
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2020 No. 568

PUBLIC HEALTH, ENGLAND

**The Health Protection (Coronavirus,
International Travel) (England) Regulations 2020**

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>2nd June 2020</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>3rd June 2020</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>8th June 2020</i>

The Secretary of State makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45B, 45F(2) and 45P(2) of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984⁽¹⁾.

PART 1

General

Citation, commencement and application

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel) (England) Regulations 2020 and come into force on 8th June 2020.

(2) These Regulations apply as respects England only.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“child” means a person under the age of 18;

“the common travel area” has the meaning given in section 1(3) of the Immigration Act 1971⁽²⁾;

“coronavirus” means severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2);

“coronavirus disease” means COVID-19 (the official designation of the disease which can be caused by coronavirus);

⁽¹⁾ 1984 c. 22. Part 2A was inserted by section 129 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 (c. 14).

⁽²⁾ Section 1(3) provides that the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and the Republic of Ireland are collectively referred to in that Act as “the common travel area”.

“immigration officer” means a person appointed by the Secretary of State as an immigration officer under paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971(3);

“passenger information” has the meaning given in regulation 3(1);

“Passenger Locator Form” means the form published electronically by the Secretary of State for the provision of passenger information(4);

“self-isolate” has the meaning given in regulation 4(2), and “self-isolation” and “self-isolating” are to be construed accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, an individual has responsibility for a child if the individual—

- (a) has custody or charge of the child for the time being, or
- (b) has parental responsibility for the child within the meaning given in section 3 of the Children Act 1989(5).

PART 2

Obligations on persons arriving in England and others

Requirement to provide information

3.—(1) A person who arrives in England from outside the common travel area must, subject to paragraph (2), provide on the Passenger Locator Form the information set out in Schedule 1 (“passenger information”) on their arrival.

(2) A person who presents at immigration control at the Channel Tunnel shuttle terminal area in France(6), with the intention of boarding a shuttle service destined for the United Kingdom, must provide on the Passenger Locator Form their passenger information on so presenting.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), a person who arrives in England from within the common travel area who has been outside the common travel area at any time in the period beginning with the 14th day before the date of their arrival in England must provide on the Passenger Locator Form their passenger information on their arrival.

(4) Paragraph (3) does not apply to a person described in that paragraph who arrives in England from Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland and who has completed a form equivalent to a Passenger Locator Form pursuant to an enactment in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, specifying an address in England where that person intends to self-isolate.

(5) A person who is travelling with a child for whom they have responsibility, must ensure that passenger information is provided in relation to that child on the Passenger Locator Form—

- (a) on their arrival in England, in the case of a person described in paragraph (1) or (3), or
- (b) when they present at immigration control, in the case of a person described in paragraph (2).

(3) 1971 c. 77. Paragraph 1 was amended by paragraph 3 of Schedule 3 to the Health Protection Agency Act 2004 (c. 17), and by S.I. 1993/1813.

(4) The Passenger Locator Form is available on www.gov.uk. No hard copy version is generally available but, where a person arrives at a place staffed by Immigration Officers, they will be provided with the ability to complete the form electronically on their arrival in England if not completed in advance; assistance will be available for completion of the electronic form if required.

(5) 1989 c. 41.

(6) Article 4(1) of the Channel Tunnel (International Arrangements) Order 1993 (S.I. 1993/1813) has the effect of extending all frontier control enactments to the control zone in France. A “frontier control enactment” is an enactment which contains provision relating to frontier controls and the definition of “frontier controls” in Schedule 1 to that Order includes controls in relation to health. The Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 and these Regulations made under it therefore apply in the control zone.

(6) If a person described in any of paragraphs (1) to (3) provides their passenger information, and any passenger information required by virtue of paragraph (5), on the Passenger Locator Form in the 48 hours before they are required to do so, then they are treated as having complied with those paragraphs (as applicable).

(7) A person who has provided passenger information in advance in accordance with paragraph (6) must provide evidence that they have done so if requested by an immigration officer.

(8) If passenger information changes or becomes available to a person required to self-isolate during that person's period of self-isolation in England that person must, as soon as reasonably possible take all reasonable steps to complete a Passenger Locator Form, or a new Passenger Locator Form, as the case may be.

(9) Nothing in this regulation requires a person to provide any information if that information is not within their possession or control.

(10) A person described in regulation 4(12) or in any of paragraphs 1 to 4 of Schedule 2 is not required to comply with this regulation.

(11) For the purposes of this regulation, "shuttle service" has the meaning given in section 1(9) of the Channel Tunnel Act 1987(7).

Requirement to self-isolate

4.—(1) This regulation applies where a person ("P")—

- (a) arrives in England from outside the common travel area, or
- (b) arrives in England from within the common travel area, and has at any time in the period beginning with the 14th day before the date of their arrival in England, been outside the common travel area.

(2) P must remain in isolation from others ("self-isolate") in accordance with this regulation.

(3) P must self-isolate—

- (a) unless sub-paragraph (b) or (c) applies—
 - (i) in the case of a person described in paragraph (1)(a), at an address specified in P's Passenger Locator Form as the intended place of self-isolation, as required by regulation 3 and paragraph 2(a) of Schedule 1,
 - (ii) in the case of a person described in paragraph (1)(b), or a person described in paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 (other than one described in paragraph (13)(a)(i)), at a place at which they intend to self-isolate while in England,
 - (iii) where it is not possible for P to self-isolate in accordance with paragraph (i) or (ii), in accommodation facilitated by the Secretary of State for the purposes of P's self-isolation,
- (b) where P is an asylum seeker, in accommodation provided or arranged under section 4, 95 or 98 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999(8),
- (c) where P is a person described in paragraph 9(1) of Schedule 10 to the Immigration Act 2016 (powers of Secretary of State to enable person to meet bail conditions), in accommodation provided or arranged under that paragraph.

(7) 1987 c. 53.

