

Cruise Ships Protocol (No. 2)

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Cruise Ships Protocol (No. 2)

I, Adjunct Clinical Professor Brett Sutton, Chief Health Officer make the Cruise Ships Protocol (No. 2) under the Pandemic (Workplace) Order as I am satisfied that it is appropriate having regard to the need to protect public health and the principles in section 5 to 10 of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**.

Part 1 – Preliminary

1 Citation

This document may be referred to as the **Cruise Ships Protocol (No 2)**.

2 Commencement and revocation

- (1) This Protocol commences at 11:59:00pm on 10 June 2022 and ends at the date and time the Pandemic (Workplace) Order is either:
 - (a) amended to remove the power of the Chief Health Officer to make a protocol that specifies requirements in relation to the use and operation of cruise ships; or
 - (b) revoked and not immediately replaced.
- (2) The **Cruise Ships Protocol** is revoked at 11:59:00pm on 10 June 2022.

Part 2 – Passengers

Division 1 – Cruise ship operator obligation

3 Obligation on cruise ship operators

A cruise ship operator must not permit the cruise ship that it owns, controls or operates to leave a Victorian maritime port, or to enter Victoria, unless it has complied with the obligations in Division 2 or 3 of Part 2 of this Protocol.

Division 2 - Bookings

4 Pre-booking

Prior to accepting a booking from a passenger to travel on a cruise ship, a cruise ship operator must notify the passenger that:

- (1) they must be, and each person travelling in their group over 12 years and three months of age must be, fully vaccinated unless they are an excepted person; and

- (2) the cruise ship operator is subject to the minimum vaccination threshold set out in clause 8; and
- (3) if a person leaves isolation or quarantine under clause 23 due to disembarkation and it is not reasonably practicable for a cruise ship operator to bear the cost of transport and accommodation on disembarkation under clause 27, the cruise ship operator will charge these costs to the passenger.

5 Booking

A cruise ship operator must obtain acceptable evidence that each passenger over 12 years and three months of age making a booking to travel on a cruise ship is fully vaccinated, at the time of accepting the booking.

6 Passenger risk acknowledgment

- (1) At the time of booking a passenger to travel on a cruise ship, the cruise ship operator must collect a signed acknowledgement from the passenger under which they acknowledge and agree to accept the financial, travel and health risks specific to COVID-19 of travelling on a cruise ship.
- (2) Within 7 days prior to the date a passenger is scheduled to travel on a cruise ship, the cruise ship operator must provide up-to-date and tailored information about the financial, travel and health risks specific to COVID-19 of travelling on a cruise ship.

Division 3 – Pre-embarkation

7 Health screening

A cruise ship operator must conduct a health screening on each passenger prior to boarding a cruise ship, which includes verification that:

- (1) they do not have symptoms of COVID-19 or other respiratory illness; and
- (2) they are not required to isolate or quarantine in accordance with the laws of any State or Territory.

8 Minimum vaccination threshold

- (1) A cruise ship operator must ensure that at least 95% of passengers travelling on a cruise ship are fully vaccinated at the point of embarkation.

Note: passengers means all passengers, including children aged under 12 years and 3 months and people with a medical exemption

- (2) A cruise ship operator must collect, record and hold vaccination information about each passenger referred to in subclause (1).

- (3) For the purposes of complying with subclause (1), the cruise ship operator is authorised to use any information about a passenger that it holds under subclause (2).

9 Exclusion of passengers

A cruise ship operator must not permit a passenger to embark on a cruise ship if:

- (1) the person is 12 years and three months of age or older and they have not provided acceptable certification that they are fully vaccinated, unless they are an excepted person; or
- (2) they are exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms and have not provided evidence of a negative result from a COVID-19 PCR test undertaken on the day of embarkation; or
- (3) they are required to isolate or quarantine under any State or Territory law.

Division 4 – Onboard and onshore visits

10 Face covering

- (1) A cruise ship operator must take reasonable steps to ensure passengers wear face coverings while embarking and disembarking a cruise ship in Victoria, and while they are in indoor spaces onboard a cruise ship in Victoria, where social distancing is not possible (except when in their cabins).
- (2) A cruise ship operator must ensure passengers are provided with free access to face coverings and hand sanitiser while onboard a cruise ship in Victoria.

