

## Change to close contact definition

National Cabinet agreed that close contacts will be defined as:

- Household or household-like contacts of a confirmed case.
- Close contacts will be defined, except in exceptional circumstances, as those who usually live with or who have stayed in the same household for more than 4 hours as a case during their infectious period.

## Changes to testing requirements

- On 5<sup>th</sup> January 2022, National Cabinet agreed changes to testing requirements for all states except for Western Australia including:
  - Removing the requirement for truck drivers to have rolling seven days tests.
  - Testing will not be required before patients present to hospital.

## Rapid Antigen Tests

- On 13<sup>th</sup> January 2022, National Cabinet noted that testing for people suspected to have COVID-19 or close contacts will continue to be provided for free through joint funding arrangements between the Commonwealth and state and territory governments, utilising either PCR or Rapid Antigen Testing technologies.
- On 5<sup>th</sup> January 2022, the National Cabinet noted that COVID-19 tests are free and available at state testing clinics for people who have symptoms or are a close contact.

## Rapid Antigen Testing Concessional Access Program

- National Cabinet agreed that up to 10 Rapid Antigen Tests over three months (a maximum of 5 in a month) will be made available free through pharmacies to people holding the following cards:
  - Pension Concession Card
  - Commonwealth Seniors Health Care Card
  - Department of Veterans' Affairs Gold, White or Orange Card
  - Health Care Card
  - Low Income Health Card
- On 13<sup>th</sup> January 2022, National Cabinet noted that through the Rapid Antigen Testing Concessional Access Program eligible Commonwealth concession card holders will be permitted to receive a maximum of ten free tests in a three month period with a maximum of five tests in any one month through participating community pharmacies.

- Community pharmacies will be reimbursed a set amount for the unit cost of the Rapid Antigen Tests (which will be \$10 plus GST per test initially, with ongoing review of unit prices). For each supply transaction processed for an eligible person under this program (minimum of 2 tests and maximum of 5 tests per transaction), an Administration Handling and Infrastructure (AHI) fee of \$4.30 per transaction will be reimbursed to the pharmacy, consistent with current AHI arrangements under the Seventh Community Pharmacy Agreement. Community Pharmacies will be responsible for sourcing supply for the program as they do for non-subsided rapid antigen tests. Further implementation arrangements for the program will be published over the coming days following ongoing dialogue with the pharmacy profession.
- **This program will be available through individual pharmacies from 24 January 2022**, noting that individual pharmacies will commence participation in the program as supply continues to become available in late January and early February 2022.
- Anyone with COVID-19 symptoms and close contacts should attend a state clinic for free testing and not go to a pharmacy to receive a free test.

### Support Payments (National and State-Specific Payments)

#### 1. Changes to Pandemic Leave Disaster Payments

- From Monday 10 January 2022, in line with the changes to testing requirements, Rapid Antigen Test (RAT) results will be accepted in addition to Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) results. People will need to have advice of a positive test from a testing clinic or health professional or evidence that they have registered a positive result from a home-administered RAT with their state health authority.
- Effective from 18 January 2022, people who have lost at least a day of work because they are isolating due to being COVID-19 positive, caring for someone who is COVID-19 positive or meet the definition of a close contact may be eligible for up to \$750.
- The Pandemic Leave Disaster Payment will be scaled based on the number of hours of work the individual has lost or expects to lose during an isolation period of up to seven days:
  - Individuals who have lost or expect to lose 20 hours or more will continue to be entitled to \$750.
  - Individuals have lost or expect to lose at least a day of work or up to 19 hours will be entitled to \$450.
- A financial hardship test will also be introduced with individuals who have available funds of \$10,000 or more ineligible to ensure the taxpayer funded payments are targeted to those who need them most.

#### 2. Commonwealth Disaster Payments

Minister McKenzie has announced that the Commonwealth Disaster Payments, which are \$1,000 for adults and \$400 for children, have been activated.

There's also the Disaster Recovery Allowance for those who've had income impacted, which is a payment for up to 13 weeks at the JobSeeker rate.

