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Re-opening the International Border Advice to Industry – 15 February 2022

The Australian Government is easing restrictions for fully vaccinated travellers to Australia

New Arrangements from 21 February 2022 – All fully vaccinated visa holders

From 0001 AEDT on 21 February 2022, all visa holders who are fully vaccinated in accordance with Australia's international border entry requirements will be able to arrive in Australia without needing an approved travel exemption. Subject to the requirements of the relevant state or territory of arrival, all 'fully vaccinated' visa holders can travel to Australia without being included in international passenger caps.

These provisions also apply to temporary visa holders who:

- are under the age of 12 years and 3 months at the time of departure for international travel to Australia (whether vaccinated or not), or
- are under the age of 18 years at the time of departure for international travel to Australia, when the child is travelling with at least one adult who meets the definition of fully vaccinated, or
- cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons --- that is, vaccination is contraindicated (with acceptable evidence and subject to state and territory requirements).

From 21 February 2022, Australia considers people to be fully vaccinated for international travel purposes if they have completed a primary course, including mixed doses, of Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) approved or recognised vaccines. All inbound travellers must declare their vaccination status to enter Australia and provide appropriate proof.

Only fully vaccinated visa holders, including Bridging, Visitor and any other visa types that allow travel to Australia, are permitted to undertake exemption free travel to Australia under these arrangements. Visa holders who do not meet Australia's vaccination requirements should not be boarded, even for travel within passenger caps, unless they hold an approved travel exemption or meet an automatic travel exemption category that does not require evidence of vaccination (such as an Australian citizen or permanent resident). Unvaccinated travellers should review whether they would be eligible for another category of travel exemption, noting the processing times and that the grounds for seeking an exemption for travel are quite limited. See: <https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/travel-restrictions>.

If an unvaccinated temporary visa holder has a compelling need to travel to Australia, an individual travel exemption can be requested through the Department of Home Affairs' Travel Exemption Portal. This advice includes immediate family members of Australian citizens, permanent residents or New Zealand citizens usually resident in Australia who do not meet vaccination requirements, who must provide proof of relationship before travel by submitting an exemption request through the Travel Exemption Portal.

From 1800 AEDT on 21 February 2022, airlines will receive an 'Ok to board' message* through the Advanced Passenger Processing (APP) system for all travellers who hold a valid visa, regardless of their vaccination status or their country of departure.

v15.0 - Released 15 February 2022

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Airlines are required to continue verifying the vaccination status of **all travellers** prior to boarding. A temporary visa holder who cannot present evidence that demonstrates they are fully vaccinated are not considered to be exempt from travel restrictions, unless they are covered by another exemption category (for example, they are a permanent resident who is auto-exempt or immediate family member with an approved travel exemption).

Australians and permanent residents departing Australia

'Fully vaccinated' Australian citizens and permanent residents can continue to depart Australia without requiring an outwards travel exemption.

These provisions also apply to Australian citizens and permanent residents who:

- are under the age of 12 years at the time of departure for international travel departing Australia (whether vaccinated or not), or
- cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons --- that is, vaccination is contraindicated (with acceptable evidence and subject to state and territory requirements).

Australian citizens and permanent residents departing Australia who cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons should present their Australian COVID-19 digital certificate or immunisation history statement to prove their contraindication (these may indicate a 'valid to' date).

Passengers may be treated as 'fully vaccinated' if they meet the criteria outlined in this document.

Immediate family members of; Australian citizens; permanent residents; and New Zealand citizens usually resident in Australia

From 0001 AEDT on 21 February 2022, all 'fully vaccinated' immediate family members of Australian citizens, permanent residents and New Zealand citizens usually resident in Australia will be able to travel to Australia without needing an approved travel exemption, including parents of adult Australian citizens and permanent residents. Subject to the requirements of the relevant state or territory of arrival, 'fully vaccinated' Australian citizens, permanent residents and their immediate family members can travel to Australia without being included in international passenger caps.

Immediate family members who are not an Australian citizen or permanent resident, and cannot demonstrate they are 'fully vaccinated', will need to have their relationship confirmed by submitting a travel exemption request through the Department of Home Affairs' [Travel Exemption Portal](#) prior to travelling to Australia. Airlines are not required to confirm the family relationship. Airlines confirm a passenger's travel exemption status by contacting the Australian Border Operations Centre.