11 Onshore visits

- (1) A cruise ship operator must:
 - (a) develop a plan to mitigate the risk of transmission of COVID-19 for each onshore visit in consultation with the Department of Health, by considering the specific health risks and vulnerabilities of the communities they are attending and make appropriate mitigations and health measures as required for each onshore visit; and
 - (b) implement the plan developed under paragraph (a) for each onshore visit.

Note: plans for each onshore visit must be incorporated into an existing COVIDSafe Plan (if applicable) developed pursuant to the Workplace Order.

- (2) A cruise ship operator must not permit a passenger to disembark for an onshore visit without receiving a negative test result from a COVID-19 PCR test or COVID-19 rapid antigen test undertaken in the previous 24 hours if:

- (a) the passenger is exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms; or
 - (b) there has been increased transmission of COVID-19 onboard; or
 - (c) the onshore visit is to a remote or vulnerable community.
- (3) A cruise ship operator must:
- (a) ensure that a face covering is worn by all passengers during onshore visits if required under the pandemic orders in force; and
 - (b) take reasonable steps to ensure passengers (except children under 12 years and three months of age accompanied by fully vaccinated parents) who are excepted persons do not participate in an activity during an onshore visit that has not been organised by a cruise ship operator.

Division 5 – Disembarkation

12 Testing

A cruise ship operator must not permit a passenger to disembark a cruise ship at the final destination in Victoria without receiving a negative test result from a COVID-19 PCR test or COVID-19 rapid antigen test undertaken in the previous 24 hours if:

- (1) the passenger is exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms; or
- (2) there has been increased transmission of COVID-19 onboard.

Division 6 – Passenger obligations

13 Embarkation test results

A passenger must provide evidence to the cruise ship operator of the following at the time they embark on a cruise ship in Victoria:

- (1) a negative result from a COVID-19 PCR test undertaken within 72 hours before embarking; or
- (2) a negative result from a COVID-19 rapid antigen test undertaken within 24 hours before embarking.

14 Face covering

A passenger must wear a face covering in the following circumstances:

- (1) while embarking or disembarking a cruise ship in Victoria, or while at a Victorian maritime port; and

- (2) while in an indoor space onboard a cruise ship in Victoria, where social distancing is not possible; and
- (3) where undertaking onshore visits in accordance with the pandemic orders in force.

Part 3 – Crew members

15 Vaccination requirements

- (1) A cruise ship operator must not permit a crew member to work on a cruise ship in Victoria unless they have provided acceptable certification that they are fully vaccinated (boosted), unless the crew member is not eligible to be fully vaccinated (boosted) because less than 3 months has passed since the worker became fully vaccinated.
- (2) A cruise ship operator must collect, record and hold vaccination information about each crew member referred to in subclause (1).
- (3) For the purposes of complying with subclause (1), the cruise ship operator is authorised to use any information about a crew member that it holds under subclause (2).

16 Face covering

- (1) A cruise ship operator must take reasonable steps to ensure that crew members wear face coverings while embarking and disembarking a cruise ship in Victoria and while they are in an indoor space on a cruise ship in Victoria (except when they are in their cabins).
- (2) A crew member must wear a face covering while embarking and disembarking a cruise ship in Victoria and while in an indoor space onboard a cruise ship in Victoria (except when they are in their cabins).

Part 4 - Operational requirements

17 Notification and referral process

A cruise ship operator must develop, in consultation with the relevant Victorian authorities, a notification and referral process for each Victorian maritime port at which a cruise ship may dock, including outlining the containment arrangements for transferring confirmed cases to hospital where required.

18 Medical services

A cruise ship operator must ensure that, while in Victoria:

- (1) passengers have reasonable access to medical advice and practitioners when they are onboard a cruise ship; and
- (2) there is capacity on the cruise ship to provide intensive care level support for COVID-19 cases; and
- (3) medical staff that are onboard a cruise ship have received training on COVID-19 care.

19 Access to COVID-19 tests

- (1) A cruise ship operator must ensure that there is an adequate supply of COVID-19 rapid antigen tests and COVID-19 PCR tests onboard a cruise ship in Victoria.
- (2) A cruise ship operator must not charge a person a fee for a COVID-19 rapid antigen test or COVID-19 PCR test provided to the person while they are onboard a cruise ship in Victoria.