### COVID-19 Vaccine Claims Scheme

- A number of guidance documents have been published by the Department of Health with further information on the COVID-19 Vaccine Claims Scheme.

State/ Territory	RAPID ANTIGEN REPORTING by jurisdiction
SA	South Australia - see <a href="#">Rapid Antigen Test Reporting Form</a> to provide ongoing surveillance information to SA Health - see also <a href="https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/Public+Content/SA+Health+Internet/Conditions/Infectious+diseases/COVID-19/Testing+and+tracing/Rapid+antigen+testing+RAT+for+COVID-19">https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/Public+Content/SA+Health+Internet/Conditions/Infectious+diseases/COVID-19/Testing+and+tracing/Rapid+antigen+testing+RAT+for+COVID-19</a>
NT	see <a href="https://coronavirus.nt.gov.au/stay-safe/symptoms-testing">https://coronavirus.nt.gov.au/stay-safe/symptoms-testing</a>
TAS	see <a href="https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/important-community-updates/rapid-antigen-test-collection-sites">https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/important-community-updates/rapid-antigen-test-collection-sites</a>
QLD	see <a href="https://www.qld.gov.au/rat-positive">https://www.qld.gov.au/rat-positive</a>
WA	
NSW	see <a href="https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19">https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19</a> (which notes if you receive a positive test result using a rapid antigen test, you will be able to register your test result online from mid-January 2022)
VIC	see <a href="https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/node/22270">https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/node/22270</a>
ACT	see <a href="https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/home">https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/home</a> (on Saturday it was noted that ACT Health is working on a system update to allow people to register their positive rapid antigen test results within the next week)

State/ Territory	CLOSE CONTACT DEFINITION - by jurisdiction
National Cabinet/ AHPPC	Close contacts will now be classified as someone who has spent four hours or more with a confirmed case in a household or household-like setting.
SA	<p>In South Australia a 'close contact' is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a household member or intimate partner of a COVID-19 case during their infectious period</li> <li>• someone who has had close personal interaction with a COVID-19 case during their infectious period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ for 15 minutes or more and</li> <li>○ where masks are not worn and</li> <li>○ in close physical proximity and</li> <li>○ in an indoor setting</li> </ul> </li> <li>• someone who has been notified by SA Health that they are a close contact</li> <li>• someone who has been to an exposure site during the exposure period for that site.</li> </ul>
NT	<p>A close contact is someone who has been near enough to a person with COVID-19 while they were infectious that there is a possibility they will have been infected with COVID-19.</p> <p>A person is considered a close contact if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They reside in the same household /premises as a COVID-19 positive person</li> <li>• Have spent four hours or more indoors with a COVID-19 positive person while they were infectious over a 24-hour period.</li> <li>• A person's infectious period is usually the two days before they developed symptoms, or two days before they tested positive if they did not have symptoms.</li> </ul>
TAS	<p>Household and Household-like contacts.</p> <p>4 hours or more at same site/venue as a case where there is increased risk of transmission.</p> <p>Less than 4 hours with a case where there is very high risk of transmission.</p> <p>Public Health will advise if you are a close contact.</p>

