Australia**Australian states and territories have their own quarantine rules. Some require approval to travel across borders from NSW or complete a 14-day quarantine upon arrival.Check the government website of the state or territory you wish to enter.**Interstate Border:**[Public Health (COVID-19 Interstate Travellers) Order (No 4) 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Interstate%20Travellers%29%20Order%20%28No%204%29%202021.pdf) Public Health (COVID-19 General) Order 2021 [Public Health (COVID-19 General) Amendment Order (No 8) 2021](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20General%29%20Amendment%20Order%20%28No%208%29%202021.pdf)**Rules for fully vaccinated people**Restrictions across NSW have eased for people who are fully vaccinated or have a medical exemption.**You don’t need to register your travel. You're allowed to carpool.****However, you must:*** carry evidence of your name and address
* carry evidence that you have been fully vaccinated
* produce that evidence to a police officer or authorised officer on request

**Rules for fully vaccinated people**Restrictions across NSW have eased for people who are **fully vaccinated** or have a medical exemption.You don’t need to register your travel.You're allowed to carpool.**When you travel, you must:*** carry evidence of your **name and address**
* carry evidence that you have been **fully vaccinated**
* produce that evidence to a police officer or authorised officer on request

Fully vaccinated people can travel for holidays and recreational visits, including day trips, between **Greater Sydney** (including the Central Coast, Wollongong, Shellharbour and Blue Mountains) and **regional NSW**.**From Monday 8 November 2021**, you’ll be able to keep:* travelling within NSW without any limits
* carpooling

**Rules for people who aren't fully vaccinated**You don’t need to register your travel. If you are **not fully vaccinated**, you cannot take a holiday or undertake recreation outside the LGA you live in.If you're not fully vaccinated, you can only **carpool with members of your household**. You’re only allowed to share a car with someone you don’t live with:* in an emergency
* for a compassionate reason
* to provide care or assistance to a vulnerable person
* if a car is used as a taxi or rideshare
* to use a vehicle for your work
* to provide a public transport service

Children under 16 years who aren’t fully vaccinated can travel in a vehicle with someone they don’t live with. They don’t have to carry or produce evidence of their name and address.Further reopening at 95% double vaccination or 15 DecemberWhen NSW reaches its 95% double-vaccination target or from **Wednesday 15 December 2021**— whichever comes first — restrictions will ease further.**Regardless of your vaccination status, you can:*** **travel** between Greater Sydney and regional NSW
* **carpool**

 **Rules for people who aren't fully vaccinated**You don’t need to register your travel. If you are **not fully vaccinated**, you cannot take a holiday or undertake recreation outside the LGA you live in.If you're not fully vaccinated, you can only **carpool with members of your household**. You’re only allowed to share a car with someone you don’t live with:* in an emergency
* for a compassionate reason
* to provide care or assistance to a vulnerable person
* if a car is used as a taxi or rideshare
* to use a vehicle for your work
* to provide a public transport service

Children under 16 years who aren’t fully vaccinated can travel in a vehicle with someone they don’t live with. They don’t have to carry or produce evidence of their name and address.**Further reopening at 95% double vaccination or 15 December**When NSW reaches its 95% double-vaccination target or from **Wednesday 15 December 2021**— whichever comes first — restrictions will ease further.Regardless of your vaccination status, you can:* **travel** between Greater Sydney and regional NSW
* **carpool**

**Proof of vaccination**You must carry evidence that you have been fully vaccinated and produce it for inspection at a venue or event — or to a police or other authorised officer — if required.**Entering NSW from interstate**Follow the rules for wearing a face mask in NSW, at airports and on commercial flights.**Affected areas, areas of concern and places of high concern**The NSW government classifies some interstate areas as either an ‘affected area’, ‘area of concern’ or ‘place of high concern’. Find an up-to-date list of these areas at [nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/interstate-hotspots](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/interstate-hotspots).The NSW Government has declared the following states and territories as having places of high concern:* **Victoria**
* **Queensland**
* **The ACT**

‘Places of high concern’ refers to specific exposure locations or public transport routes.**Victoria**There are no requirements for **fully vaccinated** Victorians entering New South Wales, unless they have been to a place of high concern in Victoria. A Victorian who is over 16 years and **not fully vaccinated** is not allowed to enter NSW for recreation or a holiday.**Residents returning to NSW and anyone already in NSW**If you’ve been to an **affected area** in the past 14 days, you must **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW.If you’ve been to an **area of concern** in the past 14 days, you must **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW.Get the declaration form at [service.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travellers-entering-nsw](https://www.service.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travellers-entering-nsw).After you’ve entered NSW, you must:* travel to your home or accommodation immediately
* stay there unless you have a reasonable excuse to leave — such as getting food, going to school or childcare, or exercising outdoors
* stay there for 14 days since you were in the area of concern

If you’ve been to a **place of high concern** in the past 14 days, check the NSW [COVID-19 concerns notice](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Documents/interstate-concerns-notice.pdf) to find out if you’re considered a **casual contact or a close contact**.If you’re a **close contact**, you must:* **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW
* **self-isolate at home** or your accommodation for 14 days since you were in the place of high concern
* If you’re a **casual contact**, you must:
* **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW
* **get tested** immediately
* **self-isolate** until you get a negative test result

**Non-residents planning to enter NSW**If you’ve been to an **affected area** in the past 14 days, **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW.If you’ve been to an **area of concern** in the past 14 days, **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW.**After you’ve entered NSW**, you must:* immediately travel to your home or accommodation
* stay there unless you have a reasonable excuse to leave — such as getting food, going to school or childcare, or exercising outdoors
* stay there for 14 days since you were in the area of concern

Get the **declaration form** at [service.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travellers-entering-nsw](https://www.service.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travellers-entering-nsw).If you’ve been to a **place of high concern** in the past 14 days, check the NSW COVID-19 concerns notice to find out if you’re considered a **casual contact or a close contact**.If you’re a **close contact**, you can’t enter NSW. Follow the rules of the state or territory that you are currently in.If you are a **close contact** and you are **fully vaccinated**, you are allowed to enter NSW. You must self-isolate until it has been 7 days since you were last at the place of high concern.If you’re a **casual contact**, you may enter NSW if you’ve been tested and your test returns a negative result. You must:* complete a travel declaration within the 24 hours before you enter NSW
* keep a copy of your test result to show authorities if needed
* If you’re planning to enter NSW or you’ve already arrived, follow the rules for the states or territories that you’ve been to in the past 14 days.

**Border communities****NSW-Victoria** border-region residents **don’t need** to complete a declaration form to enter NSW if they stay within the border region after entering NSW.For a map of the border region go to [service.nsw.gov.au/border-zone-address-check](https://www.service.nsw.gov.au/border-zone-address-check).If you‘re a border-region resident and you have travelled outside the border region, the stay-at-home rules may apply.**NSW-Queensland** border zone residents can cross the Queensland border for essential work and other essential reasons.See ‘[Travel - Queensland](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker/domestic-travel/qld)’ in the healthdirect Restriction Checker for details.**Travelling from NSW to other states and territories**People leaving NSW must follow the restrictions of the state or territory they enter. For the travel restrictions in other states and territories, use the healthdirect [Restriction Checker](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker).**Transiting through NSW**You can transit through NSW to another location.**Travelling to Norfolk Island**Visitors and residents of Norfolk Island must apply for a **Norfolk Island Entry Pass** before travelling to the island. You may be told to have a COVID-19 test on arrival by the Norfolk Island Hospital and Residential Age Care Service (NIHRACS).To apply for an Entry Pass, visit [norfolkisland.gov.nf](http://www.norfolkisland.gov.nf/norfolk-island-entry-pass) and search ‘Norfolk Entry Pass’.You may need to self-isolate on arrival — depending on whether you’ve been in a hotspot in the past 14 days. For the latest information, please visit [norfolkisland.gov.nf](http://www.norfolkisland.gov.nf/covid-19-advice-norfolk-island) and click on ‘COVID update’.**Close Contacts:**[Public Health (COVID-19 Self-Isolation) Order (No 3) 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Self-Isolation%29%20Order%20%28No%203%29%202021_211008.pdf)You must self-isolate if you; have been tested for COVID-19 and haven’t yet received your result* have been diagnosed with COVID-19
* are suspected of having COVID-19
* had [close contact](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/self-isolation#close-contacts) with a confirmed case of COVID-19, including visiting a [case location](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/case-locations)
* are a household member of, or have been in close physical proximity to (for example a close friend or work colleague), a close contact who has yet to receive their initial negative test result
* have returned from overseas and are [exempt from hotel quarantine](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/quarantine-exemptions.aspx).

If you have been directed to self-isolate, you must follow the instructions of NSW Health designated health practitioners and authorised contact tracers.For a list of locations where a confirmed COVID-19 case has been identified, see the [latest COVID-19 exposure locations](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/case-locations/exposure-sites).**Contact tracing**When a person is diagnosed with COVID-19 infection, NSW Health commences contact tracing to identify* the places the person has visited and
* people they have been with, in either [close contact](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/self-isolation#close-contacts) or [casual contact](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/self-isolation#casual-contacts).

The team of authorised contact tracers at NSW Health investigate COVID-19 to identify and follow up people who have had contact with someone with COVID-19.Learn more about [NSW Health contact tracing plan](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/surveillance-plan.aspx).People confirmed to have COVID-19 infection.**If you have tested positive for COVID-19, you will be contacted by SMS (text message). In the text, there is a link to a survey with four short questions. Please answer these questions.**What do I need to do?* Self-isolate in your home immediately.
* Tell everyone you live with that they must immediately get tested and self-isolate too.
* Tell your work manager and people you have been in contact with in the 2 days before you got sick (or if you feel well, 2 days before your test ) that you have tested positive for COVID-19 and ask them to immediately get tested and self-isolate.

Someone from NSW Health will contact you to discuss your health needs and connect you to community health services. Public Health may also contact you for additional information. The Police may also visit your house to check that you are OK and to collect information about any people living with you.Do not hesitate to contact your doctor, call Healthdirect (1800 022 222) or, in an emergency call 000.If you have been to hospital for assessment and are discharged before your isolation period is complete, you must immediately go to your residence or the place determined by the designated health practitioner to complete your isolation period.If you have been confirmed to have COVID-19 infection, follow [NSW Health self-isolation guidelines](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/advice-for-confirmed.aspx).Read the NSW Health guidelines on being [released from isolation and recovering from COVID-19](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/recovery.aspx).**Visitors to NSW** For visitors to NSW, the designated health practitioner will evaluate whether you may return to your home state or territory for isolation and determine a suitable location for your isolation period. This could be your residence, a hospital or other suitable place in your home state or territory.**Contact tracing**When asked by an authorised medical practitioner, you must provide details of the places you’ve been and people you have been in contact with over the past 28 days, together with names and contact details, if known.**Follow the guidance**If you are required to self-isolate, you must comply - with the relevant [NSW Health COVID-19 self-isolation guidelines and information](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/isolation-guidelines.aspx) during your self-isolation* remain in self-isolation for the number of days determined by the designated health practitioner (usually 14 days)
* stay at home or the place determined by the designated health practitioner except
* to obtain medical care, medical supplies or get a COVID-19 test
* in an emergency situation
* not permit anyone to enter your home or place where you are in isolation except if:
* it is their usual place of residence
* they are also complying with a self-isolation order
* they are providing medical or emergency support.

A person can enter a place that is not a resident, to deliver food or essential items to you.At all times, follow the guidance for:* wearing a [face mask](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/protecting/face-masks)
* [practising good hygiene](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/protecting/maintain-good-hygiene)
* [physical distancing](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/physical-distancing).

**Penalties for not self-isolating as directed**The self-isolation rules are enforceable under the [Public Health (COVID-19 Self-Isolation) Order](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/information/covid19-legislation). Not following the rules is a criminal offence and attracts heavy penalties.For individuals, the maximum penalty is $11,000, 6 months in prison, or both with a further $5,500 fine for each day the offence continues.**The NSW Police may also issue on-the-spot fines to individuals of:*** $5000 for failure to comply with obligations to self-isolate if you are diagnosed with COVID-19, including staying at home or in hospital, as determined by a doctor, nurse or paramedic; providing details of contact with other persons and places you have visited; and complying with NSW Health guidelines
* $5000 for failure to comply with obligations to self-isolate if you are a close contact of a person diagnosed with COVID-19, including staying at home up to 14 days, as determined by a doctor, nurse or paramedic; submitting to testing for COVID-19; and complying with NSW Health guidelines.
* For corporations on-the-spot fines of $10,000 apply for failure to comply with obligations relating to self-isolation.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (LGA) DIRECTIVES WERE REPEALED ON 11.10.2021** |

# **QUEENSLAND**

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| **Vaccine Mandates:**The Queensland Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:* Queensland Ambulance Service employees
* hospital and health service contractors
* residential aged care facility workers
* workers in quarantine facilities
* workers in a healthcare setting
* certain workers with permission to cross into Queensland from New South Wales
* freight or logistic workers entering Queensland from another state or territory
* health service employees (as required by a Health Employment Directive).

**Public Health Directions:**[Designated COVID-19 Hospital Network Direction (No. 4) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/designated-covid-19-hospital-network-direction)   (more guidance can be found at [Designated COVID-19 Hospital Network](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/designated-covid-19-hospital-network))[Residential Aged Care Direction (No. 10)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/aged-care)  (more guidance can be found at [Protecting residential aged care residents](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/aged-care))[Requirements for Quarantine Facility Workers Direction (No. 4)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/quarantine-facility-workers-direction)  (more guidance can be found at [Requirements for quarantine facility workers](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/covid-19-testing-for-quarantine-facility-workers) )[Border Restrictions Direction (No. 55)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/border-restrictions) (more guidance can be found at [Travelling to Queensland](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/travelling-to-queensland)  and [Operational protocol for freight movements entering Queensland from 5 October)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/border-restrictions/freight-services-protocol-5-october-2021).Quarantine and other Requirements for International Arrivals Direction (No. 14)[Workers in a healthcare setting (COVID-19 Vaccination Requirements) Direction](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/workers-in-healthcare-setting)**Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:**You no longer need to wear a mask indoors, now that Queensland has reached 80% first dose vaccination.You’ll still need to wear a mask in **airports** and **on planes**.It is still recommended that you carry a mask with you in case you aren’t able to maintain physical distancing and when you are on public transport.Check the Queensland Government's website for more information on mask requirements. Go to [qld.gov.au](https://www.qld.gov.au/) and type ‘face mask’ into the search bar. Then select ‘Face masks — coronavirus (COVID-19) | Health and wellbeing’.**Exceptions**There are some exceptions to wearing a face mask, including:* children under 12 — those under the age of 2 must not wear masks as they are a choking and suffocation risk
* a person eating, drinking or taking medicine
* when exercising vigorously — unless you can’t physically distance
* where visibility of the mouth is essential
* where a mask needs to be removed to clearly communicate
* a person with a particular medical condition or disability
* a person undergoing medical treatment
* if a person is asked to remove a face mask for identity purposes
* if wearing a mask creates a risk to a person’s health and safety
* for emergencies or when allowed by law
* in any circumstances when it’s not safe to wear a mask
* if you’re alone in a closed office
 |
| **PENALTIES**A person to whom the direction applies commits an offence if the person fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the direction.Section 362D of the Public Health Act 2005 provides:Failure to comply with public health directions* A person to whom a public health direction applies must comply with the direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
* Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

