

# Australian visa applicants and hepatitis



English

## HEPATITISVICTORIA

### Introduction

Living with a chronic health condition shouldn't make you less eligible for a visa, but it can make things more difficult. This information aims to help as a starting point for people living with chronic viral hepatitis to understand some important procedures during the visa application process.

Information in this document has been sourced from the Australian Government Department of Home Affairs website. This info sheet does not replace migration legal advice.

*I would highly recommend seeking advice and support from family and friends, your doctor, and a migration agent or a lawyer who practices in the area of migration law.*

### The health requirement and testing

In Australia, most visa applicants are assessed against minimum health standards. The Department of Home Affairs call this the health requirement, which is in place to protect public health and contain healthcare expenditure. Certain health conditions (including chronic hepatitis) can affect this.

If you are applying for a permanent visa, the Department will ask you to arrange a health examination, which may include a blood test for hepatitis. If you are applying for a temporary visa, whether or not you will need a health examination will depend on how long you want to stay in Australia, what your intended activities are, and the type of visa you are applying for.

*I took my partner to a local GP and got some blood tests, specialist tests, and a liver scan. We found out that she was positive for hepatitis B, however it was in a dormant phase and not affecting the liver. This means she did not yet require any treatment and it was not an issue.*

A blood test for viral hepatitis is always required for:

- People who want to work or study to be a doctor, dentist, nurse or paramedic.
- Those applying for an onshore protection visa who are 15 years or older.
- Children who are being adopted, or a child in the care of an Australian state or territory government welfare authority (hepatitis B only).
- Pregnant women who intend to have the baby in Australia (hepatitis B only).



All visa applicants must also disclose if they currently have or have previously had hepatitis. Migration and health issues generally only occur if someone has an ongoing chronic infection, and not an acute infection.

### Health requirement for temporary visa applicants



If you are applying for a temporary visa and the Department is aware of your chronic viral hepatitis status, you may be considered a concern for public health if you:

- Intend to work as a doctor, dentist, nurse or paramedic whilst in Australia.
- Intend to carry out procedures where there is a risk of contact between your blood and a patient's blood.
- Have a high viral load present in your body.

## Health requirement for permanent visa applicants

If you are applying for a permanent visa and you have chronic hepatitis you will need to attend a migration health examination. In Australia, this is conducted by a Panel Physician employed or managed by BUPA Migration on behalf of the Department of Home Affairs. That physician will refer their findings, including your blood test results, to a Medical Officer of the Commonwealth (MOC) who will assess those and provide an opinion as to whether you meet the health requirement. Their decision takes into account whether your healthcare needs will result in significant costs and/or require health and community services in short supply.

A 'significant cost' test is applied to people applying for most forms of Australian visas. From 1 July 2019, incurred costs for a temporary ( $\leq 5$  years) or chronic condition that are expected to exceed \$49,000 over ten years of your life are regarded as "significant costs." For people applying for a visa who have hepatitis B and are on treatment, or about to start, there are a couple of options for the antiviral medicines that they may be taking. In a nutshell, one is deemed cheaper than the other and will impact on their visa application outcome.

## Cost of medication

The cost ascribed to the different therapies is:

Entecavir: 500 mg daily, cost \$2,330 per annum, so UNDER the new 10 year "significant cost" limit

Tenofovir: 300 mg daily, cost \$5,260 per annum is still OVER the "significant cost limit

The cost for antiviral medication differs depending on the drug, so it is very important for visa applicants with chronic hepatitis B to be mindful of this. Depending on the medication you may be assessed as exceeding the cost threshold of \$49,000 over the ten-year period.

If the MOC determines that you do not meet the health requirement, the Department case officer will send you a 'natural justice' letter. If the visa you are applying for has the Public Interest Criterion (PIC) 4007, you will be invited to provide further information and claims in support for a health waiver.

