

PERSONS EXEMPT FROM PASSENGER MOVEMENT CHARGE

Section 5 of the *Passenger Movement Charge Collection Act 1978* (PMCC Act) provides that certain passengers departing Australia are exempt from payment of PMC. A passenger is exempt if that passenger:

	EXEMPTION as per s5 of the PMCC Act	INTERPRETATION
(a)	is under 12 years old ; or	Less than 12 years of age on the day of departure from Australia evidenced by passport or birth certificate.
(b)	is a traditional inhabitant whose departure is undertaken in connection with the performance of traditional activities; or	<p>A person who is a traditional inhabitant of the Torres Strait Islands or Papua New Guinea and who is travelling in connection with the performance of traditional activities eg. Religious and secular gatherings, traditional fishing, barter and market trade. These activities must take place in the Torres Strait and adjacent territory to be eligible for exemption.</p> <p>A letter indicating where the person is going and the purpose of travel should be presented.</p>
(c)	<p>is a member of the defence force of a country other than Australia whose departure is undertaken:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) in the course of his or her duty as such a member; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) on an aircraft or a ship of a defence force; or</p>	<p>Foreign military members travelling on duty departing on an aircraft or ship owned or chartered by the military are exempt. They are not exempt if they are travelling on a commercial aircraft or ship.</p> <p>Foreign military members not travelling on duty departing on an aircraft or ship owned or chartered by the military are not exempt from PMC.</p>
(d)	<p>is a spouse or a child:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) of a member of the defence force of a country other than Australia to whom paragraph (c) applies; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) whose departure from Australia is undertaken in the company of the member; or</p>	<p>Spouse and/or child (under 18) of foreign military members travelling on duty departing on an aircraft or ship owned or chartered by the military are exempt when travelling in the <u>company of that member</u>.</p> <p>Spouse and/or child (under 18) of foreign military members not travelling on duty departing on an aircraft or ship owned or chartered by the military are not exempt from PMC unless exemption (a) applies.</p> <p>A 'spouse' includes a de facto partner. A 'child' includes a step child and a de facto partner's child.</p>
(e)	is a crew member of an aircraft or a ship whose departure from Australia is on the aircraft or ship; or	<p>Crew members travelling on duty departing Australia on an aircraft or ship are exempt. A ticket and document indicating the person is a member of the crew on duty is to be presented.</p> <p>Supernumerary crew on ships are exempt.</p> <p>Medical attendants (Medivac operators' own attendants) on <u>specific Medivac flights</u> are exempt.</p>

	EXEMPTION	RELATED INFORMATION
(f)	<p>is a spouse or a child:</p> <p>(i) of a crew member of a ship to whom paragraph (e) applies; and</p> <p>(ii) whose departure from Australia is undertaken in the company of the member; or</p>	<p>Spouse and/or child (under 18) of a crew member departing Australia on a ship are exempt when travelling in the company of that crew member.</p> <p>A 'spouse' includes a de facto partner. A 'child' includes a step child and a de facto partner's child.</p>
(g)	is a positioning crew member ; or	<p>Passengers on an aircraft or ship whose departure from Australia is undertaken for the purpose of later becoming a crew member of that aircraft or ship, or another aircraft or ship are exempt. i.e. the purpose of the departure must be to <u>later</u> work as a crew member. This includes off-duty crew members returning to their home base to later work as a crew member on another aircraft or ship.</p>
(h)	is a transit passenger ; or	<p>Passengers who both arrive and depart Australia by aircraft, only for the purpose of reaching their intended destination (eg, New Zealand – Australia – Singapore) <u>without being immigration cleared</u> or who are <u>immigration cleared for reasons beyond their control</u> are exempt.</p> <p>Passengers who arrive and depart Australia other than exclusively by aircraft for the purpose of reaching their intended destination (e.g. New Zealand - Australia - Singapore) within 48 hours of their arrival, or who are prevented from departing Australia within 48 hours for reasons beyond their control, are exempt (e.g passengers on ships making only 1 port of call in Australia; transfers from ship-to-ship; from ship-to-air; or from air-to-ship).</p> <p>Nature of transit should be established at time of booking. <u>If passengers wish to enter Australia, PMC should be included in the ticket.</u> If the passengers are remaining in the designated transit area, they are exempt.</p>
(i)	is an emergency passenger ; or	<p>Passengers who arrive in Australia on an aircraft or ship only because of:</p> <p>(i) the illness of a person (including that person) on board the aircraft or ship; or</p> <p>(ii) bad weather conditions; or</p> <p>(iii) another kind of emergency.</p> <p>Departure from Australia should be as soon as it is reasonably practicable for the passenger to do so.</p>