**Public Health Directions:**[Restrictions for Impacted Areas (No. 19) Direction | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/restrictions-impacted-areas)[Interstate Places of Concern (Stay at Home in Queensland) Direction (No. 5) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/places-of-concern)[Management of Secondary Contacts Direction (No. 2) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-secondary-contacts-direction)[Management of Close Contacts Direction (No.3) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-close-contacts-direction)[Seasonal Workers International Quarantine Plans and Checklist Direction | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/seasonal-workers)[Requirements for Quarantine Facility Workers Direction (No. 4) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/quarantine-facility-workers-direction)[Quarantine and COVID-19 Testing for Air Crew Direction (No. 2) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/air-crew-direction)[Mandatory Face Masks Direction (No. 2) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/mandatory-masks)[Residential Aged Care Direction (No. 10)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/aged-care)[Quarantine for International Arrivals Direction (No. 15)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/quarantine-for-international-arrivals-direction)[Interstate Exposure Venues Direction (No. 4)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/interstate-exposure-venues-direction)[Hospital Entry Direction (No. 6)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/hospital-entry-direction)[Disability Accommodation Services Direction (No. 25)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/disability-accommodation-services)[Border Restrictions Direction (No. 55)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/border-restrictions)[Designated COVID-19 Hospital Network Direction (No. 4)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/designated-covid-19-hospital-network-direction)**Quarantine International Arrivals**:[Home Quarantine for Household Members of a Domestic Traveller from a COVID-19 hotspot Direction](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/domestic-traveller-household-member-quarantine)[Quarantine for International Arrivals Direction (No. 15)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/quarantine-for-international-arrivals-direction)[Use of Technology to Support Home Quarantine Direction (No.2)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/technology-support-home-quarantine-direction) |
| **Travellers returning from overseas need to quarantine for 14 days at their own expense in government-arranged accommodation.**Any travel to or from quarantine must be in an ambulance or by a transport provider endorsed by the Department of Transport and Main Roads with a transport plan.**From Friday 19 November 2021** (or earlier), people flying directly into Queensland from overseas must complete 14 days of hotel quarantine.**From Friday 17 December 2021** (or earlier), people arriving from overseas with a negative COVID-19 test within 72 hours can home quarantine. People who don’t meet these conditions must complete 14 days of hotel quarantine.**When Queensland hits the 90%** full vaccinated target, Queensland will remove border restrictions and quarantine for fully vaccinated people. Unvaccinated travellers will need to meet requirements for entry and quarantine.**New Zealand**New Zealand has been removed as a safe travel zone country. This means that anyone who has been in New Zealand in the 14 days before arriving in Queensland must quarantine at government arranged accommodation for 14 days.**Interstate Border:**[COVID-19 Hotspots and Border Zone Declaration](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/declared-hotspots-direction)[Border Restrictions Direction (No. 55)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/border-restrictions)[Queensland Travel Declaration Direction (No. 5) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/travel-declaration-direction)**Queensland restrictions**Queenslanders can travel anywhere within the state, or to destinations outside of Queensland that are not a declared hotspot.People leaving Queensland are subject to the border restrictions of any state or territory they plan to enter. For more information about travel restrictions in your state or territory, use the [healthdirect Restriction Checker](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker).**Travelling from interstate**Anyone entering Queensland — including residents — needs to apply for a border pass online at [qld.gov.au/border-pass](https://www.qld.gov.au/border-pass). You must complete the right declaration for your situation.**Queensland has 3 types of border pass:****Queensland entry pass** — which incorporates the **Queensland Travel Declaration** and **Queensland Border Declaration Pass**. Everyone entering Queensland who's been interstate — excluding freight and logistics workers — must complete this declaration before entering Qld. If you've been to a COVID-19 hotspot in the last 14 days you can't enter unless you have a right of entry. Eligible domestic travellers arriving from a hotspot will be able to quarantine at home.**Border Zone Travel (X/XR Pass)** — complete the X Pass if you're a New South Wales border-zone resident entering Queensland for an essential purpose or a Qld resident who entered the NSW border zone for an essential purpose and is re-entering Queensland. This includes passenger transport operators but excludes freight and logistics operators.**Freight and Logistics Pass (F Pass)** — complete the F Pass if you're a freight and logistics operator entering Queensland from any other Australian state or territory. This excludes passenger transport operators.Border passes issued prior to **Sunday 5 September 2021** are now voided. If you had one issued before this date, you'll need to reapply for your travel declaration.**The following people are exempt from border passes:*** an emergency health or other emergency service worker, national defence, state security or police worker responding to an emergency in Queensland
* a passenger of an ambulance or aeromedical service
* a person who's entering Queensland in an emergency situation
* a member of allowed maritime crew under the Maritime Protocol
* a person who's assisting with or participating in a State or Commonwealth law enforcement investigation or other action at the request or direction of a State or Commonwealth department or law enforcement agency
* a disaster management worker where allowed under the Operational protocol for disaster management workers

**New South Wales border-zone residents**Border zone residents who are **not fully vaccinated** who have been in a **restricted border zone** (and not a COVID-19 hotspot) in the last 14 days may only enter and remain in Queensland for very limited essential reasons:* to get medical care, supplies or other health care services, including a scheduled COVID-19 vaccination which they cannot reasonably get in New South Wales
* to fulfil a court order for shared parenting or child visitation
* in the event of an emergency situation

If you are **fully vaccinated** and have not been to a COVID-19 hotspot outside of the border zone, you may enter Queensland from a restricted border zone for any of the following reasons:* to get food or other essential goods and services, which cannot reasonably be obtained within New South Wales
* access medical care or other health care services, including getting a COVID-19 vaccination (if you cannot be vaccinated in NSW)
* attend court, or comply with a court order
* donate blood
* work or volunteer, which can't be done at home
* attend school, childcare or tertiary education
* provide support or assistance to family member or vulnerable person, or to visit a terminally ill relative
* fulfil shared parenting and visitations
* get help in an emergency or for safety reasons (like escaping harm or injury, including domestic violence)

Border-zone residents must complete the **Border Zone Travel (X/XR) Pass** — see above.For an up-to-date list of**restricted and non-restricted border zone LGAs**, go to [covid19.qld.gov.au](https://www.covid19.qld.gov.au/). Click on 'Latest border restrictions'. Then click on ['find out about changes to border zone requirements'](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/travelling-to-queensland).**Interstate hotspots**The following areas are declared hotspots:**ACT, Greater Katherine**and**Robinson River (including surrounding homelands), Northern Territory, Jervis Bay, NSW and Victoria**Anyone who's been in a hotspot in the last 14 days will be allowed to enter Queensland and **quarantine at home**, providing you meet the following criteria:* you must be **fully vaccinated** and provide your vaccination certificate, or proof of exemption
* **arrive by air** to any Queensland airport (you can’t arrive by road)
* get a negative **COVID-19 test** in the **72 hours** before travelling to Queensland
* be able to quarantine at home for **14 days** at a suitable residence
* be able to travel from the airport to your residence by private transport
* get tested on days 1, 5 and 12

If you meet this criteria, apply for a Queensland Border Pass Declaration for approval. If you applied for a border pass before 5pm Monday 15 November, you should receive an email to reapply.For more information, visit [qld.gov.au](https://www.qld.gov.au/) and search for [‘Home quarantine for domestic travellers’](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/protect-yourself-others/quarantine/domestic-travel).If you are unable to meet the relevant requirements for entry, you will be required to undertake 14 days quarantine in a government-nominated facility.**From Friday 17 December 2021 (or earlier)**, fully vaccinated people can enter Queensland from a hotspot by air or road and they don’t need to quarantine. They must have a negative COVID-19 test taken within the 72 hours prior to arrival into Queensland.Travellers who don’t meet these criteria, will need to meet the relevant requirements for entry. They will be required to undertake a period of quarantine in a government nominated facility.**When Queensland hits the 90% full vaccinated target**, Queensland will remove border restrictions and quarantine for fully vaccinated people. Unvaccinated travellers will need to meet requirements for entry and quarantine.**Freight and logistics workers**Any freight or logistics worker travelling to Queensland from interstate will need to:* have a valid F Pass — see above
* provide a negative COVID-19 test result received within the 7 days prior to entering Qld
* maintain a rolling 7-day testing cycle with negative results while travelling in and out of Qld
* have received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine

by **Monday 15 November 2021** receive the second dose of COVID-19 vaccine or provide evidence of a booking to do so.**Close Contacts:**[Management of Close Contacts Direction (No.3) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-close-contacts-direction)[Management of Secondary Contacts Direction (No. 2) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-secondary-contacts-direction)**What’s changed since 4 September 2021?**Anyone who lives the same household, or has been living in the same household as an identified [**close contact**](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-close-contacts-direction) may be declared a [secondary contac**t**](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/management-of-secondary-contacts) and be directed to quarantine in their home, unless you can make alternative accommodation arrangements.**Overview**If you have been told you are a close contact of someone who has COVID-19, you must quarantine for 14 days from the day you last had contact with that person unless you are directed otherwise by a public health officer or an exception applies. You must also quarantine for 14 days if you are told by another State, Territory or safe travel zone country authority that you are a casual contact of someone with COVID-19.You must also tell the people who you usually live with that you have been identified as a close contact, as they may now be classified as secondary contacts and will also need to quarantine, unless they find other living arrangements.**Quarantine at home**Once you have been told you are a close contact, you must:* immediately travel by private transport, taxi or by transport arranged by a government authority directly to your home or suitable accommodation to quarantine
* provide the address of where you will quarantine and your contact details (phone number, email address and date of birth) to a public health officer - contact Queensland Health by calling 134 COVID (134 268)
* only travel by private transport, taxi, ambulance, emergency services vehicle or transport arranged by a government authority if allowed to leave quarantine
* tell the people who you usually live with that you have been identified as a close contact, as they may now be classified as secondary contacts and will also be required to quarantine, unless they find other living arrangements.

**Quarantine in government arranged accommodation**If you have been directed to quarantine in government arranged accommodation, you must:* immediately travel by private transport or by transport arranged by a government authority directly to your government arranged accommodation
* only travel by ambulance, an emergency services vehicle or transport arranged by a government authority if allowed to leave quarantine.

**Quarantine requirements**You must not leave quarantine except:* to get a COVID-19 test (if permitted by an emergency officer)
* to avoid injury or illness or to escape a risk of harm
* in an emergency
* as allowed by an emergency officer.

You must not allow anyone to enter where you are quarantining, unless they:* usually live there or are quarantining with you
* are required to enter in an emergency
* are allowed to enter by an emergency officer.

You must wear a face mask at all times (including when leaving quarantine) unless it is not practicable for safety reasons. Anyone transporting a close contact must wear a face mask at all times.**Testing*****While in quarantine, if you refuse a COVID-19 test you must stay in quarantine for an additional 14 days from the end of your quarantine period.*****Air crew**Queensland-based, Australian Defence Force or international air crew who are identified as a close contact are allowed to leave Queensland before completing their quarantine if they:* have no COVID-19 symptoms; and
* leave Queensland on a crew-only flight to travel overseas and all crew on board the flight wear a face mask; and
* travel directly to embark the crew-only flight using private transport or transport arranged by an airline operator.

For full details, read the [Management of Close Contacts Direction (No. 3*).*](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-close-contacts-direction/)**Will I be charged for quarantine if I am a close contact?**Anyone who is already in Queensland and is identified as a close contact of a confirmed case of COVID-19, will be directed to quarantine either at home or in government arranged accommodation. Close contacts directed to quarantine in a government arranged hotel will not have to pay the fee. |
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| **SAVaccine Mandates:**The South Australian (SA) Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:* workers within the SA quarantine system, including in airports, medi-hotels, health-care settings and transportation
* workers in residential aged care facilities
* some ‘essential travellers’ arriving into SA
* workers on certain commercial vessels arriving into SA
* workers in health care settings (from 1 November 2021)
* SA police workers (from 15 November 2021).
* education and Childhood settings (from 16 November 2021).
* Passenger Transport

**Public Health Directions:**[Emergency Management (Supervised Quarantine No 11) (COVID-19) Direction 2021](https://legislation.sa.gov.au/web/information/CV19/EMA/Emergency%20Management%20%28Supervised%20Quarantine%20No%2011%29%28COVID-19%29%20Direction%202021_17.09.2021.pdf)[Emergency Management (Residential Aged Care Facilities No 42)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/533721/Residential-Aged-Care-Facilities-No-42-Direction-08112021.pdf)[Emergency Management (COVID-19) (Healthcare Setting Workers Vaccination) Direction 2021 No 3](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/documents/emergency-directions-covid-19/healthcare-setting-workers-vaccination/Healthcare-Setting-Workers-Vaccination-Direction-No-3-08112021.pdf)[Emergency Management (COVID-19) (In home and Community Aged Care and Disability Worker](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations/public-activities)[South Australia Police workers vaccination | SA.GOV.AU: COVID-19](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations/south-australia-police-workers-vaccination)[Education and early childhood settings vaccination | SA.GOV.AU: COVID-19](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations/education-and-early-childhood-settings-vaccination)[Emergency Management (Passenger Transport Vaccination No 2) (COVID-19) Direction 2021 (PDF, 3.1 MB)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/documents/emergency-directions-covid-19/passenger-transport-vaccination/Emergency-Management-Passenger-Transport-Vaccination-No-2-COVID-19-Direction-2021.pdf)**Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:** |
| Masks must be worn in these settings:* high-risk settings
* healthcare services — but not if a mask gets in the way of the service
* aged-care facilities
* personal-care services — but not if a mask gets in the way of the service
* public transport
* indoor public places — except bridal parties during ceremonies
* indoor fitness venues — except when exercising
* airports and airplanes

Face masks are no longer required in **educational settings** in South Australia. Staff and students can continue to wear a mask if they wish.A mask is not required to be worn outdoors if the physical distancing principle is complied with. Keep 1.5 metres distance from others wherever and whenever possible.Certain venues and events with a COVID Management Plan (CMP) require patrons to wear a mask. For details, go to [covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/faqs](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/faqs).**Exceptions:*** you’re a child under the age of 12. Kids aged 2 years and younger must *not* wear a face mask or covering because they’re a choking and suffocation risk
* you have a relevant medical condition, including problems with your breathing, a serious condition of the face, a disability or mental health condition
* in circumstances where the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication, such as to enable communication by or with any patron who is deaf or hard of hearing
* when you’re eating or drinking
* **NO MENTION OF REQUIRING A MEDICAL CERTIFICATE FOR A EXEMPTION**

