

COVID-19 Public Health Response (Maritime Border) Order (No. 2) 2020 Guidance

Last updated: 15 September 2020

Introduction

New Zealand has entry requirements already in place at the maritime border to prevent the international spread of disease or other public health risks (called ‘pratique’ or ‘health clearance’ for arriving maritime vessels). These include specific health requirements at the border, with which those in charge of vessels entering New Zealand need to comply. You can find out more about pratique and other entry requirements [here](#).

This guidance sets out the entry requirements under the [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Maritime Border\) Order \(No. 2\) 2020 \(Order No. 2\)](#). Further information on specific roles and responsibilities under Order No. 2 are also set out in Appendix 1.

The order came into force on 6 September 2020 and replaced the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Maritime Border) Order 2020 (Order No. 1). You can find information on the key changes made in Order No. 2 [here](#).

The purpose of Order No. 2 is to prevent, and limit the risk of an outbreak or spread of COVID-19 by:

- restricting which ships may arrive in New Zealand,
- putting in place isolation or quarantine requirements for people who arrive in New Zealand by sea, and
- enabling the safe transfer of crew.

Order No. 2 is intended to enable maritime activities to take place safely in the context of COVID-19, and in so doing, contribute to New Zealand’s economy. It covers the following issues:

- which ships and crew are permitted to enter New Zealand
- an extended notice period before arrival in New Zealand
- isolation and quarantine requirements
- requirements for disembarking to enter New Zealand, for those who are eligible
- transition arrangements for crew replacements to and from a ship
- a new infringement regime for non-compliance with the requirements.

The main change in Order No. 2 is that where one or more crew wish to disembark to enter the New Zealand community (either permanently or temporarily), the whole crew is required to:

- have undertaken at least 14 days isolation on the vessel at sea,
- been symptom free during that 14 days, and
- meet the low risk indicators.

If all crew do not meet the above disembarking criteria, those who are eligible to disembark will be required to go into managed isolation for a minimum of 14 days.

This guidance applies to all persons and ships arriving in New Zealand by sea except New Zealand and foreign government ships. It aims to:

- clarify our strategy for keeping New Zealand safe from COVID-19 for all those working at the maritime border, and
- communicate publicly the measures put in place to strengthen the maritime border in the face of COVID-19 continuing to escalate globally.

Principles

The overarching principle is protecting the wider New Zealand community by ensuring core public health principles remain central to preventing transmission of COVID-19 at the maritime border.

These include:

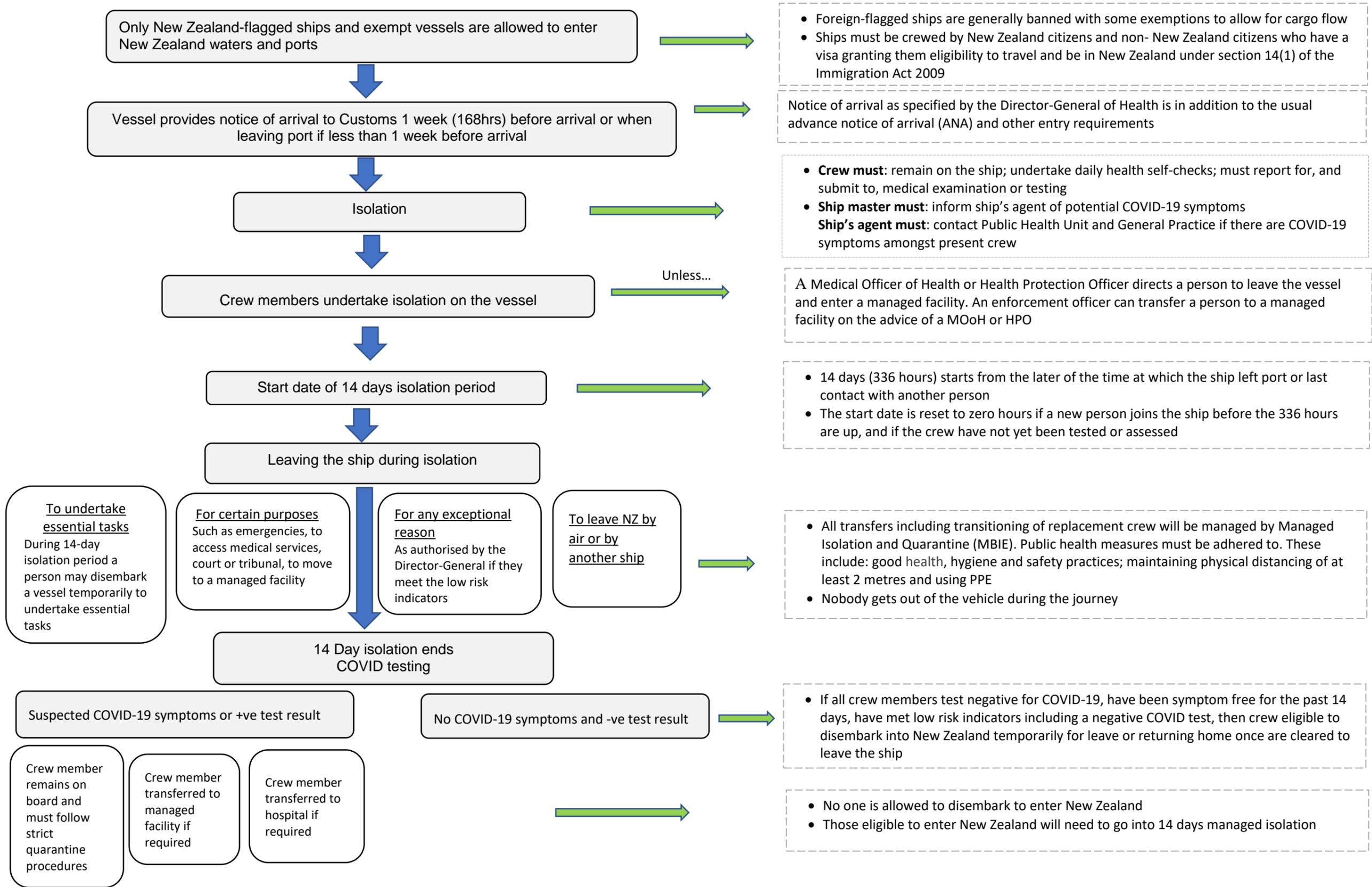
- 1) be alert to, and act on, any signs or symptoms of COVID-19 to prevent its spread
- 2) ensure good hygiene practices; washing hands, coughing or sneezing into elbow, staying home if unwell, and
- 3) maintain physical distancing of at least 2 metres between people and using personal protective equipment (PPE), such as masks and protective gloves, correctly when this distance cannot be maintained.

We want to protect New Zealand from COVID-19, while minimising the impact of our protection measures on the economy (e.g. by enabling maritime activities to continue safely wherever possible).

Process

The diagram below is designed as a high-level overview of the isolation and quarantine process at the Maritime Border.

Maritime Border: isolation and quarantine process



Legal requirements to manage the risk of COVID-19 transmission at the maritime border

Last updated: 11 September 2020

The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Maritime Border) Order 2020 (30 June 2020) has been revoked and replaced by the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Maritime Border) Order (No. 2) 2020 (Order No. 2) which came into force on 6 September 2020. The legal requirements in Order No. 2 apply to all ships that are in New Zealand at that date, and all ships that arrive in New Zealand after that date.

Order No. 2 aims to strengthen maritime border controls to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 entering New Zealand via the maritime pathway. A copy of Order No. 2 is available [here](#).

Shipping movements exempt from requirements

Sometimes ships are exempt from the requirements for entering NZ set out in the diagram above, but only if all those on board have:

- already completed the required period of isolation and quarantine and
- not interacted with people from another ship, and
- not embarked or disembarked any crew member.

Examples of ships that might not need to follow the process in the diagram above include:

1. A ship arriving in New Zealand that was previously at a New Zealand port and left New Zealand to either support an offshore installation or support another ship operating offshore or both. This ship (and those on board it) would only be exempt if the people on board have not interacted with people from another ship or been in a place other than those that the ship is supporting.
2. A fishing ship entering a New Zealand port that was previously at a New Zealand port and that left to operate in one or more of the following:
 - New Zealand's exclusive economic zone
 - the high seas
 - the exclusive economic zone of another State.