Parents of adult Australian citizens or permanent residents

Parents of adult Australian citizens or permanent residents no longer need to submit a travel exemption request to have their relationship assessed. As parents of adult Australians are only able to access a travel exemption if they are fully vaccinated, this cohort of travellers will now be able to access the same arrangements available to all fully vaccinated visa holders from 21 February 2022.

Passenger Caps and Quarantine

Inbound travellers who do not meet the criteria or exemptions set out in this advice will be included in airline passenger caps if they are eligible to travel. They will also be subject to Australia's travel restrictions as well as state or territory quarantine requirements of the jurisdiction they arrive in. Passengers required to enter managed quarantine on arrival in Australia must be carried within passenger caps.

Whilst some jurisdictions may allow quarantine free travel for eligible travellers, others jurisdictions may impose modified quarantine arrangements. Travellers should always check and understand the entry requirements of the jurisdiction they plan to travel to prior to booking their travel. Further details on jurisdiction specific entry requirements can be found at: www.australia.gov.au/states

International passengers arriving in Australia are not automatically permitted to transit to another state or territory. Domestic travel restrictions may apply.

Safe Travel Zones

From 21 February 2022, the Safe Travel Zone (STZ) arrangements in place for Singapore, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand will cease. Unlike under the STZ arrangements, all 'fully vaccinated' visa holders arriving in Australia from 21 February 2022 can use transit in their journey to Australia.

Digital Passenger Declaration

All travellers to Australia need to complete a declaration of their critical health information prior to arriving in Australia by air, unless they are flight crew. From 1000 (AEDT) on 15 February 2022, the Digital Passenger Declaration (DPD) **has replaced** the Australia Travel Declaration (ATD) to capture this information. The DPD **is** available to complete as a web form from 15 February 2022 and a DPD mobile application will become available from 1 March 2022.

There will be a transition period from the ATD to the DPD. Passengers departing on flights arriving in Australia before 18 February 2022, should submit and present an ATD. Passengers departing on flights arriving in Australia on, or after 18 February 2022, should submit and present a DPD.

From 22 February, the ATD mobile app will remain available as read only for those passengers who still need access to their ATD outcome.

Passengers can start a DPD seven days before their flight to Australia, but they can only finalise a DPD within 72 hours before their departure after they have provided their vaccination status and pre-departure COVID-19 test result. The DPD contains a declaration regarding the traveller's vaccination status and their 14 day travel history that is considered to be critical health information. Travellers must be able to provide evidence that they made this declaration before boarding the aircraft. This is an enforceable requirement under the Biosecurity (Entry Requirements—Human Coronavirus with Pandemic Potential) Determination 2022. A person who fails to comply with the requirements under the determination may be liable to a civil penalty (fine) of 30 penalty units (currently \$6,660 AUD). Further, travellers who do not make the declaration prior to boarding will be subject to delays when arriving in Australia.

Passengers who have not completed a DPD should be encouraged to do so before uplift. They should be advised the DPD is an enforceable requirement, and they must provide evidence they have completed the relevant declaration before boarding the aircraft. If a passenger is unable to complete the DPD for exceptional circumstances, the airline should request the passenger completes a manual (paper) declaration prior to boarding. Passengers should retain the completed manual declaration and provide it to a relevant authority on arrival.

From 15 February 2022, the DPD web form can be completed at: <https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/digital-passenger-declaration>. From 1 March, passengers will also be able to complete a DPD by downloading the free mobile Digital Passenger Declaration app from the App Store (Apple) or Google Play store (Android).

Digital Passenger Declaration processing

Apart from checking the DPD instead of the ATD, **there is currently no change to the processes airlines need to undertake at check-in**. This means that airlines **must continue to sight all documents** (including proof of vaccination, proof that passengers cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons, pre-departure COVID-19 test results and travel exemptions).

Airlines are required to check that passengers have completed a DPD prior to boarding them for travel to Australia. Proof of a completed DPD can be shown via the DPD summary screen either electronically or in hardcopy. The DPD summary indicates whether a passenger has met four key health elements. Airlines must continue to check traveller's supporting documentation.