QLD	<p>A diagnosed person is someone who has tested positive to COVID-19, either through a PCR or a rapid antigen test (RAT).</p> <p>You are a close contact if you are a household member or a household-like contact of a diagnosed person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A household member is a person who ordinarily resides at the same premises or place of accommodation as the diagnosed person, and who are residing at the premises or place of accommodation at the time the diagnosed person receives their positive COVID-19 test result. You do not have to be related to the diagnosed person to be considered a household member.</li> <li>• A household-like contact is a person who has spent more than four hours with the diagnosed person in a house or other place of accommodation, care facility or similar.</li> </ul> <p>Note: a person is not a household-like contact if they are in a separate part of the house, accommodation or care facility that has a separate point of entry and no shared common areas, and if they do not have contact or interaction for more than four hours.</p>
WA	<p>A person who has had face-to-face contact OR shared a close space, for any amount of duration, with someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 (while they were considered infectious).</p> <p>A person who has been in an area where there is a high prevalence of COVID-19 infection or has been in a venue when COVID-19 transmission was occurring.</p>
NSW	<p>A close contact is someone who has been near a person with COVID-19. You will know you are a close contact if you have been contacted by NSW Health or if you have been to a close contact venue.</p>
VIC	<p>Household or household-like contacts are also referred to as close contacts. You have spent more than four hours with someone who has COVID-19 inside a house, accommodation or care facility.</p>
ACT	<p>The ACT government will no longer be contacting close contacts and have done away with 'close, casual and "monitor for symptoms" contacts'. Individuals will need to let other people around them know if they receive a positive test or if they have been exposed to COVID-19. If you test positive, you must isolate for seven days from the date of your test, and stay isolated until ACT Health clears you. There are four categories in <a href="#">the ACT's new exposure regime</a>. Each imposes different rules on the person you were in contact with, depending on the likelihood you infected them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household: The people you live with are most at risk. They must get a PCR test, <a href="#">declare online to ACT Health</a> that they live with a positive case, and quarantine for seven days.</li> <li>• High: Those you spent a "long time" with — for example, most of a day — since two days before you had symptoms or tested positive. You may have spent the night with them or an extended period indoors, <a href="#">interacting closely without masks</a>. They should get a PCR test, quarantine for seven days and take a RAT on day six.</li> <li>• Moderate: People you spent "some time" with, such as a couple of hours, a shared dinner or close company at a bar. They should take a RAT or a PCR test as soon as possible and, if negative, take a second RAT or PCR test on or after day six. They must quarantine until they receive a</li> </ul>

negative result for the first test, but there is no need to isolate while awaiting results for the second test. If they have symptoms, they should go to a clinic for a PCR test.

Low: Others you spent a "very brief" time with, or people who spent time at a place where a COVID-19 case was. They should get tested if they develop symptoms and quarantine until they receive a negative result.

State/ Territory	CLOSE CONTACT ISOLATION REQUIREMENTS - by jurisdiction
National Cabinet/ AHPPC	
SA	<p>Close contacts are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• immediately quarantine for 7 days since they had contact with a COVID-19 positive person or were at the exposure location (when calculating the quarantine period the day of exposure is day 0)</li> <li>• get an initial COVID-19 test</li> <li>• get a COVID-19 test again on day 6 after exposure (a negative day test is required to be released from quarantine)</li> <li>• get a COVID-19 test again immediately if symptoms develop</li> <li>• not attend high risk settings or COVID Management Plan events for 14 days after exposure</li> <li>• wear a surgical mask when around others</li> <li>• avoid contact with vulnerable people (young children, elderly, pregnant, people with chronic health conditions), avoid non-essential activities, avoid working across worksites and avoid shared spaces and maintain physical distancing on days 8 to 14 after exposure.</li> </ul>
NT	<p>If you are fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and are a close contact you must immediately quarantine for 7 days.</p> <p>Day zero of your isolation period starts on the day you were last in contact with the infected person.</p> <p>If you were in contact with an infectious person at 2pm on 12 January 2022, this is Day 0. Your Day 7 is 19 January 2022. You can exit at noon on the day your isolation period ends.</p> <p>You will need to have a COVID-19 Rapid Antigen Test:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 3 days of the start of your isolation period</li> <li>• On Day 6 of your isolation period</li> </ul> <p>If you are unvaccinated against COVID-19 and are a close contact you must immediately isolate for 14 days.</p> <p>Day zero of your isolation period starts on the day you were last in contact with the infected person.</p>