Permissions for ships seeking to enter New Zealand

- New Zealand-flagged ships and warships are allowed to arrive in New Zealand only if the master of the ship is reasonably satisfied that every person on board the ship is:
 - a New Zealand citizen; or
 - a person who may travel to and be in New Zealand under section 14(1) of the Immigration Act 2009 (which relates to visa requirements for persons other than New Zealand citizens).

- Foreign-flagged ships are permitted to pass through New Zealand waters in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- The ban on cruise ships entering New Zealand continues.
- The following ships are exempt from the ban on foreign flagged ships:
 - A cargo ship to allow the loading and unloading of cargo
 - A fishing ship (research or commercial), that is unloading its catch, re-provisioning or refuelling, or both; or embarking or disembarking crew
 - A foreign State ship that has been granted diplomatic clearance by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. This includes a warship of any other State and ships owned or operated by a foreign state that are operated for non-commercial purposes. COVID-19 protections for these ships are applied through the MFAT diplomatic clearance process.
- The Director-General of Health may give a foreign ship permission to arrive in New Zealand if the Director-General is reasonably satisfied that there is a compelling need for the ship to arrive in New Zealand, such as:
 - i. for reprovisioning or refuelling, or
 - ii. for the purpose of delivering the ship to a business, including for the purpose of substantial repairing or refitting of the ship; or
 - iii. there is a need for the ship to arrive in New Zealand for humanitarian reasons [potentially link to wider work on humanitarian needs]
- Information around the process for foreign ships to seek permission from the Director-General of Health to arrive in New Zealand is available [here](#)
- In deciding whether to give permission for a ship to arrive in New Zealand, the Director-General may require the ship's master, or its agent, to provide the Director-General with an isolation or quarantine plan and may, as a condition of permission, require the persons on board the ship to comply with the plan.
- The Director-General must consult any relevant agencies before permitting a ship to arrive in New Zealand, including (without limitation):
 - Maritime New Zealand;
 - the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment;
 - the Ministry of Transport; and
 - the New Zealand Customs Service.
- Foreign flagged ships must be crewed by New Zealand citizens and non-New Zealand citizens who have a visa granting them eligibility to travel and be in New Zealand under section 14(1) of the Immigration Act 2009 (which relates to visa requirements for non-New Zealand citizens).

Notice of arrival in New Zealand required

The master of all ships arriving in New Zealand must give at least 168 hours (7 full days) notice of arrival to Customs before doing so. The Extended Notice of Arrival (ENA) must be submitted to Customs. [You can find the form here.](#)

If it is not practicable to give this much notice because, for example, the journey to New Zealand is shorter than a week, the master must instead give adequate notice that the ship is heading for New Zealand, for example as soon as it leaves its last port.

The master must also provide an update of progress prior to arrival in New Zealand if requested to do so by an enforcement officer.

This new notification does not override the need to comply with the Advanced Notice of Arrival and any other lawful requirements to give notice of the intended arrival of a ship in New Zealand.

Isolation and quarantine requirements

Everyone arriving in New Zealand by sea is legally required to follow criteria set out in Order No. 2 for isolating on the ship. This includes those arriving on small craft and pleasure craft. The only exemptions are New Zealand Government ships, New Zealand warships and foreign State ships.

Everyone who arrives on a ship must remain on board and maintain physical distancing of at least 2 metres (to the greatest extent practicable) from every person outside the ship.

The master of a ship must:

- take reasonable steps to ensure that every person on board the ship is aware of the isolation and quarantine requirements before the ship arrives in New Zealand.
- notify the Medical Officer of Health if they have a reasonable suspicion that anyone on board the ship has COVID-19. Under the Health Act 1956 this obligation is ongoing and continues after pratique is granted and while the ship is in isolation or quarantine.