(8) 1999 c. 33. Section 4 was amended by section 49 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41), by section 10(1) of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 (c. 19), by section 43(7) of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 (c. 13), and by paragraph 1 of Schedule 11 to the Immigration Act 2016 (c. 19). Section 95 was amended by section 50(1) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 and by paragraph 29 of Schedule 10 to the Immigration Act 2016

- (4) The address specified by P in the Passenger Locator Form as the intended place of self-isolation must be—
- (a) their home,
 - (b) the home of a friend or family member, or
 - (c) a hotel, hostel, bed and breakfast accommodation, or other suitable place.
- (5) More than one address may be specified in the Passenger Locator Form where—
- (a) a legal obligation requires P to change addresses, or
 - (b) it is necessary for P to stay overnight at an address on their arrival in England before travelling directly to another address at which they will be self-isolating.
- (6) In paragraph (3)(a)(ii) “a place at which they intend to self-isolate while in England” means—
- (a) where the person has completed a Passenger Locator Form, at an intended place of self-isolation specified in that form,
 - (b) where the person has completed a form equivalent to a Passenger Locator Form pursuant to an enactment in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, at an intended place of self-isolation specified in that form,
 - (c) in any other case at a place described in paragraph (4)(a) to (c).
- (7) P must, on their arrival in England, travel directly to the place at which they are to self-isolate, and must then self-isolate until whichever is the earlier of—
- (a) the end of the 14th day after the day on which they arrive in the common travel area, or
 - (b) their departure from England.
- (8) Paragraph (2) does not require P to remain in isolation—
- (a) from any person with whom they were travelling when they arrived in England and who is also self-isolating in the place where P is self-isolating,
 - (b) where P is self-isolating in their home, from any member of their household,
 - (c) where P is self-isolating in the home of a friend or family member, from any member of the household of that friend or family member.
- (9) During the period of their self-isolation, P may not leave, or be outside of, the place where P is self-isolating except—
- (a) to travel in order to leave England, provided that they do so directly,
 - (b) to seek medical assistance, where this is required urgently or on the advice of a registered medical practitioner, including to access any of the services referred to in paragraph 37 or 38 of Schedule 2 to the Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (England) Regulations 2020⁽⁹⁾,
 - (c) to fulfil a legal obligation, including attending court or satisfying bail conditions, or to participate in legal proceedings,
 - (d) to avoid injury or illness or to escape a risk of harm,
 - (e) on compassionate grounds, including to attend a funeral of—
 - (i) a member of P’s household,
 - (ii) a close family member, or
 - (iii) if no-one within paragraph (i) or (ii) are attending, a friend,

(9) [S.I. 2020/350](#), as amended by [S.I. 2020/447](#), 500 and 558. The services referred to in those paragraphs are: dental services, opticians, audiology services, chiropody, chiropractors, osteopaths and other medical or health services, including services relating to mental health, and veterinary surgeons and pet shops.

- (f) to move to a different place for self-isolation specified in the Passenger Locator Form or a form equivalent to a Passenger Locator Form pursuant to an enactment in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, or
- (g) in exceptional circumstances such as—
 - (i) to obtain basic necessities such as food and medical supplies for those in the same household (including any pets or animals in the household) where it is not possible to obtain these provisions in any other manner,
 - (ii) to access critical public services, including—
 - (aa) social services,
 - (bb) services provided to victims (such as victims of crime),
 - (iii) to move to a different place for self-isolation where it becomes impracticable to remain at the address at which they are self-isolating.

(10) For the purposes of this regulation, the place referred to in paragraph (3) includes the premises where P is self-isolating together with any garden, yard, passage, stair, garage, outhouse, or other appurtenance of such premises.

(11) If P is a child, any person who has custody or charge of P during P's period of self-isolation must ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, that P self-isolates in accordance with this regulation.

(12) If P is a person described in paragraph (1)(b) who—

- (a) has arrived from Wales or Scotland, and
- (b) is in England, temporarily, for a reason which would constitute an exception under paragraph (9),

P is not required to comply with this regulation.

(13) If P is a person described—

- (a) in paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 2—
 - (i) where P is a person described in paragraph 1(1)(a) to (k) of, and meets the conditions set out in paragraph 1(2) of, that Schedule, P is not required to comply with this regulation,
 - (ii) in any other case, paragraph (3)(b) and (c) does not apply to P,
- (b) in paragraph 28 of Schedule 2, paragraph (2) does not require P to remain in isolation in the circumstances set out in paragraph 28,
- (c) in paragraph 38 of Schedule 2—
 - (i) paragraph (2) does not require P to remain in isolation from any other person who is living or working on the specified farm,
 - (ii) paragraph (3)(a)(i) applies with the modification that the address specified by P as the address at which they intend to self-isolate must be the specified farm, where “specified farm” has the meaning given in paragraph 38 of Schedule 2,
- (d) in any other paragraph of Schedule 2, P is not required to comply with this regulation.

PART 3

Enforcement

Enforcement of requirement to self-isolate

5.—(1) Where an authorised person has reasonable grounds to believe that a person (“P”) has left, or is outside of, the place where P is self-isolating in contravention of regulation 4, the authorised person may—

- (a) direct P to return to the place where P is self-isolating,
- (b) remove P to the place where P is self-isolating,
- (c) where it is not practicable or appropriate in the circumstances to take the action in subparagraph (a) or (b), remove P to accommodation facilitated by the Secretary of State for the purposes of P’s self-isolation.

(2) Paragraph (1)(b) and (c) does not apply where P is a person described in paragraph 1 of Schedule 2.

(3) An authorised person exercising the power in paragraph (1)(b) or (c) may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the exercise of the power.

(4) Where P is a child, and has left or is outside of, the place where they are self-isolating and accompanied by an individual who has responsibility for them—

- (a) an authorised person may direct that individual to take P to the place where P is self-isolating, and
- (b) that individual must, so far as reasonably practicable, ensure that P complies with any direction given by an authorised person to P.

(5) Where P is a child, and an authorised person has reasonable grounds to believe that P is repeatedly failing to comply with regulation 4, the authorised person may direct any individual who has responsibility for P to ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, that P so complies.

(6) An authorised person may only exercise a power in paragraph (1), (4) or (5) if the authorised person considers that it is a necessary and proportionate means of ensuring compliance with regulation 4.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation, “authorised person” means—

- (a) a constable, or
- (b) a person designated by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this regulation.

Offences and penalties

6.—(1) A person who—

- (a) without reasonable excuse contravenes a requirement in regulation 3,
- (b) contravenes a requirement in regulation 4, or
- (c) without reasonable excuse contravenes a requirement in or imposed under regulation 5,

commits an offence.

(2) A person who, without reasonable excuse, wilfully obstructs any person carrying out a function under these Regulations commits an offence.

(3) A person who intentionally or recklessly provides false or misleading passenger information commits an offence.

(4) An offence under these Regulations is punishable on summary conviction by a fine.

(5) Section 24 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984(10) applies in relation to an offence under this regulation as if the reasons in subsection (5) of that section included—

- (a) to maintain public health,
- (b) to maintain public order.

Fixed penalty notices

7.—(1) An authorised person may issue a fixed penalty notice to anyone that the authorised person has reasonable grounds to believe—

- (a) has committed an offence under these Regulations, and
- (b) is aged 18 or over.