## Health waivers

Not all visas allow you to apply for a health waiver, but many do. A list of visas that have a health waiver provision can be found at: [www.border.gov.au/Trav/Visa/Heal/overview-of-the-health-requirement/visas-that-have-a-health-waiver-provision](http://www.border.gov.au/Trav/Visa/Heal/overview-of-the-health-requirement/visas-that-have-a-health-waiver-provision)

The Department is obliged to consider any factors of a compelling or compassionate nature when deciding whether to grant a health waiver. When writing a formal submission for a health waiver you need to explain that the risks and expenses associated with your health condition will be offset by other things. For example, your skills will be valuable in Australia (as paid or unpaid work); your current financial situation; the cost of medication will be likely to decrease in the future; or your doctor can note medical factors - for example, your present viral load does not indicate the need for ongoing treatment. It is highly recommended that you seek advice from a Registered Migration Agent or lawyer specialising in migration law for this process.

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"I found a doctor who was very helpful in preparing a positive medical report in support of my application."  
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If your health waiver is successful, your visa application will continue.

If a health waiver is not granted, your visa will not be approved.

## Review of decision

If you are not granted a health waiver, you may be able to appeal this decision with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). These are called merits reviews. Currently an application for a review costs \$1,787. The AAT will reconsider all the original information and any new information since the Department's decision, and may determine that you meet the health requirement and refer the case back to the Department for final processing of your visa application. To give yourself the best chance of success at the Tribunal, you will need to have a Registered Migration Agent or lawyer specialising in migration and/or Tribunal work to help prepare your case and make submissions on your behalf. This Tribunal process can be costly and take a lot of time, but it may be the only way to get your permanent residency approved.

For more information, speak to your Registered Migration Agent, specialist lawyer, or visit the AAT website: <http://www.aat.gov.au/>

### List of terms

**Administrative Appeals Tribunal** – A body that reviews decisions made by the Australian Government.

**Department of Home Affairs** – An Australian Government department responsible for areas such as immigration, refugees, and citizenship.

**Health examination** – A health test by a medical professional.

**Health requirement** – A set of rules that outline minimum health standards for visa applicants.

**Health waiver** – A decision by the Department that allows someone who does not meet the health requirement to get a visa, if all other visa requirements are met.

**Medical Officer of the Commonwealth** – Someone who decides if a visa applicant meets the health requirement.

**Merit review** – A process where the Administrative Appeals Tribunal reconsiders the information and decision made by the Australian government.

**Panel physician** – A doctor who is approved by the Australian government to perform health examinations.

**Registered Migration Agent** – Someone who is a professional in visa applications.

**Services in short supply** – Examples include organ transplants or blood plasma products.

**Significant costs** – The amount of money an illness is expected to cost above the limit set by the Department.

## Information and support

You can get information and support from a lawyer or Registered Migration Agent. Registered Migration Agents are qualified to assist you with your visa application process.

For more information, call the Office of the Migration Agents Registration Authority on 1300 226 272 or contact the following:

### Migrant Information Centre (Eastern Melbourne)

Suite 2, Town Hall Hub, 27 Bank Street, Box Hill, Victoria. 3128

**Telephone:** 03 9285 4888 (for referrals from eastern suburbs of Melbourne only)

**Website:** [www.miceastmelb.com.au](http://www.miceastmelb.com.au)

**Email:** [mic@miceastmelb.com.au](mailto:mic@miceastmelb.com.au)

### Refugee & Immigration Legal Centre Inc (RILC)

Level 6, 20 Otter Street, Collingwood, Victoria. 3066

**Telephone:** 03 9413 0101

**Website:** [www.rilc.org.au](http://www.rilc.org.au)

**Email:** [rilc@rilc.org.au](mailto:rilc@rilc.org.au)

### The Australasian Society for HIV Medicine (ASHM)

ASHM has also developed a template to support clinicians who have patients with chronic hepatitis B and are applying for a permanent visa, which can be found here:

[www.ashm.org.au/products/product/hepbandimmigration](http://www.ashm.org.au/products/product/hepbandimmigration)

Translated versions of this resource are available at:

[www.hepvic.org.au/page/1282/Australian-visa-applicants-and-hepatitis](http://www.hepvic.org.au/page/1282/Australian-visa-applicants-and-hepatitis).

Please see the **Hepatitis Victoria** website or call the Hepatitis Infoline on 1800 703 003 if you would like more information on hepatitis B or hepatitis C.

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