	<p>You will need to have a COVID-19 Rapid Antigen Test:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 3 days of the start of your isolation period</li> <li>• On Day 6 of your isolation period</li> <li>• On Day 12 of your isolation period</li> </ul> <p>If you receive a positive COVID-19 test, your isolation period will start again from the day the test was taken.</p> <p>You can leave isolation if you have received negative test results, have no symptoms and have completed the required days. This also applies to close contacts who have continued to live with one or more confirmed cases during their isolation.</p>
TAS	<p>From day 1 – 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarantine for 7 days</li> <li>• RAT on day 1 and 6 and get a RAT or PCR test if symptomatic.</li> <li>• If your day 6 RAT is negative, you can leave quarantine on day 7 (if you continue to live in the same house and have exposure to a confirmed case, the 7 days starts after the case is released from isolation).</li> </ul> <p>Day 8-14:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mask wearing outside of home (indoor and outdoor) and avoid high risk settings and vulnerable people</li> <li>• Monitor closely for symptoms and have a RAT if symptoms develop.</li> <li>• Maintain physical distancing (1.5m) from other people.</li> </ul>
QLD	<p>Once you are informed or you find out that you are a close contact, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• get tested for COVID-19 only if you have COVID-19 symptoms. You can get tested through a rapid antigen test (RAT) or a PCR test.</li> <li>• immediately travel directly to a suitable place to quarantine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ your travel must be by private transport, <u>endorsed transport provider</u> or by transport arranged by a government authority</li> <li>○ a suitable place to quarantine is your home or your current place of accommodation (e.g. where you are staying during a holiday). Note that you can only travel to your home if it is no more than two hours safe driving distance from the place where you find out you are a close contact.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• quarantine. Your quarantine period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ starts when you are told or find out that you are a close contact of a diagnosed person</li> <li>○ ends after 7 days from the date the diagnosed person took the initial test that returned a positive result. This is provided you have no symptoms and a test on Day 6 of your quarantine returns a negative result.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• monitor your health. If you get any COVID-19 symptoms, get tested using a RAT kit or getting a PCR test.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>get tested on Day 6 of your quarantine period. If the test result is negative and you have no COVID-19 symptoms after 7 days of quarantine period, your quarantine ends.</li> </ul>
WA	<p>Public Health will contact you if you are a close contact of someone who has been confirmed to have COVID-19. They will give you specific information about what to do when you are a close contact. People need to quarantine if they have been assessed as being at greater risk of having COVID-19 (for example they may have had close contact with someone who is unwell with COVID-19 or have just returned from overseas or interstate).</p> <p>As of <b>January 13</b> 2022, double dose vaccinated travellers who test negative for COVID-19 in hotel quarantine will be able to move to self-quarantine on day eight to complete their 14-days quarantine.</p> <p>These travellers must record negative PCR results from tests on day one and six in hotel quarantine and be able to complete the remainder of their 14-days of quarantine in self-quarantine at a suitable premise. From day eight, once in self-quarantine travellers must do a PCR test on days nine and 12, and all members of their household, if any, will also be required to do a PCR test on the traveller's day 12. However, if the traveller returns a positive PCR result on day nine, members of their household, if any, will also be required to do a PCR test on day 10. All members of the household must self-quarantine and use G2G Now monitoring until the traveller's 14-day quarantine period is completed. Travellers will only be able to finish self-quarantine on day 14 if they and members of their household, if any, return a negative PCR test result on day 12.</p> <p>These new quarantine arrangements will apply to international arrivals and domestic travellers from 'extreme' risk jurisdictions.</p>
NSW	<p>You must follow the Self-isolation guideline and self-isolate for 7 days from the last time you were in contact with the COVID-positive person. Have a rapid antigen test (RAT) as soon as possible and again on Day 6. Have an additional RAT if you develop symptoms.</p> <p>If all tests are negative, you can leave isolation after 7 days.</p> <p>If you get a positive result, you should continue your isolation and follow the Testing positive to COVID-19 and managing COVID-19 safely at home advice. Do not visit high-risk settings (healthcare, aged care, disability care, correctional facilities) for the next 7 days after leaving isolation.</p>
VIC	<p>Household or household-like contacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You must quarantine for 7 days.</li> <li>You must get tested on Day 1 of quarantine (or as soon as possible) and get tested again on Day 6 of quarantine - with a rapid antigen test, or a PCR test if you can't access a rapid antigen test.</li> <li>If you test positive on a rapid antigen test, you must report your result. Visit Reporting your result page for more information.</li> </ul>
ACT	<p>You must:</p>