(2) A fixed penalty notice is a notice offering the person to whom it is issued the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction for the offence by payment of a fixed penalty to an officer designated by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this regulation (“the designated officer”) specified in the notice.

(3) Where a person is issued with a notice under this regulation in respect of an offence—

- (a) no proceedings may be taken for the offence before the end of the period of 28 days following the date of the notice,
- (b) the person may not be convicted of the offence if the person pays the fixed penalty before the end of that period.

(4) A fixed penalty notice must—

- (a) give reasonably detailed particulars of the circumstances alleged to constitute the offence,
- (b) state the period during which (because of paragraph (3)(a)) proceedings will not be taken for the offence,
- (c) specify the amount of the fixed penalty,
- (d) state the name and address of the person to whom the fixed penalty may be paid, and
- (e) specify permissible methods of payment.

(5) Where the fixed penalty notice is issued in respect of an offence described in regulation 6(1)(b) or (c), or regulation 6(2) where the person is believed to have wilfully obstructed any person carrying out a function in relation to regulation 4 or 5, then the amount specified under paragraph (4)(c) must be £1,000.

(6) Where the fixed penalty notice is issued in respect of an offence described in regulation 6(1)(a) or (3), or regulation 6(2) where the person is believed to have wilfully obstructed any person carrying out a function in relation to regulation 3 (an “information offence”), then the amount specified under paragraph (4)(c) must be—

- (a) in the case of the first fixed penalty notice issued in respect of an information offence, £100,
- (b) in the case of the second fixed penalty notice issued in respect of an information offence, £200,
- (c) in the case of the third fixed penalty notice issued in respect of an information offence, £400,
- (d) in the case of the fourth fixed penalty notice issued in respect of an information offence, £800,

(10) 1984 c. 60. Section 24 was substituted by section 110(1) of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15).

(e) in the case of the fifth fixed penalty notice issued in respect of an information offence, £1,600,

(f) in the case of the sixth and subsequent fixed penalty notices issued in respect of an information offence, £3,200.

(7) Whatever other method may be specified under paragraph (4)(e), payment of a fixed penalty may be made by pre-paying and posting to the person whose name is stated under paragraph (4)(d), at the stated address, a letter containing the amount of the penalty (in cash or otherwise).

(8) Where a letter is sent as described in paragraph (7), payment is regarded as having been made at the time at which that letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

(9) In any proceedings, a certificate that—

(a) purports to be signed by or on behalf of the designated officer, and

(b) states that the payment of a fixed penalty was, or was not, received by the date specified in the certificate,

is evidence of the facts stated.

(10) For the purposes of this regulation, “authorised person” means—

(a) a constable,

(b) an immigration officer, but only in relation to the issue of a fixed penalty notice in respect of an information offence, or

(c) a person designated by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this regulation.

Prosecutions

8. Proceedings for an offence under these Regulations may be brought by the Crown Prosecution Service and any person designated by the Secretary of State.

PART 4

Information sharing

Power to use and disclose information

9.—(1) This regulation applies to a person (“P”) who holds information described in paragraph (2) (“relevant information”), including where P holds that information as a result of disclosure made in accordance with paragraph (4).

(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) is—

(a) information provided on the Passenger Locator Form, or

(b) DA information received for a purpose described in paragraph (4)(a)(i).

(3) P may only use relevant information where it is necessary—

(a) for the purpose of carrying out a function under these Regulations,

(b) for the purpose of—

(i) preventing danger to public health as a result of the spread of infection or contamination with coronavirus or coronavirus disease,

(ii) monitoring the spread of infection or contamination with coronavirus or coronavirus disease, or

- (iii) giving effect to any international agreement or arrangement relating to the spread of infection or contamination with coronavirus or coronavirus disease, or
 - (c) for a purpose connected with, or otherwise incidental to, a purpose described in sub-paragraph (a) or (b).
- (4) Subject to paragraph (6), P may only disclose relevant information to another person (the “recipient”) where it is necessary for the recipient to have the information —
 - (a) for the purpose of carrying out a function of the recipient under—
 - (i) these Regulations, or
 - (ii) an enactment which, in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, has the effect of requiring the isolation or quarantine of persons who have been outside the common travel area, for any of the purposes described in sub-paragraph (b),
 - (b) for the purpose of—
 - (i) preventing danger to public health as a result of the spread of infection or contamination with coronavirus or coronavirus disease,
 - (ii) monitoring the spread of infection or contamination with coronavirus or coronavirus disease, or
 - (iii) giving effect to any international agreement or arrangement relating to the spread of infection or contamination with coronavirus or coronavirus disease, or
 - (c) for a purpose connected with, or otherwise incidental to, a purpose described in sub-paragraph (a) or (b).
- (5) Subject to paragraph (7), disclosure which is authorised by this regulation does not breach—
 - (a) an obligation of confidence owed by the person making the disclosure, or
 - (b) any other restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).
- (6) This regulation does not limit the circumstances in which information may otherwise lawfully be disclosed under any other enactment or rule of law.
- (7) Nothing in this regulation authorises the use or disclosure of personal data where doing so contravenes the data protection legislation.
- (8) For the purposes of this regulation—
 - (a) “data protection legislation” and “personal data” have the same meanings as in section 3 of the Data Protection Act 2018⁽¹¹⁾,
 - (b) “DA information” means information provided in accordance with, or as described in, an enactment which, in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, has the effect of requiring the isolation or quarantine of persons who have been outside the common travel area, for any of the purposes described in paragraph (3)(b).

Self-incrimination

- 10.**—(1) Information provided by a person in accordance with, or as described in, regulation 3 may be used in evidence against the person, subject to paragraphs (2) to (4).
- (2) In criminal proceedings against the person—
 - (a) no evidence relating to the information may be adduced by or on behalf of the prosecution, and
 - (b) no question relating to the information may be asked by or on behalf of the prosecution.

⁽¹¹⁾ 2018 c. 12.

- (3) Paragraph (2) does not apply if the proceedings are for—
 - (a) an offence under these Regulations, or
 - (b) an offence under section 5 of the Perjury Act 1911⁽¹²⁾ (false statements made otherwise than on oath).
- (4) Paragraph (2) does not apply if, in the proceedings—
 - (a) evidence relating to the information is adduced by or on behalf of the person who provided it, or
 - (b) a question relating to the information is asked by or on behalf of that person.

PART 5

Review and expiry of Regulations

Review of need for requirements

11. The Secretary of State must review the need for the requirements imposed by these Regulations at least once every 21 days, with the first review being carried out by 29th June 2020.

Expiry of Regulations

12.—(1) These Regulations expire at the end of the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which they come into force.

(2) The expiry of these Regulations does not affect the validity of anything done pursuant to these Regulations before they expire.