While a ship is in isolation or quarantine, no one may bring a ship within 50 metres of an incoming ship from overseas, except if the ship is:

- bringing a service from one or more of the following agencies
 - the Ministry of Health
 - the Ministry for Primary Industries
 - the New Zealand Customs Service
 - the New Zealand Police
- carrying a person who undertakes a “necessary task” (see [Boarding a qualifying ship that is in isolation](#) for more on how this is defined):
- necessary for the safe navigation, movement, or operation of the ship
- carrying a person authorised by an enforcement officer to bring a ship within 50 metres of a ship in isolation or quarantine.

Isolation period

Every person who arrives in New Zealand on board a ship must remain in isolation and quarantine for at least 14 days from the date of that person’s last contact,

The isolation period is a minimum of 14 days, which starts from the latest of the following:

- the time at which the ship last departed for New Zealand (from somewhere outside New Zealand),
- the date of last contact that anyone on board had with someone who is not on board, or
- the time and date any new person has joined the ship.

The 14 days may begin before the ship arrives in New Zealand waters.

If a new person joins the ship while it is in isolation or quarantine in New Zealand, (*unless* the new person has already completed a quarantine/isolation period e.g. in a managed isolation facility) the start date of the isolation period resets to zero, and the 14-day count starts again for everyone on board the ship (including the new person).

If a crew member joins the vessel directly from international air or sea travel the isolation start date for that vessel's isolation period starts again too.

During the isolation or quarantine period, any person who arrives in New Zealand on board a ship must report for, and submit to, testing and medical examination, if directed by a Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer.

'Testing and medical examination' means taking nose swabs or mouth swabs (or both) and may involve taking temperatures, carrying out chest auscultation, seeking and obtaining information about symptoms.

Boarding a qualifying ship that is in isolation

The only people who can go on board a ship which is in isolation or quarantine are those who are undertaking a necessary task. A necessary task is one carried by any of the following persons in the normal course of their work:

- an enforcement officer
- a pilot
- a Maritime New Zealand employee acting under delegated authority under section 443 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994; or in accordance with their appointment as an inspector under section 163 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- a Customs officer (as that term is defined in section 5(1) of the Customs and Excise Act 2018)
- an immigration officer (as that term is defined in section 4 of the Immigration Act 2009)
- an inspector appointed under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act 1993
- a fishery officer (as that term is defined in section 2(1) of the Fisheries Act 1996)
- an observer appointed under section 223(2) of the Fisheries Act 1996
- a person helping with loading, unloading, or otherwise expediting the movement of freight by ship or the essential business of a ship, including (without limitation); an agent, a stevedore, a foreman, a member of port or portside staff, a provider of logistics or other cargo-related services:
- a person helping with a task necessary for the safe operation and seaworthiness of a ship, including (without limitation); a commercial surveyor, a flag State inspector, a classification society representative, a service engineer
- an emergency worker:
- a person assisting with the provisioning or welfare of a ship's crew, including (without limitation) a chaplain or a seafarer welfare advocate.

Anyone who boards a ship to undertake a 'necessary task' must take reasonable steps to minimise the risk of an outbreak, or the spread, of COVID-19, including by:

- maintaining physical distancing of at least 2metres (to the greatest extent practicable) from any person who is in isolation and quarantine; and
- wearing personal protective equipment.

Isolation or quarantine in a managed facility

Isolation and quarantine will almost always take place on the ship the crew arrived on. There are some circumstances when isolation may need to be in a managed isolation or quarantine facility.

A Medical Officer of Health, Health Protection Officer, or enforcement officer (acting on the direction of one of the first two) may transfer a person from the ship to a place of managed isolation or quarantine (MIQ). For example, this would likely be allowed if the officer is reasonably satisfied that the person needs to be transferred to manage the public health risk of potentially spreading COVID-19.

A Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer must transfer a person to a managed facility if:

- A person is eligible and wishes to disembark to enter New Zealand, e.g. a returning New Zealander, and the disembarking criteria have not been met.
- A crew member wishes to depart New Zealand by sea or air, and the ship does not depart as soon as reasonably practicable, or the aircraft does not depart on the same day that the crew member disembarks a ship.
- A crew member arrives in New Zealand by sea or air to join a departing ship and the ship does not depart as soon as reasonably practicable after the crew member's arrival.