20 Records

A cruise ship operator must:

- (1) keep a record of all persons who attend a cruise ship in Victoria including the person's first name, surname, contact phone number and the date and time the person attended the cruise ship; and
- (2) use reasonable endeavours to protect the information referred to in subclause (1) from use or disclosure, other than in accordance with a request made by an authorised officer or a person assisting an authorised officer; and
- (3) destroy the information referred to in subclause (1) 28 days after the person disembarked the cruise ship unless the cruise ship operator is permitted or required to retain the information.

21 Disclosure to authorised officers

- (1) An authorised officer may request a cruise ship operator to produce to the authorised officer any information held by the cruise ship operator under clause 20(1), except any Individual Healthcare Identifiers that the employer might hold.
- (2) If an authorised officer makes a request to a person under subclause (1), the person must comply with the request.

Part 5 – Responding to a COVID-19 positive case

Division 1 – Passenger obligations

22 Notification requirements

If a passenger receives a positive result from a COVID-19 rapid antigen test undertaken while onboard a cruise ship in Victoria, the passenger must comply with the reporting requirements under the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**.

23 Isolation requirements

- (1) If a person becomes a confirmed case while onboard a cruise ship in Victoria, the person must isolate in their cabin or another indoor space that is suitable for the person to reside in for the purposes of isolation for a period commencing on the day they received a positive result from a COVID-19 rapid antigen test or COVID-19 PCR test and ending on the earlier of:
 - (a) either:
 - (i) seven days from the date on which the person undertook a COVID-19 rapid antigen test or COVID-19 PCR test, if they have had no COVID-19 symptoms in the previous 24 hours; or
 - (ii) if paragraph (i) does not apply, at the time at which they have had no COVID-19 symptoms for a 24 hour period; or
 - (b) the time at which they are due to disembark from the cruise ship.
- (2) If a person becomes a close contact while onboard a cruise ship in Victoria, the person must quarantine in their cabin or another indoor space that is suitable for the person to reside in for the purposes of quarantine for a period commencing on the day the confirmed case received a positive result from a COVID-19 rapid antigen test or COVID-19 PCR test and ending on the earlier of:
 - (a) seven days from the date on which the confirmed case undertook a COVID-19 rapid antigen test or COVID-19 PCR test; or
 - (b) the time at which they are due to disembark from the cruise ship.
- (3) A person referred to in subclause (2) must undertake a COVID-19 PCR test or COVID-19 rapid antigen test on day 1 and day 6 of their period of quarantine.
- (4) If a confirmed case leaves isolation or quarantine due to disembarkation in Victoria, they must travel immediately and directly from disembarking the cruise ship to the location where they will undertake self-quarantine or self-isolation under the Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order, unless the person is

admitted to a hospital or another facility for the purposes of receiving medical care.

- (5) A person who leaves isolation or quarantine as mentioned in subclause (4) must, when disembarking:
 - (a) wear an N95 face covering, if available; or
 - (b) wear a face covering, if an N95 face covering is not available.
- (6) A person in quarantine or isolation under subclause (1) or (2) must not leave their cabin or indoor space where they are quarantining or isolating, except:
 - (a) for the purposes of obtaining medical care or medical supplies; or
 - (b) in an emergency situation; or
 - (c) if required to do so by law.
- (7) A person who leaves isolation or quarantine as mentioned in subclause (6) must, for the period that they have left isolation or quarantine:
 - (a) wear an N95 face covering, if available; or
 - (b) wear a face covering, if an N95 face covering is not available.

24 Symptomatic passengers

A passenger who has COVID-19 symptoms and is waiting for results of a COVID-19 PCR test or COVID-19 rapid antigen test must quarantine in their cabin or another indoor space that is suitable for the person to reside in for the purposes of quarantine until they receive a negative result.

Division 2 – Cruise ship operator obligations

25 Notification requirements

If a person becomes a confirmed case onboard a cruise ship that is scheduled to stop at a Victoria maritime port, the cruise ship operator must:

- (1) report the confirmed case to the port authority at the Victorian maritime port within 12 to 24 hours prior to arrival at the port, or as required by the relevant port authority and under Victorian laws; and
- (2) work with the Victorian port authority to understand their individual requirements; and
- (3) notify all other passengers on the cruise ship of the confirmed case if there is a potential risk of ongoing transmission.

26 Transfer of confirmed case to hospital

A cruise ship operator must refer and transfer a confirmed case to hospital if they cannot be safely managed onboard the cruise ship in Victoria, in line with the process required by the Department of Health.