2nd June 2020

Matt Hancock
Secretary of State,
Department of Health and Social Care

⁽¹²⁾ 1911 c. 6. Section 5 was amended by section 1(2) of the Criminal Justice Act 1948 (c. 58).

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 3(1)

Passenger information

1. Personal details of the passenger—
 - (a) their full name,
 - (b) their sex,
 - (c) their date of birth,
 - (d) their passport number, or travel document reference number (as appropriate), issue and expiry dates and issuing authority,
 - (e) their telephone number,
 - (f) their home address,
 - (g) their email address.
2. Journey details of the passenger—
 - (a) the address or, where permitted by regulation 4(5), addresses, in the United Kingdom at which they intend to self-isolate,
 - (b) the date, or planned date, as appropriate of their arrival at an address specified in subparagraph (a),
 - (c) the operator they are travelling with or through which their booking was made,
 - (d) their travel booking reference,
 - (e) the flight number, train number, or ticket number (as appropriate),
 - (f) the name of the organised travel group with whom they are travelling,
 - (g) the location at which they will arrive in the United Kingdom,
 - (h) the country they are travelling from,
 - (i) the date and time, or planned date and time, as appropriate, of their arrival in the United Kingdom,
 - (j) whether they are connecting through the United Kingdom to a destination outside the United Kingdom and, if so—
 - (i) the location at which they will depart from in the United Kingdom,
 - (ii) their final destination country,
 - (iii) the operator they are travelling with or through which their booking was made for their onward journey,
 - (iv) the travel booking reference for their onward journey,
 - (v) the flight number, train number, or ticket number (as appropriate) of their onward journey.
3. Whether they are providing passenger information on behalf of another person.
4. Where the passenger is travelling with a child for whom they have responsibility—
 - (a) the full name and date of birth of that child,
 - (b) the relationship of the passenger to that child.
5. Details of an emergency contact—
 - (a) their full name,
 - (b) their telephone number.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 3(10) and 4(13)

Persons not required to comply with regulation 3 or 4

PART 1

Persons not required to comply with regulation 3 and regulation 4

- 1.—(1) A person (“P”) who is—
- (a) a member of a diplomatic mission in the United Kingdom,
 - (b) a member of a consular post in the United Kingdom,
 - (c) an officer or servant of an international organisation,
 - (d) employed by an international organisation as an expert or on a mission,
 - (e) a representative to an international organisation,
 - (f) a representative at an international or United Kingdom conference who is granted privileges and immunities in the United Kingdom,
 - (g) a member of the official staff of a representative to an international organisation, or of a person falling within paragraph (f),
 - (h) described in paragraph (a) or (b) who is passing through the United Kingdom to commence or continue their functions at a diplomatic mission or consular post in another country or territory, or to return to the country of their nationality,
 - (i) a representative of a foreign country or territory travelling to the United Kingdom to conduct official business with the United Kingdom,
 - (j) a representative of the government of a British overseas territory,
 - (k) a diplomatic courier or a consular courier,
 - (l) a member of the family forming part of the household of a person falling within any of paragraphs (a) to (k),
- (2) The conditions referred to in regulation 4(13)(a)(i) (persons who are not required to comply with regulation 4) are that—
- (a) the relevant head of the mission, consular post, international organisation, or conference, office representing a foreign territory in the United Kingdom or a Governor of a British overseas territory (as the case may be), or a person acting on their authority, confirms in writing to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office that—
 - (i) P is required to undertake work which is essential to the functioning of the mission, consular post, international organisation, conference, or office, or to undertake work which is essential to the foreign country represented by the mission or consular post, the foreign territory represented by the office or the British overseas territory and
 - (ii) that work cannot be undertaken whilst P is complying with regulation 4, and
 - (b) prior to P’s arrival in the United Kingdom the Foreign and Commonwealth Office—
 - (i) has confirmed in writing to the person giving the confirmation referred to in paragraph (a) that it has received that confirmation, and
 - (ii) where P is a representative of a foreign country or territory, has then confirmed in writing to the person giving the confirmation referred to in paragraph (a) that P is travelling to the United Kingdom to conduct official business with the United Kingdom and is not required to comply with regulation 4.

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph—

- (a) “consular courier” means a person who has been provided by the State on behalf of which they are acting with an official document confirming their status as a consular courier in accordance with Article 35(5) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963,
- (b) “consular post” means any consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency,
- (c) “diplomatic courier” means a person who has been provided by the State on behalf of which they are acting with an official document confirming their status as a diplomatic courier in accordance with Article 27(5) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,
- (d) “international organisation” means an international organisation accorded privileges and immunities in the United Kingdom,
- (e) “member of a consular post” means a “consular officer”, “consular employee” and “member of the service staff” as defined in Schedule 1 to the Consular Relations Act 1968(13), and “head of consular post” has the meaning given in that Schedule,
- (f) “member of a diplomatic mission” means the “head of the mission”, “members of the diplomatic staff”, “members of the administrative and technical staff” and “members of the service staff” as defined in Schedule 1 to the Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964(14).

(4) This paragraph is without prejudice to any immunity from jurisdiction or inviolability which is accorded to any person described in sub-paragraph (1) under the law of England and Wales apart from these Regulations.

2.—(1) A Crown servant or government contractor where they are—

- (a) required to undertake essential government work related to the United Kingdom border in the United Kingdom within 14 days of their arrival, or
- (b) undertaking essential government work related to the United Kingdom border outside of the United Kingdom but—
 - (i) are required to return to the United Kingdom temporarily,
 - (ii) will thereafter depart to undertake essential government work related to the United Kingdom border outside of the United Kingdom.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) and paragraph 3—

- (a) “Crown servant” has the meaning given in section 12(1)(a) to (e) of the Official Secrets Act 1989(15),
- (b) “essential government work” means work which has been designated as such by the relevant Department or employer,
- (c) “government contractor” has the meaning given in section 12(2) of the Official Secrets Act 1989.

3.—(1) A person who is a Crown servant, a government contractor, or a member of a visiting force, who—

(13) 1968 c. 18. There are amendments but none is relevant.

(14) 1964 c. 81. There are amendments but none is relevant.

(15) 1989 c. 6. Section 12 was amended by paragraph 22 of Schedule 10 to the Reserve Forces Act 1996 (c. 14), by paragraph 30 of Schedule 12 to the Government of Wales Act 1998 (c. 38), by paragraph 26 of Schedule 8 to the Scotland Act 1998 (c. 46), by paragraph 9(3) of Schedule 13 to the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (c. 47), by paragraph 9 of Schedule 6 to the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000 (c. 32), by paragraph 6 of Schedule 14 to the Energy Act 2004 (c. 20), by paragraph 58 of Schedule 4 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005, by paragraph 34 of Schedule 10, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 12, to the Government of Wales Act 2006 (c. 32) and by paragraph 36 of Schedule 8 to the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22).