- have a PCR test as soon as you can and quarantine for 7 days from the date of collection of the positive COVID-19 test result (day 0) of first case in your household
- complete the ACT Health online declaration form
- have a rapid antigen or PCR test on or after day 6

You should:

- not visit high-risk settings (hospitals, residential aged care facilities, correctional and detention facilities and residential accommodation that support people who require frequent, close personal care and who are vulnerable to disease) from days 8 to 14 after you've left quarantine
  - you may still access urgent medical care or aged or disability care services.
- have a rapid antigen or PCR test on day 12 or 13
- avoid mass gatherings and large scale events from days 8 to 14 after you've left quarantine
- get a PCR test if you develop any symptoms

You can leave quarantine after 7 days if you have a negative test on or after day 6 and you do not have symptoms.

If your first PCR test was on or after day 5, you do not need to repeat a test to leave quarantine.

## Interstate Travel and Quarantine Restrictions – last updated 13.01.2022

	NSW	VIC	ACT	NT	SA	QLD	WA	TAS
Domestic Travel	<p>No restrictions and no need to register to travel within NSW. No longer need to show evidence of vaccination status. Entry into other states depends on their rules. Intrastate travel possible regardless of vaccination status.</p> <p>VIC -&gt; NSW = no quarantine for fully vaxxed</p> <p>QLD &lt;-&gt; NSW = essential reasons only</p>	<p>No limits on travel within Victoria.</p> <p>People coming from other states don't need a travel permit to enter regardless of their vaccination status (unless been overseas in past 14 days).</p>	<p>There are no longer restrictions on entering the ACT from interstate, unless you're a confirmed COVID-19 case or a close contact.</p>	<p>Fully vaccinated can enter NT without having to quarantine. Must complete Border Entry Form before arriving and conduct RAT on arrival, day 3 and 6. Unvaccinated returning Territorians and approved exemptions must undergo 14 days mandatory supervised quarantine at own cost. Other unvaccinated visitors not allowed to enter.</p>	<p>No entry requirements. No need to complete EntryCheck SA application or have RAT before arriving.</p>	<p>From Saturday, January 15, at 1:00am AEST, domestic border restrictions for people entering from a hotspot will no longer be in place. That means people coming into Queensland from domestic hotspots, either by road or by air, won't need to fill out a border form, nor will they need to provide a negative COVID-19 test result of any kind. There will be no requirement to quarantine.</p>	<p>Controlled interstate border arrangement (very-low, low-, medium-, high- or extreme-risk jurisdictions). Entrants must complete G2G Pass registration and declaration before entering.</p> <p>From 12:01am 5 Feb 2-22, WA will ease border restrictions when 90% fully vaccinated.</p>	<p>Restrictions depend on vaccination status and whether one has been in a high- or extreme-risk area in last 14 days.</p> <p>All travellers must register through Tas e-Travel system up to 7 days before arrival.</p>