Disembarking to enter and be in New Zealand

Where one or more people wish to disembark into New Zealand to enter the New Zealand community (either temporarily for shore leave or permanently to return to New Zealand) and are eligible to do so under section 13(1) or 14(1)(b) of the Immigration Act 2009, the whole crew of the ship on which the person arrived must have:

- been in isolation or quarantine from point of last contact for at least 14 days on the ship on which they arrived, and
- been symptom free throughout that 14 days, and
- met the low risk indicators to the satisfaction of a Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer.

A person meets the low risk indicators if:

- a. they have undergone testing and medical examination for COVID-19 with a negative result; or
- b. have been determined by a medical officer of health or health protection officer to have particular physical or other needs that make it inappropriate for them to have the testing and medical examination; and
- c. other information or medical tests relating to the person (if any) indicate that the person is at low risk of having or transmitting COVID-19.

The disembarking person must also be authorised to disembark by a Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer.

Disembarking during isolation and quarantine

There are four reasons that a crew member may disembark their ship during the isolation period:

- temporarily to undertake an essential task in relation to the ship on which the person arrived
- temporarily for other reasons
- for an exceptional reason, as authorised by the Director-General
- permanently to leave NZ by air or by another ship.

Disembarking to undertake an essential task

People can temporarily disembark from a ship to undertake an essential task on or immediately next to the ship including:

- loading and unloading cargo
- maintaining the ship
- undertaking safety checks
- undertaking necessary preparations of the ship (for example, rigging gangways).
- reporting for and undergoing required testing and medical examination for COVID-19.

People disembarking to undertake an essential task are not allowed to undertake any other tasks or activities while disembarked.

People who disembark must take reasonable steps to minimise the risk of spreading COVID-19, including:

- remaining as close as is reasonably practicable to the ship
- maintaining physical distancing of at least 2 metres (to the greatest extent practicable) from any person who did not arrive in New Zealand on the same ship
- wearing personal protective equipment if physical distancing of at least 2 metres from others is not possible
- following the directions of an enforcement officer.

Breaching these provisions is an infringement offence and could result in an “instant fine”.

Disembarking for other reasons

A Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer may permit disembarkation during the isolation period for other reasons. These include:

- in an emergency, to preserve their own or any other person’s life or safety
- to attend a court, tribunal, New Zealand Parole Board hearing, or other judicial institution that the person is required or permitted to attend by that institution
- to access medical services if a Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer is satisfied it is necessary to do so
- to move to a managed facility if required to do so by a Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer
- if required to do so under Part 4 of the Health Act 1956
- to move to another temporary or emergency MIQF (for example, if necessary, for care while sick)
- to move to another MIQF in compliance with
 - a court order; or
 - any other obligations imposed by or under any law that is related to the detention of the person (for example, a direction of the New Zealand Parole Board or a probation officer)

- to assist or accompany a child or other person to travel to or from a place isolation or quarantine.

Disembarking for any exceptional reason, as authorised by the Director-General of Health

Before authorising a person to disembark a ship during isolation, the Director-General must:

- take into account any impact that the person's leaving the ship might have on the risk of an outbreak, or the spread, of COVID-19; and
- be satisfied, on the basis of the advice of a suitably qualified health practitioner, that the person meets the low risk indicators; and
- be satisfied that the person will comply with any conditions of the authorisation.

Disembarking to leave New Zealand by air or sea

If a crew member has not been cleared to disembark and enter New Zealand and wishes to disembark to fly out of New Zealand, or to leave on another ship the crew member must:

- travel direct from their vessel to the airport on the same day as the international flight; or
- travel direct from their vessel to the other ship to depart as soon as reasonably practicable.

If the international flight does not depart the same day that the crew member wishes to board or the other ship does not depart as soon as reasonably practicable, a Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer must transfer the crew member to a managed facility for the purpose of remaining in isolation and quarantine there in accordance with the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Isolation and Quarantine) Order 2020, or until the international flight or other ship departs, whichever happens first.

"Leave New Zealand" includes to travelling to another place or places (ie. travelling to another port) in New Zealand, before leaving the country.

