

## Forgetting Citizenship: Australia Suspends Flights from India

By Dr. Binoy Kampmark

Asia-Pacific Research, May 02, 2021

Region: Oceania, South Asia

Theme: Justice

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the "Translate Website" drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

\*\*\*

As India is being devastated by COVID-19 cases that have now passed a daily rate of 400,000, affluent and callous Australia has taken the decision to suspend all flights coming into the country till mid-month. The decision was reached by the Morrison government with the blessing of the State Premiers and the Labor opposition.

Not happy with banning flights from India, the Morrison government promises to be savage in punishing returnees who find ways to circumvent the ban (for instance, by travelling via a third country). Citizens who breach the travel ban can face up to five years' imprisonment and fines up to AU\$66,000. "We have taken drastic action to keep Australians safe," <a href="mailto:explained">explained</a> the **Treasurer Josh Frydenberg**. The situation in India was "serious"; the decision had only been reached after considering the medical advice.

According to a <u>statement</u> from **Health Minister Greg Hunt**, it was "critical the integrity of the Australian public health and quarantine systems is protected and the number of COVID-19 cases in guarantine is reduced to a manageable level."

The decision fails to carry any weight. It did not take long for more alert medical practitioners to wonder why the approach to India was being so selectively severe. Health commentator and GP Vyom Sharma thought the <u>decision</u> "incredibly disproportionate to the threat that it posed". Sharma is certainly correct on this score in terms of international law, which requires the least restrictive or least intrusive way of protecting citizens.

Then there was the issue about the previous policies Canberra had adopted to countries suffering from galloping COVID-19 figures. A baffled Sharma wondered, "Why is it that India has copped this ban and no people who have come from America?" Former race discrimination commissioner **Tim Soutphommasane** seconds the suspicions. "We didn't see differential treatment being extended to countries such as the United States, the UK, and any other European country even though the rates of infection were very high and the danger of its arrivals from those countries was very high."

The Australian Human Rights Commission <u>has also asked</u> the federal government to justify its actions. "The government must show that these measures are not discriminatory and the

only suitable way of dealing with the threat to public health."

In the face of such behaviour, aggrieved citizens are left with few legal measures. Australia, among liberal democratic states, is idiosyncratic in refusing to adopt a charter of rights. Down Under, parliamentarians are supposedly wise and keen to uphold human rights till they think otherwise. (Human rights, the argument goes, would become the fodder of lawyers and judges, interfering with the absolute will of Parliament and the electors.) The Australian Constitution is hopelessly silent on the issue of citizenship. Left at the mercy of legislative regulation, Parliament and the executive can be disdainful towards their citizens without consequences.

One avenue remains the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Committee. On April 15, the UNHRC ruled on the case of two petitioners of FreeAndOpenAustralia.org (formerly StrandedAussies.org) that the Morrison government had to "facilitate and ensure their prompt return to Australia."

Represented by the notable sage of international law **Geoffrey Robertson QC**, the petitioners argued that Australia was in breach of Articles 12(4) and 2(3) of the <u>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</u>. The first article provides that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country; the second provides for "effective" remedies to be granted to those whose rights and freedoms have breached under the ICCPR. The petitioners also freely admitted that they had no issue with quarantining for 14 days on returning to Australia.

In the <u>words</u> of Free and Open Australia spokesperson **Deb Tellis**, the Commonwealth should "use its power to expand quarantine facilities, and end travel caps that are being dictated by the states. There are thousands of our fellow citizens suffering loss of their relatives and loss of their jobs."

The government has preferred a meaner, penny pinching approach in coping with quarantine, reducing flights when needed rather than expanding facilities to accommodate a greater number of infected arrivals. The hotel quarantine system continues to receive effusive <u>praise</u> from the Australian **Prime Minister Scott Morrison** as being 99.99 percent effective. But it is impossible for him, and his ministers, to conceal the fact that they do not trust, and are unwilling, to use other facilities and expand existing ones.

Since last November, there have been 16 COVID-19 leaks across the cities of Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth from quarantine hotels. At this writing, another quarantine leak is being reported in Western Australia, involving the now customarily infected hotel security guard and the inevitable seepage into the community. The problem of airborne transmission continues to plague, as does the uneven provision of Personal Protective Equipment. No national standard of quarantine has been formulated through the country, with each state adopting its own approach. Audits of the ventilation systems in many such hotels remain sketchy.

Western Australian **Premier Mark McGowan**, who recently imposed a lockdown of the Perth and Peel areas and may well do the same thing over the next few days, <u>suggested</u> that the Commonwealth be generous with some of its facilities. Why not use the RAAF Curtin Air Base, or the immigration detention centres of Yongah Hill and Christmas Island? "It's kind of staring us in the face and there are things that could assist, it's just that the Commonwealth doesn't want to do it."

The evidence so far is that facilities such as Howard Springs in the Northern Territory tend to work. It features single-storey cabins, segregated air conditioning systems, outdoor veranda space and, in the vicinity, a fully functioning hospital. No leaks have been recorded. And location is everything: distant from densely populated areas. This government, however, remains miserly on the score of quarantine, an obligation it has transferred without constitutional justification to State premiers who fear both the virus and its electoral consequences.

\*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

**Dr. Binoy Kampmark** was a Commonwealth Scholar at Selwyn College, Cambridge. He lectures at RMIT University, Melbourne. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research and Asia-Pacific Research. Email: <a href="mailto:bkampmark@gmail.com">bkampmark@gmail.com</a>

The original source of this article is Asia-Pacific Research Copyright © Dr. Binoy Kampmark, Asia-Pacific Research, 2021

## **Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page**

## **Become a Member of Global Research**

Articles by: **Dr. Binoy** 

**Kampmark** 

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). Asia-Pacific Research will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. Asia-Pacific Research grants permission to cross-post Asia-Pacific Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Asia-Pacific Research article. For publication of Asia-Pacific Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: <a href="mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com">editors@asia-pacificresearch.com</a>

www.asia-pacificresearch.com contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: <a href="mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com">editors@asia-pacificresearch.com</a>