**From Tuesday 23 November 2021**, it's expected that 80% of South Australians aged 16 years and over will be fully vaccinated and more restrictions will ease. However, you’ll need to keep wearing a face mask in indoor public areas.Once 90% of South Australians aged 12 years and over are fully vaccinated, you’ll need to keep wearing a mask in high-risk places, such as at hospitals and aged-care facilities.**Penalties****FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTION OR AN ASSOCIATED DIRECTION IS AN OFFENCE.****Public Health Directions:**[Emergency-Management-Activities-General-No-3COVID-19-Direction-2021.pdf](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/424402/Emergency-Management-Activities-General-No-3COVID-19-Direction-2021.pdf)[Emergency Management (Activities—Associated Direction No 16) (COVID-19) Direction 2021 (PDF, 5.4 MB)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/545321/Emergency-Management-ActivitiesAssociated-Direction-No-16-COVID-19-Direction-2021.pdf) [Public-Activities-Table-20-October-2021.pdf (covid-19.sa.gov.au)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/437232/Public-Activities-Table-20-October-2021.pdf)[Emergency Management (Residential Aged Care Facilities No 42)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/533721/Residential-Aged-Care-Facilities-No-42-Direction-08112021.pdf)[Supervised-Quarantine-No-11-Direction-17092021.pdf (covid-19.sa.gov.au)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/471605/Supervised-Quarantine-No-11-Direction-17092021.pdf)[Cross-border travel | SA.GOV.AU: COVID-19](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations/cross-border-travel)[Emergency Management (Supervised Quarantine No 11)(COVID-19) Direction 2021\_17.09.2021.pdf (legislation.sa.gov.au)](https://legislation.sa.gov.au/web/information/CV19/EMA/Emergency%20Management%20%28Supervised%20Quarantine%20No%2011%29%28COVID-19%29%20Direction%202021_17.09.2021.pdf)[Emergency Management (Residential Aged Care Facilities No 42)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/533721/Residential-Aged-Care-Facilities-No-42-Direction-08112021.pdf)[Emergency Management (Arrivals—Associated Direction No 3) (COVID-19) Direction 2021 (PDF, 2.2 MB](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/553943/Arrivals-AD-3.pdf)[Emergency Management (Arrivals) (COVID-19) Direction 2021 (PDF, 9.2 MB)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/546919/Emergency-Management-Arrivals-COVID-19-Direction-2021.pdf)**Quarantine International Arrivals:**  |
| [Emergency Management (Arrivals—Associated Direction No 3) (COVID-19) Direction 2021 (PDF, 2.2 MB)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/553943/Arrivals-AD-3.pdf) **Coming to South Australia from overseas**Before your arrival you must complete an **EntryCheck SA application** at [sa.gov.au](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/travel/entrycheck-sa) — see above.**Vaccinated travellers**South Australia is open to fully vaccinated international travellers. You must have completed a course of a COVID-19 vaccine approved or recognised by the TGA.You must also have evidence of a negative COVID-19 test received in the 72 hours prior to arrival. On arrival to SA, you must:* quarantine for 14 days using the [HealthCheck SA](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/travel/healthcheck-sa) app
* get a COVID-19 test within 24 hours of arrival in SA
* get tested again on day 6 and day 14 after arrival
* complete daily symptom checks for 14 days after arrival using HealthCheck SA
* not enter a high-risk setting for 14 days after arrival
* not attend a COVID Management Plan event for 14 days after arrival

You must comply with these entry conditions if you’ve been overseas in the last 7 days — including if you enter SA via another state or territory.**Unvaccinated travellers**If you’re unvaccinated and don’t have an approved medical exemption, you can’t enter SA. This includes returning South Australian residents.**Exemptions** will be considered for a few reasons, such as**funerals and end-of-life visits**. Apply for a travel exemption online — where you apply for EntryCheck at sa.gov.au. If your exemption is approved, you’ll be advised of your quarantine and testing requirements.If you’re travelling from overseas with an **unvaccinated child aged between 12 years and 2 months and 18 years**, you and everyone in your travelling group **must quarantine** for 14 days on arrival to South Australia.You must get tested on arrival and again on **days 6 and 13** of quarantine. This is providing all people in your group **aged 18 years or older are vaccinated**. Depending on your circumstances, your quarantine will be completed at home or at a medi-hotel.**Travel at 90% vaccination**Once 90% of South Australians aged 12 years and over are **fully vaccinated**, people who are fully vaccinated can freely travel to South Australia from overseas and interstate.**Unvaccinated travellers who are allowed to enter SA will be subject to quarantine requirements.****Penalty** A person required to submit to a COVID-19 test under this direction or an associated direction must not refuse or fail to comply with a reasonable requirement or direction of a person in relation to the conduct of the COVID-19 test.If a person required to remain quarantined under this direction or an associated direction (whether at a place determined by an authorised officer or self-quarantined in accordance with [clause 10](#id90d8ef06_18ff_4e32_bc4d_5a896271eda0_b)) refuses to submit to a COVID-19 test—the person; and**Interstate Border:**[Cross-border travel | SA.GOV.AU: COVID-19](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations/cross-border-travel)**Coming to South Australia from interstate**South Australia is open to **fully** **vaccinated travellers**. You must have completed a course of a COVID-19 vaccine approved or recognised by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, or TGA.COVID-19 vaccination requirements apply to all travellers aged **over 12 years and 2 months** — including returning SA residents. Children aged **under 12 years and 1 month** are considered ‘vaccinated’ if their parents or guardians are fully vaccinated.Before your arrival you must complete an **EntryCheck SA application** at [sa.gov.au](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/travel/entrycheck-sa). You should do this within 14 days before you arrive and **at least 72 hours before you arrive**. Returning South Australians must also complete an application.Everyone **aged over 18**must complete an individual application. **Children under 18** can be listed as a dependent on a primary application or can submit their own application.In states and territories where there’s evidence of **community transmission** of COVID-19, the risk level of a local government area, or LGA, will be determined by the **vaccination rates**in that area.Depending on which LGA you’re travelling from and its risk level, you may need to complete quarantine, get COVID-19 tests or do symptom checks using the [**HealthCheck SA**](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/travel/healthcheck-sa)**app**.To find out the **current risk level of any LGA** you’re coming from — or have spent time in — visit [sahealth.sa.gov.au](https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public%2Bcontent/sa%2Bhealth%2Binternet/conditions/infectious%2Bdiseases/covid-19/testing%2Band%2Btracing/entrycheck%2Bsa%2B-%2Bassessment%2Bof%2Blga%2Brisk%2Blevel) and search ‘EntryCheck SA’; select ‘EntryCheck SA — Assessment of LGA risk level’.If you’re required to **complete quarantine using HealthCheck SA,** you must be able to quarantine alone. Otherwise, all other people in your household must quarantine with you.If you’re required to quarantine after arriving in SA, appropriate housing for quarantine is a residential house with no shared common spaces — including lifts, stairwells or entrances — so an apartment or hotel room isn’t appropriate.This could be a rented space, such as an Airbnb. Depending on the circumstances, a townhouse may be suitable.**Unvaccinated travellers** without an approved medical exemption aren’t allowed to enter SA.**Exemptions**may also be considered for unvaccinated people for a few reasons, such as **funerals, end-of-life visits, freight transport, unvaccinated children aged 12 to 18**, and more. Apply for a travel exemption online — where you apply for EntryCheck at sa.gov.au.If you arrived in South Australia **before 12:01 am on Tuesday 23 November 2021**, you must continue to comply with the requirements of the direction or exemption that you entered the state under — unless you’re contacted by SA Health.For more information on entry conditions, go to [covid-19.sa.gov.au/travel/entrycheck-sa](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/travel/entrycheck-sa).**Returning SA residents**If you are a returning **South Australian resident** and you have had **1 dose of a COVID-19 vaccine**, you can enter SA **before Tuesday 14 December 2021**. You must apply for an exemption via the link in your EntryCheck SA outcome email.You must upload evidence of your first dose of COVID-19 vaccine and booking for your second dose. You will be advised of your entry conditions in your exemption approval.**After 14 December 2021**, returning South Australian residents will need to have had a full course of a COVID-19 vaccine to enter SA.**Cross-border communities — NSW and Victoria**The South Australian cross-border community arrangements with New South Wales and Victoria have changed.The**NSW Cross Border Corridor** is 100 kilometres west of the border between SA and NSW and includes:* City of Broken Hill LGA
* Unincorporated Far West NSW — including Broken Hill and Silverton
* Wentworth
* The **Victorian Cross Border Corridor** is the area 70km to the west of the border between SA and Victoria and includes:
* Glenelg Shire Council
* Hindmarsh Shire Council
* Horsham Rural City Council
* Mildura Rural City Council
* Southern Grampians Shire Council
* West Wimmera Council

Fully vaccinated residents of the cross-border community can apply to enter SA using [EntryCheck SA](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/travel/entrycheck-sa).Cross-border community members **aged 12 years and 2 months to 18 years** can enter SA as ‘unvaccinated travellers’. However, they’ll need to provide evidence of at least one COVID-19 vaccination with a second appointment booked by **Wednesday** **8 December 2021**.Approval will be granted for 3 months allowing cross-border community members to enter SA unrestricted.Cross-border community members don’t need a pre-entry COVID-19 test if:* they remain in the cross-border corridor, or
* leave the cross-border corridor for 72 hours or less

Cross-border community members who leave the cross-border corridor on the NSW or Vic side for **more than 72 hours** — within 14 days of their arrival in SA — will need to have a COVID-19 test **within 24 hours** of their first arrival in SA. But they don’t need to reapply to enter SA.When entering SA, cross-border community members may be asked to produce evidence of their residential address and vaccination status.Existing cross border approvals will be honoured until they expire, at which time a new application will be required — via EntryCheck SA.For more information, go to [covid-19.sa.gov.au/travel](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/travel/cross-border-communities) then click on ‘Cross border communities’.**Travel within South Australia**You can travel within most of South Australia.Some **Aboriginal communities**, such as the APY Lands, have applied specific border restrictions. Go to [covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities) and select ‘Restrictions on movement into Aboriginal communities’ for more information.**Leaving South Australia**Check the relevant state or territory’s travel restrictions to find out if you can travel there from SA. You must complete an EntryCheck SA application before you return.**Close Contacts:**[Emergency Management (COVID-19) (Isolation Following Diagnosis or Close Contact) Direction 2020](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/145690/Emergency-Management-COVID-19Isolation-Following-Diagnosis-or-Close-Contact-Direction-2020_FINAL.pdf)This direction means that if any person is diagnosed with COVID-19 or has come in close contact with someone who currently has COVID-19 then that person must follow the direction to isolate and segregate themselves from other people.During this process the person may be contacted by a member of the Communicable Diseases Control Branch of the Department of Health and Wellbeing. They will be given information and instructions to help them through this process. For their safety and the safety of their family, friends and the community it is critical that they follow the advice and directions provided by health professionals. |
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| **TAS****Vaccine Mandates:** |
| The Tasmanian Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to workers:* entering a residential aged care facility
* entering a Tasmanian quarantine site
* providing quarantine transport services
* entering a medical or health facility (from 31 October 2021)
* providing health and medical services or treatments (from 31 October 2021).

**Public Health Directions:**[Vaccination requirements for Certain Workers - No. 9](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/185913/Vaccination-requirements-for-Certain-Workers-No.-9-11-November-2021.pdf)**Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:****Southern Tasmania**People aged 12 years and older in Southern Tasmania must wear a face mask once they leave their home. This includes when shopping, exercising or when in a public space.This rule doesn’t apply to primary school students, or people who have a medical exemption.Babies and toddlers must not wear a face mask under any circumstance, since this is a suffocation and choking risk.**Anyone who enters Southern Tasmania before 6pm Friday 22 October 2021** must follow the mask wearing requirements.**If you leave Southern Tasmania before 6pm Friday 22 October 2021** — no matter how long you have been in the area — you will need to continue to follow the mask wearing requirement regardless of which regions of Tasmania you visit.For more information, visit [coronavirus.tas.gov.au](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/).**Rest of Tasmania**You must wear a **face mask** when travelling on **domestic flights** and in airports — except when you’re eating or drinking. Air crew must wear masks on flights and in airports.Face masks are mandatory at public events with more than 1,000 people. This requirement applies regardless of whether the event is seated or unseated, indoors, or outdoors.**Spirit of Tasmania**You must wear a face mask when travelling on the Spirit of Tasmania in the following areas:* indoor areas of the Spirit of Tasmania terminal
* vehicles at the terminal, on board and through biosecurity and other check points
* communal areas on board
* if you are told by staff