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- (a) is required to undertake work necessary to the delivery of essential defence activities, or
 - (b) has undertaken a continuous period of at least 14 days immediately preceding their arrival aboard a vessel operated by or in support of Her Majesty’s Naval Service and that vessel has not taken on any persons or docked in any port outside of the common travel area for a period of at least 14 days immediately preceding its arrival in the United Kingdom.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—
- (a) “defence” has the meaning given in section 2(4) of the Official Secrets Act 1989,
 - (b) “visiting force” means a visiting force within the meaning given in section 12(1) of the Visiting Forces Act 1952(16), where that force is from a country which is listed under section 1(1)(a), or designated under section 1(1)(b) or 1(2), of the Visiting Forces Act 1952(17), or which is a country member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
4. An official of a foreign Government, required to travel to the United Kingdom to undertake essential border security duties, or a contractor directly supporting these essential border security duties where—
- (a) they are in possession of a written notice signed by a senior member of their foreign Government confirming that they are required to undertake essential border security duties in the United Kingdom within 14 days of arrival and that that work cannot be undertaken whilst the person is complying with regulation 4, or
 - (b) their deployment is pursuant to a standing bilateral or multilateral agreement with Her Majesty’s Government on the operation of the Border controls within the United Kingdom.

PART 2

Persons not required to comply with regulation 4

- 5.—(1) A transit passenger.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1), “transit passenger” means a person who, on arrival in the United Kingdom, passes through to another country or territory without entering the United Kingdom.
- 6.—(1) A road haulage worker or a road passenger transport worker.
- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph—
- (a) “driver” includes a person who is travelling in a vehicle as a relief driver,
 - (b) “goods vehicle” has the meaning given in section 192 of the Road Traffic Act 1988(18),
 - (c) “road haulage worker” means—
 - (i) the driver of a goods vehicle that is being used in connection with the carriage of goods, other than goods for non-commercial personal use by the driver, or

(16) The definition of “visiting force” in section 12(1) was amended by paragraph 14(1) of Schedule 15 to the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33).

(17) 1952 c. 67. Section 1(a) has been amended numerous, times. The countries listed are: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaysia, the Republic of Cyprus, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Malawi, Zambia, Malta, The Gambia, Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho, Singapore, Barbados, Mauritius, Swaziland, Tonga, Fiji, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Dominica, St. Lucia, Kiribati, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa and Nauru, Zimbabwe, the New Hebrides, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Brunei, Maldives, Namibia, Cameroon and Mozambique.

(18) 1988 c. 52. There are amendments to section 192 but none is relevant.

- (ii) a person who is employed by the holder of a Community licence issued under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1072/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council(19), and who is acting in the course of their employment,
- (d) “public service vehicle” has the meaning given in section 1 of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981(20),
- (e) “road passenger transport worker” means—
 - (i) the driver of a public service vehicle, or
 - (ii) a person who is employed by the holder of a Community licence issued under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1073/2009(21) of the European Parliament and of the Council, and who is acting in the course of their employment.

7.—(1) Seamen and masters, as defined in section 313(1) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995(22), where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work or have been repatriated to the United Kingdom in accordance with the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 or the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) and paragraph 8—

- (a) “the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006” means the Convention adopted on 23rd February 2006 by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation(23),
- (b) “the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007” means the Convention adopted at Geneva on 14th June 2007 by the International Labour Organisation(24).

8. A pilot, as defined in paragraph 22(1) of Schedule 3A to the Merchant Shipping Act 1995(25), where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work or have been repatriated to the United Kingdom in accordance with the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 or the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007.

9. An inspector, or a surveyor of ships, appointed under section 256 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995(26), where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

10. Crew, as defined in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Air Navigation Order 2016(27), where such crew have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

11. Civil aviation inspectors, as defined in Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7th December 1944(28), where they have travelled to the United Kingdom when engaged on inspection duties.

12.—(1) Any of the following who have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work—

- (a) drivers and crews on shuttle services and on services for the carriage of passengers or goods by way of the tunnel system,
- (b) operational, rail maintenance, safety and security workers working on the tunnel system,

(19) OJ No. L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 72.

(20) 1981 c. 14. Section 1 was amended by section 139(3) of the Transport Act 1985 (c.67).

(21) OJ No. L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 88–105.

(22) 1995 c. 21. There are amendments to section 313(1) but none is relevant.

(23) Cm. 7049. ISBN 978 010 1889 766.

(24) Cm 7375.

(25) Schedule 3A was inserted by Schedule 1 to the Marine Safety Act 2003 (c. 16).

(26) There are amendments to section 256 but none is relevant.

(27) S.I. 2016/765. There are amendments to Schedule 1 but none is relevant.

(28) The latest edition of Annex 9, which is published by the International Civil Aviation Organization, is the 15th edition, which applied from 23rd February 2018 (ISBN 978-92-9258-301-9).

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- (c) other workers carrying out essential roles for the safe or efficient operation of the tunnel system, shuttle services or services for the carriage of passengers or goods by way of the tunnel system, or relating to the security of the tunnel system or any such services.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—
 - (a) “shuttle service” has the meaning given in section 1(9) of the Channel Tunnel Act 1987,
 - (b) “tunnel system” has the meaning given in section 1(7) of that Act.

- 13.—**(1) A Crown servant or government contractor who is—
- (a) required to undertake essential policing or essential government work in the United Kingdom within 14 days of their arrival,
 - (b) undertaking essential policing or essential government work outside of the United Kingdom but—
 - (i) is required to return to the United Kingdom temporarily,
 - (ii) will thereafter depart to undertake essential policing or essential government work outside of the United Kingdom, or
 - (c) who is conducting bi-lateral or multilateral discussions with another state or international organisation.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—
- (a) “Crown servant” has the meaning given in section 12(1)(a) to (e) of the Official Secrets Act 1989,
 - (b) “essential government work” means work which has been designated as such by the relevant Department or employer, and includes, in particular, work related to national security, the work of the National Crime Agency in pursuance of its statutory functions, immigration, the coronavirus disease and any other crisis response, but does not include work of the description in paragraph 2 of Part 1 of this Schedule,
 - (c) “essential policing” means policing which has been designated as such on behalf of the relevant chief officer or chief constable,
 - (d) “government contractor” has the meaning given in section 12(2) of the Official Secrets Act 1989.