A crew member or an organisation representing the crew member must:

- give at least 96 hours (4 full days) notice to an enforcement officer that the crew member is required to transfer to a managed facility; and
- advise an enforcement officer as soon as practicable of any changes to timeframes related to transportation.

Replacement crew arriving by air

Crew members arriving in New Zealand by air must travel directly from the airport to the ship they are departing on and depart from New Zealand on that ship as soon as is reasonably practicable.

If the ship that crew members wish to board does not depart as soon as reasonably practicable, a Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer must transfer the crew member to a managed facility for the purpose of remaining in isolation and quarantine there in accordance with the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Isolation and Quarantine) Order 2020, or until the ship departs, whichever happens first.

If a crew member arriving by air wishes to board a ship that is scheduled to travel to another port or place but is not departing from New Zealand, the crew member must travel from the airport to

a place of isolation or quarantine so they can complete their period of isolation or quarantine in accordance with the Isolation and Quarantine Order.

Crew members, or an organisation representing them, must:

- give at least 96 hours (4 full days) notice to an enforcement officer that the crew member is required to transfer to a managed facility; and
- advise an enforcement officer as soon as practicable of any changes to timeframes related to transportation.

Travel Arrangements

All transfers of crew who have not been cleared to disembark and enter New Zealand must be carried out:

- in accordance with directions of the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment, based on advice from a Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer; and
- as quickly and directly as is reasonably practicable

Infringement offences

A breach of certain requirements in Order No. 2 are infringement offences (as per section 26(3) of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 (the Act)) for which a person is liable to an infringement fee of \$300 or a fine imposed by a court not exceeding \$1,000. A person who intentionally fails to comply with other requirements in Order No.2 commits an offence under section 26(1) of the Act for which a person is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding \$4,000.

Infringement offences could result from the following:

- disembarking a ship to undertake an essential task and not taking reasonable steps to minimise the risk of spreading COVID-19 (e.g. physical distancing and PPE)
- failure to travel to or from the ship or managed isolation facility in accordance with the relevant directions from the Chief Executive of MBIE

Appendix 1: Roles and Responsibilities under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Maritime Border) Order (No.2) 2020

Role	Clause No. and title	Roles and responsibilities under the Order
Director - General of Health	11. The Director-General may permit ships to arrive in New Zealand	The Director-General may give permission for a ship to arrive in New Zealand if the Director-General is reasonably satisfied that the ship meets the one or more of the requirements set out in 11A and other matters taken into consideration as set out in clause 12.
	12. Matters relevant to Director-General giving permission under clause 11	In deciding whether to give permission for a ship to arrive in New Zealand, the Director-General may require the ship's master or its agent to provide the Director-General with an isolation or quarantine plan and may, as a condition of permission, require the persons on board the ship to comply with the plan. The Director-General must consult any relevant agencies before permitting a ship to arrive in New Zealand under clause 11(1), including (without limitation): Maritime New Zealand; the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment; the Ministry of Transport; and the New Zealand Customs Service.
	14. Master to give notice of arrival	The master of a ship that is permitted to arrive in, and is travelling to, New Zealand must give Customs at least 168 hours' notice of the ship's arrival in New Zealand.
	15. Form and content of notice of arrival	The Director-General specifies the manner and form in which a notice of arrival is required to be completed and delivered by the master of a ship. The Director-General must publish the form on a publicly accessible Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the New Zealand Government.
	20. Certain arrivals not required to complete period of isolation or quarantine to disembark	The Director-General may authorise a person to disembark a ship for an exceptional reason with or without conditions.