**Other mask requirements**You may be required to wear a mask at certain **events** and **gatherings** where physical distancing may be difficult. Check with event organisers before attending.If you have recently travelled to Tasmania from an area that has since been declared a **high-risk area**, you may be required to wear a mask. Check the '[Travel alert](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert)' page on [coronavirus.tas.gov.au](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/) for more information.Children under 12 and those with exemptions do not need to wear a mask. Toddlers under the age of 2 and babies must not wear masks since they are a choking and suffocation risk.If you have a medical reason for not wearing a mask, you will need a certificate or documentation from a medical professional.**Mask Exceptions**Permitted reason for the purposes of Direction 28, Schedules 2 & 3 - paragraph (j), and Schedule 4 - paragraph (a), is: a. the person is undergoing medical care or treatment that is unable to be provided while the person wears a face mask; b. the person has left their quarantine location due to an emergency and it is not practicable in the circumstances for the person to obtain or wear the face mask; c. wearing the face mask would create a risk to the health or safety of the person; d. the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove the face mask; e. the person holds a medical certificate, or other documentation from a 'medical practitioner' as defined in the Acts Interpretation Act 1931, that certifies that the person has a physical or mental health illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a face mask unsuitable; f. the person is in a vehicle: i. alone, or ii. only with a person or person with whom they ordinarily reside; g. the person has the written approval of the Deputy State Controller to not wear a face mask**Penalties** If a person does not follow the emergency orders, they may be issued a summons to go to Court. If convicted for breaching emergency orders, they can be fined up to $16,800 or be sentenced to prison for up to six months, or both.A police officer can give a person an infringement notice if they reasonably suspect that person has not followed the emergency orders. If you receive an infringement notice you will have 28 days to pay, unless you choose to contest the infringement notice in court. An infringement notice cannot be given to person under 18 years of age.**Public Health Directions:**[Direction under section 16 - Airports and aircrafts (coronavirus.tas.gov.au)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0038/139979/Airports-and-aircrafts-No.-3-24-May-2021.pdf)PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997 DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16 (Mass gatherings – No. 4)[PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997 DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16 (Passenger Vessels – No. 1)](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/579590/22092_-_Gazette_16_June_2021.pdf)[Public Health Act 1997 - Direction Under Section 16 – (Quarantine – No. 5)](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/editions/2021/september_2021/22119_-_Gazette_8_September_2021.pdf) |
| [PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997 DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16 (Masks at Hospitals – No. 4)](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/editions/2021/september_2021/22119_-_Gazette_8_September_2021.pdf)[Direction under Section 16 - Hospitals - No. 10](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0026/191195/Hospitals-No.-10-18-October-2021.pdf)Mask-wearing-at-events-No.-3-16-September-2021.pdf[Vaccination requirements for Certain Workers - No. 9](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/185913/Vaccination-requirements-for-Certain-Workers-No.-9-11-November-2021.pdf)[Direction under section 16 - Southern regional additional aged care restrictions - No.2](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/191196/Southern-region-additional-aged-care-restrictions-No.-2-18-October-2021.pdf)[Direction under Section 16 - Mask wearing requirements - Southern Region - No. 1](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0029/191576/Mask-wearing-requirements-southern-region-No.-1-18-October-2021.pdf)[Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania - No. 1 1)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/187362/Arrival-requirements-for-certain-travellers-into-Tasmania-No.-11-9-November-2021.pdf)**Quarantine International Arrivals:** [Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania - No. 1 1)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/187362/Arrival-requirements-for-certain-travellers-into-Tasmania-No.-11-9-November-2021.pdf)**DIRECTIONS IN RELATION TO PERSONS ARRIVING IN TASMANIA** Travellers who **arrive in Australia** from overseas between **1 November and 14 December 2021** (other than direct flights to Australia from low-risk areas of New Zealand, or approved Australian Antarctic Division travellers), will be required to meet the same requirements as domestic arrivals from high-risk areas.Only **vaccinated Tasmanian residents** and specialist workers will be approved to enter.**Travelling directly to Tasmania from overseas**Travellers who have been overseas (other than low-risk areas in New Zealand, or approved Australian Antarctic Division travellers) or on a cruise ship in the 14 days prior to arriving in Tasmania, must quarantine for 14 days on arrival in Tasmania.Overseas arrivals must be fully vaccinated and have 2 COVID-19 tests while in quarantine — the first will occur within 48 hours of arrival, and the second will be on or soon after day 12 of quarantine.Travellers who have spent time overseas (other than low-risk areas in New Zealand) or on a cruise ship in the 14 days prior to arriving in Tasmania require pre-approval from the Deputy State Controller to enter Tasmania.The most effective way of seeking this pre-approval is to make a G2G PASS submission under ‘Category 8: Other persons, or classes of persons, approved by the Deputy State Controller’.From **Wednesday 15 December 2021**, fully vaccinated travellers — 12 years and over, unless an exemption applies — won’t need to quarantine if they return a negative COVID-19 test 72 hours before arriving in Tasmania.Returning Tasmanian travellers who have been out of the state for **less than 7 days** won't need to get tested.People who travel to Tasmania who don't meet these criteria will be subject to additional quarantine and testing requirements.**The Spirit of Tasmania**The **Spirit of Tasmania** is available to those who've **not** been in a high-risk area or premises during the relevant times.People who've spent time in a high-risk area or premises at the relevant times are **not allowed to enter Tasmania** — unless approved as an essential traveller — see above.**Travel within Tasmania**People can travel within Tasmania.**King Island and Flinders Islands** residents can travel to mainland Tasmania without quarantining on their return if they don't travel via medium or high-risk locations in Australia.For more information on restrictions in Tasmania, visit [coronavirus.tas.gov.au](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/) |
| **Penalties*****If you are required to have two tests, and have not been tested, you may be directed to quarantine for a further 10 days or until you undertake a COVID-19 test.*****Interstate Border:**[Travel alert | Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert) [Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania - No. 1 1)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/187362/Arrival-requirements-for-certain-travellers-into-Tasmania-No.-11-9-November-2021.pdf)[Direction under Section 40 - Persons arriving in Tasmania - 15 October 2021](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0026/187910/Directions-in-Relation-to-Persons-Arriving-in-Tasmania-15-October-2021.pdf)[Direction under Section 40 - Class Exemptions under Area Lockdown Directions - 16 October](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/191322/Direction-under-section-40-Class-Exemptions-Area-Lockdown-Directions.pdf)[Direction under Section 16 - Testing of Transport Freight and Logistics workers - No. 1](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0028/187363/Testing-of-Transport-Freight-and-Logistics-workers-No.-1-20-September-2021.pdf)**Interstate travel to Tasmania****Travel within Tasmania**Entry to Tasmania and quarantine requirements depend on where you've been in the 14 days before you travelled to Tasmania. Areas are declared as either **low**, **medium** or **high** risk based on the number of COVID-19 cases or level of community transmission in those areas — subject to public health advice.**Restrictions from 15 December**From **Wednesday 15 December 2021**, travellers aged 12 years and 2 months and older, including returning residents, must be **fully vaccinated** against COVID-19 to avoid needing to quarantine once they enter Tasmania.Travellers who’ve been in **high-risk areas** in the 14 days before their arrival in Tasmania must return a **negative COVID-19 test result**within the 72 hours before they depart for Tasmania (unless exempt). This testing requirement won’t apply to travellers who’ve been out of Tasmania for **less than 7 days**.If you come from a high-risk area, you may need to show proof of vaccination and a negative COVID-19 test on arrival in Tasmania.**Tasmanian residents** coming from high-risk areas who can’t provide evidence of the required vaccination or testing on arrival will be directed to quarantine until they can provide the evidence or return a negative COVID-19 result. Tasmanian residents can quarantine in suitable premises if they meet eligibility criteria.**Non-Tasmanian residents** must quarantine in a government-managed facility until they can provide the required evidence. If they can’t, they must complete quarantine if they're approved to enter Tasmania, or return to their point of departure if they’re not approved.**Unvaccinated travellers** must still apply to enter Tasmania. If approved, quarantine and other conditions may apply.**Current restrictions****Low-risk areas**Travellers who've visited a **low-risk area** in the past 14 days don't need to quarantine on arrival.**Current low-risk areas** include the following:**New Zealand South Island,**except for certain high-risk premises**Northern Territory,**except for certain high-risk premises**Queensland,** except for certain high-risk premises**South Australia****Western Australia**Travellers must register their travel and contact details via the Tas e-Travel system no more than 1 day before arriving.People can travel directly from a low-risk area through medium- or high-risk areas if they:* transit directly from the low-risk area to an airport or seaport by vehicle, only stopping for fuel
* travel directly into an airport on a flight and don't leave except to board another flight
* stay overnight in an approved airport hotel, transiting directly from the airport terminal and only leaving the airport hotel to return to the airport terminal

**Medium-risk areas**Travellers who've spent time in a medium-risk area in the 14 days before their arrival in Tasmania must quarantine in either suitable premises or government-arrange accommodation — fees may apply.If you need to quarantine upon arrival but don't have suitable premises, contact Tasmania's public health hotline on **1800 671 738** to arrange accommodation.Travellers from medium-risk areas must apply for an electronic **G2G** or **'Good to go' PASS** from [g2gpass.com.au](https://www.g2gpass.com.au/). They need a QR code to enter the state under the new system.**Tasmanian fly-in fly-out, or FIFO,** workers who work interstate in medium-risk areas can apply for essential-traveller status. If you're successful, you won't need to quarantine but you'll need to comply with public health rules.**High-risk areas****Current high-risk areas** include the following:* **Australian Capital Territory** (level 1) and certain premises (level 1) in **the ACT**
* **New Zealand North Island** (level 2) and certain premises (level 1) in **NZ**
* **New South Wales** (level 1) and certain premises and LGAs (level 1) in **NSW**; (travellers from low or medium-risk areas **transiting through NSW** to Tasmania will be subject to quarantine requirements according to the high-risk (level 1) rating)
* **Northern Territory**— only certain premises (level 1)
* **Queensland** — only certain premises (level 1)
* **South Australia** — only certain premises (level 1)
* **Victoria** (level 2) and certain premises and LGAs (level 1) in **Victoria**
* **overseas**
* **cruise ships**

Go to [coronavirus.tas.gov.au/important-community-updates](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/important-community-updates) for further detail and the latest information.Travellers who've visited a high-risk area in the 14 days before arriving in Tasmania can't enter Tasmania, unless approved as an essential traveller.If you're approved to enter Tasmania, you must undertake quarantine in either:* a government-arranged facility, if you’ve been to a **level 1** high-risk area or premises (fees can apply) or
* a suitable premises, if you’ve been to a **level 2** high-risk area or premises

Travellers can apply for essential traveller status using the [G2G PASS](https://www.g2gpass.com.au/) system at [coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors).Travellers must also provide evidence of having undertaken a **COVID-19 test** and received a negative result in the **72 hours** before they're due to arrive in Tasmania.People coming from low- or medium-risk areas who travel through NSW by road or rail — even if they only stopped for fuel — will be considered to have spent time in a high-risk (level 1) area. They must seek approval as an essential traveller and quarantine in a government-arrange facility if approved.Based on current public health advice, travellers from low-risk areas are allowed to **transit directly through medium or high-risk areas** (other than NSW) without being subject to quarantine requirements when arriving in Tasmania, if they comply with certain conditions.**Essential travellers who've been to a medium-risk or high-risk location** may not need to quarantine. However, they'll need to comply with public health rules that include getting a COVID-19 test on arrival and monitoring their health.**Returned travellers from regional NSW**Residents returning to Tasmania or people moving to Tasmania from certain areas of **regional NSW** might be eligible to quarantine at home under the following conditions:* home quarantine for 14 days
* must not have visited an excluded area for the last 14 days
* you must have had 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine
* you must return a negative COVID-19 test
* you must have a suitable premises to quarantine and no other occupants at that premises
* you must have private transport when you arrive in Tasmania and no one apart from the returned travellers can be in the car
* signage must be displayed to notify visitors you are currently under quarantine

Travellers with existing G2G applications will be contacted directly about their eligibility for the trial.**Close Contacts:**[Contacts | Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/keeping-yourself-safe/close-contacts#primary)[Direction under Section 16 - Quarantine - No. 5](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0023/183506/Quarantine-No.-5-27-August-2021.pdf)**What is a close contact?**A close contact is someone who has been near enough to a person with COVID-19 that there is a reasonable chance they may have been infected with the virus.It includes someone who has been near a person with COVID-19 in the 72 hours before they got symptoms, or at any time while the person with COVID-19 is able to spread the disease.Close contacts do not include healthcare workers and other people who use infection control precautions, including personal protective equipment, while caring for someone with COVID-19.There are two levels of close contact: [primary close contact](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/keeping-yourself-safe/close-contacts#primary) and [secondary close contact](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/keeping-yourself-safe/close-contacts#secondary).**Primary close contact**A primary close contact is generally someone who might have been exposed to the virus through:* face-to-face contact (for any amount of time) with someone with COVID-19 while they were able to spread the virus, including in the 72 hours before they got symptoms
* sharing a closed space (for example, a room or office) with a someone with COVID-19 for at least an hour (or less if there is higher risk than normal, for example if there is poor air flow or people in the closed space were shouting or singing)
* being in a place that has a lot of COVID-19, for example a country where the virus is spreading in the community
* being in a place where there is higher risk of COVID-19 spreading, at that time of higher risk.

Public Health will tell you if you are a primary close contact. You will be required to quarantine away from other people for 14 days after the potential exposure, and be tested.**Secondary close contact**A secondary close contact (also known as a close contact of a close contact) is generally a person who has been face-to-face with a primary close contact at least 24 hours after the primary contact might have been exposed to the virus.Public Health will tell you if you are a secondary close contact. If that happens, you will need to quarantine away from other people. Public Health will tell you what to do.**What is a casual contact?**A casual contact is someone who may have been near a person with COVID-19 while they were able to spread the virus, but who is at lower risk of being infected than a close contact.You might find out you are a casual contact by text message from Public Health, or when you realise you have been at a place that Public Health announces has increased risk.Depending on the level of risk assessed by Public Health, causal contacts may be asked to:* isolate in quarantine, get tested and watch for symptoms (you will need to stay in quarantine until you have a negative test result and Public Health advises you can leave quarantine); OR
* watch for symptoms carefully for 14 days after being near the person with COVID-19 and get tested if even mild symptoms occur.
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| **VIC** |
| **Vaccine Mandates:**The Victorian (VIC) Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain people and industries. The requirements apply to:* residential aged care facility workers
* workers at a construction site
* health care workers
* education workers
* certain commercial freight and health care workers entering Victoria
* other specified workers and some general workers who work outside of their home
* persons working at an open premises
* certain people working at a ceremonial space
* international aircrew services workers entering Victoria from another country

**Public Health Directions for Vaccines:**[COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (General Workers) Directions (No. 3) (Word)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/covid-19-mandatory-vaccination-general-workers-directions-no-3-doc.DOCX)[COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Specified Facilities) Directions (No. 13) (Word)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/covid-19-mandatory-vaccination-specified-facilities-directions-no-13-doc.DOCX)[COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Workers) Directions (No. 8) (Word)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/covid-19-mandatory-vaccination-workers-directions-no-8-doc.DOCX)[Open Premises Directions (No. 5) (PDF)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/open-premises-directions-no-5-pdf.pdf)[Stay Safe Directions (Victoria) (No. 29) (PDF)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/stay-safe-directions-victoria-no-29-pdf.pdf)[Victorian Border Crossing Permit Directions (No. 39) (Word)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/victorian-border-crossing-permit-directions-no-39-doc.docx)**Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:****Face masks**You must wear a face mask in certain settings throughout Victoria.**The following people must wear a face mask:**Primary school staff and visitors, and students in Grades 3 to 6, when indoors.* Workers serving the public at hospitality venues.
* Workers and customers at indoor retail premises.
* Workers in high-risk settings such as in prison, other detention facilities and meat processing. Standard exceptions will apply.
* Visitors and workers in hospitals and care facilities.
* People on public transport, in taxis, rideshares and on commercial flights.
* Attendees at a wedding, funeral or a place of worship when the vaccination status of anyone is unknown.
* At an airport.
* Face shields, bandanas and scarves are not sufficient.

**Exceptions to wearing a mask include if:*** you have a medical condition that makes wearing a face mask unsuitable
* you can’t do your job while wearing a face mask
* communication is difficult, such as for people who are deaf or hard of hearing
* you’re in an emergency situation
* you’re working alone indoors or outdoors — but if another person enters the same space, you must put your mask back on
* you’re visiting a person you are in an intimate personal relationship with

Students in primary school in Grade 2 or below and students in secondary school don’t need to wear a face mask.Children aged 2 years or younger must not wear a face mask, because they’re a choking and suffocation risk.If you’re stopped by police in a setting where masks are mandatory, they’ll ask you to confirm the lawful reason you’re not wearing a face mask.**PENALTIES** Section 203 of the PHW Act provides: Compliance with direction or other requirement (1) A person must not refuse or fail to comply with a direction given to the person, or a requirement made of the person, in the exercise of a power under an authorisation given under section 199. Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 120 penalty units; In the case of a body corporate, 600 penalty units. (2) A person is not guilty of an offence against subsection (1) if the person had a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to comply with the direction or requirement. Note: section 209 of the PHW Act provides for infringement notices to be served on any person who has refused or failed to comply with a direction given to the person, or a requirement made of the person, in the exercise of a power under an authorisation given under section 199. The amount payable pursuant to the infringement notice varies depending on the nature of the failure or refusal and the age of the person.**Public Health Directions: (MASK)**[COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Specified Facilities) Directions (No. 13) (Word)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/covid-19-mandatory-vaccination-specified-facilities-directions-no-13-doc.DOCX)[Stay Safe Directions (Victoria) (No. 29) (PDF)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/stay-safe-directions-victoria-no-29-pdf.pdf)[Victorian Border Crossing Permit Directions (No. 39) (Word)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/victorian-border-crossing-permit-directions-no-39-doc.docx)[Workplace Directions (No. 56) (PDF)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/workplace-directions-no-56-pdf.pdf)[Workplace (Additional Industry Obligations) Directions (No. 57) (PDF)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/workplace-additional-industry-obligations-directions-no-57-pdf.pdf), |
| **Quarantine International Arrivals:** <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/202003/detention-notice-signed-2020-03-28.pdf>[Hotel quarantine for returned overseas travellers | Coronavirus Victoria](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/hotel-quarantine-returned-overseas-travellers)[Victorian Border Crossing Permit Directions (No. 39) (Word)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/victorian-border-crossing-permit-directions-no-39-doc.docx) If you are fully vaccinatedFully vaccinated international travellers can enter Victoria without spending 14 days in hotel quarantine. There is no longer a cap on fully vaccinated returning Australians wishing to enter Victoria.If you are fully vaccinated with a vaccine approved or recognised by Australia’s Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA), or have a medical exemption, then **before you arrive in Australia** you need:* an [international COVID-19 vaccination certificate](https://www.smartraveller.gov.au/COVID-19/COVID-19-vaccination-certificates#get-ICVC), or obtain a [foreign vaccination certificate](https://www.passports.gov.au/guidance-foreign-vaccination-certificates) from the country you were vaccinated in, or provide [proof of medical exemption](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/information-overseas-travellers)
* an international passenger travel permit for every traveller aged 12 and over — children under 12 who are travelling unaccompanied must have their own permit
* to test negative to COVID-19 in a test taken no earlier than 72 hours prior to your scheduled departure for Victoria

