

## REPLACEMENT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

### *Biosecurity Act 2015*

#### ***Biosecurity (Human Biosecurity Emergency) (Human Coronavirus with Pandemic Potential) (Overseas Travel Ban Emergency Requirements) Determination 2020***

Subsection 477(1) of the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act) provides that during a human biosecurity emergency period the Health Minister may determine any requirement that he or she is satisfied is necessary:

- to prevent or control the entry, emergence, establishment or spread of a listed human disease in Australian territory;
- to prevent or control the spread of the listed human disease to another country; or
- to give effect to a recommendation made to the Health Minister by the World Health Organization (WHO) under Part III of the International Health Regulations.

On 18 March 2020 the Governor-General declared that a human biosecurity emergency exists regarding the listed human disease ‘Human coronavirus with pandemic potential’ (COVID-19) (section 475 of the Act, *Biosecurity (Human Biosecurity Emergency) (Human Coronavirus with Pandemic Potential) Declaration 2020*).

#### **Purpose**

The *Biosecurity (Human Biosecurity Emergency) (Human Coronavirus with Pandemic Potential) (Overseas Travel Ban Emergency Requirements) Determination 2020* (the Determination) restricts outbound travel for Australian citizens and permanent residents.

This Determination is in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which continues to represent a severe and immediate threat to human health in Australia and across the globe, and has the ability to cause a high level of morbidity and mortality and to disrupt the Australian community socially and economically. As worldwide case numbers of COVID-19 increase, and the countries reaching the peak of their epidemic curve change, it is impossible to manage the risk of imported cases through targeting specific countries. This is consistent with the Level Four “do not travel” advice issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

In accordance with section 477 of the Act, the Health Minister has determined that an Australian citizen or permanent resident must not travel outside Australian territory, unless an exemption is granted to them (set out in sections 6 and 7 of the Determination). For example, a person is ordinarily a resident in a country other than Australia.

The Director of Human Biosecurity (who is also the Commonwealth Chief Medical Officer), and the Secretary of the Department of Home Affairs, have advised the Health Minister, and the Health Minister is satisfied, that the outbound travel restriction is necessary to prevent or control the entry, emergence, establishment or spread of COVID-19 in Australian territory and abroad.

The Director of Human Biosecurity has advised the Health Minister, and the Health Minister is satisfied, that each requirement:

- is likely to be effective in, or contribute to, achieving its purpose;
- is appropriate and adapted to its purpose; and
- is no more restrictive or intrusive than required in the circumstances, including the manner in which the requirement is to be applied.

In addition to being satisfied of the above effectiveness and proportionality matters, the Health Minister must also set a suitable period for a particular requirement to remain in force. This must be no longer than necessary, and at any rate cannot exceed the human biosecurity emergency period.

To ensure that the Determination is in place to address emergency human biosecurity risk, the Determination commences at 12.00pm on 25 March 2020 and ceases to have effect at the end of the human biosecurity emergency period, unless it is revoked earlier (s 477(7)).

## **Background**

On 5 January 2020, the WHO notified Member States under the *International Health Regulations (2005)* of an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan city, China. On 21 January 2020 ‘Human coronavirus with pandemic potential’ became a ‘listed human disease’ by legislative instrument made by the Director of Human Biosecurity under the Act. On 30 January 2020, the outbreak was declared by the WHO International Regulations Emergency Committee to constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern.

On 11 February 2020, WHO announced that the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses named the pathogen virus ‘severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2)’. The international name given by WHO to the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 is Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

COVID-19 represents a severe and immediate threat to human health in Australia as it has the ability to cause high levels of morbidity and mortality and to disrupt Australian community socially and economically.

On 17 February 2020, the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC) endorsed the Australian Health Sector Emergency Response Plan (Health Sector Emergency Plan). On 27 February 2020, the Prime Minister of Australia announced the Australian Government had endorsed and activated the Health Sector Emergency Plan.

The Prime Minister noted the rate of transmission of the virus outside mainland China, and the indications that the world will soon enter a pandemic phase of the listed human disease. On 11 March 2020 WHO declared the outbreak of COVID-19 a pandemic.