27 Transport and accommodation on disembarkation

- (1) If the final disembarkation of a cruise ship occurs at a Victoria maritime port, the cruise ship operator must:
 - (a) provide transport for persons that became confirmed cases or close contacts while onboard a cruise ship and who have not completed their period of quarantine or isolation on the cruise ship if they do not have a personal vehicle in the Victorian maritime port; and
 - (b) provide accommodation for persons that became confirmed cases or close contacts while onboard a cruise ship and who have not completed their period of quarantine or isolation on the cruise ship until they are safely able to travel home.
- (2) As far as reasonably practicable, a cruise ship operator must not charge a person the cost of transport and accommodation provided under subclause (1).
- (3) In complying with paragraph (1)(a) a cruise ship operator must not provide transport that involves commercial passenger vehicle service or public transport service.

Schedule 1 – Recommendations

Part 1 – Passenger requirements

1 Pre-booking

Prior to accepting a booking to travel on cruise ship, a cruise ship operator should:

- (1) recommend to the person that they and every person on their booking over 12 years and three months of age should be fully vaccinated (boosted), if eligible; and
- (2) recommend to the person that they and every person on their booking should be vaccinated against influenza, if eligible; and
- (3) notify the person of its approach to the communication of confirmed cases.

2 Vaccination requirements

A cruise ship operator should recommend to passengers that any children under 12 years and three months of age travelling with them on the cruise ship should be fully vaccinated, if eligible.

3 Passenger risk acknowledgment

A cruise ship operator should include the following information in its acknowledgement for passengers under clause 6:

- (1) the health risks specific to COVID-19 of travelling on cruise ships, which include but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) how a COVID-19 outbreak will be managed;
 - (b) impact of a COVID-19 diagnosis while onboard;
 - (c) health care available onboard and how to access it;
 - (d) cost of healthcare onboard;
 - (e) how retrieval of the passenger will be managed (including cost of the process) if health needs cannot be supported onboard, and the implications for passengers that are not citizens of the country where the cruise ship is located;
 - (f) post-disembarkation arrangements; and
- (2) the travel and financial risks specific to COVID-19 of travelling on cruise ships, which include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) potential for cancellation of activities due to COVID-19 outbreaks;
- (b) how COVID-19 outbreaks will be communicated to passengers; and
- (c) potential impact for onward travel and accommodation post-cruise.

4 Embarkation

On the day of embarkation, any passengers that are identified during the health screening process should be referred by the cruise ship operator for further medical assessment prior to boarding the cruise ship.

5 Passenger obligations

Passengers arriving as an international passenger should ensure that they meet Australia's international border entry requirements, including vaccination status, visa, and travel exemption requirements. More information is available at www.homeaffairs.gov.au/covid19/vaccination-testing, with more detailed information on maritime entry declarations to be made available prior to the recommencement of international cruising to Australia.

Part 2 – Crew members

6 Flu vaccine

A cruise ship operator should recommend to crew members that they should be vaccinated against influenza before working on a cruise ship.

7 Surveillance testing

A cruise ship operator should:

- (1) carry out testing of crew members at a minimum once within every 14 days, or when exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms; and
- (2) consider testing crew members at the commencement of each new cruise.

Part 3 – Operational requirements

8 Operational

- (1) A cruise ship operator should:
 - (a) maximise the use of outdoor spaces; and
 - (b) impose capacity limits on indoor spaces where physical distancing is not possible and face coverings cannot be worn; and

- (c) stagger the disembarkation of passengers to reduce congestion and situations where people are unable to adequately physically distance; and
 - (d) make efforts to improve ventilation, where possible; and
 - (e) undertake comprehensive cleaning of all areas publicly accessible to passengers at least daily; and
 - (f) implement robust systems to capture positive results from COVID-19 PCR tests or a COVID-19 rapid antigen tests (of both passengers and crew members) while onboard the cruise ship; and
 - (g) ensure regular communication is maintained with passengers concerning:
 - (i) COVID-19 safe practices; and
 - (ii) mask wearing where physical distancing is not possible; and
 - (iii) accessing free healthcare onboard; and
 - (iv) recommendation for passengers to isolate and get tested when they experience COVID-19 symptoms; and
 - (h) recommend that symptomatic passengers who have received a negative result from a COVID-19 PCR test or a COVID-19 rapid antigen test undertake an influenza test if available and wear a face covering until symptoms resolve; and
 - (i) recommend that symptomatic passengers should wear a face covering until their symptoms resolve; and
 - (j) follow the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention Guidelines regarding escalating public health measures that may be used in situations of increased COVID-19 transmission available at www.cdc.gov/quarantine/cruise/management/technical-instructions-for-cruise-ships.html.
- (2) Cruise ship operators are not required to engage in routine symptom and temperature checks of passengers on board.
 - (3) Cruise ship operators are not required to cohort confirmed cases and close contacts.
 - (4) Cruise ship operators are not required to engage in surveillance testing of passengers onboard a cruise ship but may engage in surveillance testing if there is an escalation in confirmed cases onboard the cruise ship.