**After you arrive in Australia**:You need to get a COVID-19 PCR test within 24 hours after entering Victoria.You are not required to quarantine if you are fully vaccinated with a vaccine that is approved or recognised by the TGA, or if you have a medical exemption.Apply for a permit to enter Victoria from [Service Victoria](https://service.vic.gov.au/services/border-permit/home). Visit [service.vic.gov.au/services/border-permit/home](https://service.vic.gov.au/services/border-permit/home).Carry evidence for 14 days and be able to show to authorities:* your vaccination status or medical exemption (note, not required for children under 12, and children aged 12 to 17 who are not vaccinated but who are travelling unaccompanied or who are travelling with at least one fully vaccinated or medically exempt parent or guardian)
* proof of ID
* evidence of your COVID-19 PCR test taken within 24 hours after arriving in Victoria
* international passenger arrival permit

You must comply with all public health directions in place.If you are **aged between 12 and 17 years of age** and **not fully vaccinated**, you will need to:Quarantine at your home or accommodation for 7 days.Get a COVID-19 PCR test on day 5 after arrival.Not leave your residence during the quarantine period for any reason — unless to get medical care, COVID-19 testing or an emergency.If you leave quarantine for any permitted reason, you must always wear a face mask.Carry the results of the COVID-19 test taken on day 5 and present it on request to authorities if asked.For 14 days after you enter Victoria from overseas (including if you have a medical exemption), you must not visit childcare, aged-care residential facilities, disability-care facilities or hospitals (other than to receive emergency medical care).**From 1 November 2021, international travellers in hotel quarantine** who have had their vaccination status verified on the Australian Immunisation Register and who have returned a negative test will be released regardless of whether they have completed 14 days’ quarantine.**If you are not fully vaccinated**International arrivals aged 18 and over who are not fully vaccinated — excluding those with a medical exemption — and who do not meet the eligibility criteria will continue to be required to undertake 14 days hotel quarantine and will need to contribute to the cost.You may apply for an exemption from or to undertake quarantine in another location in exceptional circumstances. Visit [coronavirus.vic.gov.au/mandatory-quarantine](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/mandatory-quarantine). Click on ‘Exemptions’.Overseas travellers with confirmed onward flights to Melbourne should complete the online [Victorian Quarantine Arrival Form](https://mqservices.justice.vic.gov.au/) before departing for Australia.The number of unvaccinated or unverified international travellers into Victoria is capped at 250 a week.**PENALTIES**You will be detained for a further period of 10 days from the end of the detention period specified in clause 2 below if you refuse to be tested for COVID-19 on the request of an Authorised Officer. This detention will be required because, having regard to the medical advice, this further detention is reasonably necessary for the purpose of eliminating or reducing a serious risk to public health, in accordance with section 200(1)(a) of the Act. It is an offence under section 203 of the Act if you refuse or fail to comply with the directions and requirements set out in this Notice, unless you have a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to comply.The current penalty for an individual is $19,826.40.**Interstate Border:**[Victorian Border Crossing Permit Directions (No. 39) (Word)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/victorian-border-crossing-permit-directions-no-39-doc.docx)**Victoria restrictions**Regional Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne are now subject to the same rules, and people can travel between regional Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne.**Coming to Victoria — the 'traffic-light' permit system**To enter Victoria from anywhere in Australia, you'll need to **apply for a permit** at [service.vic.gov.au](http://www.service.vic.gov.au/).The type of permit you need depends on where you've been in the past 2 weeks or if you're a certain type of worker.Victoria classifies regions of Australia as **green, orange,** or **red zones**, based on the region's COVID-19 risk.Regardless of the zone you've been in, you can't get a permit to enter Victoria if you:* have COVID-19 or have any COVID-19 symptoms
* have been to an exposure site listed on the website of the state or territory that's experiencing an outbreak
* have been deemed a close contact of a confirmed COVID-19 case by any health authority

For more information, including a list of local government areas in each zone, visit [coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travel-updates](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travel-updates).**Green zone**Currently, **all states and territories** are green zones.A green zone is a location that has been assessed as a minimal risk of COVID-19 transmission.To enter Victoria from a green zone, you still need to get a green zone permit. Visit [service.vic.gov.au](https://www.service.vic.gov.au/) to apply.If you notice any symptoms once you arrive in Victoria from a green zone, immediately get tested for COVID-19.If you've departed hotel quarantine interstate and are travelling directly (within 24 hours) to Victoria, you can enter Victoria on a green zone permit.Travellers under 12 years may travel as a dependant on a parent or guardian’s permit.**Orange zone**An orange zone is a location that has been assessed as a medium risk of COVID-19 transmission.**If you’re fully vaccinated:**If you’ve been in an orange zone at any time since the zone started over the last 14 days, and you’ve received 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine, you can get an orange zone permit at [service.vic.gov.au](https://www.service.vic.gov.au/) to enter Victoria.You must follow all directions in place and monitor for symptoms while you’re in Victoria. Get tested if you develop any symptoms.**If you’re not fully vaccinated (including if you have a valid vaccine exemption):**If you’ve been in an orange zone at any time since the zone started over the last 14 days, and you haven’t received 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine (including if you have a medical exception to the vaccine), you can get an orange zone permit at [service.vic.gov.au](https://www.service.vic.gov.au/) to enter Victoria. However, you must:* self-quarantine on arrival
* get a COVID-19 test within 72 hours of your arrival
* self-quarantine until you receive a negative test result

**If a traveller is under 12 years:**Travellers under the age of 12 can travel as a dependant on a parent or guardian's permit.If 1 parent or guardian they’re travelling with is not fully vaccinated, the child under the age of 12 must comply with the requirements that apply to people who aren't fully vaccinated.If all parents or guardians they are travelling with are fully vaccinated, the child under 12 must comply with the requirements that apply to people who are fully vaccinated. Minors under 12 travelling unaccompanied must also comply with the requirements that apply to people who are fully vaccinated.**Red zone**A red zone is a location assessed as a high risk of COVID-19 transmission.**If you’re fully vaccinated:**If you’ve been in a red zone at any time since the zone started over the last 14 days, and you’ve received 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine, you can get a red zone permit at [service.vic.gov.au](https://www.service.vic.gov.au/) to enter Victoria.When you enter Victoria, you must:* have a COVID-19 test on arrival
* isolate until you receive a negative result

**If you’re not fully vaccinated (including if you have a valid vaccine exemption):**If you’ve been in a red zone at any time since the zone started over the last 14 days, and you haven’t received 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine (including if you have a medical exception to the vaccine), you can get a red zone permit at [service.vic.gov.au](https://www.service.vic.gov.au/) to enter Victoria. However, you must have a negative result from a COVID-19 test taken no more than 72 hours prior to entering Victoria.**When you enter Victoria, you must:*** self-quarantine on arrival
* stay in quarantine for 14 days regardless of your initial test result
* get tested for COVID-19 within 72 hours of arriving and again on day 13 of your quarantine period

**If a traveller is under 12 years**Travellers under 12 years can travel as a dependant on a parent or guardian's permit.If 1 parent or guardian they are travelling with is not fully vaccinated, the child under 12 years must comply with the requirements that apply to people who aren't fully vaccinated.If all parents or guardians they’re travelling with are fully vaccinated, the child under 12 must comply with the requirements that apply to people who are fully vaccinated and isolate upon arrival until they receive a negative COVID test result. Minors under 12 travelling unaccompanied must also comply with the requirements that apply to people who are fully vaccinated.Visit [coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travel-permit-exceptions-exemptions](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travel-permit-exceptions-exemptions) for information on exemptions from and exceptions to Victoria’s travel permit system.Specified workers permitThere are additional requirements for workers permitted to enter Victoria with a specified worker permit, depending on the zone they’ve been in. For information, go to [coronavirus.vic.gov.au](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/). Click on 'Victorian Travel Permit System'. Then, click on '[Specified Worker Permit](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travellers-eligible-to-apply-for-specified-worker-permit)'.**Transiting**If you’re undertaking direct and short-term transit through Victoria, for a period of less than 24 hours, you can apply for a transit permit to enter and travel through Victoria at Service Victoria.Permit holders must minimise contact with others, wear a mask in all public places, keep detailed records of each stop and stay in their vehicle at all times, except to access fuel, food, accommodation, airports, seaports and railway stations as part of their transit.**Departing hotel quarantine interstate**You can travel on a green zone permit if you’ve departed hotel quarantine interstate and are travelling directly (within 24 hours) to Victoria.If you aren't travelling directly to Victoria within 24 hours, you must apply for a green, orange or red zone permit (depending on where you’ve been after leaving hotel quarantine).**Cross-border residents**You don't need a permit to enter Victoria if you:* live in the NSW-Victoria or South Australia-NSW cross-border area
* haven’t been in a red zone outside the cross-border area at any time since it came into effect in the last 14 days

If you’ve been to an orange zone outside of the cross-border area at any time since it came into effect in the last 14 days, you don't need a permit to enter Victoria if you’ve had a COVID-19 test and received a negative result since leaving the orange zone.**Close Contacts:**[Diagnosed Persons and Close Contacts Directions (No. 34) (PDF)](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/diagnosed-persons-and-close-contacts-directions-no-34-pdf.pdf)A close contact is someone who has been identified by Department of Health contact tracers as having spent time with someone who has COVID-19. There is a high chance that people who have been close to someone with COVID-19 will get the virus and spread it to other people. **Close contacts can be:*** someone who has had face-to-face contact or spent time in a closed space with someone who has COVID-19 while they were infectious.
* someone who has been in an outbreak or other setting where there is a higher risk of transmission of COVID-19.

The Victorian Chief Health Officer or delegate may also identify someone as a primary close contact based on knowledge of a case or outbreak.If you are a close contact, and you live in the same house as the confirmed COVID-19 case, you must quarantine for 14 days.If you are fully vaccinated and DO NOT live with a confirmed case, your quarantine period is seven days. If you haven't had both doses of the vaccine, you must quarantine for 14 days.Close contact with someone can happen in many ways, such as:* living in the same household or similar setting (for example, a boarding school or hostel)
* being indoors together, including in a car, lift or public transport
* being at a [public exposure site](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/case-alerts-public-exposure-sites) at a similar time
* direct contact with the body fluids or laboratory specimens of a person with COVID-19.

A person identified as a close contact will be notified by the Department of Health.**Who should quarantine (stay at home)?**If you have symptoms of COVID-19 you should get tested and wait (isolate) at home. After your test you must go home or to your accommodation immediately without stopping anywhere else. For further information, refer to: [Getting tested](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/getting-tested).**You should quarantine at home if:*** you may have spent time or live with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19
* you may have spent time or live with someone who may have been exposed to the virus
* you may have been exposed to the virus at work or somewhere else
* you have been directed by the Department of Health to quarantine
* you have been identified as having to quarantine by authorised officers because you have visited an interstate high-risk location.

**What is quarantine?**Quarantine means you must stay in your home or accommodation. You cannot leave your house for any reason unless it is an emergency, you need medical help, or to escape family violence.You will be required to quarantine if you are an international traveller - please refer to: [Information for overseas travellers](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/information-overseas-travellers).Close contacts must quarantine at home and get tested on the second last day of their quarantine period.Quarantine helps to limit the spread of COVID-19.**How long does quarantine last?**The length of the quarantine period can change, depending on circumstances.**If you are a**household**close contact who lives with a confirmed case in the same home, or you haven’t had both doses of the COVID-19 vaccine:**You must quarantine at home until you receive a negative result from a test taken no sooner than day 13 of your quarantine period.The Department of Health will not contact you to end your quarantine; your negative test result is proof that you have completed your quarantine period.If you refuse to get tested late in your quarantine period, you must quarantine for an extra 14 days, or until you receive a negative test result.**If you are a**non-household**close contact who doesn’t live with a confirmed case in the same home and you are fully vaccinated:**You must quarantine at home until you receive a negative result from a test taken no sooner than day six of your quarantine period.The Department of Health will not contact you to end your quarantine; your quarantine ends at 11:59pm on day seven. If you refuse to get tested at the end of your quarantine period, you must quarantine for an extra seven days, or until you receive a negative test result.If you have returned from overseas, quarantine is 14 days - or 28 days if you refuse to be tested for COVID-19 on the request of an Authorised Officer. The Department of Health will tell you when you can leave quarantine.More information about financial support available for those in isolation or quarantine is available on [Help and Support](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/node/15443).**I visited a place where I know someone was confirmed to have COVID-19 (such as a school or workplace). Do I need to quarantine?**If you have been to a public exposure site, refer to [Case alerts - public exposure sites](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/case-alerts-public-exposure-sites) for what to do.If you have any symptoms, no matter how mild, you should get tested immediately and self-isolate.You must quarantine if you have been identified by the Department of Health as a close contact. People who are determined to be close contacts will be contacted by the department. However, if you think you have been to a public exposure site during a period of concern you should contact the department.The notice can be given verbally (such as over the phone or in person) but will be followed up in writing (such as in a text message).The Department of Health will support people through this process.Close contacts are determined through interviews the Department of Health undertakes with people diagnosed with COVID-19 and with primary close contacts.The Department of Health works with people to determine who they have been in contact with (including while they were infectious or potentially infectious) and determines whether such people are close contacts.Written notice will provide more information about how long you should quarantine, your obligations and what to do if you develop symptoms. It will also include information about getting tested both early and late in your quarantine.**How to quarantine****I’ve been told to quarantine - what should I do?**If you have symptoms you should get tested. Once you have been tested, go home and wait for your test results. If you test positive, or you are a close contact of someone with COVID-19 then you will be notified by the Department of Health.When notified, if you are not at the place where you will quarantine, you must go there immediately and stay there. You must not make any stops on the way home.If you are unsure where you should quarantine or do not have a place where you can do so safely, you should call the Victorian Coronavirus Hotline on 1800 675 398.An officer from the Department of Health will call you to support you through your quarantine period. They may talk to you about who you have been in contact with and where you have been to help them identify your close contacts.Tell the people you live with that you are quarantining at home. This is important as they may need to quarantine themselves.Support is available to help you stay at home. For more information visit [Isolation and quarantine extra help and support](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/isolation-and-quarantine-extra-help-and-support).**What do I do if I feel well during quarantine?**If you start to feel unwell or have symptoms of COVID-19 during or at the end of your quarantine period, you should either:* call the Victorian Coronavirus Hotline on1800 675 398 (24 hours, seven days a week) for advice
* make an appointment to see your General Practitioner (GP). Phone or video (telehealth) consultations are preferred to reduce the chance of spreading COVID-19. If you need to see your doctor in person, call ahead of your arrival and let them know you are in quarantine and are a close contact of someone with COVID-19 so they can prepare appropriate infection control measures.

If you have serious symptoms, such as difficulty breathing, call triple zero (000) and ask for an ambulance. Tell them that you are a close contact of a person with COVID-19 and that you are in quarantine.**What do I do if I feel unwell or have symptoms during quarantine?**If you start to feel unwell or have symptoms of COVID-19 during or at the end of your quarantine period, you should either:* call the Victorian Coronavirus Hotline on 1800 675 398 (24 hours, 7 days a week) for advice
* make an appointment to see your General Practitioner (GP). Phone or video (telehealth) consultations are preferred to reduce the chance of spreading COVID-19. If you need to see your doctor in person, call ahead of your arrival and let them know you are in quarantine and are a close contact of someone with COVID-19 so they can prepare appropriate infection control measures.