## State-Specific Business Restrictions:

### Permissions and Restrictions for Essential Workers:

- On 13<sup>th</sup> January 2022, National Cabinet agreed to the importance of keeping critical sectors open and agreed to extend the furlough arrangements in place for food and grocery supply chain workers to other sectors.
- **Each state and territory will implement these changes to close contact arrangements for essential workers under respective state and territory public health orders and equivalent arrangements. Changes will be made as soon as possible, where they have not already been made under state and territory public health arrangements, to include essential workers in all transport, freight, logistics and service stations.**
- Changes will be made shortly, where they have not already been made under state and territory public health arrangements, to include:
  - Health, welfare, care and support (including production and provision of medical, pharmaceutical and health supplies and pharmacy workers),
  - Emergency services, safety, law enforcement, justice and correctional services,
  - Energy, resources and water, and waste management,
  - Food, beverage, and other critical goods (including farming, production, and provision but not including hospitality),
  - Education and childcare; and
  - Telecommunications, data, broadcasting and media. ([full list here](#))
- National Cabinet agreed to further consider expanding these sectors to priority 2 cohorts, pending further health advice.
- National Cabinet further endorsed the AHPPC Permissions and Restrictions for workers in health care and aged care settings to ensure close contact essential workers in these sectors are able to return to safely work and ensure continuity of care and effective operations.
- National Cabinet agreed to seek advice from AHPPC on further measures including the role of symptom screening and monitoring in addition to PCR and Rapid Antigen Tests, as the next step towards longer term management of COVID-19 as an infectious disease.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Although the public health orders now permit entry to businesses for people who are not fully vaccinated, some businesses may make it a condition of entry that you are fully vaccinated or wear a face mask.

Critical workers in the food logistics and manufacturing sectors furloughed as close contacts will be permitted to leave self-isolation to attend work if they have no symptoms of COVID-19, to ensure the state has continued access to essential goods.

Workers will only be eligible to leave self-isolation if their employer determines that their absence from the workplace poses a high risk of disruption to the delivery of critical services or activities, and they are unable to work from home.

These workers must wear a mask and comply with risk-management strategies put in place by their employer, including daily Rapid Antigen Tests.

Any worker who tests positive or who develops symptoms of COVID-19 must self-isolate. The new rules take effect immediately and apply to critical workers in the following sectors:

- agriculture (biosecurity and food safety personnel undertaking critical duties)
- manufacturing (production and manufacturing of food, beverages, groceries, cleaning and sanitary products)
- transport, postal and warehousing (food logistics, delivery and grocery fulfilment).

The exemption from the isolation rules for close contacts also applies to emergency services workers who are necessary for the delivery of critical services and who cannot work from home.

Restaurants and hospitality:

Anyone can visit a restaurant, café, hospitality venue or nightclub.

- Customers and staff are not required to be fully vaccinated or carry vaccination evidence.
- COVID-19 Safe Check-in is required at all hospitality venues and nightclubs.
- Face masks are required, subject to exemptions.

NSW Health strongly advises that patrons consider being seated while drinking.

Effective 8 January 2022, singing and dancing in hospitality venues and nightclubs will not be permitted other than for:

- a performer who is performing or rehearsing on the premises; or
- a person who is instructing, or being instructed, in singing or dancing on the premises; or
- it's for a wedding service or reception that is being held at a hospitality venue including a function centre.

Occupiers must ensure that patrons do not sing or dance unless the patrons are performing, rehearsing, being instructed in singing or dancing, or are part of a wedding service or reception.

Retail and businesses are no longer required to have a COVID-19 Safety Plan.

Examples of hospitality premises include casinos, restaurants, cafes, function centres, food courts, take away food and drink premises, kiosks, micro-breweries or small distilleries, cellar doors, pubs, registered clubs and small bars.

- There are no restrictions on the number of people allowed at hospitality venues or nightclubs, however indoor density limits of 1 person per 2 square metres applies.
- Drinking indoors and outdoors may be seated or standing.

- There is no limit on the number of people for a group booking.

Occupiers of pubs, registered clubs and small bars must take reasonable steps to ensure that each person who enters their premises completes a COVID-19 Safe Check-in when entering the premises.

Events and entertainment:

Anyone can visit an entertainment facility or indoor and outdoor recreation facilities.

- Visitors and staff are not required to be fully vaccinated or carry vaccination evidence.
- COVID-19 Safe Check-in is not required.
- Face masks are required, subject to exemptions.