### *Emergency requirements*

The requirements that the Health Minister may determine under section 477 of the Act include: requirements that apply to persons, goods or conveyances when entering or leaving specified places; requirements that restrict or prevent the movement of persons, goods or conveyances in or between specified places; and requirements for specified places to be evacuated (s 477(3)).

Requirements determined under subsection 477(1) of the Act apply despite any provision of any other Australian law (s 477(5)). Biosecurity measures under a human biosecurity control order may continue to be imposed on an individual basis (s 477(6)).

A person who fails to comply with a requirement determined under section 477 of the Act may commit a criminal offence (punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years, or 300 penalty units (\$63,000), or both) (s 479(3)).

## **Consultation**

The Determination is supported by advice from the Director of Human Biosecurity, and the Secretary of the Department of Home Affairs.

The Determination is a non-disallowable legislative instrument under the *Legislation Act 2003*. The Act provides for the Determination to be non-disallowable to ensure that the Commonwealth is able to take the urgent action necessary to manage a nationally significant threat or harm to Australia's human health.

A provision by provision description of the requirements is contained in the Attachment.

**Biosecurity (Human Biosecurity Emergency) (Human Coronavirus with Pandemic Potential) (Overseas Travel Ban Emergency Requirements) Determination 2020**

**Part 1 - Preliminary**

**1 Name**

Section 1 provides that the instrument is the *Biosecurity (Human Biosecurity Emergency) (Human Coronavirus with Pandemic Potential) (Overseas Travel Ban Emergency Requirements) Determination 2020* (the Determination).

**2 Commencement**

Section 2 provides that the Determination commences at 12pm on 25 March 2020.

**3 Authority**

Section 3 provides that the Determination is made under subsection 477(1) of the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act).

**4 Definitions**

Section 4 provides that a number of expressions used in the Determination are defined in the Act, including Australian territory; operator and passenger.

Section 4 also provides that the Determination defines the following terms:

- ‘Australian Border Force’ has the same meaning as in the *Australian Border Force Act 2015*;
- ‘Australian citizen’ has the same meaning as in the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*;
- ‘Australian Defence Force’ has the same meaning as in the *Defence Act 1903*;
- ‘member’ has the same meaning as in the *Defence Act 1903*;
- ‘permanent resident’ has the same meaning as in the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*.

**Part 2 - Requirements**

**5 Person not to travel outside Australian territory after 12pm, 25 March 2020**

Section 5 provides that an Australian citizen or permanent resident (the *person*) must not leave Australian territory as a passenger on an outgoing aircraft or vessel on or after the time the Determination commences (12pm on 25 March 2020) unless:

- an exemption as set out in section 6 of the Determination applies to the person; or
- an exemption is granted to the operator of the aircraft or vessel or the person by an APS employee in the Australian Border Force under section 7 of the Determination.

Further, section 5 provides that an operator of an outgoing aircraft or vessel must not leave Australian territory on or after the time the Determination commences unless:

- an exemption set out in section 6 applies to the person; or
- an exemption is granted to the operator or person by an APS employee in the Australian Border Force under section 7.

## **6 Exemptions**

Section 6 provides an exemption to the travel restrictions requirements under section 5 of the Determination to the following persons:

- a person ordinarily resident in a country other than Australia;
- a person who is a member of the crew of an aircraft or vessel (other than an outgoing aircraft or vessel) or if a worker associated with the safety or maintenance of the aircraft or vessel (other than the outgoing aircraft or vessel);
- a person engaged in the day-to-day conduct of inbound and outbound freight;
- a person whose travel is associated with essential work at an offshore facility; or
- a person who is travelling on official government business (including a member of the Australian Defence Force).

The intended operation of paragraph 6(b) is that a person can be on board an aircraft or vessel leaving Australian territory if they are a member of the crew of a different aircraft or vessel, without needing to seek permission from an APS employee in the Australian Border Force under section 7.

## **7 Exemptions—granted by an APS employee in the Australian Border Force**

Section 7 provides that in exceptional circumstances, an APS employee in the Australian Border Force may grant an exemption to:

- an Australian citizen;
- a permanent resident; or
- an operator of an outgoing passenger aircraft or vessel.

The section provides that exceptional circumstances are demonstrated by the Australian Citizen, permanent resident or operator providing a compelling reason for needing to leave Australian territory.

This section also provides that an exemption made under this section must be in writing and that an exemption made under this section is not a legislative instrument.