Role	Clause No. and title	Roles and responsibilities under the Order
Medical Officer of Health	18. Persons isolated or quarantined on ship may be transferred to place of isolation or quarantine and subject to testing	<p>A Medical Officer of Health may transfer a person who arrives in New Zealand on board a ship from the ship to a place of isolation or quarantine for the purpose of the person completing their period of isolation or quarantine as required by clause 22.</p> <p>A Medical Officer of Health can direct an enforcement officer transfer a person who arrives in New Zealand on board a ship from the ship to a place of isolation or quarantine for the purpose of the person completing their period of isolation or quarantine.</p> <p>A Medical Officer of Health can direct a person who arrives in New Zealand on board a ship to report for, and undergo, medical examination and testing, at any time during their required period of isolation or quarantine.</p>
	19. Arrivals who wish to enter and be in New Zealand must meet low risk indicators	<p>A Medical Officer of Health can authorise a person to be permitted to disembark the ship to enter and be in New Zealand under section 13(1) or section 14(1) of the Immigration Act 2009, and the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that the person has completed the required period of isolation or quarantine on board a ship and the person, and everyone else on the ship, meets the low risk indicators; and has not, in the last 14 days, experienced any symptoms that suggest the presence of COVID-19.</p> <p>A Medical Officer of Health must transfer a person to a place of isolation or quarantine for the purpose of the person completing their required period of isolation or quarantine required if the Medical Officer of Health is not satisfied that the above disembarking criteria are met.</p>
	20. Certain arrivals not required to complete period of isolation or quarantine to disembark	<p>A Medical Officer of Health can permit a person to disembark from the ship on which they arrived in New Zealand if the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied it is necessary for the person to do so to access medical services.</p> <p>A Medical Officer of Health can consent to a person disembarking from the ship on which they arrived in New Zealand to assist or accompany a child or other person to travel to or from a place specified in clause 20 of the Order.</p>
	25. Exemption for certain crew departing New Zealand	<p>A Medical Officer of Health must transfer a crew member who is disembarking to leave New Zealand to a place of isolation or quarantine for the purpose of the crew member completing their required period of isolation or quarantine if the international flight that the crew member wishes to board does not depart from New Zealand on the same day that the crew member disembarks the ship, or the ship that the crew member wishes to board does not depart from New Zealand as soon as is reasonably practicable.</p>

Role	Clause No. and title	Roles and responsibilities under the Order
Health Protection Officer	18. Persons isolated or quarantined on ship may be transferred to place of isolation or quarantine and subject to testing	<p>A Health Protection Officer of health may transfer a person who arrives in New Zealand on board a ship from the ship to a place of isolation or quarantine for the purpose of the person completing their period of isolation or quarantine as required by clause 22.</p> <p>A Health Protection Officer can direct an enforcement officer transfer a person who arrives in New Zealand on board a ship from the ship to a place of isolation or quarantine for the purpose of the person completing their period of isolation or quarantine</p> <p>A Health Protection Officer can direct a person who arrives in New Zealand on board a ship to report for, and undergo, medical examination and testing, at any time during their required period of isolation or quarantine.</p>
	19. Arrivals who wish to enter and be in New Zealand must meet low risk indicators	<p>A Health Protection Officer can authorise a person to be permitted to disembark the ship if they wish to disembark the ship to enter and be in New Zealand under section 13(1) or section 14(1) of the Immigration Act 2009, and the Health Protection Medical Officer is satisfied that the person has completed the required period of isolation or quarantine on board a ship and the person, and everyone else on the ship, meets the low risk indicators; and has not, in the last 14 days, experienced any symptoms that suggest the presence of COVID-19.</p> <p>A Health Protection Officer must transfer a person to a place of isolation or quarantine for the purpose of the person completing their required period of isolation or quarantine required if the Health Protection Officer is not satisfied that the above disembarking criteria are met.</p>
	20. Certain arrivals not required to complete period of isolation or quarantine to disembark	<p>A Health Protection Officer can permit a person to disembark from the ship on which they arrived in New Zealand if the Health Protection Officer is satisfied it is necessary for the person to do so to access medical services.</p> <p>A Health Protection Officer can consent to a person disembarking from the ship on which they arrived in New Zealand to assist or accompany a child or other person to travel to or from a place specified in clause 21 of the Order.</p>
	25. Exemption for certain crew departing New Zealand	<p>A Health Protection Officer must transfer the crew member who is disembarking to leave New Zealand to a place of isolation or quarantine for the purpose of the crew member completing their required period of isolation or quarantine if the international flight that the crew member wishes to board does not depart from New Zealand on the same day that the crew member disembarks the ship, or the ship that the crew member wishes to board does not depart from New Zealand as soon as is reasonably practicable.</p>