Effective 8 January 2022, singing and dancing in entertainment facilities and recreation facilities (major) will not be permitted other than for:

- a performer who is performing or rehearsing on the premises; or
- a person who is instructing, or being instructed, in singing or dancing on the premises

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Proof of vaccination is required to enter the following venues:

- Nightclubs
- Music events (above 500 people) and specified high risk events
- Pubs, taverns, hotels (hospitality):
  - With a capacity of greater than 500 patrons; or
  - With a licence that allows them to operate after midnight
- A place operating under a special facility license:
  - With a capacity of greater than 500 patrons; or
  - With a licence that allows them to operate after midnight
- A place operating under an occasional liquor licence (licensed for 250 or more patrons)
- The gaming floor of the Perth Crown Casino.
- You can help keep WA safe by checking in at businesses and venues using SafeWA, or by leaving your details on a contact register.

- Most businesses and venues are required to maintain a contact register. The WA Government's [SafeWA](#) app is an easy way for people to check-in at businesses. A manual contact register must also be available.

WA expands proof of vaccination requirements to a wider range of venues

From January 31, the requirements will expand to:

- Visitors to public and private hospitals and aged care facilities
- All hospitality venues (road houses, service stations and takeaway are exempt)
- Indoor entertainment venues
- Bottle shops
- Crown Perth complex
- Major stadiums
- Gyms, fitness centres and health studios
- Amusements parks and zoos
- Music festivals and large events with more than 500 people (unless exempt)

You can prove your vaccination status through the Service WA app or through one of the previous digital or paper based methods with a form of ID.

Community sport and school-based events, unless at one of the specific venues listed, would be exempt from the proof of vaccination requirement.

## **QUEENSLAND**

From Sunday 2 January 2022, you must wear a mask indoors everywhere in Queensland. Masks must be worn at all times in shopping centres, supermarkets, retail outlets and shops. Masks must be worn at all times in hospitality venues except when seated. This includes pubs, clubs, restaurants, cafes, food courts and other venues where a person buys and consumes food, drinks and ready to eat meals.

On 17 December 2021, restrictions on businesses were eased

However, there are restrictions on people who are not fully vaccinated.

When border restrictions were eased, COVID-19 began to circulate in our community. To ensure we don't overwhelm our hospital system when we have outbreaks, some restrictions on unvaccinated people are necessary.

From 17 December 2021, there are no capacity restrictions on businesses that are only permitted to allow fully vaccinated people to attend, including:

- hospitality venues such as pubs, clubs, taverns, bars, restaurants, cafes and fast food outlets
- indoor entertainment venues such as nightclubs, live music venues, karaoke bars, concerts, theatres or cinemas, casinos
- outdoor entertainment activities such as sporting stadiums or theme parks
- festivals – either indoor or outdoor – such as musical festivals, folk festivals or arts festivals
- activities – either indoor or outdoor – such as convention and entertainment centres and showgrounds
- Queensland Government owned galleries, museums or libraries

Venues used for private hire have no capacity limit if people attending are fully vaccinated. However, if there is a person attending who is not fully vaccinated, COVID-19 density restrictions apply. This means a maximum of 20 people or 1 per 4 square meters, whichever is less.

Both fully vaccinated and unvaccinated people will be able to access essential services and activities.

This means unvaccinated people will still be able to go to grocery stores, pharmacies, post offices, news agents and clothing stores, and participate in activities like going to the gym for exercise.

Capacity restrictions may still be in place at these types of businesses.

## **NORTHERN TERRITORY**

All businesses are required to lodge a COVID-19 Safety Plan. A COVID-19 Safety Plan checklist must be completed and submitted online. The checklist forms the businesses COVID-19 Safety Plan.

The CHO Directions also require businesses to comply with and review their COVID-19 Safety Plans at least every six months to make sure they continue to address any required safety responsibilities.

Businesses with a COVID-19 Safety Plan must also appoint a COVID Safety Supervisor to facilitate the implementation of their business' COVID-19 Safety Plan.

The COVID-19 Safety Plan must be available to show to an authorised officer upon request.

Businesses are also required to collect customer contact details to assist with contact tracing to keep Territorians safe.

The best way to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and protect your business is through maintaining good hygiene practices, following physical distancing principles and other safety measures.