14. A person designated by the relevant Minister under section 5(3) of the Repatriation of Prisoners Act 1984**(29)**.

15. A person responsible for escorting a person sought for extradition pursuant to a warrant issued under Part 3 of the Extradition Act 2003**(30)** or sought for extradition pursuant to any other extradition arrangements.

16. A representative of any territory travelling to the United Kingdom in order to take into custody a person whose surrender has been ordered pursuant to any provision of the Extradition Act 2003.

- 17.—**(1) Workers engaged in essential or emergency works—
- (a) related to water supplies and sewerage services, and
 - (b) carried out by, for, or on behalf of a water undertaker, sewerage undertaker, water supply licensee, sewerage licensee or local authority,

where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

(29) 1984 c. 47.

(30) 2003 c. 41.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—
- (a) “essential or emergency works” includes—
 - (i) inspections, maintenance, repairs, and asset replacement activities,
 - (ii) monitoring, sampling and analysis of water supplies under the Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016⁽³¹⁾, the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016⁽³²⁾, the Private Water Supplies (Wales) Regulations 2017⁽³³⁾, or the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2018⁽³⁴⁾,
 - (b) “sewerage licensee” has the meaning given in section 17BA(6) and 219(1) of the Water Industry Act 1991⁽³⁵⁾,
 - (c) “sewerage services” has the meaning given in section 219(1) of the Water Industry Act 1991⁽³⁶⁾,
 - (d) “water supply licensee” has the meaning given in sections 17A(7) and 219(1) of the Water Industry Act 1991 ⁽³⁷⁾.

18.—(1) Workers engaged in essential or emergency works—

- (a) related to—
 - (i) a generating station,
 - (ii) an electricity interconnector,
 - (iii) a district heat network as defined in regulation 2 of the Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations 2014⁽³⁸⁾,
 - (iv) communal heating as defined in regulation 2 of the Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations 2014,
 - (v) automated ballast cleaning and track re-laying systems on a network, or
 - (vi) the commissioning, maintenance and repair of industrial machinery for use on a network, or
- (b) carried out by or on behalf of—
 - (i) the national system operator,
 - (ii) a person holding a transmission licence,
 - (iii) a person holding a distribution licence,
 - (iv) a person holding a licence under section 7 and 7ZA of the Gas Act 1986⁽³⁹⁾,
 - (v) a LNG import or export facility as defined in section 48 of the Gas Act 1986⁽⁴⁰⁾, or
 - (vi) a person holding a network licence under section 8 of the Railways Act 1993,

where they have travelled to the United Kingdom for the purposes of their work.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—

⁽³¹⁾ [S.I. 2016/618](#); relevant amending instruments are [S.I. 2017/506](#), [2018/707](#) and [2019/558](#).

⁽³²⁾ [S.I. 2016/614](#); relevant amending instruments are [S.I. 2017/506](#), [2018/706](#) and [378](#), [2019/526](#) and [558](#).

⁽³³⁾ [S.I. 2017/1041 \(W. 270\)](#), as amended by [S.I. 2018/647 \(W. 121\)](#), [S.I. 2019/460 \(W. 110\)](#) and [S.I. 2019/463 \(W. 111\)](#).

⁽³⁴⁾ [S.I. 2018/647 \(W. 121\)](#), as amended by [S.I. 2019/463 \(W. 111\)](#).

⁽³⁵⁾ [1991 c. 56](#). Section 17BA(6) was inserted by section 4(1) of the Water Act 2014 (c. 21). The reference to “sewerage licensee” was inserted in section 219(1) by paragraph 120(2)(f) of Schedule 7 to the Water Act 2014.

⁽³⁶⁾ The definition of “sewerage services” was amended by paragraph 120 of Schedule 7 to the Water Act 2014.

⁽³⁷⁾ Section 17A was inserted by section 1 of the Water Act 2014.

⁽³⁸⁾ [S.I. 2014/3120](#). There are no relevant amending instruments.

⁽³⁹⁾ [1986 c. 44](#). Section 7ZA was inserted by section 149(6) of the Energy Act 2004.

⁽⁴⁰⁾ The definition was inserted by [S.I. 2011/2704](#).

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- (a) “distribution licence” means a licence granted under section 6(1)(c) of the Electricity Act 1989(41),
- (b) “essential or emergency works” includes commissioning, inspections, maintenance, repairs, and asset replacement activities,
- (c) “national system operator” means the person operating the national transmission system for Great Britain,
- (d) “network”, in sub-paragraph (1)(a)(v) and (vi), has the meaning given in section 83(1) of the Railways Act 1993(42)
- (e) “transmission licence” means a licence granted under section 6(1)(b) of the Electricity Act 1989,
- (f) “electricity interconnector”, “generating station” and “transmission system” have the meanings given in section 64(1) of the Electricity Act 1989(43).

19.—(1) A person who is—

- (a) nuclear personnel, and who is essential to the safe and secure operations of a site in respect of which a nuclear site licence has been granted,
- (b) a nuclear emergency responder,
- (c) an agency inspector, or
- (d) a Euratom inspector, provided that they arrive in the United Kingdom before IP completion day,

where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—

- (a) “agency inspector” has the meaning given in section 1(1) of the Nuclear Safeguards Act 2000(44),
- (b) “nuclear emergency responder” means a person providing assistance to the United Kingdom in accordance with the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency done at Vienna on 26 September 1986, who has been duly notified to and accepted by the United Kingdom, where the United Kingdom has requested assistance under that Convention,
- (c) “Euratom inspector” means an inspector sent to the United Kingdom by the Commission of the European Union in accordance with Articles 81 and 82 of the Euratom Treaty,
- (d) “nuclear personnel” means—
 - (i) a worker who is employed to carry out work on or in relation to a site in respect of which a nuclear site licence has been granted, or
 - (ii) an employee of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority(45),
- (e) “nuclear site licence” has the meaning given in section 1 of the Nuclear Installations Act 1965(46).

(41) 1989 c. 29.

(42) 1993 c. 43. There are amendments to section 83(1) but none is relevant.

(43) The definition of “electricity interconnector” was inserted by section 147(7) of the Energy Act 2004. The definition of “transmission system” was substituted by paragraph 15 of Schedule 19 to the 2004 Act.

(44) 2000 c. 5

(45) The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority was established by section 1 of the Energy Act 2004.

(46) 1965 c. 57. Section 1 was substituted by paragraph 17 of Schedule 2 to the Energy Act 2013 (c. 32); by virtue of section 1(2), a licence described in section 1(1) is referred to as a “nuclear site licence”.

20. An inspector from the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, within the meaning given to “inspector” by section 24(e) of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996⁽⁴⁷⁾, who has travelled to the United Kingdom for the purposes of an inspection.