The DPD health summary outcomes are:

- **Complete** –There are four key elements to be met by a passenger to receive a 'complete' status on the DPD.
- A passenger must answer **NO** to the following two questions:

- In the 3 days before the day of my flight to Australia was scheduled to commence, have you been exposed, without adequate personal protective precautions, to a person who tested positive for COVID-19.
- Have you tested positive to COVID-19 in the 7 days before your planned departure for Australia or are you currently experiencing any symptoms of COVID-19, such as fever, sore throat or a cough?
- A passenger must also have provided details (either Australian issued International COVID Vaccination Certificate scan or manual input) to show they meet the definition of fully vaccinated and
- A passenger has provided details of a negative PCR or other nucleic acid amplification test within the required timeframe (a passenger who takes a RAT will not get a 'complete' status and will need to be confirmed at check-in).
- This is equivalent to the current 'green' outcome on the Australia Travel Declaration for flights eligible for quarantine free arrival. Airline check-in staff must continue to confirm vaccination and test certificates for passengers presenting with a Health Summary status of 'complete'.
- **Confirmation required at check-in** – means that one of the four criteria mentioned above have not been met based on the information entered by the passenger. A passenger has entered details of a RAT, or an exemption from testing or vaccine requirements has been claimed. This will need to be confirmed at check-in. Airlines will decide if a passenger can travel. If they are allowed to travel to Australia, they may need to quarantine on arrival and be carried within the passenger cap.

Evidence of a negative accepted COVID-19 test for inbound passengers

Evidence of a negative COVID-19 Rapid Antigen Test (RAT) or any type of Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT), which includes Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) tests, prior to scheduled departure is required for inbound travel to Australia (the first flight if there are one or more connecting flights booked for travel to Australia), unless an exemption from standard testing requirements applies.

Effective from 0100 AEDT on 23 January 2022, the following requirements apply:

Rapid Antigen Test (RAT)

Evidence of a negative test taken under medical supervision in the **24 hours prior to scheduled departure**.

Passenger must provide an electronic or paper certificate issued to them by a medical practitioner that is written in English, which includes the following:

- a) the date and time of the test;
- b) the name of the individual tested;
- c) the type of test conducted;
- d) the brand and make of the test;
- e) that the specimen for the test was collected, and the test was carried out, by or under the supervision of a medical practitioner;
- f) the result of the test (such as 'negative' or 'not detected');
- g) the signature of the medical practitioner providing the certificate.

Note: A rapid antigen test (RAT) (also described in some countries as a lateral flow antigen detection test or similar). This must not be confused with a lateral flow antibody detection test. For the purposes of pre-departure testing **it must be an antigen test**.

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and other Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAAT)

Evidence of a negative test taken **in the 3 days prior to scheduled departure**.

Passengers must provide their electronic or paper-based result from an authorised officer. This needs to include:

- a) traveller name and date of birth (age at time of test or passport number accepted, if date of birth not listed)
- b) the test result (such as 'negative' or 'not detected')
- c) the method of test conducted (e.g., PCR test)
- d) the date of specimen collection for the COVID-19 NAAT test.

If the flight is delayed, the passenger meets the pre-departure testing requirements. They do not need a new test.

If the flight has been re-scheduled or cancelled, the passenger will need to provide evidence of a negative COVID-19 test result taken within the appropriate timeframe of the re-scheduled or newly booked flight.

More information about updated pre-departure test requirements, including: the evidence required for medical exemptions from testing; and what to do when travellers present a positive result but have recovered from COVID-19, is available on the [Department of Health website](#).

At this stage Australia does not impose a requirement for a pre-departure COVID-19 test for outbound international travel. Destination countries may have testing requirements which require compliance for entry.

Calculating days associated with travel rules

Where a travel rule stipulates a set number of days, such as the requirement for passengers to provide evidence of a negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken within 3 days of scheduled departure, the scheduled departure date counts as day zero.

For example, where a passenger's flight is scheduled to depart on a Thursday (day zero), a PCR test would need to be taken sometime on the Monday (3 days prior), Tuesday (2 days prior) or Wednesday (1 day prior). The same logic can be applied to other travel rules which stipulate a set number of days as a condition of the rule.

Verifying vaccination status

Passengers **vaccinated in Australia** must prove their vaccination history by presenting to airlines an Australian Government-issued International COVID-19 Vaccination Certificate (ICVC) at the time of airport check-in. Passengers can request their ICVC through an Australian Medicare online account in myGov, or the Express Plus Medicare app. Passengers without access to these online options can visit a Services Australia services centre or contact the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) on 1800 653 809.

The ICVC contains a secure Quick Response (QR) code based on ePassport technology. Airlines will need to authenticate the QR code digitally through a simple process of scanning the QR code with the Australian Government's official VDS-NC Checker app¹. Alternatively, industry-led solutions, such as the IATA Travel Pass (from mid-November 2021), can also authenticate an ICVC if they have been updated to incorporate this functionality.

Passengers **vaccinated overseas** travelling to Australia may or may not have access to an Australian Government-issued ICVC. If not, they will need to present a foreign-issued vaccination certificate instead. Airlines will need to inspect the certificate to confirm that they are in an acceptable format and show that the passenger is fully vaccinated (see below). Passengers travelling to Australia who present a foreign vaccination certificate will also have to make a legally binding attestation (preferably in their Digital Passenger Declaration (DPD)) that their certificate is true and that they are fully vaccinated.

What 'fully vaccinated' means

Australia considers people to be fully vaccinated for international travel purposes if they have completed a primary course, including mixed doses, of Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) approved or recognised vaccines. Current vaccines and dosages accepted for the purposes of travel are:

¹ The Visible Digital Seal for Non-Constrained Environments (VDS-NC) Checker app by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is available from the Apple and Google Play stores.

- Two doses at least 14 days apart of:
 - AstraZeneca Vaxzevria
 - AstraZeneca Covishield
 - Pfizer/Biontech Comirnaty
 - Moderna Spikevax or Takeda
 - Sinovac Coronavac
 - Bharat Covaxin
 - Sinopharm BBIBP-CorV (for people under 60 years of age on arrival in Australia)
 - Gamaleya Research Institute Sputnik V
 - Novavax/Biocelect Nuvaxovid
- Or one dose of:
 - Johnson & Johnson/Janssen-Cilag COVID Vaccine.

Seven days must have passed since the final dose of vaccine in a course of immunisation for you to be considered fully vaccinated. Mixed doses count towards being fully vaccinated as long as all vaccines are approved or recognised by the TGA.

International travellers who arrive in a state or territory that imposes different vaccination requirements than that required for entry to Australia, are encouraged to access Australia's vaccination program to bring their vaccinations up to date.

The TGA is evaluating other COVID-19 vaccines that may be recognised for the purposes of travel in the future. Information on approved and recognised vaccines is available on the TGA website at www.tga.gov.au.

Children under 12 years of age

Children under 12 years of age will be treated as though they were fully vaccinated for the purposes of travel arrangements. Their age will be demonstrated by their passport.

Unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children aged 12-17

Children under the age of 18 years are automatically exempt from travel restrictions, regardless of their vaccination status, when travelling with a fully-vaccinated parent or guardian.

Children aged 12-17 years old entering Australia through New South Wales, Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland are exempt from passenger caps and eligible for reduced quarantine requirements.

Where a child is travelling with parent/guardians who are all fully vaccinated, the entire family will be able to travel outside of passenger caps. If the child is travelling with unvaccinated adult family members, then the entire family group will be subject to managed quarantine and passenger caps.

Travellers to other states and territories should check to see what arrangements are in place for unvaccinated or partially vaccinated minors: www.australia.gov.au/states

Travellers unable to be vaccinated for medical reasons

People coming to Australia who cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons need to provide acceptable proof of their medical contraindication to access the same travel arrangements as fully vaccinated travellers.

People who do not have a medical contraindication recorded in the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) will need to show airline staff a medical certificate that indicates they are unable to be vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine because of a medical condition. The medical certificate must be in English and include the following information:

- their name (this must match their travel identification documents)
- date of medical consultation and details of the medical practitioner
- details that clearly outline that they have a medical condition which means they cannot receive a COVID-19 vaccination (vaccination is contraindicated).

People who have received non-TGA approved or recognised vaccines should not be certified in this category and cannot be treated as vaccinated for the purposes of their travel.

The [Australian Department of Health](#) advises that previous infection with COVID-19 is not considered a medical contraindication for COVID-19 vaccination.

Information on medical conditions that mean vaccination is contraindicated is available on the Department of Health website. It also includes information on conditions **not** considered to be a contraindication for COVID-19 vaccination and **not** accepted for the purpose of a medical exemption to vaccination for travel to Australia. **See:** [Evidence of Medical Contraindication to COVID-19 vaccine](#).

People travelling to Australia who cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons should check the quarantine requirements in the [state or territory](#) to which they are travelling.

Assurance program for passengers who state they cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons (medical contraindication)

If the passenger has not completed a DPD

1. Continue to encourage them to fill in the DPD. If they do not, provide them a manual declaration form.
2. Continue to request proof to support their stated vaccination status.
 - a. If the passenger states that they are unable to be vaccinated for medical reasons (that is, they are medically contraindicated), request their proof and **contact the BOC before uplift**.
3. **If BOC confirms that acceptable documentation has been provided**
 - a. proceed with check-in process
4. **If BOC cannot confirm that acceptable documentation has been provided:**
 - a. If the passenger holds a **valid visa**: NOT ELIGIBLE TO TRAVEL TO AUSTRALIA unless further evidence is presented that meets the prescribed evidence requirements which may be validated through contact with the BOC.
 - b. All other passengers would need to be carried WITHIN PASSENGER CAPS and will be subject to quarantine on arrival.

If the passenger has completed a DPD

1. Continue to request proof to support their stated vaccination status.
2. Verify the proof meets the standards required as outlined on Page 4 of this document.
3. Ensure that any alerts for the passenger have been actioned prior to uplift.

Vaccinated offshore - acceptable foreign vaccination certificate formats

Many foreign certificates come in digital formats that can easily be verified using government or industry apps. Many airlines are already familiar with these apps from using them to verify PCR test results. And many airlines have trialled, or are implementing, apps that can read multiple types of certificate, such as the IATA TravelPass. Airlines are strongly encouraged to use these apps, where available, to verify that foreign vaccination certificates are authentic.

A foreign certificate – paper or digital – is acceptable as long as:

- it was issued by a national or state/provincial-level authority or an accredited vaccination provider (for example a pharmacy, doctor or nurse)
- it is in English, or accompanied by a certified translation
- it shows:
 - o the passenger's name as it appears in the passport
 - o the passenger's date of birth or passport number or national identity number*
 - o the vaccine brand name; and

- either the date of each dose or the date on which the passenger completed a full course of immunisation.

*If a certificate contains only a national identity number, and if that number does not appear in the traveller's passport, then the traveller needs to show a national identity card that matches the identity number and name on the vaccination certificate.

If the certificate is not in English, it must be accompanied by a certified translation that includes the stamp or membership number of a professional translation association. The entire certificate must be translated, not just part of it.

If the foreign vaccination certificate is in a name that is different to what is in the passport, the passenger will need to provide evidence of their name, such as a marriage certificate or driver's licence.

Airlines should presume that a foreign vaccination certificate is acceptable unless there is a clear reason for doubt.

Verifying vaccination status of passengers departing Australia

Australians and permanent residents

To leave Australia without a travel exemption, Australian citizens and permanent residents **vaccinated in Australia** must prove their vaccination status through Australia's International COVID-19 Vaccination Certificate (ICVC). Alternatives such as the domestic certificate are not accepted.

Where possible airlines should authenticate the passenger's ICVC with the free DFAT VDS-NC Checker app or industry equivalent at or before airport check-in on departure. For each passenger an airline agent should ensure:

- the passenger presents their passport and ICVC QR code, either digitally or in paper form
 - if the passenger does not hold an ICVC, they must obtain one per the advice on the [Services Australia website](#) – this should only take minutes.
- the QR code is scanned using the free DFAT VDS-NC Checker app or an industry equivalent app to confirm it is authentic; and
- the vaccination information in the ICVC equates to 'fully vaccinated' and that name and date of birth or passport number align with the passport presented by the passenger.

Anyone fully or partly vaccinated in Australia is eligible for an ICVC. Some ICVC holders will therefore not be fully vaccinated. Airline agents need to verify that the vaccination history within the ICVC confirms the holder as 'fully vaccinated' with a primary course of a vaccine approved or recognised by the TGA.

Australians who were vaccinated overseas may, on departing Australia, present foreign vaccination certificates rather than ICVCs. The criteria for fully vaccinated remain the same.

- The airline agent must verify the passenger's foreign vaccination certificate at or before airport check-in on departure.