If you have serious symptoms, such as difficulty breathing, call triple zero (000) and ask for an ambulance. Tell them that you are a close contact of a person with COVID-19 and that you are in quarantine.**Can I go outdoors or leave home during quarantine?**In general, you cannot leave home while in quarantine, including to shop or to exercise.You are only allowed to leave home for the following special reasons:* to get medical care or medical supplies
* to get tested for COVID-19
* in an emergency

If you or your children are escaping harm or are at risk of harm from family violence - you should also call safe steps on 1800 015 188 or email safesteps@safesteps.org.au for help 24 hours a day, seven days a week.If you are quarantining in a private house or apartment you can go into your garden or onto your balcony. You should wear a face mask when moving through shared spaces to reduce the risk of passing COVID-19 to the people you live with.You must not allow anyone else to enter your home unless:* they normally live there
* they are also quarantining or isolating there
* they need to enter for medical or emergency purposes or to provide personal care
* they provide a disability service or household assistance to support a person who needs help due to their age, disability or chronic health condition.

You must wear a fitted face mask when you leave the place you are quarantining for any of these reasons.If you become unwell or have symptoms of COVID-19, you should immediately seek medical advice and get tested for COVID-19.**How do I get food or other supplies such as medication while I am in quarantine?**If you don't live with others, you should order food or supplies to be delivered to your house, or have friends, family or your carer drop off supplies to your house. Anyone delivering these items should not enter your house or come in contact with you - if possible, they should leave the supplies outside your front door. This is to reduce the risk of spreading COVID-19.Support is available if you need help while in isolation or quarantine. Refer to: [Isolation and quarantine extra help and support](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/isolation-and-quarantine-extra-help-and-support).**I need assistance from a carer, can I get help while in quarantine?**If you need assistance due to your age, disability or a chronic health condition, then a service provider, carer, family member or friend can visit your home and provide you with assistance. You should tell your service provider you are in quarantine at home before they visit.A service provider or carer will need to wear a fitted face mask while visiting your home.**Can I receive deliveries during quarantine?**Yes, but the delivery person should leave your delivery outside your door. They should not enter your home or come close to you in any way. Consider making payment for the delivery online in advance or using a contactless payment method to minimise the chances of physical contact. Avoid paying by cash.**Can I leave home to exercise?**No. If you are a close contact, you cannot leave your home to exercise. Penalties apply.**Can I visit someone in hospital while I am in quarantine?**Only in special, particular circumstances. Speak to the officer from the Department of Health that is supporting you during quarantine if you want to visit someone in hospital while you are in quarantine.Circumstances where visits might be permitted include if you are the parent or guardian of a child or minor who is in hospital, to support someone giving birth, or to support someone who is dying. Each hospital will determine the conditions, including any necessary safeguards for visitors currently in quarantine.**Leaving quarantine and getting tested**If you are quarantining for 14 days, your quarantine ends as soon as you receive a negative result from a test taken no sooner than day 13 of your quarantine period.If you are quarantining for seven days, your quarantine ends at 11.59PM on day seven, following a negative test result taken no sooner than day six of your quarantine period.See information above under ‘How long does quarantine last’ for whether your quarantine period is 14 days or seven days.You will not be contacted by the Department of Health. Your negative test result is proof that you have completed your quarantine period.If your test is positive, you become a person diagnosed with COVID-19 and you will be required to isolate.During your quarantine if you are exposed to COVID-19 again, for example by being in the same household as someone who is confirmed to have COVID-19, you must stay in quarantine and await further advice or call 1300 651 160.Refer to: [how to isolate](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/what-to-do-if-you-have-covid-19) for more information.**How do I get a test for COVID-19?**Visit getting tested for information on [how to get tested](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/getting-tested) and to find out [where your nearest testing location is](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/where-get-tested-covid-19).Testing is free and accessible to anyone with symptoms of COVID-19 or to close contacts, even if they do not have any symptoms. You do not need to be a citizen or a permanent resident of Australia to access testing. You do not need a Medicare card.While you wait for your test result you need to continue to quarantine at home. It normally takes one to three days to get your results. Once you receive a negative test result you can leave home. If your test result is positive you will be contacted by the Department and will have to continue to quarantine.**How long do I have to quarantine if I live with someone who has COVID-19?**You will need to quarantine until you receive a negative result from a test taken on day 13 of your quarantine, or later. In most cases, the period of quarantine will be linked to your last contact with a person diagnosed with COVID-19 or another relevant person.If you live with someone diagnosed with COVID-19 and **cannot quarantine in separate accommodation** - your quarantine (stay at home) period will last longer.If you can avoid contact with the person diagnosed with COVID-19 by staying in separate bedrooms and using separate facilities, then do so as this will reduce the risk of you catching COVID-19.If you live with a person diagnosed with COVID-19 and then you become a person diagnosed with COVID-19, you will be required to isolate. The Department of Health will check on you and your symptoms regularly and [tell you when you can stop isolating](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/what-to-do-if-you-have-covid-19).**What do I do if I live in the same house as a primary close contact?**If you live in the same house as a primary close contact, you aren’t required to isolate unless:you have COVID-19 symptoms. If you have symptoms, get tested and isolate until you receive a negative result.in other very limited circumstances, and you will be contacted directly with advice by the Department or a public health unit, or via your primary close contactThe primary close contact in your household should quarantine away from the other members of the household as much as possible. If the primary close contact in your household has symptoms, they need to get tested as soon as possible.**Can visitors come to my house?**You cannot have visitors to your home if a person in your household has been identified as a primary close contact.**I live with a primary close contact and I'm going for my COVID-19 test, can I use public transport?**You should avoid using public transport if possible if you live with a primary close contact and you have symptoms. If you do not have access to a private vehicle to attend a testing site, please call the Coronavirus Hotline 1800 675 398 (press 0 for an interpreter).**How can I get food and essential items?**The following applies if you live with a primary close contact and you have symptoms and haven't been tested, (or if you have been directly advised by the Department of Health to stay in quarantine):Ask friends or family, who are not in isolation or quarantine, to drop off food or other things you need. They should not come inside or have any contact with you. They should leave items outside your door if possible.If you are struggling to get the things you need, call the Coronavirus Hotline on 1800 675 398 (press 0 for an interpreter). You can get a free emergency relief package with basic food and essentials (such as nappies or personal care items) if you need it. For more information see [Isolation and quarantine - extra help and support](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/isolation-and-quarantine-extra-help-and-support).**What happens if I can't isolate at home?**If you cannot safely isolate at home, the Department of Health may support you to isolate. Call the Coronavirus Hotline on 1800 675 398 (press 0 for an interpreter).**How to care for those in quarantine****How do you care for someone during quarantine?**If you are looking after a sick family member and they are in quarantine, there are some important things you should do to keep everyone in your home safe:* Ensure the sick person remains in a separate room away from everyone else in the household.
* Keep the door to the room where the person is quarantining closed and windows in the room open whenever possible.
* Keep the number of carers to a minimum and do not allow anyone from outside the household to visit.
* Always wash your hands with soap and water or use a hand sanitiser before and after entering the room.
* Keep the person in quarantine's crockery and utensils separate from the rest of the household.
* If available, wear a surgical mask (single-use face mask) when you are in the sick person's room - if a surgical mask isn’t available wear a fitted face mask.
* Regularly clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces such as tabletops, doors, computer keyboards, taps and handles.
* Dispose of tissues and masks in a sealed plastic bag and put in the usual household waste.

When washing clothes do not shake the sick person’s laundry. You should wash their clothes using a hot water wash with your usual detergent. You should wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitiser after handling their laundry. Let their clothes dry completely.If the person starts to feel worse, call the Victorian Coronavirus Hotline on 1800 675 398 (24 hours, seven days a week) for advice.If you need to visit your GP, call ahead and tell the GP that you or the person you are caring for is currently in quarantine so they can prepare appropriate infection control measures.If the person you are caring for develops severe symptoms, such as difficulty breathing, chest pain, or turns blue around the lips, call triple zero (000) and ask for an ambulance.**How can I care for others around me who are in isolation or quarantine?**Think about elderly friends, neighbours, and people with a disability in your community and how you can support each other during a period of quarantine or isolation. If you are not currently in quarantine or isolation but family or friends are, think about how you might be able to help, such as regularly checking in by phone or by supporting them to get food and other necessities.**Enforcing quarantine****Will someone check that I am staying at home?**The Department of Health may contact you regularly to check in and see how you are. They may do this using SMS or a phone call.Authorised officers are conducting random spot checks to ensure people who are in quarantine are complying with directions by staying at home. Police can take enforcement action if necessary.**What are the penalties for non-compliance?**A fine of $4,957 can be issued to a person found to have breached the requirement to isolate or quarantine for a second or subsequent time.Victoria Police can issue on the spot fines of up to $1,652 for individuals and up to $9,913 for businesses for:* refusing or failing to comply with the emergency directions
* refusing or failing to comply with a public health risk power direction
* refusing or failing to comply with the Public Health Directions to provide information.
* Fines of up to $20,000 for individuals and $100,000 for businesses are possible through the court system.
 |
| **WA****Vaccine Mandates:**The Western Australian (WA) Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:* quarantine centre workers
* residential aged care facility workers
* health care facility workers
* primary health care workers
* certain port workers in WA who board or work with exposed vessels
* transport, freight and logistics drivers entering WA
* mission critical area workers (including members of WA police force, ambulance and health care workers entering mission critical areas)
* resources industry workers entering a rural or remote resources industry site or a remote operating centre (from 1 December 2021)
* rig or platform crew members entering a rural or remote airport or a State Port to travel to or from a rig or platform (from 1 December 2021)
* community care services workers (from 1 December 2021)
* leavers event workers entering certain premises between the period 22 November 2021 and 26 November 2021
* meat industry workers (from 1 December 2021)
* air services workers entering an airport (from 1 December 2021)
* border workers entering a border crossing checkpoint (from 1 December 2021)
* Department of Fire and Emergency Services employees, and Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions employees entering a fire and emergency services site (from 1 December 2021)
* fire and emergency services workers entering a fire and emergency services site (from 1 January 2022)
* workers entering a correctional facility (from 1 December 2021)
* WA Police Force workers entering a WA Police facility (from 1 December 2021).

**Public Health Directions for Vaccines:**<https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/covid-19-coronavirus-mandatory-covid-19-vaccination-summary>[Access to Quarantine Centres Directions (No.2)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/access-quarantine-centres-directions) [Residential Aged Care Facility Worker Access Directions (No. 4)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-10/Residential-Aged-Care-Facility-Worker-Access-Directions-No4.pdf) [Health Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions (No. 3)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/Health-Worker-Restrictions-on-Access-Directions-No3.pdf) [Primary Health Care Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-10/Primary-Health-Care-Worker-Restrictions-on-Access-Directions.pdf) [Exposed Port Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions (No. 3)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-10/Exposed-Port-Worker-Restrictions-on-Access-Directions-No3.pdf)[Resources Industry Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/Resources_Industry_Worker_Restrictions_on_Access_Directions.pdf) [Leavers Event Area (Restrictions on Access) Directions (No. 2)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/Leavers-Event-Area-Restrictions-on-Access-Directions-No2.pdf) [MEAT INDUSTRY WORKER (RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS) DIRECTIONS](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/Meat_Industry_Worker_Restrictions_on_Access_Directions.pdf)[Transport-Freight-and-Logistics-Directions-No7.PDF (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/Transport-Freight-and-Logistics-Directions-No7.PDF)[WA POLICE FORCE WORKER (RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS) DIRECTIONS](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/211112_WA_Police_Force_Worker_Restrictions_on_Access_Directions.pdf)[Resources Industry Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions (No 2)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/resources-industry-worker-restrictions-access-directions-no-2)[Fire and Emergency Services Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/211112_Fire_and_Emergency_Services_Worker_Restrictions_on_Access_Directions.pdf)[Outbreak Outside of Western Australia Response Directions (No 12)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/Outbreak_Outside_of_Western_Australia_Response_Directions_%28No%2012%29.pdf)[WA Correctional Facility Entrant (Restrictions on Access) Directions](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/wa-correctional-facility-entrant-restrictions-access-directions)[Air Services and Border Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions (No 2)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/air-services-and-border-worker-restrictions-access-directions-no-2)[Community Care Services Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions (No.2) (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/community-care-services-worker-restrictions-access-directions-no2) [Port Worker and Exposed Port Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/port-worker-and-exposed-port-worker-restrictions-access-directions) [Unofficial Consolidation of the Controlled Border for Western Australia Directions (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/unofficial-consolidation-of-the-controlled-border-western-australia-directions-8) [Controlled Border for Western Australia Amendment Directions (No 49) (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/controlled-border-western-australia-amendment-directions-no-49) [WA Police Mission Critical Areas (Restrictions on Access) Directions (No 3)](https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2021-10/WA-Police-Mission-Critical-Areas-Restrictions-on-Access-Directions-No-3.pdf) [WA Police Force Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/wa-police-force-worker-restrictions-access-directions)**Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:**Face masks must be worn in certain settings. Masks are not necessary for children under 12.Wearing a face mask is mandatory in Western Australia when:* at an airport or on aircraft
* transporting a person under quarantine — via a private or hired car, ride-share vehicle or taxi

Air crew must also wear masks on flights and in airports.When transporting someone subject to quarantine, everyone in the vehicle, including the driver, must wear a mask.Anyone subject to a quarantine direction must also wear a face mask when presenting for a COVID-19 test — including when travelling to and from the COVID-19 clinic.Quarantine-centre workers must wear a face mask and keep 1.5 metres away from other people when visiting residential aged-care facilities.Children under 12 and those with exemptions do not need to wear a mask. Toddlers under the age of 2 and babies must not wear masks since they are a choking and suffocation risk.**Penalties may apply if you fail to comply.**Once WA has reached 90% double dose vaccination for people aged 12 and over, face masks will be required in some high-risk settings such as public transport, hospitals and aged care facilities. This is expected to happen around late January to early February 2022.Penalties may apply for people who fail to comply with this requirement.Other COVID safe protective measures, such as hand hygiene, staying home when unwell and physical distancing remain essential measures even when you are wearing a mask.**Exceptions:**Children under the age of 12 years do not need to wear a face mask. |
| People who have a physical or mental illness, condition or disability which makes wearing a face mask unsuitable are also exempt from the requirement. You may wish to ask your registered health practitioner or disability care provider to issue a letter confirming this.**PENALTIES** It may be an offence to fail to comply with any of these directions, punishable by a fine of up to $50,000 for individuals and $250,000 for bodies corporate.**Public Health Directions for Masking:**[140121-Aircraft-Travel-Face-Mask-Directions .pdf (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-01/140121-Aircraft-Travel-Face-Mask-Directions%20.pdf)[20210903-Flight-Crew-Directions-No-7.pdf (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/20210903-Flight-Crew-Directions-No-7.pdf)[20210903-Transiting-Aircraft-Passengers-Directions-No-3.pdf (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/20210903-Transiting-Aircraft-Passengers-Directions-No-3.pdf)[20210903 Quarantine Undiagnosed Directions.pdf (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/20210903%20Quarantine%20Undiagnosed%20Directions.pdf)<https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/visitors-residential-aged-care-facilities-directions-no8>**Quarantine International Arrivals:** If you're an Australian citizen or permanent resident **returning from overseas**, you’ll be placed in mandatory 14-day quarantine wherever you arrive in Australia.If you arrive in WA from overseas, you must:* quarantine in a hotel for 14 days at your own expense
* have a COVID-19 test within 48 hours of arriving and on day 12 of quarantine

If you’re required to quarantine in a state-designated hotel, you’ll need to pay a fee for the room, meals and cleaning. Children under 6 are not charged for the meal component of the fee. Hardship and payment plans are available.The fees are:1 adult — $2,5202 adults — $3,360family of 4 (e.g. 2 adults, 2 children) — $5,040**G2G registration requirement**All travellers to WA must complete a mandatory **G2G PASS** registration and declaration before they enter.Visit [g2gpass.com.au](https://www.g2gpass.com.au/) or download the G2G PASS app to apply for approval to enter WA and receive proof of your exemption before you travel. You must not enter WA until WA Police approve your travel via the G2G PASS app or by email.In your application, you must declare:* where you’ve been in the 14 days before you plan to enter WA
* whether you have any COVID-19 symptoms
* whether you’ve knowingly had contact with people from ‘low-risk’ or ‘medium-risk’ jurisdictions.

It can take up to 6 business days for the WA Police to process your application.**From 90% fully vaccinated**Once WA has reached 90% double dose vaccination for people aged 12 and over, international and domestic border restrictions will ease. This is expected to happen around late January to early February 2022.Entry may be restricted to remote Aboriginal communities within WA, where necessary.**Interstate Border:**[Unofficial Consolidation of the Controlled Border for Western Australia Directions (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/unofficial-consolidation-of-the-controlled-border-western-australia-directions-8) [Controlled Border for Western Australia Amendment Directions (No 49) (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/controlled-border-western-australia-amendment-directions-no-49) [COVID-19 coronavirus: Travel and border: State-wide (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/covid-19-coronavirus-travel-and-border-state-wide)[COVID-19 coronavirus: Regional travel (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/covid-19-coronavirus-regional-travel)[COVID-19 vaccine mandatory for FIFO and other resources sector workers (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/announcements/covid-19-vaccine-mandatory-fifo-and-other-resources-sector-workers)[Chief Health Officer Approval to Request COVID-19 Testing Persons who are Presenting to be Tested under the Transport, Freight and Logistics Directions (No 7)](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/chief-health-officer-approval-request-covid-19-testing-persons-who-are-presenting-be-tested-under-the-transport-freight-and-logistics-directions-no-7)[Regulated Entry of Higher Risk Vessels Into Western Australia Directions (No 2) Approval under paragraph 7(D) for MMA Coral to enter](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/regulated-entry-of-higher-risk-vessels-western-australia-directions-no-2)**Western Australia border restrictions**Western Australia has a **controlled interstate border arrangement**.The WA Government classifies areas as either **very-low, low-, medium-, high-** or **extreme-risk jurisdictions** — depending on the risk of COVID-19 in those areas.People can enter WA depending on where they’ve been and who they’ve had contact with in the 14 days before they travel to WA.**Very low-risk jurisdictions**The following are very low-risk jurisdictions:* **Tasmania**
* **Queensland**

A ‘low-risk jurisdiction’ can move to a ‘very low-risk’ designation after 14 days of no community transmission of COVID-19.You can enter WA if you’ve been in a very low-risk jurisdiction in the 14 days before you intend to arrive in WA, but you need to:* complete a mandatory G2G PASS registration and declaration before travelling to WA
* complete a health screening on arrival at Perth Airport
* scan your G2G PASS to exit the airport

**Low-risk jurisdictions**The following are low-risk jurisdictions.**Northern Territory****South Australia**Approved travellers must be **fully vaccinated** to enter WA from a low-risk jurisdiction. People aged under 12 and travellers who are unable to be vaccinated for a recognised medical reason are exempt.You can enter WA if you’ve been in a low-risk jurisdiction in the 14 days before you intend to arrive in WA, but you need to:* complete a G2G PASS registration and declaration before travelling to WA
* self-quarantine for 14 days in a suitable premises — If you don’t have suitable accommodation you’ll be directed to enter a government-approved quarantine facility at your own expense for 14 days
* get a COVID-19 test within 48 hours of your arrival and on day 12 of quarantine, if still in WA — you must wear a mask to and from a COVID-19 testing clinic
* undergo a health screening and temperature test at the border if required

Even if you travel through a low-risk jurisdiction — including via a **connecting flight** — you must still self-quarantine on arrival.**Medium-risk jurisdictions**The **Australian Capital Territory** is a medium-risk jurisdiction.If you've been in a medium-risk jurisdiction in the 14 days before you intend to arrive in WA:You can’t enter without an approval through a GTG Pass.Approved travellers from aged 12 and older must get a pre-travel COVID-19 test 72 hours prior to departure.If permitted entry, you must self-quarantine for 14 days in a suitable premises, or a government-approved quarantine facility at your own expense.You must show proof that you’re fully vaccinated, if eligible.You must get a COVID-19 test within 48 hours of arrival and on day 12, or at any point you develop symptoms — you must wear a mask to and from a COVID-19 testing clinic.You must wear a mask from when you enter WA until you arrive at suitable self-quarantine premises or government-arranged quarantine facilities. Further, if travelling by air, you must also wear a mask on the flight, and while inside the airport — with some exceptions, for example, children under the age of 12 are not required to wear a mask.Even if you only transited through a medium-risk area airport in the 14 days before travelling to Western Australia, you must still follow the rules applying to a medium-risk area.**Those exempt from the ban on entering WA include:*** certain senior government officials
* certain active military personnel
* Commonwealth parliament members
* people fulfilling duties under Commonwealth law
* people carrying out specialist responsibilities for time critical maintenance where the skills are not available in WA — excludes FIFO
* people coming to WA at the chief health officer’s request
* people responsible for transport freight or logistics
* people approved by the state emergency coordinator or an authorised officer — this category includes compassionate reasons, such as WA residents who recently travelled to Victoria and need to return home

**High-risk jurisdictions****New South Wales** is a high-risk jurisdiction.If you enter from a high-risk jurisdiction, or if you’ve travelled through a high-risk jurisdiction in the past 14 days, you will be subject to the following conditions to enter WA:* approval to enter WA, which you can apply for via a GTG Pass
* proof of a negative COVID-19 test in the 72 hours prior to departure
* self-quarantine in a suitable premises for 14 days
* get a COVID-19 test within 48 hours
* get a COVID-19 test if any symptoms develop during quarantine
* get a COVID-19 test on day 12 after arrival in WA (if still in WA)
* be fully vaccinated against COVID-19, if eligible
* a mandatory requirement to use the G2G Now app while in quarantine

People aged under 12 and travellers who are unable to be vaccinated for a recognised medical reason are exempt from the vaccination requirement.**Extreme-risk jurisdictions****Victoria** is an extreme-risk jurisdiction:People who’ve been in an extreme-risk jurisdiction in the 14 days before they intend to arrive in WA are subject to the following rules:You can’t enter without WA Government approval — use the GTG Pass to seek approval.If you’re allowed to enter, you must:* quarantine for 14 days at a government-approved hotel quarantine facility at your own expense
* show proof that you’ve been fully vaccinated — people under 12 years and those who can’t be vaccinated for a recognised medical reason are exempt
* show proof of a negative COVID-19 PCR test in the 72 hours before departure
* show proof that you’ve received at least 1 dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, if eligible
* use the G2G Now app on arrival in WA
* get a COVID-19 test on day 1, 5 and 12
* wear a mask from when you enter WA until you arrive at a government-arranged hotel quarantine facility. Further, if travelling by air, you must also wear a mask on the flight, and while inside the airport — with some exceptions, for example, children under the age of 12 are not required to wear a mask

The WA Government will only grant Commonwealth and state officials, members of parliament, diplomats and people in a specialist or extraordinary circumstance with an exemption to enter WA.**Transport, freight and logistics workers**Transport, freight and logistics workers from ‘high’ or ‘extreme’ risk jurisdictions must have had at least 1 dose of a COVID-19 vaccine to enter WA. They must be fully vaccinated by **12:01am on Friday 24 December, 2021**.Go to [wa.gov.au/government/covid-19-coronavirus](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/covid-19-coronavirus) and click on ’[Latest updates](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/announcements/new-mandatory-vaccination-requirements-risk-transport-freight-and-logistics-drivers-coming-wa)’ for more information.Regional travelRegional travel throughout most of Western Australia is allowed. The **Kimberley, Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku** and parts of the **East Pilbara** have reopened to tourists and travellers.However, there are travel restrictions to remote **Aboriginal communities** to protect the health and wellbeing of residents. Breaches of restrictions could result in a fine of up to $50,000.You can only enter a remote community if you are:* a resident
* entering for family or cultural purposes
* providing essential services or supplies
* entering in an emergency
* otherwise exempt to enter

The above exemptions only apply if the person entering the remote community:* is not displaying symptoms or awaiting a COVID-19 test result
* has not been in close contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case
* has not been exposed to COVID-19 or been in an environment where they could be exposed — such as hospitals or aged care facilities — 14 days before entry.

**Close Contacts:**[COVID-19 Coronavirus: locations visited by confirmed cases (www.wa.gov.au)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CSandyBarrett%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CMicrosoft%5CWindows%5CINetCache%5CContent.Outlook%5CI2VH1HJY%5CCOVID-19%20Coronavirus%3A%20locations%20visited%20by%20confirmed%20cases%20%28www.wa.gov.au%29) |
|  |
| The information provided on this page should not replace advice givendirectly to an individual by the Department of Health’s contact tracing team**.** |
| * The Department of Health is contacting all confirmed cases to identify and inform close contacts.
* As part of the contact tracing process, contact tracers speak to positive cases and determine where they have been in the days they are possibly infectious.
* When close and casual contacts in a location can be comprehensively traced such as a workplace, family’s house, or friend’s house there is no need to publicly release the location, as all contacts are tracked and contacted as a priority.
* However, when the positive case has visited publicly accessible locations and close and casual contacts are not as readily identifiable, the location is released to assist with the public health response.
* Find out [where to get tested](https://www.healthywa.wa.gov.au/Articles/A_E/Coronavirus/COVID-clinics).

**Visited a site during the time(s) listed?**Anyone who has visited a site during the times listed should urgently get tested immediately and isolate until you receive a negative result, unless directly advised otherwise by the Department of Health.If you have or develop symptoms, please isolate and phone 13 COVID (13 26843). |

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# **International Arrivals**

[Biosecurity (Human Biosecurity Emergency) (Human Coronavirus with Pandemic Potential) (Emergency Requirements—Incoming International Flights) Determination 2021](https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2021L00061/Html/Text)

<https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/covid-19/Documents/commissioners-guidelines.pdf>

<https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/covid-19/Documents/inward-travel-restrictions-operation-directive.pdf>

https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/covid-19/Documents/outward-travel-restrictions-operation-directive.pdf

### **New Zealand Travel**

**16 October 2021 Update:** Due to the situation in New Zealand, quarantine-free travel from the North Island of New Zealand is suspended until at least 11:59pm on 31 October 2021.

Quarantine-free travel from the South Island of New Zealand may occur from 11:59PM on 19 October 2021 for travellers who meet the following conditions:

* A negative pre-departure PCR test (taken within 72 hours of the scheduled departure time of the flight to Australia)
* Evidence of full vaccination for those eligible (children under 12 and those with medical exemptions excluded)
* Not having been in the North Island of New Zealand for any period during the last 14 days.

Travellers should note additional measures may be imposed by the state or territory of arrival. Travellers should ensure they confirm any additional requirements ahead of travel.

**21 September 2021 Update:**Quarantine free travel to New Zealand is suspended until mid-to-late November 2021. For more information, please visit the New Zealand COVID-19 [New Zealand COVID-19](https://covid19.govt.nz/travel/quarantine-free-travel/travel-with-australia/) website.

## **Travel into Australia**

Australia’s borders are currently closed. The only people who can travel to Australia are:

* Australian citizens
* permanent residents
* immediate family members
* travellers who have been in New Zealand for at least the 14 days **before** the date of departure. This does not include the Realm Countries of the Cook Islands and Niue. **(Please note quarantine-free travel from the North Island of New Zealand is suspended until at least 11:59 pm on 31 October 2021. Quarantine free travel from the South Island can resume from 11:59 pm on 19 October 2021, subject to conditions.)**

Learn more about [who can enter Australia](https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/coming-australia) from the Department of Home Affairs.

Australian Border Force liaison officers will work with airlines at overseas airports to identify those who should not board flights to Australia.

Since 27 March 2020, no foreign-flagged cruise ships may enter Australian waters (with limited exceptions). The Australian Government has extended the cruise ship ban to 17 December 2021, but this does not mean the ban will be lifted at that time. The Australian Health Principal Protection Committee reviews the ban regularly.

Non-commercial vessels arriving in Australian territory from an overseas location must be aware of their obligations to keep Australia safe from COVID-19, this includes:

* leisure boats
* yachts
* superyachts
* non-commercial vessels that have been in contact with an international vessel.

For more information about COVID-19 requirements for non-commercial vessels there is a [factsheet](https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/avm/vessels/non-commercial-vessels#be-covid-safe) on the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment's website.

People arriving in Australia may be [quarantined for 14 days](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-travel-and-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers#quarantine-for-incoming-travellers) and might have to comply with other [state and territory travel restrictions](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-domestic-travel-restrictions-and-remote-area-access#state-and-territory-travel-restrictions). The length of the quarantine period may change in future.

**All people travelling to Australia on flights departing on or after 22 January 2021 (local time at departure point) must provide proof of a negative COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) result at the time of check-in. Travellers must wear a mask while on the flight and while in the airport environment. Further information is provided below and on the**[**Frequently Asked Questions for International Travellers**](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-travel-and-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers)**page.**

### **Pre-departure testing**

Passengers travelling to Australia must be tested for COVID-19, 72 hours or less before the scheduled flight departure, and display evidence of a negative test result at the time of check-in. COVID-19 PCR testing is required. Countries where COVID-19 PCR testing is not reasonably available are also exempt, as determined by the Australian Government.

Members of a travelling party who have been primary close contacts (for example, household contacts) of a traveller who has a positive COVID-19 test result, will not be allowed to travel to Australia until all members of the party are no longer infectious.

For more information please view our FAQs for [international passengers](https://health.govcms.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers/frequently-asked-questions-international-passengers) or [international airlines operating to Australia](https://health.govcms.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers/frequently-asked-questions-international-airlines-operating-to-australia).

### **Mask requirements**

### Passengers and crew on all international flights must wear a face mask during their flight and while in an Australian airport. Passengers should also wear masks in overseas airports. Masks are not required for children under 12 years of age and those with an official medical certificate stating the passenger cannot wear a mask.

For more information on mask requirements view our FAQs for [international passengers](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers/coronavirus-covid-19-faqs-international-travellers-to-australia%EF%BF%BD%3E#masks) or [international airlines operating to Australia](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers/coronavirus-covid-19-faqs-international-airlines-operating-to-australia#mask-requirements).

### **Exemptions to masks and pre-departure testing requirements**

Exemptions to the requirements are outlined below. For more information on exemptions, please view our FAQs for [international passengers](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers/coronavirus-covid-19-faqs-international-travellers-to-australia%EF%BF%BD%3E) or [international airlines operating to Australia](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers/coronavirus-covid-19-faqs-international-airlines-operating-to-australia).

### **Exemptions to pre-departure testing:**

* children who are 4 years of age or younger (exemption automatically granted based on age on passport)
* people with a relevant medical condition (who can provide a medical certificate. [See FAQs for more information](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers/coronavirus-covid-19-faqs-for-international-travellers-to-australia))
* international air crew
* passengers travelling from countries where no PCR testing available, as determined by the Australian Government
* exceptional circumstances.

Exemptions to masks:

* children who are 11 years of age or younger (exemption automatically granted based on age on passport)
* people with a relevant medical condition (who can provide a medical certificate. [See FAQs for more information](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers/coronavirus-covid-19-faqs-international-travellers-to-australia%EF%BF%BD%3E))
* exceptional circumstances.

### **Health screening**

Travellers arriving from any country may be health screened when they arrive in Australia.