21.—(1) A person who is—

- (a) carrying out a critical function at a space site or spacecraft controller who is responsible for command and control of a launch vehicle or spacecraft for nominal operations, collision avoidance or anomalies, or
- (b) employed by, or contracted to provide services to, a person who operates or maintains space situational awareness capabilities,

where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—

- (a) “space site” has the meaning given in paragraph 5(3) of Schedule 4 to the Space Industry Act 2018⁽⁴⁸⁾,
- (b) “space situational awareness capabilities” means the sensors, systems and analytical services needed to provide time-sensitive warnings of space weather events, orbital collisions, orbital fragmentations or the re-entry of man-made objects from orbit,
- (c) “spacecraft” has the meaning given in section 2(6) of the Space Industry Act 2018,
- (d) “spacecraft controller” means a person competent, authorised and responsible for maintaining safe and secure operation of spacecraft through monitoring the status of a spacecraft, issuing manoeuvre commands or controlling other aspects of the spacecraft that influence its behaviour including its motion in space.

22.—(1) A specialist aerospace engineer, or a specialist aerospace worker, where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—

- (a) “specialist aerospace engineer” means a person who is employed or otherwise engaged to provide engineering services for the purpose of ensuring the continued operation of aviation activities (including but not limited to the provision of maintenance and repair services for production lines, aviation components, grounded aircraft and new aircraft),
- (b) “specialist aerospace worker” means a person who is employed or otherwise engaged to provide services for the purpose of ensuring safety management and quality assurance as required by relevant standards, guidance and publications on aviation safety produced by the Civil Aviation Authority or the European Union Aviation Safety Agency⁽⁴⁹⁾.

23.—(1) A person engaged in operational, maintenance or safety activities of a downstream oil facility that has a capacity in excess of 20,000 tonnes, where —

- (a) the downstream oil facility is engaged in a specified activity carried on in the United Kingdom in the course of a business, and contributes (directly or indirectly) to the supply of

⁽⁴⁷⁾ 1996 c. 6.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ 2018 c. 5.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ The Civil Aviation Authority was established under section 1(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1971 (c.75). That Act was replaced by a consolidating statute, the Civil Aviation Act 1982 (c.16), section 2(1) of which provides for the continued existence of the Civil Aviation Authority. There are amendments to section 2 but none is relevant. The European Union Aviation Safety Agency was established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Union Aviation Safety Agency, and amending Regulations (EC) No 2111/2005, (EC) No 1008/2008, (EU) No 996/2010, (EU) No 376/2014 and Directives 2014/30/EU and 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 552/2004 and (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91.

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crude oil based fuels to consumers in the United Kingdom or persons carrying on business in the United Kingdom, and

(b) the activities are required to ensure continued safe operation of the facility, where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—

(a) a facility has a capacity in excess of 20,000 tonnes at any time if it was used in the previous calendar year for the purposes of downstream oil sector activities in relation to more than that number of tonnes of oil,

(b) “specified activities” are—

(i) storing oil,

(ii) handling oil,

(iii) the carriage of oil by sea or inland water,

(iv) conveying oil by pipes,

(v) refining or otherwise processing oil.

24.—(1) A worker undertaking, or required to commence—

(a) activities on or in relation to offshore installations,

(b) activities on or in relation to upstream petroleum infrastructure,

(c) critical safety work on offshore installations and wells that are being decommissioned or which are being preserved pending demolition or reuse, or

(d) activities for the provision of workers, goods, materials or equipment or other essential services required to support the safe operation of the activities referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c).

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—

(a) “offshore installations” has the meaning given in section 44 of the Petroleum Act 1998(**50**),

(b) “upstream petroleum infrastructure” has the meaning given in section 9H of the Petroleum Act 1998 (**51**),

(c) “wells” has the meaning given in section 45A(10) of the Petroleum Act 1998(**52**).

25. A postal operator, as defined in section 27(3) of the Postal Services Act 2011(**53**), where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

26. A worker with specialist technical skills, where those specialist technical skills are required for essential or emergency works or services (including commissioning, maintenance, and repairs and safety checks) to ensure the continued production, supply, movement, manufacture, storage or preservation of goods, where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work or otherwise to commence or resume their work.

27. A worker with specialist technical skills, where those specialist technical skills are required for essential or emergency works (including commissioning, maintenance, repairs and safety checks) or to fulfil contractual obligations or warranty specifications in, or in connection with, waste management facilities used for the management, sorting, treatment, recovery, or disposal of waste

(50) 1998 c. 17. Section 44 was amended by paragraph 11 of Schedule 1 to the Energy Act 2008 (32).

(51) Section 9H was substituted by section 74(2) of the Energy Act 2016 (c. 20).

(52) Section 45A was inserted by section 75(1) of the Energy Act 2008. There are amendments to section 45A(10) but none is relevant.

(53) 2011 c. 5.

(including energy from waste), where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

28.—(1) Any of the following—

- (a) a person (“P”) who—
 - (i) before travelling to the United Kingdom has made arrangements with a provider in the United Kingdom to receive healthcare (or, where P is a child, on whose behalf such arrangements have been made),
 - (ii) is in possession of written confirmation of the arrangements from the provider,
 - (iii) has travelled to the United Kingdom to receive that healthcare, and
 - (iv) is attending a place to receive that healthcare or is travelling directly between that place and the place where they are self-isolating,
- (b) a person who—
 - (i) is accompanying P for the purpose of providing necessary care or support to P in the circumstances referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(a)(iv), or
 - (ii) is travelling, for the purpose of so accompanying P, directly between the place where they are self-isolating and either of the places referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(a)(iv), where that person has travelled to the United Kingdom for that purpose and is in possession of the confirmation referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(a)(ii) or a copy of it,
- (c) an accompanying child who is accompanying P or, where P is a child, is accompanying a person referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b),
- (d) a live donor who is attending a place for the purpose referred to in the definition of “live donor” or is travelling directly between that place and the place where they are self-isolating.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph—

- (a) “accompanying child”, in relation to P, means a child who has arrived in England with P and for whom P has responsibility, or where P is a child, a child who has arrived in England with the person referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b) and for whom that person has responsibility,
- (b) “healthcare” means all forms of healthcare provided for individuals, whether relating to mental or physical health, including healthcare in connection with giving birth,
- (c) “live donor” means a person who—
 - (i) has travelled to the United Kingdom for the purpose of donation of material which consists of or includes their human cells pursuant to arrangements made with a provider in the United Kingdom before travelling to the United Kingdom, and which are to be used by the provider for the purpose of providing healthcare, and
 - (ii) is in possession of written confirmation of the arrangements from the provider,
- (d) “provider” means a provider of healthcare,
- (e) references to a place where a person is self-isolating are to a place where they are required to self-isolate, or permitted to be at, by virtue of regulation 4.