	EXEMPTION	RELATED INFORMATION
(j)	is in the course of a journey that has involved a previous departure by the person from Australia by ship in respect of which the person paid the charge; or	<p>Passengers on single journeys who depart Australia <u>more than once</u> in the course of the journey are only liable to pay PMC once.</p> <p>Passengers on fly/cruise journeys that involve <u>multiple departures</u> from Australia by ship only pay PMC for the first departure. Second and subsequent departures are exempt.</p>
(k)	<p>does not have to pay the charge because of the operation of:</p> <p>(i) the Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972; or</p> <p>(ii) the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1967; or</p> <p>(iii) the International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963; or</p> <p>(iv) the Overseas Missions (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1995; or</p>	<p>Consular officers, employees and members of their families forming part of their households are exempt. Diplomatic passport with visa class 995 or 426.</p> <p>Diplomatic agents (staff holding diplomatic rank, administrative, technical and service staff) are exempt. Diplomatic passport with visa class 995 or 426.</p> <p>High office holders of certain international organisations and their families are exempt.</p> <p>The head of a designated overseas mission, members of the staff and members of their families forming part of their household are exempt.</p> <p>Australian diplomatic and consular staff are not exempt.</p>
(l)	is a passenger whose departure from Australia is undertaken for the purpose of travelling to the Joint Petroleum Development Area in connection with the prospecting for petroleum or the undertaking of petroleum operations; or	
(m)	is a protective service officer (as defined in the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i>) on an aircraft for the purpose of enhancing the security of the aircraft.	

TRAVEL TO AND INVOLVING EXTERNAL TERRITORY AND INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY (Section 4 of the <i>Passenger Movement Charge Act 1978</i>)	
External Territory <i>(e.g Norfolk Island - but does not include Christmas Island or Cocos (Keeling) Island)</i>	<p>A passenger who departs Australia for an external Territory (where the external Territory is their final intended destination) is not liable to pay PMC.</p> <p>A passenger who departs Australia for an external Territory and who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is <u>not</u> ordinarily a resident of the external Territory; and • intends to depart the external territory for an overseas destination <u>within 3 months of arrival</u>. <p>must pay PMC. The PMC must be included on the ticket for the overseas departure.</p> <p>A <u>resident</u> of an external Territory does not have to pay PMC when they depart the external territory for an overseas destination unless they are travelling via the Australian mainland and do not qualify as a transit passenger. At the time of booking, the residency of the passenger should be confirmed.</p>
Indian Ocean Territory <i>(Christmas Island or Cocos (Keeling) Island)</i>	<p>A passenger who travels to an Indian Ocean Territory (where the Indian Ocean Territory is their final intended destination) is not liable to pay PMC.</p> <p>A passenger who departs an Indian Ocean Territory for an overseas destination is usually liable to pay PMC.</p> <p>A passenger who departs an Indian Ocean Territory for an overseas destination, and intends, at the time of departure, to depart from that other country and travel to the Australian mainland or another Indian Ocean Territory within 7 days after initial departure from the Indian Ocean Territory, is exempt from PMC..</p>
<p>If a passenger travels from the Australian mainland to another country, and the person intends, at the time of departure, to depart from that other country to an External Territory or to an Indian Ocean Territory within 7 days after initial departure from Australia, the passenger is exempt from PMC.</p>	

Note: This list of the categories of passengers who are exempt from paying the PMC is correct at the time the Arrangement was made. However, if the Collection Act or the Charge Act is amended in future and these categories are altered, this list may be incomplete.