9 Anti-viral medication

A cruise ship operator should ensure it has the ability to safely administer anti-viral medication onboard a cruise ship, pending available supply.

Part 4 – Responding to a COVID-19 positive case

10 Agreements for transport and accommodation of confirmed cases

A cruise ship operator should:

- (1) enter into agreements with private transport companies to transport confirmed cases and close contacts to their home after they disembark from a cruise ship if they do not have personal vehicles in the Victorian maritime port; and
- (2) enter into agreements with local hotels or other suitable accommodation providers to accommodate confirmed cases and close contacts after they disembark from a cruise ship.

11 Testing and reporting after disembarkation

A cruise ship operator should strongly recommend:

- (1) to passengers that travelled on a cruise ship for 5 or more days that they should monitor for COVID-19 symptoms after disembarking and undertake a COVID-19 PCR test or a COVID-19 rapid antigen test within 3 to 5 days after disembarking; and
- (2) to passengers who disembark in Victoria and return a positive result from a test undertaken in accordance with subclause (1), to report the positive test result to the cruise ship operator as soon as reasonably practicable and follow any reporting procedures required by the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**.

Schedule 2 - Definitions

For the purposes of this Order:

accepted certification means either:

- (1) if issued in Australia, a digital or paper COVID-19 vaccination certificate; or
- (2) if issued overseas, a digital or paper certificate which meets the following criteria:
 - (a) issued by a national or state/provincial-level authority or an accredited vaccination provider;
 - (b) written in English or accompanied by a certified translation;
 - (c) containing:
 - (i) the name of the person as it appears in their passport;
 - (ii) either date of birth or passport number, or national identity number of the person;
 - (iii) the vaccine brand name; and
 - (iv) the date of each dose or the date on which a full course of immunisation was completed;

close contact means a person who shares a cabin with a confirmed case or who has had close contact with a confirmed case as identified by the cruise ship operator's medical team through its contact tracing processes;

commercial passenger vehicle service has the same meaning as in the **Commercial Passenger Vehicle Industry Act 2017**;

confirmed case means a person who has received a positive result from either a COVID-19 PCR test or a COVID-19 rapid antigen test, but who is not a recent confirmed case;

COVID-19 means the contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2;

COVID-19 PCR test means a COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction test;

COVID-19 rapid antigen test means a COVID-19 rapid antigen test;

COVID-19 symptoms means symptoms consistent with COVID-19, including but not limited to the following:

- (1) a fever ($\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) or consistent fever of less than 37.5°C (such as night sweats or chills);

- (2) acute respiratory infection (such as cough, shortness of breath, sore throat);
- (3) loss of smell;
- (4) loss of taste;

COVID-19 vaccine means either a one dose COVID-19 vaccine or a two dose COVID-19 vaccine;

cruise ship means a vessel that:

- (1) has sleeping facilities for 100 or more passengers; and
- (2) is usually used to provide a service of sea transportation, being a service that:
 - (a) is provided in return for a fee payable by persons using the service; and
 - (b) is available to the general public,

but does not include:

- (3) the vessel known as Spirit of Tasmania I (IMO Number 9158446; Australian General Register of Shipping number 857101); or
- (4) the vessel known as Spirit of Tasmania II (IMO Number 9158434; Australian General Register of Shipping number 857102),

crew member means employees, contractors (and their employees), volunteers and any other person engaged or permitted to perform work on a cruise ship;

cruise ship operator of a cruise ship means a person who owns, controls or operates the cruise ship;

excepted person means a person who holds acceptable certification that the person is unable to receive a dose, or a further dose, of any COVID-19 vaccine that is available in Australia due to a medical contraindication;

face covering means a fitted face mask that covers the nose and mouth to provide the wearer protection against infection (but does not include a face shield);

fully vaccinated means a person who has received either:

- (1) one dose of a one dose COVID-19 vaccine more than 7 days ago; or
- (2) two doses, administered at least 14 days apart, of a two dose COVID-19 vaccine, including a dose of two different types of a two dose COVID-19 vaccine and who received the second dose more than 7 days ago;

fully vaccinated (boosted) means a person who has received:

- (1) a second dose of a COVID-19 vaccine after receiving one dose of a one dose COVID-19 vaccine; or
- (2) a third dose of a COVID-19 vaccine after receiving two doses of a two dose COVID-19 vaccine including different types of two dose COVID-19 vaccines;

indoor space means an area, room or premises within a cruise ship that is or are substantially enclosed by a roof and walls that are either floor to ceiling high or are at least 2.1 metres high, regardless of whether the roof or walls or any part of them are:

- (1) permanent or temporary; or
- (2) open or closed,

medical contraindication means one of the following contraindications to the administration of a COVID-19 vaccine:

- (1) anaphylaxis after a previous dose where no appropriate COVID-19 vaccine is available;
- (2) in relation to the mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, inflammatory cardiac illness within the past 3 months, (eg. myocarditis or pericarditis), acute rheumatic fever or acute rheumatic heart disease (ie. with active myocardial inflammation) or acute decompensated heart failure;
- (3) in relation to all COVID-19 vaccines:
 - (a) acute major medical condition (eg. undergoing major surgery or hospital admission for a serious illness);
 - (b) treatment with anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibody or convalescent plasma therapy in the previous 90 days;
 - (c) any serious adverse event attributed to a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, without another cause identified, and with no acceptable alternative vaccine available; and
 - (d) if the passenger is a risk to themselves or others during the vaccination process they may warrant a temporary vaccine exemption. This may include a range of individuals with underlying developmental or mental health disorders;

one dose COVID-19 vaccine means 'COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen' (Janssen-Cilag);

onshore visit means passengers temporarily disembarking in Victoria as scheduled in the cruise's itinerary, but does not include emergency disembarkation or final disembarkation;

outdoor space means a space in a cruise ship that is not an indoor space;

pandemic orders in force has the meaning in the **Pandemic (Public Safety) Order 2022**, as amended or replaced from time to time;

Pandemic (Workplace) Order means the **Pandemic (Workplace) Order 2022 (No. 8)**, as amended or replaced from time to time;

passenger means any person who attends a cruise ship, except:

- (1) a crew member; or
- (2) a person who attends a cruise ship in connection with an emergency,

public transport service has the same meaning as in the **Transport (Compliance and Miscellaneous) Act 1983**;

Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order means the **Pandemic (Quarantine, Isolation and Testing) Order 2022 (No. 8)**, as amended or replaced from time to time;

recent confirmed case has the meaning in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

two dose COVID-19 vaccine means any of the following:

- (1) Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca);
- (2) Comirnaty (Pfizer);
- (3) Spikevax (Moderna);
- (4) Coronavac (Sinovac);
- (5) Covishield (Astrazeneca/Serum Institute of India);
- (6) Covaxin (Bharat Biotech);
- (7) BBIP-CorV (Sinopharm);
- (8) Sputnik V (Gamaleva Research Institute);
- (9) Nuvaxovid (Bioelect on behalf of Novavax);

vaccination information is information relating to a person's vaccination status and includes:

- (1) any information that is derived from a record of information that was made under, or in accordance with, the Australian Immunisation Register Act 2015 of the Commonwealth; and
- (2) the name or type of any dose of COVID-19 vaccine received by the person; and
- (3) the date on which the person received any dose of a COVID-19 vaccine;

Note: vaccination information may be recorded in a variety of documents, such as a letter from a medical practitioner, a certificate of immunisation or an immunisation history statement obtained from the Australian Immunisation Register. For overseas travellers, it may be recorded in an Australian International COVID-19 Vaccination Certificate or vaccination certificates issued by an overseas government authority, accompanied by the Australian Traveller Declaration or COVID-19 Vaccination and Testing Declaration for travel to Australia.

Victorian maritime port means the authorised first points of entry for international maritime vessels including seaports of Geelong, Melbourne, Portland and Western Port;



Adjunct Clinical Professor Brett Sutton

Chief Health Officer

10 June 2022