## **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

defined public activity or a private activity with more than 100 people attending must have a COVID-Safe Plan.

An approved COVID Management Plan, approved by SA Health is required in respect of each of the following:

- Where there are Baseline requirements in place it is a regulated activity if more than 3000 people are reasonably expected to be present at or participating in the activity or, when Level 1, 2 or 3 restrictions are in place, if there is more than 1,000 people reasonably expected to be present
- the operation of:
  - a nightclub; or
  - relevant licensed premises

COVID Marshals are required across a number of industry sectors to ensure venue capacity, physical distancing and infection control requirements are met.

General retail premises, and businesses that conduct a defined public activity, an activity with more than 100 people attending or passenger transport services must use the COVID SAfe Check-in or other approved contact tracing system.

## **AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

COVID-19 Safety Plans must be prepared by certain businesses and able to be produced if requested by an authorised officer. Venues and events must continue to use the Check in CBR app, including the building and construction sector. Paper records are not permitted to be used to collect patron details. Businesses are required to use the Business Profile function of the Check In CBR app going forward.

Any person aged 12 years or older must wear a face mask in indoor settings (other than a place of residence).

All organised events must develop a COVID Safety Plan. The COVID Safe Event Checklist (for events up to 2,000 people) is available for use and once completed is regarded as the Event COVID Safety Plan.

Density limits of one person per two square metres will apply for all indoor spaces (excluding staff). Events over 1,000 people must be ticketed or pre-registered (smaller events must use the Check in CBR app).

Events of between 1,000 and 2,000 people must submit their COVID Safety Plan to ACT Health.

Events and gatherings greater than 2,000 people must seek an exemption, in accordance with the COVID Safe Event Guidance.

- Density limits may need to be applied to larger events being held in outdoor spaces.
- No capacity limits on the size of events that will be considered for an exemption, but event organisers must work closely with ACT Health and other relevant ACT Government agencies in the development of event COVID Safety Plans.

Businesses not covered elsewhere in the Direction (including retail, where essential or non-essential): Businesses must meet their work, health and safety obligations. One person per two square metres must be applied to any indoor areas of the business which are accessible to the public. No density limits apply to outdoor spaces which are accessible to the public.

## **VICTORIA**

The Victorian Government has announced changes to the pandemic orders to come into effect from 11:59pm on Wednesday 12 January 2022:

Vaccination Requirements in Key Sectors:

Workers in key sectors who are already required to be fully vaccinated must get their third dose before being permitted to work onsite. This applies to workers in healthcare, aged care, disability services, emergency services, correctional facilities, quarantine accommodation and food distribution.

Workers eligible for a third dose on or before Wednesday 12 January will have until Saturday 12 February to get their third dose.

Workers not yet eligible for a third dose will be required to get it within three months and two weeks of the deadline to receiving their second mandatory dose.

Dancefloors to close:

To reduce the risk of the virus spreading, indoor dancefloors within hospitality and entertainment venues must close from 11:59pm 12 January 2022.

Indoor dancefloors at weddings will be permitted.

Work and study at home if you can:

The strong recommendation to work and study from home (for adult education) if you can, will continue.

Food manufacturing, distribution and packaging exemption:

To ensure Victorians can continue to access essential food supplies, workers in the manufacturing, distribution or packaging of food and beverages, including retail supermarket workers, may be exempted from isolation requirements in order to attend work, if it is necessary for continuity of operations and other options have been exhausted.

Exempted workers must be asymptomatic, undertake daily rapid antigen tests for five days and return a negative result prior to attending work. They can't enter shared break areas, and employers are asked to facilitate solo break time.

## **TASMANIA**

All businesses and workplaces are permitted to operate, but must implement measures to meet the minimum COVID-19 safety standards and record this in a COVID-19 Safety plan.

Gathering limits apply for businesses and activities.

Under the Contact Tracing Direction, every person 16 years of age or older attending a range of businesses, organisations and events (including staff) is required to provide their information for contact tracing using the free Check in TAS app.