There is no requirement to verify the vaccination status of foreign visa holders departing Australia.

Verifying vaccination status of passengers travelling to Australia

For all travellers to Australia, the airline agent at or before airport check-in on departure will need to ensure that for each passenger:

- A DPD has been completed
 - Evidence of a completed DPD is demonstrated by either;
 - the official email a passenger receives on completion of their DPD, which the passenger can present in either digital or printed hardcopy form; or
 - the outcome statement from the passengers DPD submission, which the passenger can present in either digital or printed hardcopy form.

- Where evidence of a completed DPD cannot be produced at check-in the airline should request the passenger completes a DPD at that time.
 - Where a DPD cannot be completed for exceptional circumstances, the airline should request the passenger completes a manual (paper) declaration.
 - Where a manual declaration is undertaken, the airline should advise the passenger to retain their declaration for handing to the relevant authority on arrival in Australia.
- the passenger presents their vaccination certificate.
 - the vaccination certificate is an acceptable format and meets the definition of ‘fully vaccinated’; and
 - the passenger provides the required evidence of a negative COVID-19 test taken within the appropriate timeframe of scheduled departure. Otherwise uplift should be denied, unless an exemption from COVID-19 pre-departure testing applies.

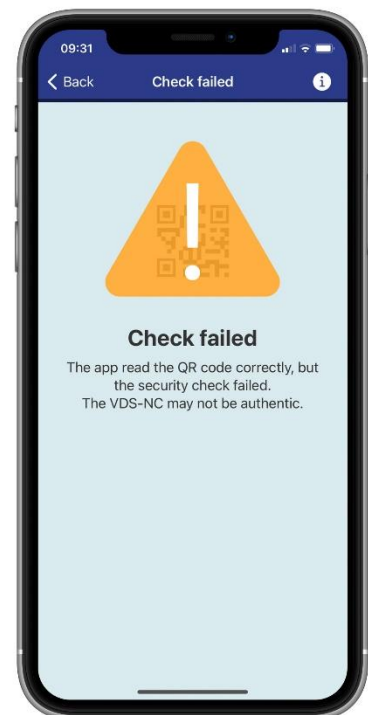
Please note that passengers who have completed a DPD do not need to provide a manual declaration.

ICVC authentication

If the VDS-NC Checker app reports that an ICVC QR code is ‘Not a VDS-NC’, or if the “Check failed” screen appears then the airline **must not** accept the ICVC. The passenger will not count as ‘fully vaccinated’. The same applies if an industry app provides a similar message.

The QR code on an ICVC is larger than most, and can easily be read by recent model smartphones and devices. If a device is having trouble reading a printed QR code because of poor print quality or physical wear and tear on the QR code, airlines staff can try flattening the paper, adjusting the lighting or using the app’s zoom function may assist.

If the paper QR code is unreadable, the traveller should be advised to print the certificate again, get a new one by contacting the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) on 1800 653 809, or show the QR code from a mobile device. Reading an ICVC QR code from a mobile device produces the best results.



No separation of vaccinated and unvaccinated travellers at airports or on aircraft

There is no Australian Government requirement to separate vaccinated and unvaccinated travellers at airports or on aircraft. Specific processing arrangements at each airport will be a matter for each airport operator, working with border agencies as required, to meet respective state or territory Government health requirements (which may include separation).

Facilitation of airline crew

Quarantine arrangements for airline crew are subject to respective state or territory requirements. Airlines need to check with respective Australian states and territories.

More information and support

The VDS-NC Checker app is available from the Apple and Google Play stores.

For more information on passengers obtaining an ICVC, go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/covidvaccineproof.

Technical information on the security of the ICVC and eligibility to obtain one is available from passports.gov.au.

For privacy reasons, the Government has no service that airlines can contact to confirm whether a particular Australian certificate is genuine or has the correct details.

The Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (ATAGI) provides information on vaccines health.gov.au/initiatives-and-programs/covid-19-vaccines.

Glossary

Immediate family member	An immediate family member is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- a spouse- a de facto partner- a dependent child- a legal guardian
Australian Citizen	A person could be an Australian citizen by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- birth, OR- descent, OR- acquisition (naturalisation), OR- adoption. <p>guides.dss.gov.au/guide-social-security-law</p>
Australian Permanent Resident	A person who is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the holder of a permanent resident visa