If you are on an international flight and show signs of an infectious disease:

* the airline must report you to biosecurity officers
* biosecurity officers will assess you before you get off the plane
* when you land, the local health authorities may quarantine you or send you to hospital.

## **Quarantine for incoming travellers**

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, travellers arriving in Australia by air or sea may need to go into government approved mandatory quarantine for 14 days from arrival. The quarantine period and nature of quarantine accommodation may change in the future. Exceptions to these quarantine arrangements include travellers who are either:

* travelling from a [green zone](https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-information-for-travellers-arriving-in-the-green-travel-zone)
* [in an exemption category](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers#recommended-quarantine-exemptions-for-some-other-travellers).

**State and territory governments, with support from the Australian Government, manage quarantine arrangements including:**

* transport for travellers from their arrival point to their quarantine accommodation
* quarantine arrangements at the accommodation facility

You must quarantine in the city you arrive in for 14 days, even if you plan to travel elsewhere in Australia.

Once you have completed quarantine, you can travel within Australia in line with [state and territory domestic travel restrictions](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-domestic-travel-restrictions-and-remote-area-access#state-and-territory-travel-restrictions). This may include further quarantine requirements.

You may be tested for COVID-19 in the first 48 hours and then between days 10 to 12 of quarantine. If you refuse testing, you may have to quarantine for a longer period. Exact testing arrangements depend on states and territories.

In some states and territories, you may also have to pay a contribution to the cost of quarantine.

To learn more or to ask about someone you know who is quarantined, contact your [state or territory government health department](https://www.health.gov.au/about-us/contact-us/local-state-and-territory-health-departments).

## **Preparing for quarantine**

### **Why do I need to prepare?**

Quarantine may involve staying in a room for 14 days with no visitors. It is an unfamiliar experience for most people. You might find it challenging, so it’s important to have a plan. Use the two-part guide described below to help prepare for your quarantine stay.

### **Before you depart**

Get across the latest advice and what you can expect – then prepare and pack for quarantine.

## ravel zones

Travellers arriving in Australia will arrive either via a red or green travel zone. Passengers arriving from a high-risk country for COVID-19 will be considered as arriving from a red zone. Passengers arriving from a low-risk country or area will be considered as arriving from a green zone.

As of 16 October 2020, only people who are travelling from New Zealand may be considered as green zone travellers, provided they meet additional criteria outlined below.

### **Australia-New Zealand Green Zone**

The Australian and New Zealand Governments have worked together to introduce a quarantine free travel zone, which will enable the movement of people between the two countries in a way that is safe and ensures that public health requirements are met. Please note, this arrangement may be paused or amended at short notice. Outbreaks can occur and may impact your ability to move freely. Be prepared for the possibility of disruption to your travel.

### **Travel from New Zealand to Australia**

**Important update:**quarantine free travel from the North Island of New Zealand is suspended until at least 11:59pm on the 31 October 2021.

Quarantine-free travel from the South Island of New Zealand may occur from 11:59PM on 19 October 2021 for travellers who meet the following conditions:

* A negative pre-departure PCR test (taken within 72 hours of the scheduled departure time of the flight to Australia)
* Evidence of full vaccination for those eligible (children under 12 and those with medical exemptions excluded)
* Not having been in the North Island of New Zealand for any period during the last 14 days.

Travellers should note additional measures may be imposed by the state or territory of arrival. Travellers should ensure they confirm any additional requirements ahead of travel.

Travellers coming from New Zealand do not need to complete a 14-day mandatory quarantine if:

* they travelled on a green zone flight, and
* have been only in New Zealand territory (New Zealand and Tokelau) or Australia for at least the 14 days immediately **before** the date of departure.

**NOTE: the safe travel zone does not apply to:**

* **New Zealand citizens who are outside New Zealand territory, such as those in the Realm countries of the Cook Islands and Niue.**
* **New Zealand citizens who have not been in New Zealand territory (New Zealand and Tokelau) for at least the 14 days immediately before the date of departure.**

Passengers arriving in Australia should check [local requirements](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-domestic-travel-restrictions-and-remote-area-access#state-and-territory-travel-restrictions) prior to any domestic travel. Certain states and territories may still require travellers from a  green zone to quarantine, or to be tested, on arrival.

Passengers should check with their airline before purchasing tickets to find out if their flight will be considered a green zone flight.

Travellers should complete the [Australia Travel Declaration](https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/new-zealand-safe-travel-zone#toc-1) prior to check-in . They must not have any signs or symptoms of COVID-19 or have been in contact with a confirmed case. They must also provide contact details while in Australia to help with contact tracing if required.

Travellers in the green zone may have to go through additional health screening. This will be either before boarding their flight in New Zealand or on arrival in Australia.

Travellers in the green zone will not be in contact with passengers from any other countries when transiting through the airport.

### **Travel from Australia to New Zealand**

**Important update: Quarantine free travel to New Zealand is suspended until mid-to-late November 2021. For more information, please visit the New Zealand COVID-19**[**website**](https://covid19.govt.nz/travel/quarantine-free-travel/travel-with-australia/)**.**

The Australian Government has amended the restrictions to outgoing international travel, such that Australian citizens or permanent residents may now be eligible to travel if:

* travelling directly to New Zealand; and
* have been only in Australia for at least the 14 days immediately **before** the date of departure.

Travellers from Australia who meet the above criteria are eligible to fly on green zone flights as of **19 April 2021**.

Travellers who arrive on green zone flights are not required to quarantine on arrival. Please note, travellers will need to follow public health directions while in New Zealand and be prepared for the possibility of an extended stay or disruption to travel.

Travellers to New Zealand will need to:

* Check the [www.covid19.govt.nz](http://www.covid19.govt.nz/) website regularly for all of the New Zealand COVID-19 information, including for any updates or changes to quarantine-free travel.
* Download the NZ COVID Tracer app onto your phone from the App Store or Google Play. If you don’t have a smartphone, you may collect the hard copy NZ COVID Tracer booklet as you enter the airport.
* Unless exempt, wear a face covering on international and domestic flights, at your international arrival airport and on all public transport throughout New Zealand.
* Be prepared for COVID-19 to disrupt your travel. All travellers are advised that an outbreak of COVID-19 could change the conditions you are travelling under. This could mean your return is delayed and/or in exceptional circumstances, you may be required to enter quarantine or isolation upon return to Australia. By undertaking travel at this time, you are accepting that it will be your responsibility to manage any COVID-19-related travel disruption and associated costs.

Travellers are advised to read and subscribe to [Smartraveller](https://www.smartraveller.gov.au/) and [Travel Zones](https://www.smartraveller.gov.au/COVID-19/travel-zones) web page for the latest travel advice, updates and information regarding the Australia-New Zealand green zone.

For the latest information on the COVID-19 situation in New Zealand, visit the Australian Government Department of Health: [Coronavirus (COVID-19) – New Zealand – situation update](https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-new-zealand-situation-update).

## Recommended quarantine exemptions for some industry workers

The [Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC)](https://www.health.gov.au/committees-and-groups/australian-health-protection-principal-committee-ahppc) recognises some industry workers should be exempt from quarantine requirements as long as they take steps to mitigate risk.

The AHPPC recommends the following groups be exempt from 14-day mandatory quarantine requirements when entering Australia.

These are national recommendations. However, as state and territory governments manage mandatory quarantine, other requirements may apply depending on the state or territory you arrive in. This includes requirements for COVID-19 testing.

### Red zone flight crew

Airline, medevac and air ambulance crew are exempt from the mandatory 14-day quarantine requirements. This includes off-shift crew who are travelling as passengers on an aircraft to reposition at another location.

Crew flying on international flights are required to undergo a COVID-19 test every 7 days in Australia, or be tested on arrival in Australia, as directed by jurisdictions.

* Airline crew who have been on international flights must quarantine in their crew accommodation, designated quarantine facility, or home for 14 days after arrival, or until their next international flight. Whichever is shorter. Where air crew are required to quarantine is at the discretion of the relevant jurisdiction.
* Essential flight-related duties from a regulatory or safety perspective may be undertaken during this time. This may include flight simulation training, safety and security training.
* Medevac and air ambulance crew may request an exemption from home quarantine requirements to return to duties beyond the essential flight-related duties already exempt.

Note:These are national recommendations. However, as state and territory governments manage mandatory quarantine, other requirements may apply depending on the state or territory you arrive in, including requirements for COVID-19 testing.

### **Green zone flight crew**

Airline crew are not permitted to operate green zone flights unless they have only been in Australia and/or New Zealand for the previous 14 days.

Green zone airline, medevac and air ambulance crew are exempt from all quarantine requirements (including self-quarantine in crew accommodation or home) if they have only been in Australia and New Zealand for the 14 days prior to operating a green zone flight to Australia.

Airline crew operating green zone flights may be subject to health screening on arrival in Australia. This is at the discretion of the state or territory health department.

Flight crew are exempt from mandatory quarantine because of the:

* industry infection prevention requirements
* training the industry provide to their staff, and
* vital role of these industries in Australia.

Flight crew must not board an aircraft or travel domestically if you feel unwell. Seek medical help immediately.

Note: These are national recommendations. However, as state and territory governments managed mandatory quarantine, other requirements may apply depending on the state or territory you arrive in, including requirements for COVID-19 testing.

### Domestic flight crew

Domestic flight crew must follow the [quarantine requirements](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-domestic-travel-restrictions-and-remote-area-access#state-and-territory-travel-restrictions) of the relevant state or territory.

### Maritime crew (excluding cruise ships and non-commercial vessels)

States and territories may choose to implement a variety of requirements for maritime crew. This could include:

* mandatory quarantine in designated accommodation at the point of arrival in Australia
* self-quarantine at their accommodation or on the vessel.

Industry should ensure they are aware of individual state and territory requirements for maritime crew before arrival.

If necessary, you can [seek an exemption](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-travel-and-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers#apply-for-a-quarantine-exemption) from state and territory requirements from the relevant state or territory.

Learn more about national quarantine requirements for maritime crew from our [marine industry fact sheet](https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-information-for-the-marine-industry).

### Cruise ship crew and non-commercial vessels

Cruise ship crew and travellers on [non-commercial vessels](https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/avm/vessels/non-commercial-vessels#be-covid-safe) are not exempt from quarantine requirements.

## Recommended quarantine exemptions for some other travellers

The [Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC)](https://www.health.gov.au/committees-and-groups/australian-health-protection-principal-committee-ahppc) recognises some other travellers should be exempt from quarantine requirements. This is as long as they take steps to mitigate risk.

These are national recommendations. However, as state and territory governments manage mandatory quarantine, other requirements may apply depending on the state or territory you arrive in.

These travellers must [apply for a quarantine exemption](https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-travel-and-restrictions/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-international-travellers#apply-for-a-quarantine-exemption) in line with state and territory requirements.

### Transit passengers

International transit passengers arriving into Australia can leave on another international flight that leaves from the city you arrived in. You must:

* stay at the airport if you must wait for your next flight for up to 8 hours
* go to mandatory quarantine at a state designated facility if the wait for your next flight is from 8 to 72 hours

Transit passengers cannot travel within Australia, even to meet a departing international flight in another city.

### **Unaccompanied minors**

Unaccompanied minors may be allowed to travel within Australia after arrival to quarantine with a parent or guardian, unless otherwise specified by the relevant state or territory.  For further information, please contact your [state or territory government health department](https://www.health.gov.au/about-us/contact-us/local-state-and-territory-health-departments).

### **Official government travel**

Government officials, and/or their dependents, who are returning from official government travel need to quarantine for 14 days on return to Australia. They may quarantine at their home, usual place of residence, or private accommodation.

Government officials must travel on an Australian Government issued Official or Diplomat passport when completing Official Travel.

Strict conditions apply on this exemption class. Government officials are not allowed to take a domestic connecting flight within 14 days of arrival in Australia. Government officials must comply with all state or territory public health requirements.

For further information, contact your Australian Government agency employer.

### **Foreign diplomats**

Foreign diplomats need to quarantine for 14 days on return to Australia. They can quarantine at their mission or usual place of residence.

Australia has legal obligations under the Vienna Convention to ensure diplomats’ freedom of movement and travel, and protection from detention.

### **Compassionate or medical grounds**

Submit applications for a quarantine exemption on medical or compassionate grounds to the relevant state or territory. They will consider requests on a case by case basis.

## **Apply for a quarantine exemption**

You won’t be permitted to travel domestically (including to your home) or continue on any domestic connections until you have completed the 14-day mandatory quarantine period.

If you would like to apply for an exemption based on compassionate or medical grounds, you must apply to the state or territory you will arrive in well before you travel in Australia.

If you are applying for an exemption and are required to travel through more than one state or territory within the 14 day mandatory quarantine period, you must apply for a quarantine exemption from each one you are required to travel through.

If you are granted a mandatory quarantine exemption, you might still have to self-quarantine at home or in other accommodation.

Find out how to apply for an exemption from the state or territory quarantine authority:

* [Australian Capital Territory](https://www.health.gov.au/contacts/australian-capital-territory-government-covid-19-quarantine-exemptions-contact)
* [New South Wales](https://www.health.gov.au/contacts/new-south-wales-government-covid-19-quarantine-exemptions-contact)
* [Northern Territory](https://www.health.gov.au/contacts/northern-territory-government-covid-19-quarantine-exemptions-contact)
* [Queensland](https://www.health.gov.au/contacts/queensland-government-covid-19-quarantine-exemptions-contact)
* [South Australia](https://www.health.gov.au/contacts/south-australian-government-covid-19-quarantine-exemptions-contact)
* [Tasmania](https://www.health.gov.au/contacts/tasmanian-government-covid-19-quarantine-exemptions-contact)
* [Victoria](https://www.health.gov.au/contacts/victorian-government-covid-19-quarantine-exemptions-contact)
* [Western Australia](https://www.health.gov.au/contacts/western-australian-government-covid-19-exemptions-contact)

## **Travel out of Australia**

There is currently a ban on all overseas travel, unless travelling to New Zealand or if an exemption has been granted.

It is intended that international travel be reopened to fully vaccinated Australian travellers in the near future.

On 21 March 2021, the Minister for Health and Aged Care, the Hon Greg Hunt MP, amended the restrictions to outgoing international travel such that Australian citizens or permanent residents may now be eligible to travel if:

* travelling directly to New Zealand
* they have been only in Australia or New Zealand for at least the 14 days immediately **before** the date of departure.

Note: The outwards travel ban from Australia remains in place with an exemption being made for travel to and from New Zealand. Australians seeking to travel within the Australia-New Zealand green zone are reminded to check Smartraveller for '**do not travel advice' for all other destinations**, and are advised against travelling-on from New Zealand to locations beyond this travel zone.

**Penalty**

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015 - SECT 479

**Person must comply with emergency requirements and directions**

             (1)  A person must comply with a requirement determined under [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection) 477(1) that applies to the person.

             (2)  A person must comply with a direction given under [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection) 478(1) that applies to the person.

Fault-based offences

             (3)  A person commits an offence if:

                     (a)  a requirement determined under [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection) 477(1) applies to the person; and

                     (b)  the person engages in conduct; and

                     (c)  the conduct contravenes the requirement.

[Penalty](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s521.html%22%20%5Cl%20%22penalty):  Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 [penalty](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s521.html#penalty) units, or both.

             (4)  A person commits an offence if:

                     (a)  a direction given under [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection) 478(1) applies to the person; and

                     (b)  the person engages in conduct; and

                     (c)  the conduct contravenes the direction.

[Penalty](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s521.html%22%20%5Cl%20%22penalty)for contravention of this [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection):

Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 [penalty](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s521.html#penalty) units, or both.

**END**