29.—(1) A person who has travelled to the United Kingdom for the purpose of transporting, to a healthcare provider in the United Kingdom, material which consists of, or includes, human cells or blood which are to be used for the purpose of providing healthcare.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—

- (a) “blood” includes blood components,

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(b) “healthcare” and “provider” have the meanings given in paragraph 28(2).

30. A person who has travelled to the United Kingdom who is—

- (a) required to undertake work as a health or care professional in the United Kingdom within 14 days of their arrival, and
- (b) eligible to practise a profession regulated by any of the bodies mentioned in section 25(3) of the National Health Service Reform and Health Care Professions Act 2002⁽⁵⁴⁾.

31. A person who is an “inspector” within the meaning given in regulation 8(1) of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012⁽⁵⁵⁾ who has travelled to the United Kingdom to undertake activities in relation to their role as such a person.

32.—(1) A person who—

- (a) has travelled to the United Kingdom to—
 - (i) conduct a clinical trial within the meaning of “conducting a clinical trial” in regulation 2(1) of the Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Regulations 2004⁽⁵⁶⁾,
 - (ii) undertake such activities as are necessary or expedient to prepare for the conduct of a clinical trial, or
 - (iii) carry out any necessary compliance activity in relation to a clinical trial that cannot be conducted remotely,
- (b) is a “qualified person” within the meaning of regulation 43 of those Regulations, where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in order to undertake activities in relation to their role as such a person, or
- (c) is a “sponsor” within the meaning given in regulation 2(1) of those Regulations, or carries out the functions or duties of a sponsor, of a clinical trial and has travelled to the United Kingdom to undertake activities in relation to a clinical trial.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1), “clinical trial” has the meaning given in regulation 2(1) of the Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Regulations 2004.

33. A person who has travelled to the United Kingdom to conduct a “clinical investigation” within the meaning of the Medical Devices Regulations 2002⁽⁵⁷⁾, or to undertake such activities as are necessary or expedient to prepare for the conduct of a clinical investigation or carry out any other necessary compliance activity in relation to a clinical investigation that cannot be conducted remotely.

34.—(1) A person who is—

- (a) a “qualified person” within the meaning of regulation 41(2) of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012⁽⁵⁸⁾,
- (b) a “responsible person” within the meaning of regulation 45(1) of those Regulations, or
- (c) “an appropriately qualified person responsible for pharmacovigilance” within the meaning of regulation 182(2)(a) of those Regulations,

⁽⁵⁴⁾ 2002 c. 17. Section 25(3) was amended by paragraph 17(2) and (3) of Schedule 10 to the Health and Social Care Act 2008, by paragraph 56(b) of Schedule 15 to the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (c. 7), by paragraph 2(2) of Schedule 4 to the Children and Social Work Act 2017 (c. 16) and by S.I. 2010/231.

⁽⁵⁵⁾ S.I. 2012/1916.

⁽⁵⁶⁾ S.I. 2004/1031, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ S.I. 2002/618.

⁽⁵⁸⁾ S.I. 2012/1916.

where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in order to undertake activities in relation to their role as such a person.

35.—(1) A person who has travelled to the United Kingdom for the purposes of their work in essential infrastructure industries including—

- (a) a person involved in essential maintenance and repair of data infrastructure required to reduce and resolve outages, or in the provision of goods and services to support these activities, and
- (b) an information technology or telecommunications professional (including information technology consultant, quality analyst, software tester, systems tester, and telecommunications planner), whose expertise is required to—
 - (i) provide an essential or emergency response to threats and incidents relating to the security of any network and information system, and
 - (ii) ensure the continued operation of any network and information system.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1), “network and information” system has the meaning in regulation 1(2) of the Network and Information Systems Regulations 2018⁽⁵⁹⁾.

36. A person who is engaged in urgent or essential work—

- (a) that is necessary for the continued operation of—
 - (i) electronic communications networks and services as defined in section 32 of the Communications Act 2003⁽⁶⁰⁾ (including such work relating to maintenance and repair of submarine cables connecting the United Kingdom with other countries), or
 - (ii) the BBC’s broadcasting transmission network and services,
- (b) in associated supply chain companies that maintain the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the electronic communications networks and services and the BBC transmission network and services,

where they have travelled to the United Kingdom in the course of their work.

37. A person—

- (a) pursuing an activity as an employed or self-employed person in the United Kingdom and who resides in another country to which they usually return at least once a week, or
- (b) residing in the United Kingdom and who pursues an activity as an employed or self-employed person in another country to which they usually go at least once a week.

38.—(1) A person who has an offer of employment for seasonal work to carry out specified activities in edible horticulture on a specified farm.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—

- (a) “seasonal work” is employment which fluctuates or is restricted due to the season or time of the year,
- (b) “edible horticulture” means growing—
 - (i) protected vegetables grown in glasshouse systems,
 - (ii) field vegetables grown outdoors, including vegetables, herbs, leafy salads and potatoes,
 - (iii) soft fruit grown outdoors or under cover,
 - (iv) trees that bear fruit,

⁽⁵⁹⁾ S.I. 2018/506.

⁽⁶⁰⁾ 2003 c. 21. The definition of “electronic communications network” was amended by S.I. 2011/1210.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

- (v) vines and bines,
 - (vi) mushrooms,
 - (c) “specified farm” means the farm named in that person’s passenger information,
 - (d) “specified activities” means—
 - (i) crop maintenance,
 - (ii) crop harvesting,
 - (iii) tunnel construction and dismantling,
 - (iv) irrigation installation and maintaining,
 - (v) crop husbandry,
 - (vi) packing and processing of crops on employers premises,
 - (vii) preparing and dismantling growing areas and media,
 - (viii) general primary production work in edible horticulture,
 - (ix) activities relating to supervising teams of horticulture workers.
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations impose requirements on people arriving in England from outside the common travel area (that is, the open borders area comprising the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands), in order to prevent the spread of infection or contamination from coronavirus or coronavirus disease.

The Regulations require those people (i) to provide information including contact details and details of their intended onward travel, and (ii) to self-isolate for a period of 14 days following their arrival in the common travel area. Certain categories of person, including flight crew etc. are exempt from the requirements.

These Regulations also require people who arrive in England from another part of the United Kingdom, and who have arrived in the United Kingdom from outside the common travel area in the past 14 days, to self-isolate until 14 days after their arrival in the common travel area.

An impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument.