

ISLAND OF SARK

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the CHIEF PLEAS to be held on TUESDAY
21st December 2021 at 5.00 PM in the ASSEMBLY ROOM

AGENDA

1. MATTERS ARISING from the Michaelmas Meeting held on Wednesday the 6th October 2021.
2. To CONSIDER a Report with Proposition from the POLICY & FINANCE COMMITTEE entitled "**Compulsory Purchase of Electricity Infrastructure**" and to Approve the Projet de Loi entitled "**The Compulsory Purchase (Electricity) Law, 2021**" (copies enclosed).

10 December 2021

Lt Col RJ Guille MBE
Speaker of Chief Pleas

REGULATIONS LAID BEFORE

The Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) Regulations, 2021.

(Came into operation on 24th November 2021)

The Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021

(Came into operation on 1st December 2021)

NOTES:

1. This Meeting has been requested by the Policy and Finance Committee and summoned under The Reform (Sark) Law, 2008, Section 32 (2) (b) "by the Speaker, with the consent of the Seigneur."
2. Anyone wishing to see any of the Reports and Supporting Papers may do so at the Committee Offices, Monday to Friday, 11 am to 3 pm; copies may be obtained from the Committee Office. The Agenda, Reports and Supporting Papers may also be seen on the Sark Government Website at: www.sarkgov.co.uk
3. The Covid Regulation Laid Before is not printed, due to the limited life, but can be found on the following website: [COVID-19 information and documentation - Law Officers of the Crown \(guernseylawofficers.gg\)](https://www.guernseylawofficers.gg/COVID-19-information-and-documentation)

POLICY & FINANCE COMMITTEE
Report with Proposition to Chief Pleas Extraordinary meeting 21st
December 2021

COMPULSORY PURCHASE OF ELECTRICITY
INFRASTRUCTURE

During the emergency Chief Pleas meeting held on the 21st June 2021, Chief Pleas agreed to request the Law Officers of the Crown to prepare a Projet de Loi enabling the compulsory purchase of Sark Electricity Limited (SEL) or Sark Electricity Holdings Ltd (SEHL) and/ or assets owned by SEL/SEHL and/or any other plant and/or equipment located on Sark, and which is used for the Island wide generation and/or distribution and/or supply of electricity.

At the Extraordinary Meeting held on 17th November 2021, the Consultation Draft Projet de Loi entitled, 'Compulsory Purchase (Electricity) (Sark) Law, 2021' was presented. Today, the Policy and Finance Committee bring the Projet de Loi for approval.

There are three minor changes from the Consultation Draft that went before Chief Pleas in November. First, the clarificatory words "under and within the meaning of Schedule 2" have been inserted into section 4(3)(b) after the words "relevant assets and interests". Second, the provision in respect of the service of notices under the Law at section 6(1)(a) has been amended, to provide that the service of notices on Sark Electricity should be at its principal place of business in Sark (or such other address as it may indicate) as opposed to at its registered office. Third, an erroneous reference to the Court of the Seneschal in paragraph 6(3) of Schedule 2 has been changed to a reference to the Royal Court.

The Committee is of the view that this Projet is in the interest of the community in Sark, and it is proportionate to the current threat with regards to electricity supply that the Island faces. If these powers are needed at short notice, it is expedient and in the public interest that these powers are enacted as soon as possible. This will ensure there are a range of options to deal with any cessation of supply as well as to provide all possible pathways towards the acquisition of SEL, SEHL or relevant assets. Having this legislation enacted will provide confidence for the community that there will be continuity of supply, particularly those concerned as we head into the winter months. It is for these reasons that the legislation is being placed before Chief Pleas at this extraordinary meeting with a strong recommendation of approval.

Proposition –

That Chief Pleas approve the Projet de Loi entitled "The Compulsory Purchase (Electricity) (Sark) Law, 2021"

John Guille
Chairman, Policy & Finance Committee

PROJET DE LOI

ENTITLED

The Compulsory Purchase (Electricity) (Sark) Law, 2021

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

1. The relevant day.
2. Vesting of property.
3. Contracts, etc.
4. Payment of statutory compensation.
5. Exclusion of liability.
6. Service of notices.
7. Regulations.
8. Interpretation.
9. Citation.
10. Commencement.

SCHEDULE 1 Assets to be transferred.

SCHEDULE 2 Compensation.

PROJET DE LOI

ENTITLED

The Compulsory Purchase (Electricity) (Sark) Law, 2021

WHEREAS the ongoing generation, conveyance and supply of electricity on Sark is essential to the health and wellbeing of the people of that Island;

AND WHEREAS the sole general commercial provider of electricity on the Island, Sark Electricity Limited, has indicated on more than one occasion that it may be obliged to discontinue that generation, conveyance and supply;

AND WHEREAS Chief Pleas have attempted on several occasions to negotiate the purchase of Sark Electricity Limited, and those attempts have failed;

NOW THEREFORE THE CHIEF PLEAS OF SARK, in pursuance of their Resolution of the 21st June 2021, have approved the following provisions which, subject to the Sanction of Her Most Excellent Majesty in Council, shall have force of law in Sark.

The relevant day.

1. In this Law, "**the relevant day**" means the day –
 - (a) seven days after a binding agreement is deemed to have been entered into between Chief Pleas and SEL under and for the

purposes of paragraph 5(3) of Schedule 2 (Compensation)
(which Schedule has effect), or

- (b) the day appointed for this purpose in an Order made under paragraph 6 of Schedule 2,

as the case may be.

Vesting of property.

2. (1) At 9 a.m. on the relevant day, the property set out in Schedule 1 (Assets to be transferred) shall hereby be vested in Chief Pleas; and thereupon, for the avoidance of doubt, Chief Pleas shall be the owner of that property.

(2) The Committee may amend Schedule 1 by regulations for the purpose only of more clearly identifying the property of SEL.

Contracts, etc.

3. (1) Subject to subsection (2), at 9 a.m. on the relevant day, contracts and leases of real property, to which SEL is a party, shall continue to have effect in accordance with their terms, as if Chief Pleas were substituted, as a party thereto, for SEL.

(2) Chief Pleas shall not be liable for any –

- (a) breach of contract,
- (b) breach of the terms of a lease of real property, or
- (c) other act, or failure to act,

of SEL, or of any officer, servant or agent of SEL committed or done after 21st June, 2021.

(3) The Committee may make regulations modifying the application of subsection (1) or (2) for the purpose of preventing unfairness or potential unfairness to a third party in any particular case that might otherwise result from that subsection's application, including suspending the application of either subsection, either for a specified period of time or indefinitely.

Payment of statutory compensation.

4. (1) At 9 a.m. on the relevant day, the statutory compensation –
 - (a) shall be payable by Chief Pleas to SEL, and
 - (b) subject to subsection (2), if not paid on or before the expiry of 28 days from the relevant date –
 - (i) shall be recoverable from Chief Pleas by SEL as a civil debt, and
 - (ii) shall carry interest from that time at the same rate as a judgment debt.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) shall not apply where Chief Pleas have offered to make payment of the statutory compensation and –

- (a) SEL refuses to accept payment,

(b) SEL omits or refuses to make suitable arrangements for receipt of the payment, or

(c) in all the circumstances it is not reasonable that the subsection should apply, taking into account the efforts made by Chief Pleas to make or facilitate payment.

(3) In this section, "**the statutory compensation**" means an amount in the sum of –

(a) the valuation, under and within the meaning of Schedule 2, or

(b) the value of the relevant assets and interests, under and within the meaning of Schedule 2, specified in an Order of the Royal Court made under paragraph 6 of Schedule 2,

(as the case may be), less any monies paid in advance by Chief Pleas to SEL.

Exclusion of liability.

5. (1) No person undertaking a function under this Law (including, but not limited to, the valuer within the meaning of Schedule 2) is to be liable in damages or personally liable in any civil proceedings in respect of anything done, or omitted to be done, after the coming into force of this Law in respect of that function, unless the thing was done or omitted to be done in bad faith.

(2) Subsection (1) does not prevent an award of damages in

respect of an act or omission on the ground that it was unlawful as a result of section 6(1) of the Human Rights (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2000^a.

Service of notices.

6. (1) A notice served under this Law –
 - (a) on SEL or SEHL, may be served by being delivered to, or being left at, or sent by post to the principal place of business in Sark of SEL or SEHL (as the case may be) or such other address as SEL or SEHL (as the case may be) may indicate,
 - (b) on Chief Pleas by being delivered to, or sent by post to, the Committee.
- (2) Subsection (1) is without prejudice to any other lawful method of service.
- (3) In subsection (1), the expression "**by post**" means by registered post, recorded delivery service or ordinary letter post.
- (4) A document sent by post is, unless the contrary is shown, deemed for the purposes of this Ordinance to have been received on the third day after the day of posting, excluding any day which is not a working day.

^a Order in Council No. XIV of 2000; amended by Order in Council No. I of 2005; Ordinance No. XXXVII of 2001; No. XXXIII of 2003; No. XX of 2015; No. IX of 2016; No. XXVI of 2018; and G.S.I. No. 27 of 2006.

(5) Service of a document sent by post shall be proved by showing the date of posting, the address thereon and the fact of prepayment.

Regulations.

7. (1) The Committee must consult Her Majesty's Procureur, and take into account Her Majesty's Procureur's advice, before making regulations under section 2 or section 3.

(2) Regulations under this Law shall be laid before a meeting of Chief Pleas as soon as possible; and (with the exception of regulations made under section 10) shall, if at that or the next meeting Chief Pleas resolve to annul them, cease to have effect, but without prejudice to anything done under them or to the making of new regulations.

Interpretation.

8. (1) In this Law –

"**the Committee**" means the Policy and Finance Committee of Chief Pleas,

"**electric line**" and "**electric plant**" have the meanings given in the Electricity (Guernsey) Law, 2001^b,

"**SEL**" means Sark Electricity Limited, a company registered in Guernsey under Company No. 57127, and includes (except where otherwise specified) SEHL and any holding company or subsidiary company of SEL,

^b Order in Council No. XIII of 2001; amended by Ordinance No. L of 2001; No. XXXIII of 2003; No. XIII of 2012; No. XXIII of 2015; and No. IX of 2016.

"SEHL" means Sark Electricity Holdings Limited, a company registered in Guernsey under Company No. 30260, and

"the statutory compensation": see section 4.

(2) In circumstances where, after having consulted Her Majesty's Procureur, the Committee is satisfied that –

- (a) all or most of the assets of SEL were transferred to a third party on or after 21st June, 2021, whether at an undervalue or otherwise, and
- (b) the reason, or one of the reasons, for that transfer was to frustrate the operation of this Law,

the Committee may apply to the Court of the Seneschal for an Order that references in this Law to SEL are to be construed as including references to that third party; and on the making of such an Order, this Law shall be construed and applied in accordance with the terms of that Order.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), an application under subsection (3) shall be made in such manner as the Court of the Seneschal thinks fit.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, notice of an application under subsection (2) must be given to the third party in question and SEL.

Citation.

9. This Law may be cited as the Compulsory Purchase (Electricity) (Sark)

Law, 2021.

Commencement.

10. This Law shall come into force on the day appointed by regulations made by the Committee; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions and for different purposes.

SCHEDULE 1

Section 2

ASSETS TO BE TRANSFERRED

All property of SEL, including, but not limited to (and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) –

1. the Sark electricity distribution grid (including all electric line and electric plant forming part thereof),
2. all other plant and equipment and fuel (including lubricating materials),
3. all documents and records including, but not limited to (and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) –
 - (a) lists of customers of SEL,
 - (b) lists of suppliers to SEL,
 - (c) records of meter readings,
 - (d) plant and equipment service and repair records and user manuals,
 - (e) payroll records,
 - (f) billing records,
 - (g) assets registers,

- (h) load forecasting records,
- (i) plans and diagrams relating to the location of the Sark distribution grid,
- (j) documents relating to rights to locate and use plant and equipment on land not owned or occupied by SEL, and
- (k) documents of title to plant and equipment and/or freehold or leasehold land.

SCHEDULE 2

Section 1

COMPENSATION

Appointment of valuer by agreement of the parties, and definitions.

1. (1) SEL and the Committee (on behalf of Chief Pleas) may, within 30 days of the commencement of this Law, jointly appoint a person (in this Schedule, "**the valuer**") suitably qualified for the purpose to determine, for the purposes of this Law, the value of the assets and interests to be transferred to Chief Pleas under sections 2 and 3 (in this Schedule, "**the relevant assets and interests**"); and the determination to be made by the valuer shall be referred to in this Schedule as "**the valuation**".

(2) In this Schedule –

- (a) "**the parties**" means SEL and the Committee (on behalf of Chief Pleas), and "**party**" shall be construed accordingly,
- (b) "**SEL**" means Sark Electricity Limited, and
- (c) "**the Royal Court**" means the Royal Court sitting as an Ordinary Court, which shall be constituted by the Bailiff sitting alone.

Appointment of valuer by Order of the Court of the Seneschal.

2. (1) If no appointment is made within the period specified in paragraph 1(1), either party may apply to the Court of the Seneschal for an Order appointing a person as the valuer for the purposes of this Schedule.

(2) An application under this paragraph shall be made in such manner as the Court of the Seneschal thinks fit.

Appointment of valuer: application to the Royal Court.

3. (1) Within 14 days of an Order referred to in paragraph 2(1) being made, either party may apply to the Royal Court for an Order –

- (a) setting aside that Order, and
- (b) appointing another specified person as the valuer.

(2) The grounds of an application under subparagraph (1) shall be that -

- (a) the Order of the Court of the Seneschal was ultra vires or there was some other error of law,
- (b) the Order of the Court of the Seneschal was unreasonable,
- (c) the Order of the Court of the Seneschal was made in bad faith,
- (d) there was a lack of proportionality, or
- (e) there was a material error as to the facts or as to the procedure.

(3) An application under this paragraph shall be made in such manner as the Royal Court thinks fit.

Valuer may apply to the court for directions.

4. (1) A person appointed as the valuer by the Court of the Seneschal under paragraph 2 or by the Royal Court under paragraph 3 may apply to the Court of the Seneschal or the Royal Court (as the case may be) for that court to give such directions in respect of the preparation of the valuation as the court thinks fit including, but not limited to, in respect of the method, and basis, of the valuation.

(2) An application under subparagraph (1) shall be made in such manner as the Court of the Seneschal or the Royal Court (as the case may be) thinks fit.

(3) Any costs reasonably incurred by the valuer in making an application under subparagraph (1) shall be borne by Chief Pleas.

Valuer's fees, and service of notice of the valuation.

5. (1) The valuer's reasonable costs of the valuation shall be borne by Chief Pleas.

(2) When the valuer (whether appointed by the parties under paragraph 1, by Order of the Court of the Seneschal under paragraph 2, or by Order of the Royal Court under paragraph 3) has undertaken the valuation, the valuer shall serve a notice on the parties setting out the amount of the valuation, together with such supporting or explanatory information as the valuer thinks fit to provide in all the circumstances.

(3) Unless an application is instituted within a period of 28 days immediately following the date of the notice of the valuation, under and in accordance with paragraph 6, a binding agreement to sell the relevant assets and interests for the amount of the valuation shall be deemed to have been entered into for the purposes of section 1(a) at the end of the period of 56 days after service of the notice on the parties under subparagraph (2).

The valuation: application to the Royal Court.

6. (1) Either party may apply to the Royal Court within the period specified in paragraph 5(3) for an Order –

- (a) setting aside the valuation,
- (b) specifying the value of the relevant assets and interests for the purposes of the statutory compensation to be paid under section 4, and
- (c) appointing the relevant day for the purposes of section 1.

(2) The grounds of an application under this paragraph shall be that –

- (a) the valuation was ultra vires or there was some other error of law,
- (b) the valuation was unreasonable,
- (c) the valuation was made in bad faith,

- (d) there was a lack of proportionality, or
 - (e) there was a material error as to the facts or as to the procedure.
- (3) An application under this paragraph shall be instituted –
- (a) within a period of 28 days immediately following the date of the notice of the valuation, and
 - (b) in such manner as the Royal Court thinks fit.

Appeal to the Court of Appeal on question of law.

7. (1) An appeal from a decision of the Royal Court relating to a matter under this Law shall, with leave of the Royal Court or Court of Appeal, lie to the Court of Appeal on a question of law.

- (2) An appeal under this section shall be instituted –
- (a) within a period of 28 days immediately following the date of the decision of the Royal Court, and
 - (b) in such manner as rules of court may provide.

- (3) Section 21 of the Court of Appeal (Guernsey) Law, 1961^c

^c Ordres en Conseil Vol. XVIII, p. 315; amended by Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXIII, p. 188; Order in Council No. III of 2012; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003;

("Powers of a single judge") applies to the powers of the Court of Appeal to give leave to appeal under subsection (1) as it applies to the powers of the Court of Appeal to give leave to appeal under Part II of that Law.

No. XIII of 2017; Alderney Ordinance No. VIII of 2018; and Sark Ordinance No. II of 2020.

GUERNSEY STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

ENTITLED

The Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision)

(Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) Regulations, 2021

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

PART I

SCREENING, ASSESSMENT, AND POWERS TO DETAIN ETC, AND CONTROLS ON TRAVEL INTO THE BAILIWICK

1. Decisions of MOH and the Authority to impose restrictions and requirements.
2. Detention of persons by the MOH.
3. Imposition of restrictions and requirements: general.
4. Critical Workers.
5. Requirement to self-isolate on arrival in the Bailiwick.
6. Requirement to self-isolate on arrival in the Bailiwick: requirement to provide information, etc.
7. Requirement to self-isolate on arrival in the Bailiwick: supplementary.
8. Screening requirements.
9. Imposition of further restrictions and requirements.
10. Self-isolation of persons suspected to be infected with coronavirus.
11. Detention or self-isolation: additional provisions.
12. Restrictions or requirements in respect of groups.
13. Appeals to the Royal Court.
14. Initial detention of persons to enable screening and assessment.
15. Offences and enforcement.
16. False or misleading information.
17. Interpretation of this Part: general.
18. Meaning of "Blue Arrival".
19. Definition of "self-isolate".

PART II
MISCELLANEOUS AND FINAL

- 20. Modification of legislation relating to mental health.
- 21. Court of Appeal.
- 22. Offences by legal persons and unincorporated bodies.
- 23. Revocation and savings.
- 24. Interpretation.
- 25. Citation.
- 26. Extent.
- 27. Commencement.

SCHEDULE 1 Critical Workers.

SCHEDULE 2 Country Categories.

SCHEDULE 3 Modification of legislation relating to mental health.

Explanatory Note.

GUERNSEY STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

2021 No.

**The Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General
Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) Regulations,
2021**

<i>Made</i>	<i>23rd November, 2021</i>
<i>Coming into operation</i>	<i>24th November, 2021</i>
<i>Laid before the States</i>	<i>, 2021</i>

WHEREAS there are one or more persons within the Bailiwick, or who may enter the Bailiwick, who may be infected with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, resulting in the occurrence of an emergency within the meaning of the Civil Contingencies (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012^a;

AND WHEREAS one or more persons within the Bailiwick have died after being infected with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2;

AND WHEREAS there has been a recent surge of infections of several different variants of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 in the United Kingdom;

^a Order in Council No. XIV of 2012; amended by Ordinance No. IX of 2016; and No. II of 2017.

AND WHEREAS the people of the Bailiwick are increasingly protected against infection with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 as a result of the Bailiwick's vaccination programme and vaccination programmes implemented by other countries and territories;

AND WHEREAS there is recent evidence of increased community transmission of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 within the Bailiwick;

AND WHEREAS the Civil Contingencies Authority ("**the Authority**") (having consulted the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the risk to public health created thereby and by the spread of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, the virus causing the disease COVID-19, and in respect of the measures necessary to prevent or slow the spread of infection) is satisfied that the conditions set out in section 13 of the Law are satisfied, and that the following regulations contain only provisions which are appropriate for and proportionate to the purpose of preventing, controlling or mitigating the emergency referred to above;

AND WHEREAS the Authority is satisfied that the effect of the following regulations is in due proportion to that emergency, and that they are compatible with the Convention rights within the meaning of section 1 of the Human Rights (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2000^b;

NOW THEREFORE THE AUTHORITY, in exercise of the powers conferred

^b Order in Council No. XIV of 2000; amended by No. I of 2005; Ordinance No. XXXVII of 2001; No. XXXIII of 2003; No. XX of 2015; No. IX of 2016; No. XXVI of 2018; and G.S.I. No. 27 of 2006.

upon it by sections 12(1), 14 and 19 of the Law, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations: –

PART I

SCREENING, ASSESSMENT, AND POWERS TO DETAIN ETC, AND CONTROLS ON TRAVEL INTO THE BAILIWICK

Decisions of MOH and the Authority to impose restrictions and requirements.

1. (1) Subject to paragraph (3), the Medical Officer of Health ("the MOH") may not impose a restriction or requirement under this Part unless the MOH has sought the advice of Her Majesty's Procureur in relation to the appropriateness and proportionality of the proposed requirement or restriction, and has taken account of that advice.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the Civil Contingencies Authority ("the Authority") may not impose a requirement under regulation 7(1) unless the Authority has sought the advice of the MOH in relation to the appropriateness of the proposed requirement and has taken account of that advice.

(3) Neither the requirement in paragraph (1) nor the requirement in paragraph (2) applies where the MOH or the Authority (as the case may be) considers that, in all the circumstances, it would be impracticable to comply with it.

(4) Where the MOH imposes a restriction or requirement under these Regulations without seeking the advice of Her Majesty's Procureur, in reliance on paragraph (3), the MOH shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, give notice that he or she has done so to Her Majesty's Procureur.

(5) Where the Authority imposes a requirement under regulation

7(1) without seeking the advice of the MOH, in reliance on paragraph (3), the Authority shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, give notice that it has done so to the MOH.

Detention of persons by the MOH.

2. (1) This regulation applies where the MOH has reasonable grounds to believe that a person ("P") –

- (a) is, or may be, infected or contaminated with, or is suspected or confirmed to be suffering from, coronavirus, and there is a risk that P might infect or contaminate others, or
- (b) has arrived in the Bailiwick by air or sea and has left an infected area within the 10 day period immediately preceding the date of P's arrival in the Bailiwick.

(2) Where paragraph (1)(a) or (b) is met in relation to P, the MOH may, for the purposes of screening, assessment or the imposition of any restriction or requirement under regulation 3, impose on P a requirement to be detained until the later of –

- (a) the end of the period of 48 hours beginning with the time from which P's detention under this regulation begins,
- (b) such time as any screening requirements imposed on or in relation to P under regulation 3 have been

complied with and the assessment referred to in that regulation carried out in relation to P.

Imposition of restrictions and requirements: general.

3. (1) Where regulation 2(1)(a) or (b) is met in relation to a person ("P"), the MOH may –

- (a) (orally or in writing) impose on or in relation to P one or more screening requirements to inform an assessment by the MOH of whether P presents, or could present, a risk of infecting or contaminating others,
- (b) carry out such an assessment in relation to P, and
- (c) following such an assessment, (orally or in writing) impose on or in relation to P any other restriction or requirement which the MOH considers necessary for the purposes of removing or reducing the risk referred to in subparagraph (a), including (without limitation) the restrictions or requirements set out in paragraph (2).

(2) The restrictions or requirements are –

- (a) that P submit to medical examination,
- (b) that P be removed to a hospital or other suitable establishment,

- (c) that P be detained in a hospital or other suitable establishment,
- (d) that P self-isolate,
- (e) that P be disinfected or decontaminated,
- (f) that P wear protective clothing,
- (g) that P provide information or answer questions about P's health or other circumstances,
- (h) that P's health be monitored and the results reported,
- (i) that P attend training or advice sessions on how to reduce the risk of infecting or contaminating others,
- (j) that P be subject to restrictions on where P goes or with whom P has contact,
- (k) that P abstain from working or trading.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, a requirement to self-isolate imposed under paragraph (1) may be for such period as the MOH thinks necessary in all the circumstances, and may include provision for that period to be shortened in circumstances where P undergoes a test for COVID-19 and the result of that test is negative.

(4) A restriction or requirement imposed under paragraph (1) may be varied by the MOH orally or in writing.

(5) Neither paragraph (1) nor regulation 5 or 7 affects the exercise of any powers under regulation 11; and nothing in this regulation (or in any other provision in these Regulations) affects the MOH's powers under any other enactment.

(6) In this regulation and regulation 7 a power to vary a requirement or restriction includes a power to revoke it.

Critical Workers.

4. Schedule 1 (concerning Critical Workers) has effect.

Requirement to self-isolate on arrival in the Bailiwick.

5. (1) Subject to –

(a) provision made in or under Schedule 1 (concerning Critical Workers) or Schedule 2 (concerning Country Categories, which Schedule has effect), and

(b) paragraph (2),

a person ("P") who has arrived in the Bailiwick from outside by air or sea, other than a Blue Arrival, must self-isolate for 10 days; and for the avoidance of doubt, subject to any direction to the contrary from the MOH in any particular case, and to any direction from the Authority in relation to one or more categories of case or in relation to all cases, a Blue Arrival is not required to self-isolate.

(2) A child under the age of 5 who has arrived in the Bailiwick by air or sea is not required to self-isolate.

Requirement to self-isolate on arrival in the Bailiwick: requirement to provide information, etc.

6. (1) Before travelling to the Bailiwick from any place outside the Bailiwick, and on arrival in the Bailiwick from any place outside the Bailiwick, a person ("P") (other than a child under 12 years of age) must provide such information–

- (a) relating to –
 - (i) P, and P's travel during the 10 day period immediately preceding the date of his or her arrival in the Bailiwick, and
 - (ii) any child under 12 years of age travelling with P, and that child's travel during the 10 day period immediately preceding the date of his or her arrival in the Bailiwick,
- (b) in such a way (including, but not limited to, by entering that information on the States of Guernsey Travel Tracker website),

as the MOH may reasonably require (generally, in relation to a category of case into which P falls, or in relation to P's particular case) for the purposes of these regulations.

(2) On arrival in the Bailiwick from any place outside the Bailiwick, P must, if required –

- (a) answer any question put to him or her by a relevant officer relating to his or her travel, and the travel of any child travelling with that person, during the 10 day period immediately preceding the date of his or her arrival in the Bailiwick,
- (b) provide any travel document specified by a relevant officer relating to that person, or a child travelling with that person, for inspection,
- (c) provide his or her Critical Worker Exemption (if any) for inspection, and
- (d) answer any question put to him or her by a relevant officer relating to that travel document and Critical Worker Exemption.

(3) Where a person, acting pursuant to a request or instruction from P, enters information relating to P on P's behalf on the States of Guernsey Travel Tracker website, whether before or on P's arrival in the Bailiwick, P shall be treated (including, but not limited to, for the purposes of regulation 16(2)) as having entered the information himself or herself.

Requirement to self-isolate on arrival in the Bailiwick: supplementary.

7. (1) The Authority may, by publication on the relevant States of

Guernsey website, impose a requirement that any person who has arrived in one Island in the Bailiwick from another Island in the Bailiwick must (subject to provision made in or under Schedule 1) self-isolate for 10 days.

(2) The requirement to self-isolate under regulation 5(1) may be varied by the MOH in relation to a particular case, orally or in writing, and a requirement to self-isolate imposed under paragraph (1) may be varied by the MOH–

(a) by writing in relation to categories of case, and

(b) orally or in writing in relation to a particular case.

(3) The MOH must take into account any relevant policies of the Authority before exercising her powers to vary a requirement to self-isolate under this regulation.

(4) The requirement to self-isolate under regulation 5(1) may be varied by the Authority in relation to one or more categories of case, or in relation to all cases, by publication on the relevant States of Guernsey website.

(5) The powers to vary of the MOH under paragraph (2) and of the Authority under paragraph (4) include (but are not limited to) powers to –

(a) specify exceptions to the requirement to self-isolate,

(b) shorten the duration of the requirement to self-isolate, either unconditionally or on the MOH or the Authority

(as the case may be) being satisfied that one or more specified conditions have been met, and

- (c) impose any requirements and restrictions on persons other than the person who has arrived in the Bailiwick that are reasonably necessary as a consequence of the variation of the relevant requirement on that person.

(6) For the avoidance of doubt, and without prejudice to the generality of paragraphs (2), (4) and (5), in any case where the MOH exercises a power to vary under paragraph (2) or the Authority exercises its power to vary under paragraph (4) –

- (a) the MOH or the Authority may consult such persons as she or it (as the case may be) thinks fit in respect of the exercise of the power in question, and
- (b) that variation may be amended or revoked in accordance with paragraph (7), and if amended shall be treated for all purposes as continuing to have effect in accordance with its terms.

(7) In any case where –

- (a) the MOH has exercised a power to vary, the MOH may amend or revoke that variation orally or in writing (in a case where the requirement was varied orally), and in writing (in a case where the requirement was varied in writing), or

- (b) the Authority has exercised its power to vary, the Authority may amend or revoke that variation by publication on the relevant States of Guernsey website,

and the amendment or revocation shall have effect from such time as the MOH or the Authority (as the case may be) may specify.

(8) Where a restriction or requirement is imposed on or in relation to a child under regulation 5 or this regulation (including the requirement to self-isolate under regulation 5(1)), a person who is a responsible adult in relation to the child must ensure that the child complies with the restriction or requirement, insofar as that person is reasonably able to do so.

(9) Where a restriction or requirement is imposed orally on a person under regulation 3 or 5 or this regulation, or a restriction or requirement is orally varied, the person (or, in the case of a child, a person who is a responsible adult in relation to the child) must be provided with a written notification of the restriction or requirement that has been imposed or varied as soon as reasonably practicable.

Screening requirements.

8. (1) For the purposes of these Regulations, the screening requirements in relation to a person ("P") are requirements to the effect that P must –

- (a) answer questions about P's health or other relevant circumstances (including travel history and information about other individuals with whom P may have had contact),

- (b) produce any documents which may assist the MOH in assessing P's health,
- (c) at such a time as the MOH may specify, allow a biological sample of P to be taken, including a biological sample of P's respiratory secretions or blood, by appropriate means including by swabbing P's nasopharyngeal cavity, or provide such a sample, and
- (d) provide sufficient information to enable P to be contacted immediately by the MOH during such period as the MOH may specify, where the MOH considers that such provision of information is necessary in order to reduce or remove the risk of P infecting or contaminating others.

(2) Where P is a child who is accompanied by a responsible adult, the responsible adult must –

- (a) ensure that P answers questions in accordance with paragraph (1)(a),
- (b) answer the questions if P is unable to do so or cannot reliably do so,
- (c) produce any documents, required under paragraph (1)(b), on P's behalf,

- (d) allow a biological sample of P to be taken, including a sample of P's respiratory secretions or blood, by appropriate means including by swabbing P's nasopharyngeal cavity, or provide such a sample, and
- (e) provide information where required by the MOH under paragraph (1)(d).

Imposition of further restrictions and requirements.

9. (1) Where regulation 2(1)(a) or (b) is met in relation to a person ("P") –

- (a) following an assessment by the MOH of the risk presented by P in accordance with regulation 3(1), or
- (b) following P's release from detention under regulation 2, or from self-isolation under regulation 10,

the MOH may (orally or in writing) impose on P any one or more of the requirements specified in paragraph (2) where the MOH considers that it is necessary to do so in order to reduce or remove the risk of P infecting or contaminating others.

(2) The requirements specified for the purposes of paragraph (1) are for P to –

- (a) provide P's contact details to the MOH,

- (b) supply information to the MOH which may assist in assessing P's health,
- (c) at such time as the MOH may specify, allow a biological sample of P to be taken, including a sample of P's respiratory secretions or blood, by appropriate means including by swabbing P's nasopharyngeal cavity, or provide such a sample,
- (d) comply with any other specified condition or to take any other specified measure.

(3) The conditions or measures which may be specified under paragraph (2)(d) include –

- (a) a restriction on P's travel,
- (b) a restriction on P's activities,
- (c) a restriction on P's contact with specified persons.

(4) The MOH may (orally or in writing) revoke or vary any requirement or restriction imposed under this regulation, including by imposition of a restriction specified in paragraph (3).

(5) Subject to paragraph (6), the period for which a restriction set out in paragraph (3) is imposed may not exceed 14 days beginning with the day on which the restriction is imposed.

(6) Where a restriction set out in paragraph (3) is imposed, or the period of a restriction is extended under this paragraph, the MOH may (orally or in writing) extend the period of the restriction for a further specified period not exceeding 14 days if the MOH considers that the restriction is still necessary and proportionate.

(7) Before imposing or varying a requirement or restriction under this regulation, the MOH must –

- (a) inform P (or, where P is a child, a person who is a responsible adult in relation to P) of the requirement or variation that the MOH is minded to impose or make, and
- (b) have regard to any relevant representations by P (or, where P is a child, a person who is a responsible adult in relation to P), as to its suitability.

(8) When imposing or varying a requirement or restriction under this regulation, the MOH must inform P that it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement.

(9) Where a requirement or restriction under this regulation is imposed on or in relation to a child, or varied in relation to a child, a person who is a responsible adult in relation to the child must ensure that the child complies with the requirement or restriction, insofar as that person is reasonably able to do so.

(10) Where the MOH orally imposes a requirement or restriction on P under this regulation, or orally varies such a requirement or restriction, the

MOH must provide P (or where P is a child, a person who is a responsible adult in relation to P) with a written notification of the requirement or restriction that has been imposed or varied.

(11) Paragraph (1) does not affect the exercise of any powers under regulation 3(1)(c).

Self-isolation of persons suspected to be infected with coronavirus.

10. (1) This regulation applies where regulation 2(1)(a) or (b) is met in relation to a person ("P").

(2) The MOH may require P to self-isolate if the MOH –

- (a) has reasonable grounds to believe that P is, or may be, infected or contaminated with coronavirus, and
- (b) considers that it is necessary to do so in order to reduce or remove the risk of P infecting or contaminating others.

(3) Where the MOH has reasonable grounds to believe that P is, or may be, infected or contaminated with coronavirus, the MOH may detain P pending the decision of the MOH whether to require P to self-isolate under paragraph (2).

(4) Where the MOH has detained P under paragraph (3) or has required P to self-isolate under paragraph (2), the MOH may impose on or in relation to P one or more screening requirements.

(5) When imposing a requirement under this regulation, the MOH must inform P that it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement.

(6) Where a requirement under paragraph (2) is imposed on or in relation to a child, a person who is a responsible adult in relation to the child must ensure that the child complies with the requirement, insofar as that person is reasonably able to do so.

(7) This regulation does not affect the exercise of any powers under regulation 3(1)(c).

Detention or self-isolation: additional provisions.

11. (1) Where a person ("P") is required to be detained or to self-isolate under regulation 3 or 10 or subjected to restrictions or requirements under regulation 10, the MOH must have due regard to P's well-being.

(2) Where P is detained or required to self-isolate under regulation 3 or 10 or subjected to restrictions or requirements under regulation 10 for a period exceeding 14 days, the MOH must review the continuation of P's detention or self-isolation by reference to the provisions of those regulations.

(3) After each subsequent interval of 24 hours during which P is detained or required to self-isolate under regulation 3 or 10 or subjected to restrictions or requirements under regulation 9, the MOH must review the continuation of P's detention or self-isolation by reference to the provisions of those regulations.

(4) Where P is detained or required to self-isolate under regulation 3 or 10 or subjected to restrictions or requirements under regulation 9, the

MOH may require P to comply with screening requirements if the MOH considers that it is necessary and proportionate to do so in order to reduce or remove the risk of P infecting or contaminating others.

(5) Where P is detained under regulation 2, the MOH may require P to move to a suitable place.

(6) The MOH must notify P (or, where P is a child, a person who is a responsible adult in relation to P), as soon as P's detention under regulation 3 starts, or as soon as it is decided to require P to self-isolate under regulation 10, of –

- (a) the fact of P's detention or requirement to self-isolate,
- (b) the powers under which P is detained or required to self-isolate,
- (c) the reason for P's detention or self-isolation,
- (d) the next steps that may be taken and by whom,
- (e) the obligation to keep the need for P's detention or self-isolation under review,
- (f) the penalty for obstructing a person carrying out a function under these Regulations under regulation 15(4), and
- (g) the right to appeal under regulation 13, where applicable.

Restrictions or requirements in respect of groups.

12. (1) The powers in regulations 2, 3 and 10 include powers to impose a restriction or requirement in relation to a group of persons and, for this purpose, those regulations have effect as follows.

(2) In regulation 2, the references to "**a person**" and to P –

- (a) as they apply in paragraph (1)(a) are to each person in the group,
- (b) as they apply in paragraph (1)(b) are to each person in the group who has arrived on the same aircraft or ship and left the same area,

and the power to impose a requirement to be detained in paragraph (2) of regulation 2 is to be read as a power to impose that requirement on any one or more of the persons in the group in question.

(3) In regulation 3 –

- (a) in paragraph (1), the reference to "**a person**" is to be read in accordance with paragraph (2) of this regulation,
- (b) in the rest of that regulation, the references to P are to one or more persons in the group in question.

(4) In regulation 10 –

- (a) in paragraph (1), the reference to "**a person**" is to be read in accordance with paragraph (2) of this regulation,
- (b) in the rest of that regulation, references to P are to one or more of the persons in the group in question.

Appeals to the Royal Court.

13. (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a person ("P") may appeal to the Royal Court against –

- (a) a decision of the MOH under this Part, Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 to impose a requirement, restriction or condition on P, or to give a direction in respect of P,
- (b) a decision of a reviewing officer (within the meaning of paragraph 12 of Schedule 1) in respect of the imposition of specific conditions on P under that Schedule, and
- (c) a determination by an appointed officer (within the meaning given in paragraph 1 of Schedule 2)) that P does not have a full vaccination history for the purposes of these Regulations,

and for the avoidance of doubt, a decision of the MOH to vary, or not to vary, a requirement, restriction, condition or direction is a decision of the MOH for the purposes of this paragraph.

(2) In addition to P, the following persons may appeal to the Royal Court under paragraph (1) –

- (a) a person having parental responsibility (within the meaning of the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008, the Children (Sark) Law, 2016, or the Child Protection (Sark) Law, 2020 (as the case may be) for P, or who is otherwise P's responsible adult for the purposes of these Regulations,
- (b) a person who has been appointed guardian of P,
- (c) P's spouse or civil partner, and
- (d) a person living with P as P's spouse.

(3) The grounds of an appeal under this regulation are that –

- (a) the decision was ultra vires or there was some other error of law,
- (b) the decision was unreasonable,
- (c) the decision was made in bad faith,
- (d) there was a lack of proportionality when the decision was taken, or

- (e) there was a material error as to the facts or as to the procedure when the decision was taken,

and in this subparagraph and subparagraph (5), "**decision**" includes "**determination**".

(4) On an appeal under this regulation the appellant shall have the final right of reply.

(5) On an appeal under this regulation, the Royal Court may –

- (a) set the decision aside, and, if the court considers it appropriate to do so, remit the decision to the MOH , the reviewing officer or the appointed officer (as the case may be) with such directions as the court thinks fit (including, but not limited to, a direction to make such other decision in substitution therefor as the court thinks fit in all the circumstances of the case), or

- (b) confirm the decision, in whole or in part.

(6) An appeal under this regulation may be made in such manner as the Royal Court thinks fit.

(7) An appeal from the Royal Court under this regulation lies to the Court of Appeal on a question of law.

Initial detention of persons to enable screening and assessment.

14. (1) This regulation applies if a police officer has reasonable

grounds to suspect that –

- (a) a person ("P") is, or may be, infected or contaminated with coronavirus,
- (b) there is a risk that P might infect or contaminate others, and
- (c) it is necessary to direct, remove or detain P in the interests of P, for the protection of other persons or for the maintenance of public safety.

(2) This regulation also applies if a police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that P is in breach of the requirement to self-isolate under regulation 5(1), or a requirement to self-isolate imposed under regulation 7(1).

(3) A police officer may –

- (a) direct P to go immediately to a hospital or other suitable place for the purposes of the imposition of any restrictions or requirements under regulation 3,
- (b) remove P to a hospital or other suitable place for the purposes of the imposition of any restrictions or requirements under regulation 3, or
- (c) if P is already at a hospital or other suitable place, keep P at that place or remove P to another hospital or other

suitable place for the purpose of the imposition of any restrictions or requirements under regulation 3.

(4) The power in paragraph (3) may be exercised when P is at any place.

(5) For the purpose of exercising the power in paragraph (3), a police officer may enter any place.

(6) Before exercising the power in paragraph (3), the police officer must –

(a) so far as is reasonably practicable, consult the MOH and have due regard to the views of the MOH and any information provided by the MOH in relation to P,

(b) have due regard to any guidance issued by the MOH and the Chief Officer of the Island Police Force,

(c) where consultation has not been carried out under subparagraph (a) –

(i) consult the MOH as soon as reasonably practicable after the power in paragraph (3) has been exercised, and

(ii) have due regard to the views of the MOH and information provided by the MOH in relation to P.

(7) A person removed to or kept in a hospital or other suitable place under this regulation may be detained there for a period not exceeding the permitted period of detention.

(8) A police officer or the MOH, or a person authorised by either of them for the purposes of this paragraph, may, before the end of the permitted period of detention, take a person detained in a hospital or other suitable place to one or more other hospitals or other suitable places.

(9) A person taken to a hospital or other suitable place under paragraph (8) may be detained there for a period ending no later than the permitted period of detention.

(10) A police officer may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the exercise of a power under this regulation.

(11) The MOH may, at any time before the expiry of the initial period, authorise the detention of a person for a further period not exceeding 24 hours (beginning immediately at the end of the initial period).

(12) An authorisation under paragraph (11) may be given only if the MOH considers that the authorisation is necessary because it is not reasonably practicable for the imposition of any restrictions or requirements under regulation 3 to be completed before the end of the initial period.

(13) In this regulation –

"authorised extended period" means such further period as is

specified in an authorisation under paragraph (11),

"initial period" means the period of 24 hours beginning with –

- (a) in a case where the person is removed to a hospital or other suitable place, the time when the person arrives at that place, or
- (b) in a case where the person is kept at a hospital or other suitable place, the time when the police officer decides to keep the person at that place, and

"permitted period of detention" means the initial period of detention and the authorised extended period.

Offences and enforcement.

15. (1) A person commits an offence if the person –

- (a) fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a restriction, condition or requirement imposed under regulation 2(2), 10(2), 10(4) or 11(5), or a direction under regulation 14(3)(a),
- (b) fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement that the person be detained under regulation 10(3), 14(7), 14(9) or 14(11).

(2) A person (D), and subject to paragraph (3), any person who is D's employer, commits an offence if D fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply

with the requirement to self-isolate under regulation 5(1) or a restriction or requirement imposed under regulation 7(1); including, for the avoidance of doubt, a requirement to self-isolate for any specified period of less than 10 days, or until a specified event occurs –

(a) imposed by a variation of the requirement under regulation 5(1), or of a requirement under regulation 7(1), by the MOH in relation to a particular case, or by the Authority in relation to a category of cases or all cases, or

(b) imposed by or under Schedule 1 or Schedule 2.

(3) It is a defence for an employer charged with an offence under paragraph (2) to prove that he or she has taken all reasonable precautions to avoid the commission of an offence.

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

(5) A person commits an offence if the person fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a restriction, condition or requirement imposed under regulation 3(1) that falls within regulation 3(2)(b), (c) or (d).

(6) A person commits an offence if the person fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a restriction, condition or requirement imposed under –

(a) regulation 3(1), other than an offence falling within paragraph (5), or

(b) regulation 6(1), 9(1), 10(4), or 11(4).

(7) A responsible adult who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with regulation 7(8), 8(2), 9(9) or 10(6), or a duty imposed under Schedule 2, commits an offence.

(8) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (1), (2), (4) or (5) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the uniform scale, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or to both.

(9) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (6) or (7) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the uniform scale.

(10) The investigation of an offence under this Part shall be treated as an assigned matter within the meaning of section 1 of the Customs and Excise (General Provisions) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1972^c (including, for the avoidance of doubt, for the purposes of paragraph 1(a) of Schedule 5 to PPACE, and consequently the provisions of PPACE which relate to the investigation of offences conducted by police officers apply to the investigation of offences under this Part conducted by customs officers).

^c Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXIII, p. 573; amended by Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXIV, p. 87; Vol. XXXI, p. 278; Vol. XXXIII, p. 217; Order in Council No. X of 2004; No. II of 2010; No. XIV of 2007; No. XV of 2012; No. VI of 2019; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; No. XXIX of 2004; Nos. XLVIII and XXXV of 2007; No. VII of 2008; No. XLIII of 2013; No. XL of 2014; and No. IX of 2016.

False or misleading information.

16. (1) If a person to whom paragraph (2) applies –

- (a) makes a statement which he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false, deceptive or misleading in a material particular,
- (b) recklessly makes a statement, dishonestly or otherwise, which is false, deceptive or misleading in a material particular,
- (c) produces or furnishes, or causes or permits to be produced or furnished, any information or document which he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false, deceptive or misleading in a material particular, or
- (d) recklessly produces or furnishes or recklessly causes or permits to be produced or furnished, dishonestly or otherwise, any information or document which is false, deceptive or misleading in a material particular,

he or she is guilty of an offence.

(2) This paragraph applies to a person who –

- (a) makes any statement or provides any information or document to a relevant officer, when acting in the exercise of his or her functions under this Part,

- (b) otherwise than as mentioned in paragraph (a) makes any statement or provides any information or document to a relevant officer in circumstances in which he or she knows or could reasonably be expected to know that the statement, information or document would or might be used by a relevant officer for the purpose of exercising his or her functions under this Part,
- (c) makes any statement or provides any information or document to a determining officer or reviewing officer under Schedule 1, or to an officer or authorised person mentioned in paragraph 7(2) of Schedule 2, in circumstances in which he or she knows or could reasonably be expected to know that the statement, information or document would or might be used by that officer or person for the purpose of exercising his or her functions under Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 (as the case may be), or
- (d) makes any statement or provides any information or document in the course of entering information on the States of Guernsey Travel tracker website.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this regulation is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the uniform scale, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or to both.

Interpretation of this Part: general.

17. (1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires –

"**child**" means a person under the age of 18 years,

"**customs officers**" has the meaning given by section 89(6) of PPACE, and "customs officer" shall be construed accordingly,

the "**employer**" of a person (A) includes (but is not limited to) a person who has engaged the services of A by way of a contract or other arrangement entered into with a third party (and for the avoidance of doubt, that third party may be resident or established outside Guernsey),

"**hospital**" means –

- (a) any hospital regulated or operated by the States Committee for Health & Social Care (including, for the avoidance of doubt, Le Mignot Memorial Hospital in Alderney), or
- (b) the Sark Medical Centre,

"**infected area**" means an area specified by the MOH as an infected area for the purposes of these Regulations on the relevant States of Guernsey website, or otherwise reasonably considered by the MOH to be an area where there is sustained human-to-human transmission of coronavirus, or from which there is a high risk of importation of infection or contamination (with coronavirus) via travel from that area to the Bailiwick or any part thereof,

"police officer" includes a customs officer,

"PPACE" means the Police Powers and Criminal Evidence (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2003^d,

"relevant officer" means a police officer, the MOH, and any other person or category of person authorised by the Chief Officer of Customs and Excise to exercise functions under regulation 6(2),

"responsible adult" means, in relation to a child, a person with parental responsibility for the child, within the meaning of the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008, the Children (Sark) Law, 2016, or the Child Protection (Sark) Law, 2020 as the case may be, or a person who has the care or charge of the child for the time being,

"requirement" means a requirement imposed under this Part (including the requirement to self-isolate under regulation 5(1)),

"restriction" means a restriction imposed under this Part,

"Royal Court" means the Royal Court sitting as an Ordinary Court, which shall be constituted by the Bailiff sitting alone,

"screening requirements" means the requirements set out in regulation 8(1), and

^d Order in Council No. XIV of 2009; amended by Order in Council No. XVI of 2009; No. XV of 2011; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; No. XXIX of 2011; No. XXXIX of 2015; No. IX of 2016; and No. XXVI of 2018.

"travel document" means anything that is or appears to be –

- (a) a passport,
- (b) an identity card, or
- (c) a ticket or other document that permits a person to make a journey, including such a ticket or document that is in wholly electronic form.

(2) In this Part, a reference to infection or contamination, however expressed, is a reference to infection or contamination with coronavirus, and related expressions are to be construed accordingly.

Meaning of "Blue Arrival".

18. (1) In these Regulations, a **"Blue Arrival"** means a person who has arrived in the Bailiwick after spending all of the period of 10 days immediately before his or her arrival in a Blue List Country.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), a **"Blue List Country"** means any of the Bailiwick, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

(3) On the advice of the MOH, the Authority may provide, by way of publication on the States of Guernsey website, that any of the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, Jersey and the Isle of Man (or, as and where relevant, any country, province, region or area thereof) is, with immediate effect or from such time as may be specified, not a Blue List Country, but instead a Green List Country or a Red List Country, until further publication on that website making

contrary provision.

Definition of "self-isolate".

19. (1) In these regulations, "**self-isolate**" in relation to a person ("**P**") means for P to keep himself or herself separated from any other person in such a manner as to prevent infection or contamination, in accordance with such directions as may be given by the MOH from time to time; and such directions may be given both generally (by publication on the relevant States of Guernsey website) and in respect of any particular case (in such manner as the MOH thinks fit).

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, a direction by the MOH given under paragraph (1) may include, amongst other things, a requirement that P remain within and not leave notified premises other than in accordance with –

(a) the terms of the direction, or

(b) a permission granted by the MOH to P,

and a permission under paragraph (b) may be granted in such manner as the MOH thinks fit.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, a direction including a requirement of the type referred to in paragraph (2) may, amongst other things, specify that P may not enter a garden, yard, passage, outhouse or other appurtenance of such notified premises, or may do so only for a specified period of time each day, where the MOH considers that such a restriction is necessary to protect P, or other persons, from the risk of infection.

(4) In paragraph (2), "**notified premises**" means premises at an

address to be notified by P to the States of Guernsey at such time, and in such manner, as the MOH may from time to time require; and for the avoidance of doubt, the MOH may require such an address to be notified before, or on, P's arrival in the Bailiwick.

PART II

MISCELLANEOUS AND FINAL

Modification of legislation relating to mental health.

20. Schedule 3 modifies the Mental Health Review Tribunal Procedure Rules, 2012^e, which modifications shall have effect for the period of validity of these Regulations.

Court of Appeal.

21. (1) Section 7 (Venue) of the Court of Appeal (Guernsey) Law, 1961^f is disapplied.

(2) The Court of Appeal may sit for the hearing of appeals in or outside the Bailiwick.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, the Bailiff or presiding judge may give directions as to how the proceedings of the Court of Appeal shall be conducted, including (but not limited to) a direction that the proceedings, or part thereof, shall be conducted by way of telephone, live television link or any other means of telecommunications or electronic communications.

^e O.R.C. No. I of 2012; as amended by O.R.C. No. III of 2018.

^f Ordres en Conseil Vol. XVIII, p. 315. There are other amendments not material to these Regulations.

Offences by legal persons and unincorporated bodies.

22. (1) Where a legal person is guilty of an offence under these Regulations, and the offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of –

- (a) any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer, or any foundation official, of the legal person, or
- (b) any person purporting to act in any such capacity,

he or she as well as the legal person is guilty of the offence and may be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of a legal person are managed by its members, paragraph (1) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his or her functions of management as if he or she were a director.

(3) Where an offence under these Regulations is committed by an unincorporated body and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of –

- (a) in the case of a partnership, any partner,
- (b) in the case of any other unincorporated body, any officer of that body who is bound to fulfil any duty whereof the offence is a breach or, if there is no such officer, any member of the committee or other similar governing body, or

- (c) any person purporting to act in any capacity described in subparagraph (a) or (b),

that person as well as the unincorporated body is guilty of the offence and may be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(4) Where an offence under these Regulations is alleged to have been committed by an unincorporated body, proceedings for the offence must be brought in the name of that body and not in the name of any of its members.

(5) A fine imposed on an unincorporated body on its conviction of an offence under these Regulations must be paid from the funds of that body.

Revocation and savings.

23. (1) The Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 12) Regulations, 2021^g are revoked.

(2) Anything done under or for the purposes of regulations revoked under paragraph (1) ("**the revoked regulations**") before the commencement of these Regulations shall, to the extent that the same is required or authorised to be done under or for the purposes of these Regulations, have effect as if done under or for the purposes of the equivalent provision of these Regulations; and for the avoidance of doubt, the revocation of the revoked regulations does not affect any restriction, requirement, condition, prohibition, or penalty, imposed thereunder.

(3) Anything in the process of being done under or for the

^g G.S.I. No. 123 of 2021.

purposes of the revoked regulations before the commencement of these Regulations may, to the extent that the same is required or authorised to be done under or for the purposes of these Regulations, be continued to be done under or for the purposes of the equivalent provision of these Regulations.

(4) Any reference howsoever expressed in any enactment or subordinate legislation to a revoked regulation which is re-enacted (with or without modification) by or under these Regulations shall (unless the contrary intention appears) be construed as a reference to the provision as re-enacted.

(5) In so far as any subordinate legislation made or other thing done (or having effect as if made or done) under or for the purposes of a revoked regulation could be made or done under or for the purposes of these Regulations, it shall (unless the contrary intention appears) have effect as if made or done under or for the purposes of these Regulations.

Interpretation.

24. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context requires otherwise –

"the Authority": see regulation 1(2),

"coronavirus" means Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 and/or COVID-19,

"Medical Officer of Health" means the Medical Officer of Health appointed by the States of Guernsey Policy & Resources Committee and includes the Deputy or Acting Medical Officer of Health for the time being, and any officer authorised by the Medical Officer of Health to exercise the Medical Officer of Health's functions under these Regulations, and

"the MOH": see regulation 1(1).

(2) In these Regulations, references to a Green List Country or a Red List Country are references to a Green List Country or a Red List Country as specified on the relevant States of Guernsey website for the purposes of these Regulations; and an area, region or country may be specified as a Green List Country or a Red List Country for those purposes.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, in these Regulations references to a **"test"** for COVID-19 are references to a test for COVID-19 of such type as the MOH may specify from time to time in her discretion, and she may specify different types of test for different purposes; and references to undertaking a test, and other associated expressions, shall be construed accordingly.

(4) Words and expressions used in Schedules 1 and 2 have the meanings given in these Regulations, unless contrary provision is made.

(5) Other terms used in these Regulations in provisions modifying an enactment have the same meaning as in that enactment.

(6) For the avoidance of doubt, the powers of police officers under these Regulations are exercisable in addition to all other powers which police officers may exercise.

Citation.

25. These Regulations may be cited as the Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) Regulations, 2021.

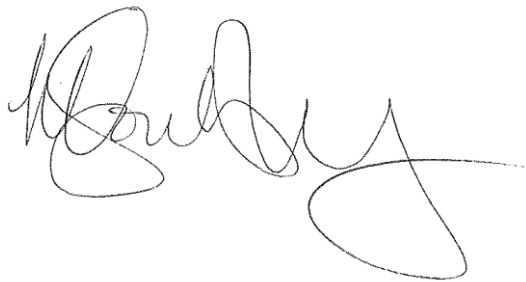
Extent.

26. These Regulations shall have effect throughout the Bailiwick.

Commencement.

27. These Regulations shall come into force on 24th November, 2021.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. J. R. Soulsby', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

H. J. R. SOULSBY
Chairman of the Civil Contingencies Authority
For and on behalf of the Authority

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 4

CRITICAL WORKERS

Introductory.

1. (1) This Schedule provides for the granting of exemptions from –
 - (a) the requirement to self-isolate at regulation 5(1), and
 - (b) a requirement to self-isolate imposed under regulation 7(1),

in respect of Critical Workers, within the meaning of that term in this Schedule and only to the extent set out in this Schedule, and such an exemption is referred to in this Schedule as a "**Critical Worker Exemption**".

(2) Subject to paragraph 2, for the purposes of this Schedule, a Critical Worker means a person whose presence in the Bailiwick is required to keep a critical service running, as further provided for in paragraph 3.

(3) A Critical Worker Exemption may only be granted to a person in respect of whom an application under and in accordance with this Schedule has been made to an officer authorised by the Authority to determine applications under this Schedule (a "**determining officer**").

(4) Other than in exceptional circumstances to be assessed at the absolute discretion of the determining officer determining the application, a Critical Worker Exemption will not be granted to a person requiring to stay within the

Bailiwick for a period greater than eight weeks, and this Schedule shall be construed accordingly.

(5) A person in respect of whom a Critical Worker Exemption has been granted does not have to self-isolate in accordance with the requirement at regulation 5(1) or a requirement imposed under regulation 7(1) but only if that person complies with the conditions that apply to him or her.

(6) If a person in respect of whom a Critical Worker Exemption has been granted fails to comply with the conditions which apply to him or her in respect of the Critical Worker Exemption, the Critical Worker Exemption shall lapse as it applies to that person, and he or she may be liable to prosecution under the Regulations.

(7) Under regulation 15(2), the employer of a person ("P") in respect of whom a Critical Worker Exemption has been granted may be liable to prosecution if P fails to comply with any of the conditions and restrictions which apply to him or her in respect of this exception.

(8) When considering whether to grant a Critical Worker Exemption, a determining officer shall consider all the circumstances of the case, and in particular shall assess and take into account –

- (a) the risk to public health in the Bailiwick or any part thereof that granting the Critical Worker Exemption would create, and
- (b) if the Critical Worker Exemption were not granted, the damage (if any) that would be suffered by –

- (i) the business by or on behalf of which the application has been made, and any other potentially affected business based in the Bailiwick, and
- (ii) the economy of the Bailiwick or any part or sector thereof.

Existential risk to a Bailiwick business.

2. (1) A Critical Worker Exemption may be granted in respect of a person if the determining officer is of the view that either of the conditions set out in subparagraphs (2) and (3) is satisfied.

(2) The condition in this subparagraph is that if the Critical Worker Exemption is not granted, there is a significant risk that, as a consequence, a business based in the Bailiwick will cease trading.

(3) The condition in this subparagraph is that –

- (a) the application has been made by or on behalf of a business based in the Bailiwick that operates transport links into and out of the Bailiwick ("**the applicant business**"),
- (b) the application is in respect of a particular journey or journeys into or out of the Bailiwick, to be undertaken for a commercial, or primarily commercial, purpose, and

- (c) the undertaking of journeys of the type in respect of which the application is being made is necessary for the continued operation of the applicant business.

Categories of Critical Worker

Categories of Critical Worker.

3. Subject to paragraph 2, a Critical Worker Exemption may only be granted in respect of a person who –

- (a) satisfies the definition of Critical Worker in paragraph 1(2), and
- (b) falls into one of the following categories (subject to the additional eligibility conditions in respect of business stability and recovery, and technical specialist contractors, specified in paragraphs 4 and 5) –

BUSINESS CATEGORY	INDIVIDUALS
Air and Sea Links	Those individuals directly involved in maintaining the Islands' air and sea links.
Critical National Infrastructure	Those individuals directly involved in maintaining and protecting the Islands' critical national infrastructure. ¹
Frontline Health and Care and Veterinary Services	Those individuals providing, or directly facilitating, critical front line health and care, and veterinary, services.

Emergency Services and Justice Administration	Those individuals delivering emergency services or the administration of justice.
Education	Education professionals delivering critical activity within the Islands' schools.
Business Stability and Recovery	Those individuals involved in business continuity and/or business recovery.
Technical Specialist Contractors	Those skilled individuals required for construction projects to continue or begin.
Financial Stability	Those individuals involved in ensuring financial stability and resilience.

Categories of Critical Workers: business stability and recovery.

4. (1) A person ("P") falls into the business stability and recovery category of Critical Workers –

(a) only if both of the following conditions would be satisfied if a Critical Worker Exemption were granted in respect of P –

(i) P would provide professionally qualified technical or specialist expertise that is not currently available or accessible on-island, and

(ii) P would fill a designated role, or undertake a designated set of tasks, that would be completed during a fixed term and would be time-critical, and

- (b) only if any of the following conditions would be satisfied if a Critical Worker Exemption were not granted in respect of P –
 - (i) a business would not be able to continue in operation, or
 - (ii) a business' continuity plan would be undermined in a way that meant it could not comply with regulatory, health and safety or other essential statutory standards, and that this would mean it could not continue to operate some critical functions fully, or
- (c) a business would be unable to resume a project or commercial contract that would either (a) prevent the return to employment of on-island works, or (b) lead to the curtailment of employment for current on-island workers.

Categories of Critical Workers: technical specialist contractors.

5. A person falls into the technical specialist contractor category of Critical Worker only if there is a specified start and end to the period of work required by the person under the Critical Worker Exemption, and he or she –

- (a) provides a service or set of skills that cannot feasibly be secured on-island,

- (b) performs a role that is critical to the progression of the project,
- (c) has relevant formal professional qualifications to undertake their role, and
- (d) has health insurance which covers COVID-19 related matters.

Risk mitigation conditions: general and sector-specific

Risk mitigation conditions: general.

6. (1) Each successful applicant for a Critical Worker Exemption must –

- (a) not travel to the Bailiwick if they have any symptoms of COVID-19, no matter how mild,
- (b) self-isolate as directed by the MOH,
- (c) undertake tests for COVID-19 as directed by MOH. If the result of any test is positive, the applicant must self-isolate in accordance with instructions from the MOH and comply with all other restrictions and requirements imposed by the MOH,
- (d) not attend the place of work if he or she has any symptoms of COVID-19, no matter how mild,

- (e) stop working immediately and withdraw from the workplace if any symptoms of COVID-19, no matter how mild, develop whilst working and arrange for testing for COVID-19,
 - (f) adhere to good standards of hygiene and respiratory etiquette,
 - (g) wear a face covering, that complies with any guidance in respect of face coverings issued by MOH, within two metres of other people,
 - (h) if staying overnight, have a confirmed address at which they are staying,
 - (i) use only pre-arranged transport where the details of the driver are fully recorded or a hire car to move between the workplace and their place of residence,
 - (j) remain on-island for the duration of their work, and
 - (k) comply with any method statement agreed with or imposed by the MOH, or other direction given or requirement imposed by the MOH.
- (2) Further specific conditions may be imposed in particular cases.

Additional risk mitigation conditions: business stability and recovery.

7. (1) The conditions in this paragraph apply to a person falling into the business stability and recovery category of Critical Workers.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, when these conditions apply they apply in addition to the general risk mitigation conditions set out in paragraph 6.

(3) The conditions in this paragraph are that the Critical Worker's business must –

- (a) provide a method statement of how it will meet social distancing and hygiene standards, and
- (b) meet the cost of any testing undertaken and any associated medical treatment that is required, including hospital treatment for COVID-19.

Additional risk mitigation conditions: technical specialist contractors in the construction sector.

8. (1) The conditions in this paragraph apply to the following subcategory of persons falling into the technical specialist contractor category of Critical Workers (and referred to in the table at subparagraph (3) as "**workers**"): specialist technical consultants required in situ on-island to support projects considered necessary to support business recovery work in the construction sector, where there is a clear requirement to augment on-island capacity and capability for a designated period.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, when these conditions apply they apply in addition to the general risk mitigation conditions set out in paragraph 6.

(3) The conditions in this paragraph are those set out in the following table –

<i>Movement on-island</i>	<p>Any worker who is not resident in the Bailiwick may only travel between their place of work and a specified place of residence.</p> <p>The worker must be able to self-isolate at the specified place of residence when not at work.</p>
<i>Site precautions</i>	<p>During works the site must be zoned, i.e. the areas of work must be isolated using fencing and barriers, with a separate vehicular entrance for the worker.</p> <p>The name of a designated contact person for the site must be provided to the States of Guernsey.</p> <p>All elements of work must be an outside activity and a distance of over 10 metres from all other persons must be maintained at all times.</p> <p>Dedicated toilet and hand washing facilities must be provided to each of the work areas for the sole use of workers. Spray disinfectant must be supplied for use on handles for before and after each use. Running water and hand washing points must be located in each of the work areas. Hand sanitiser must be provided to be used regularly throughout the day.</p>
<i>Accommodation</i>	<p>Workers on a single project must stay in one hotel or set of self-catering units.</p> <p>Food must be supplied either via the hotel as cooked meals or groceries delivered to the door of the self-catering unit.</p>

	<p>The cooked food must be supplied on a 'closed tray' system. Collection of the used plates will be at pre-arranged times.</p> <p>Towelling and bedding must be left outside self-catering units if used in a sealed bag to all direct loading into a washing machine.</p> <p>At the end of the self-isolation period a specialist cleaner must be employed to complete a deep clean using a ULV Microbial fogging method.</p>
<i>Health requirements</i>	<p>No-one in the worker's household has, nor has had during the previous 14 days, any of the symptoms of COVID-19.</p> <p>Workers must undertake testing at an accredited testing centre 72 hours prior to travel.</p> <p>Workers must undertake a test for COVID-19 on the 5th day and the 13th day after arrival in the Bailiwick, or on such other days as the MOH may require.</p> <p>The business meets the cost of all testing in Guernsey.</p>

Applications and reviews

Application process.

9. An applicant for a Critical Worker Exemption must make an application in such form and providing such information as may from time to time be required, both generally by the Authority by publication on the States of Guernsey website, and by a determining officer in the applicant's particular case including (but not limited to) information sufficient to allow a determination to be made as to whether –

- (a) the person named in the application meets the definition of a Critical Worker as set out in this Schedule,
- (b) the resource the applicant represents is not already available in the Bailiwick, and
- (c) the person named in the application does not have, and has not had during the previous 14 days, any of the symptoms of COVID-19, however mild.

Amendment, revocation and review.

10. A determining officer may amend a Critical Worker Exemption on a request being made by the holder, or on the officer's own volition.

11. An officer authorised by the Authority to review the determination of applications under this Schedule (a "**reviewing officer**") may revoke a Critical Worker Exemption if he or he is satisfied that –

- (a) it was granted in error,
- (b) any false, deceptive or misleading statement was made, or information or document provided or furnished, by the applicant in the course of his or her application, or
- (c) any condition of it has been contravened.

12. (1) An applicant for a Critical Worker Exemption who is

aggrieved by a decision to refuse the application, to grant the application subject to the imposition of further specific conditions under paragraph 6(2), and a holder of a Critical Worker Exemption who is aggrieved by a decision to amend it under paragraph 10 or to revoke it under paragraph 11, may make written representations to an officer authorised by the Authority to review the determination of applications under this Schedule (a "**reviewing officer**") concerning the outcome of his her application within 14 days of being notified of that decision, by emailing those representations to critical.travel@gov.gg.

(2) If a person exercises his or her right under subparagraph (1), the reviewing officer must consider those representations and shall –

- (a) uphold the decision of the determining officer, or
- (b) make a different decision (including the imposition of different, or no, specific conditions),

and must, within 14 days of receipt of the applicant's written representations, inform the applicant in writing of –

- (i) his or her decision,
- (ii) the reasons for that decision, and
- (iii) if the decision is to impose different specific conditions, the applicant's right to appeal to the Royal Court under regulation 13.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 5(1)

COUNTRY CATEGORIES

Introductory: general, and offences.

1. (1) This Schedule provides for an exception to the requirement to self-isolate on arrival in the Bailiwick set out in regulation 5(1) –

(a) in respect only of –

(i) persons of 12 years and over who elect to take part in the reduced self-isolation option within the meaning of that term in this Schedule, and

(ii) children under 12 years in respect of whom requirements are imposed under this Schedule in the circumstances set out in paragraph 6, and

(b) to the extent only set out in this Schedule.

(2) A person who has elected to take part in the reduced self-isolation option is referred to herein as a "**Relevant Person**".

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, a person may elect to take part in the reduced self-isolation option on the States of Guernsey Travel Tracker website.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt –

(a) a person not wishing to take part in the reduced self-isolation option must self-isolate pursuant to, and in accordance with, the requirement imposed by regulation 5(1), and

(b) a person who –

(i) elects to take part in the reduced self-isolation option, and

(ii) subsequently decides that he or she does not wish to take a test for COVID-19,

will not be required to undertake that test, but he or she will be required to self-isolate pursuant to, and in accordance with, the requirement imposed by regulation 5(1);

and references (however expressed) in paragraphs 2 to 4 to a Relevant Person being required, or not being required, to take a test for COVID-19, shall be construed accordingly.

(5) If a Relevant Person fails to comply with any of the conditions and restrictions which apply to him or her in respect of the reduced self-isolation option, the reduced self-isolation option shall cease to apply to that person, and he or she may be liable to prosecution under these Regulations.

(6) Under regulation 15(2), the employer of a Relevant Person may be liable to prosecution if the Relevant Person fails to comply with any of the

conditions and restrictions which apply to him or her in respect of the reduced self-isolation option.

(7) Failure by a Relevant Person without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement to self-isolate under regulation 5(1) (as it has effect under this Schedule) is an offence under regulation 15(2), and this Schedule shall be construed accordingly.

(8) The responsible adult of a Relevant Person under the age of 16 is responsible for ensuring that the child complies with the restrictions and conditions on that child imposed by this Schedule so far as he or she is reasonably able to do so; and failure by a responsible adult to comply with the duty on him or her under this subparagraph is an offence under regulation 15(7), and this Schedule shall be construed accordingly.

(9) In this Schedule –

- (a) **"the 10 day period"** in respect of a person means the period of 10 days starting from the day of that person's arrival in the Bailiwick,
- (b) **"full vaccination history"** has the meaning given in subparagraph (10), and
- (c) **"the relevant time"** means when the Relevant Person provides the information as to his or her travel history (which may be 8 days before travel) or, if the information is not provided before, on the Relevant Person's arrival in the Bailiwick.

(10) For the purposes of these Regulations, a person (P) has a "**full vaccination history**" if –

(a) P has received a full course of an approved vaccine,
and

(b) in the case of –

(i) a vaccine administered in two doses, P received
the second dose of that vaccine at least 14 days
before P's arrival in the Bailiwick,

(ii) a vaccine administered in one dose, P received
that dose at least 14 days before P's arrival in
the Bailiwick,

and in any case where a question is raised as to whether a person has a full vaccination history for the purposes of these Regulations, the determination of an officer appointed by the Authority for this purpose (an "**appointed officer**") shall, subject an appeal being made to the Royal Court under regulation 13(1), be final.

(11) For the purposes of subparagraph (10), an "**approved vaccine**" means a vaccine against coronavirus that has been specified by the Authority as an approved vaccine for the purposes of these Regulations by publication on the States of Guernsey website.

Green List Country arrivals who have a full vaccination history.

2. (1) A Relevant Person ("RP") who has not spent any time in the

period of 10 days immediately before his or her arrival in the Bailiwick in a place that is a Red List Country at the relevant time, and who has a full vaccination history, must comply with the post-arrival testing requirements.

(2) The post-arrival testing requirements are that –

- (a) before RP's arrival in the Bailiwick, RP has paid such fee not exceeding £40 as the Authority may specify by publication on the States of Guernsey website in respect of equipment for lateral flow tests for COVID-19 to be provided to Relevant Persons on arrival in the Bailiwick by a relevant officer within the meaning of Part 1 of these Regulations under, and for the purposes of, this paragraph,
- (b) after RP's arrival in the Bailiwick, RP must take a test for COVID-19 using the equipment provided under subparagraph (a) on the day of RP's arrival (the "**required post-arrival test**"), and
- (c) if the result of the required post-arrival test is positive, RP must immediately notify the MOH thereof, and comply with all restrictions and requirements imposed on RP by the MOH, including, but not limited to, a requirement to self-isolate.

(3) A Relevant Person falling within subparagraph (1) who fails, without reasonable excuse –

- (a) to take the required post-arrival test, in accordance with subparagraph (2)(b),
- (b) immediately to notify the MOH of a positive result of the required post-arrival test, or
- (c) to comply with all restrictions and requirements imposed on him or her by the MOH under subparagraph (2)(c) in the circumstances set out therein,

commits an offence.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under subparagraph (3)(a) or (b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the uniform scale, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or both.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under subparagraph (3)(c) of failing, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement to self-isolate is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the uniform scale, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or both.

(6) A person guilty of any other offence under subparagraph (3)(c) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the uniform scale.

Green List Country arrivals who do not have a full vaccination history.

3. (1) A Relevant Person who has not spent any time in the period of 10 days immediately before his or her arrival in the Bailiwick in a place that is a Red List Country at the relevant time, and who does not have a full vaccination history,

will be required to self-isolate on arrival and to take a test for COVID-19 directly on arrival in the Bailiwick (in this Schedule, a "**day of arrival**" test).

(2) If the result of that day of arrival test is positive, the Relevant Person must continue to self-isolate in accordance with instructions from the MOH and to comply with all other restrictions and requirements imposed on him or her by the MOH.

(3) If the result of that day of arrival test is negative, the Relevant Person must continue to self-isolate, and will be required to take another test for COVID-19 eight days after his or her date of arrival (or at such other time as the MOH may direct) (in this Schedule, a "**Day 8 test**").

(4) If the result of that Day 8 test is positive, the Relevant Person must continue to self-isolate in accordance with instructions from the MOH, and comply with all other restrictions and requirements imposed on him or her by the MOH.

(5) If the result of that Day 8 test is negative, the Relevant Person will not be required to continue to self-isolate.

Red List Country arrivals.

4. (1) A Relevant Person not falling within paragraph 2 or 3 will be required to self-isolate on arrival and to take a day of arrival test.

(2) If the result of that day of arrival test is positive, the Relevant Person must continue to self-isolate in accordance with instructions from the MOH and to comply with all other restrictions and requirements imposed on him or her by the MOH.

(3) If the result of that day of arrival test is negative, the Relevant Person must continue to self-isolate, and will be required to take another test for COVID-19 nine days after his or her date of arrival (or at such other time as the MOH may direct) (in this Schedule, a "**Day 9 test**").

(4) If the result of that Day 9 test is positive, the Relevant Person must continue to self-isolate in accordance with instructions from the MOH, and comply with all other restrictions and requirements imposed on him or her by the MOH.

(5) If the result of that Day 9 test is negative, the Relevant Person will not be required to continue to self-isolate.

Direct Transit.

5. (1) Subject to a specification made by the Authority under subparagraph (5), direct transit –

(a) in a private vehicle or private vessel, or

(b) in public transport,

through a Red List Country is not spending time in that Red List Country for the purposes of this Schedule.

(2) In this paragraph –

(a) a "**private vehicle**" includes a taxi,

- (b) references to a private vehicle or private vessel stopping are to such a vehicle or vessel stopping in circumstances where one or more persons alight from, or get into, the vehicle or vessel, and
- (c) references to a Red List Country include its internal waters, and the territorial waters adjacent thereto.

(3) In this paragraph, "**direct transit in a private vehicle or private vessel**" means –

- (a) travel in a private vehicle or private vessel that does not stop at all in the Red List Country, or
- (b) travel in a private vehicle or private vessel that only stops in the Red List Country in circumstances where –
 - (i) no new people get into the vehicle or vessel, and
 - (ii) no-one in the vehicle or vessel gets out, comes within two metres of any other person (other than another occupant of the vehicle or vessel), and then gets back in again.

(4) In this paragraph, "**direct transit in public transport**" means travel on any form of public transport that does not stop at all in the Red List Country.

(5) The Authority may, by publication on the States of Guernsey website, specify Red List Countries to which subparagraph (1) does not apply; and consequently, direct transit (within the meaning of this paragraph) through a Red List Country so specified by the Authority is spending time in that Red List Country for the purposes of this Schedule.

(6) The Authority may amend or revoke a specification made under subparagraph (5) by publication on the relevant States of Guernsey website, and such an amendment or revocation shall have effect from such time as the Authority may specify.

Children under 12 years of age.

6. (1) Where a Relevant Person of 18 years or over is, on arrival in the Bailiwick, accompanying a child of between 5 and 11 years of age in respect of whom that Relevant Person is the responsible adult, the child –

- (a) is not required to undergo any tests for COVID-19, but
- (b) is required to self-isolate for the same period (if any) as his or her accompanying responsible adult.

(2) Where there is more than one responsible adult accompanying the child on arrival in the Bailiwick, the child's responsible adult for the purposes of this Schedule is the person who declares himself or herself to be the responsible adult to a relevant officer or on the Travel Tracker website, as the case may be.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, a child's responsible adult must, in respect of that child provide the information required under paragraph 7(2).

Conditions and restrictions: general, and offences.

7. (1) A Relevant Person must self-isolate pursuant to, and in accordance with, the requirement imposed by regulation 5(1) unless and until that requirement to self-isolate is lifted in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 above; and so a Relevant Person who fails to undergo a day of arrival test, and, where relevant, a Day 8 test or Day 9 test (as the case may be), must self-isolate in accordance with that regulation.

(2) A Relevant Person must provide such information to officers from the MOH, the Guernsey Border Agency and Guernsey Police, and to any other persons authorised in this behalf by the Chief Officer of Customs & Excise, as those officers and persons may require in connection with the operation and enforcement of the reduced self-isolation option, and must comply with any other direction from those officers in that connection.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, failure to comply, without reasonable excuse, with the requirement to self-isolate set out in subparagraph (1) is a criminal offence under regulation 15(2).

(4) Failure to comply, without reasonable excuse, with any of the conditions and restrictions set out in subparagraph (2) is an offence, punishable by a fine not exceeding level 5 on the uniform scale.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 20

MODIFICATION OF LEGISLATION RELATING TO MENTAL HEALTH

Interpretation.

1. References in this Schedule to –

- (a) sections are to sections of the Mental Health (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2010 ("**the 2010 Law**"), and
- (b) rules are to rules of the Mental Health Review Tribunal Procedure Rules, 2012 ("**the 2012 Rules**").

2. Expressions in this Schedule and in the 2010 Law or the 2012 Rules shall have the same meaning as in that Law or those Rules (as the case may be).

Forms.

3. Where any form prescribed in the Mental Health (Treatment and Forms) Regulations, 2013 or under the 2012 Rules is inconsistent with a modification made by these Regulations, the form –

- (a) may, in connection with that modification, be used with appropriate amendments, and
- (b) is otherwise, for use in that connection, to be read with such amendments as are necessary to reflect that modification.

Modification of the 2012 Rules.

4. For the purposes of any hearing subject to the 2012 Rules –
- (a) the Tribunal is deemed to be properly constituted by the members of the Tribunal sitting within or without the Bailiwick, or a combination thereof,
 - (b) where the legally qualified member is of the opinion that it is not reasonably practicable or would involve unreasonable delay for one, or both, of the other members of the Tribunal to participate in the hearing, the Tribunal is deemed to be properly constituted by the legally qualified member –
 - (i) sitting with the other member able to participate, or
 - (ii) sitting alone,(as the case may be),
 - (c) notwithstanding subparagraph (b), where, after hearing from the patient's legal representative or the patient (if unrepresented), the legally qualified member is of the opinion that it is in the patient's interests that the hearing takes place before a single member of the Tribunal (including, but not limited to, where the patient's mental disorder might be adversely

affected by the participation of multiple members of the Tribunal by telephone), the Tribunal is deemed to be properly constituted by the legally qualified member sitting alone, and that member may consult with the other members of the Tribunal where it is in the interests of justice to do so, and

- (d) for the avoidance of doubt, the Tribunal may exercise any or all of its powers under the 2010 Law where it is constituted in accordance with this paragraph.

5. Any hearing which takes place in accordance with paragraph 4 shall be deemed for all purposes (including that of determining the *lex fori*) to have taken place in Guernsey and the courts of Guernsey accordingly have jurisdiction in accordance with Part VI of the Law, and sections 46 and 47 have effect accordingly.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations are emergency regulations made by the Civil Contingencies Authority under Part 3 of the Civil Contingencies (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012 ("the Law"). They are made on the occurrence of an emergency, within the meaning of the Law, in the Bailiwick, arising from the urgent need to prevent, control or mitigate the spread of the virus Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 and the disease caused thereby, COVID-19 (referred to together in these regulations as coronavirus). They are prefaced with a statement by the Civil Contingencies Authority, as required by section 12(2) of the Law. COVID-19 was made a notifiable disease for the purposes of the Public Health Ordinance, 1936 on 10th February 2020.

These Regulations revoke and re-enact (with modifications) regulations previously made by the Civil Contingencies Authority in respect of the coronavirus pandemic.

These Regulations will come into force on the 24th November 2021 and shall have temporary effect only in accordance with the provisions of section 16 (duration and scrutiny of emergency regulations) of the Law.

Part I - screening, assessment and powers to detain etc.

This Part places a requirement to self-isolate on persons arriving in the Bailiwick, enables the Medical Officer of Health to place restrictions and requirements on other persons who are or who may be infected with coronavirus, and makes provision in respect of related matters, including powers for the Medical Officer of Health to impose screening requirements, to detain people and to require people to self-isolate. The provisions also create criminal offences and confer powers of enforcement on police officers, and provide for appeals against requirements or restrictions imposed under this Part by the Medical Officer of Health (as well as in respect of determinations concerning vaccination status and decisions in respect of specific conditions imposed on Critical Workers) to be made to the Royal Court.

Regulation 4 gives effect to Schedule 1, which makes provision in respect of Critical Workers. A person who has been granted a Critical Worker Exemption will have to self-isolate in accordance with, and otherwise comply with, the provisions of Schedule 1.

Schedule 2 to these regulations, which is given effect by regulation 5, provides for reduced, or no, self-isolation to be undertaken by persons who arrive from a place specified as a Green List Country or a Red List Country on the States of Guernsey website, and who elect to comply with the testing requirements set out therein.

Arrivals from Green List Countries are treated differently depending on whether they have a full vaccination history within the meaning of the Regulations. It imposes a requirement on arrivals from Green List Countries with a full vaccination history to take on their day of arrival a self-administered lateral flow test for COVID-19 provided to them on arrival; to report any positive test results to Public Health; and to comply with any direction given to them on so doing. It makes a failure (without reasonable excuse) to comply with these requirements a criminal offence. The Regulations also impose a requirement to pay a fee for the provided tests before travel.

This Part also provides for "Blue Arrivals" – that is, persons (including children) arriving in the Bailiwick from within the Common Travel Area - to be free from self-isolation on arrival.

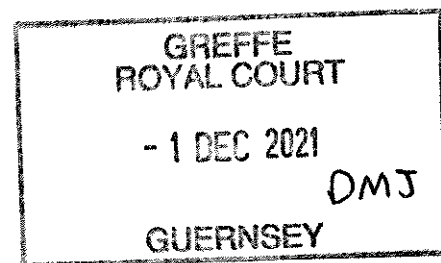
Finally, this Part provides that a person (other than a child under 5) who does not wish to undergo any testing on arrival has to self-isolate for 10 days on arrival.

Part II – miscellaneous and final

Schedule 3 to these Regulations, which is given effect by regulation 20, sets out the modifications to be made to mental health legislation having effect in the Bailiwick. Paragraphs 4 and 5 modify the Mental Health Review Tribunal Procedure Rules, 2012 to provide that the Mental Health Review Tribunal may properly be constituted according to specified criteria.

GUERNSEY STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

2021 No. **152**



**The Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision)
(Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) (Amendment) Regulations,
2021**

Made

30th November, 2021

Coming into operation

1st December, 2021

Laid before the States

, 2021

WHEREAS there are one or more persons within the Bailiwick, or who may enter the Bailiwick, who may be infected with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, resulting in the occurrence of an emergency within the meaning of the Civil Contingencies (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012^a;

AND WHEREAS one or more persons within the Bailiwick have died after being infected with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2;

AND WHEREAS there has been a recent surge of infections of several different variants of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 in Europe and beyond, including the new Omicron variant;

AND WHEREAS there is evidence of community transmission of Severe Acute

^a Order in Council No. XIV of 2012; amended by Ordinance No. IX of 2016; and No. II of 2017.

Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 within the Bailiwick;

AND WHEREAS while the people of the Bailiwick are increasingly protected against infection with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 as a result of the Bailiwick's vaccination programme and vaccination programmes implemented by other countries and territories, the effectiveness of that programme and those programmes against the Omicron variant is still being assessed;

AND WHEREAS the Civil Contingencies Authority ("**the Authority**") (having consulted the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the risk to public health created thereby and by the spread of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, the virus causing the disease COVID-19, and in respect of the measures necessary to prevent or slow the spread of infection) is satisfied that the conditions set out in section 13 of the Law are satisfied, and that the following regulations contain only provisions which are appropriate for and proportionate to the purpose of preventing, controlling or mitigating the emergency referred to above;

AND WHEREAS the Authority is satisfied that the effect of the following regulations is in due proportion to that emergency, and that they are compatible with the Convention rights within the meaning of section 1 of the Human Rights (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2000^b;

NOW THEREFORE THE AUTHORITY, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by sections 12(1), 14 and 19 of the Law, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations: –

^b Order in Council No. XIV of 2000; amended by No. I of 2005; Ordinance No. XXXVII of 2001; No. XXXIII of 2003; No. XX of 2015; No. IX of 2016; No. XXVI of 2018; and G.S.I. No. 27 of 2006.

Amendment of the General Provision (No. 13) Regulations.

1. (1) The Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) Regulations, 2021^c are amended as follows.

(2) After regulation 18 (Meaning of "Blue Arrival"), insert –

"Blue Arrivals: post-arrival testing requirements.

18A. (1) A Blue Arrival of 5 years of age or over (P) must comply with the post-arrival testing requirements.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the post-arrival testing requirements are that –

(a) before P's arrival in the Bailiwick, P (or a person on P's behalf if P is a child) has paid such fee not exceeding £40 as the Authority may specify by publication on the States of Guernsey website in respect of equipment for lateral flow tests for COVID-19 to be provided to Blue Arrivals on arrival in the Bailiwick by a relevant officer under, and for the purposes of, this regulation,

(b) after P's arrival in the Bailiwick, P must take a test for COVID-19 using the equipment provided under subparagraph (a) –

(i) on the day of P's arrival,

(ii) three days after P's date of arrival,

^c G.S.I. No. 150 of 2021.

(iii) five days after P's date of arrival,

(iv) seven days after P's date of arrival, and

(v) nine days after P's date of arrival,

(together, the "**required post-arrival tests**"), and

- (c) if the result of any of the required post-arrival tests is positive, P must immediately notify the MOH thereof, and comply with all restrictions and requirements imposed on P by the MOH, including, but not limited to, a requirement to self-isolate.

(3) A Blue Arrival of 12 years of age and over who fails, without reasonable excuse –

- (a) to take one or more of the required post-arrival tests, in accordance with paragraph (2)(b),
- (b) immediately to notify the MOH of a positive result of one or more of the required post-arrival tests, or
- (c) to comply with all restrictions and requirements imposed on him or her by the MOH under paragraph (2)(c) in the circumstances set out therein,

commits an offence.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (3)(a) or (b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the uniform scale, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or both.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (3)(c) of failing, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement to self-isolate is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the uniform scale, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or both.

(6) A person guilty of any other offence under paragraph (3)(c) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the uniform scale.

(7) Where a child of between 5 and 15 years of age is a Blue Arrival, a person who is a responsible adult in relation to the child must ensure that the child complies with the post-arrival testing requirements, insofar as that person is reasonably able to do so.

(8) A responsible adult who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with paragraph (7) commits an offence, and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the uniform scale."

(3) After regulation 19, insert –

"Face coverings, and modification of Fixed Penalties Law.

19A. (1) Schedule 1A (Compulsory wearing of face coverings) shall have effect.

(2) The Offences (Fixed Penalties) (Guernsey) Law, 2009 shall apply as if modified as follows.

(3) In the Schedule, immediately after the entry relating to Offences

against sections 4(1) and 5(1) of the Road Traffic (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2019, insert –

"Offences against paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 1A to the Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) Regulations, 2021	Entering or remaining, without reasonable excuse, within relevant premises without wearing a face covering	C	£100	£90
Offences against paragraph 3(1) of Schedule 1A to the Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) Regulations, 2021	Using, without reasonable excuse, a public transport service without wearing a face covering	C	£100	£90"".

(4) After Schedule 1, insert the Schedule 1A set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

(5) In paragraph 1 (Introductory: general, and offences) of Schedule 2 (Country Categories) –

- (a) in subparagraph 1(1)(a)(ii), for "paragraph 6" substitute "paragraphs 3A or 6",
- (b) in subparagraph (4)(b)(i), after "option" insert "(or, if the person is a child of between 5 and 11 years of age in the case of paragraph 3A, on whose behalf such an election is made by his or her responsible adult)",
- (c) in subparagraphs (4) and (5), after "Relevant Person" insert "or child", and
- (d) at the start of subparagraph (8), insert "Without prejudice to paragraph 3A,".

(6) For paragraph 2 (Green List Country arrivals who have a full vaccination history) of Schedule 2, substitute –

"Green List Country arrivals who have a full vaccination history.

2. (1) A Relevant Person who has not spent any time in the period of 10 days immediately before his or her arrival in the Bailiwick in a place that is a Red List Country at the relevant time, and who has a full vaccination history, will be required to self-isolate on arrival and to take a test for COVID-19 directly on arrival in the Bailiwick (in this Schedule, a "**day of arrival**" test).

(2) If the result of that day of arrival test is positive, the Relevant Person must continue to self-isolate in accordance with instructions from the MOH and to comply with all other restrictions and requirements imposed on him or her by the MOH.

(3) If the result of that day of arrival test is negative, the Relevant Person is no longer required to self-isolate."

(7) In paragraph 3 (Green List Country Arrivals who do not have a full vaccination history) of Schedule 2, in subparagraph (1) for "test for COVID-19 directly on arrival in the Bailiwick (in this Schedule, a "**day of arrival**" test)" substitute "day of arrival test".

(8) After paragraph 3 of Schedule 2, insert –

"Green List Country arrivals of between 5 and 11 years of age.

3A. (1) The responsible adult (RA) of any child of between 5 and 11 years of age who is not a Blue Arrival and who has not spent any time in the period of 10 days immediately before his or her arrival in the Bailiwick in a place that it is a Red List Country at the relevant time (C) must –

- (a) comply with the post-arrival testing requirements that apply to RA, and
- (b) ensure that C complies with the post-arrival testing requirements that apply to C, insofar as RA is reasonably able to do so.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the post-arrival testing requirements are that –

- (a) after C's arrival in the Bailiwick, C must take a test for COVID-19 using equipment for lateral flow tests for COVID-19 to be provided on arrival in the Bailiwick by a relevant officer under, and for the purposes of, this Schedule –

- (i) on the day of C's arrival,
- (ii) three days after C's date of arrival,
- (iii) five days after C's date of arrival,
- (iv) seven days after C's date of arrival, and
- (v) nine days after C's date of arrival,

(together, the "**required post-arrival tests**"), and

- (b) if the result of any of the required post-arrival tests is positive, RA must on C's behalf immediately notify the MOH thereof, and ensure that C complies with all

restrictions and requirements imposed on C by the MOH, including, but not limited to, a requirement to self-isolate.

(3) Paragraph (4) applies if C fails, without reasonable excuse –

- (a) to take one or more of the required post-arrival tests, in accordance with paragraph (2)(a),
- (b) immediately to notify the MOH of a positive result of one or more of the required post-arrival tests, or
- (c) to comply with all restrictions and requirements imposed on him or her by the MOH under paragraph (2)(b) in the circumstances set out therein.

(4) In the circumstances set out in subparagraph (3), RA commits an offence if RA was reasonably able to ensure that C did not fail–

- (a) to take one or more of the required post-arrival tests, in accordance with paragraph (2)(a),
- (b) immediately to notify the MOH of a positive result of one or more of the required post-arrival tests, or
- (c) to comply with all restrictions and requirements imposed on him or her by the MOH under paragraph (2)(b) in the circumstances set out therein,

as the case may be.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (4) commits an offence, and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the uniform scale.

(6) The requirements set out in this paragraph are in addition to, and without prejudice to, the requirement on C to self-isolate in accordance with paragraph 6(1)(b).".

(9) In paragraph 6 of Schedule 2, at the start of subparagraph (1) insert "Subject to the provision made in respect of children between 5 and 11 years of age in paragraph 3A,".

Citation.

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021.


Extent.

3. These Regulations shall have effect throughout the Bailiwick.

Commencement.

4. These Regulations come into force on 1st December, 2021.

Dated this 30th day of November, 2021



P. T. R. FERBRACHE
Chairman of the Civil Contingencies Authority
For and on behalf of the Authority

SCHEDULE

Regulation 1(4)

"SCHEDULE 1A

Regulation 19A

COMPULSORY WEARING OF FACE COVERINGS

Whilst entering or remaining on relevant premises

Requirement to wear a face covering whilst entering or remaining on relevant premises.

1. (1) Subject to subparagraph (2), a person who, without reasonable excuse, enters or remain within relevant premises without wearing a face covering, commits an offence.

(2) The requirement in subparagraph (1) does not apply –

- (a) to a child who is under the age of 12,
- (b) to a person responsible for relevant premises or an employee of that person acting in the course of their employment,
- (c) to any other person providing services in the relevant premises under arrangements made with the person responsible for the relevant premises, or
- (d) to an essential worker who has entered or remained in the relevant premises for the purpose of discharging their work functions or whilst acting in the course of their duties.

(3) The exceptions from the requirement to wear a face covering provided in paragraph 2(b) and (c) do not apply to any person who, when acting in the course of their employment or providing services under arrangements made with the person responsible for any relevant premises, is in any part of the relevant premises which are open to the public, and comes or is likely to come into close contact of any member of the public.

(4) In this Schedule, a "**face covering**" means a covering of any type which covers a person's nose and mouth and complies with any guidance issued by the MOH and published on the States of Guernsey website, and "**relevant premises**" means –

(a) shops (including, but not limited to, supermarkets and pharmacies),

(b) banks,

(c) post offices,

(d) petrol stations,

(e) any indoor part of any premises (other than a nursery or pre-school, school or place of further education) in or from which the States of Guernsey (including for this purpose Guernsey Police and the Guernsey Border Agency), the States of Alderney or the Chief Pleas of Sark offers services or facilities to the public (or a section of them), and to which the public (or a section of them) have access, including but not limited to –

(i) the Airport Terminals,

(ii) Harbour Terminals,

- (iii) the Princess Elizabeth Hospital and the Mignot Memorial Hospital, Alderney,
- (iv) Beau Sejour Leisure Centre,
- (v) Sir Charles Frossard House,
- (vi) the Island Hall, Alderney, and
- (vii) Edward T. Wheadon House.

(5) The Authority may make further provision as to the meaning of "relevant premises" for these purposes by publication on the States of Guernsey website, including, but not limited to, by –

- (a) specifying exemptions to premises otherwise falling within subparagraph (e), and
- (b) adding to the list of example premises at subparagraph (e).

Reasonable excuse for the purposes of paragraph 1.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1(1), the circumstances in which a person ("P") has a reasonable excuse include those where -

- (a) P cannot put on, wear or remove a face covering -
 - (i) because of any physical or mental illness or impairment, or disability, or
 - (ii) without severe distress,

- (b) P is accompanying, or providing assistance to, another person ("B") and B relies on lip reading to communicate with P,
- (c) P removes their face covering to avoid harm or injury, or the risk of harm or injury, to themselves or others,
- (d) P is entering or within relevant premises to avoid injury, or to escape a risk of harm, and does not have a face covering with them,
- (e) it is reasonably necessary for P to eat or drink and P removes their face covering to eat or drink,
- (f) P has to remove their face covering for the purpose of medical treatment or to take medication,
- (g) a person responsible for relevant premises or an employee of that person acting in the course of his or her employment, requires that P remove their face covering in order to verify P's identity,
- (h) in a pharmacy, an employee of that pharmacy acting in the course of his or her employment, requires that P remove their face covering in order to assist in the provision of healthcare or healthcare advice to P, and
- (i) a relevant person requests that P remove their face covering.

Where using a public transport system

Requirement to wear a face covering whilst on public transport.

3. (1) Subject to subparagraph (2), a person who, without reasonable excuse,

uses a public transport service without wearing a face covering commits an offence.

(2) For the purposes of subparagraph (1), a person is using a public transport service at any time when -

- (a) they are boarding any vehicle by means of which a public transport service is provided, or
- (b) they are (whether or not for the purposes of travel) on board any vehicle by means of which a public transport service is provided.

(3) The requirement in subparagraph (1) does not apply –

- (a) to a child who is under the age of 12,
- (b) to an employee of the operator of the relevant public transport service acting in the course of his or her employment,
- (c) to any other person providing services under arrangements made with the operator of the relevant public transport service who is providing those services,
- (d) to an essential worker discharging their work functions or whilst acting in the course of their duties.

(4) In this paragraph, "**public transport service**" means –

- (a) in relation to Guernsey, a public transport service consisting of motor vehicles which are licenced under the Public Transport Ordinance, 1986,

- (b) in relation to Alderney, a public transport service consisting of public vehicles which are licensed under the Alderney Road Traffic and Public 6 Highways Ordinance, 1966, and
- (c) in relation to Sark, horse or vehicle drawn carriages which members of the public are carried on for reward.

Reasonable excuse for the purposes of paragraph 3(1).

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3(1), the circumstances in which a person ("P") has a reasonable excuse include those where -

- (a) P cannot put on, wear or remove a face covering -
 - (i) because of any physical or mental illness or impairment, or disability, or
 - (ii) without severe distress,
- (b) P is travelling with, or providing assistance to, another person ("B") and B relies on lip reading to communicate with P,
- (c) P removes their face covering to avoid harm or injury, or the risk of harm or injury, to themselves or others,
- (d) P is travelling to avoid injury, or to escape a risk of harm, and does not have a face covering with them,
- (e) it is reasonably necessary for P to eat or drink and P removes their face covering to eat or drink,

- (f) P has to remove their face covering to take medication, and
- (g) a relevant person requests that P remove their face covering.

Interpretation.

5. In this Schedule –

"**essential workers**": see paragraph 6,

"**face covering**": see paragraph 1(4),

"**relevant person**" means –

- (a) a police officer, and
- (b) in relation to a public transport service, includes –
 - (i) the operator of the service, or
 - (ii) any employee or agent of the operator who is authorised by the operator for the purpose of this Schedule, and

"**relevant premises**": see paragraph 1(4).

Interpretation: essential workers.

6. In this Schedule, "**essential workers**" means –

- (a) workers in the public service essential to the delivery of critical services, and,
- (b) workers essential to the functioning of any activity necessary –

- (i) to ensure the continuing supply and accessibility of food and other essential goods,
- (ii) for the provision of health and community care services,
- (iii) for the administration of justice, including advocates,
- (iv) for the provision of public transport, including bus operators, and
- (v) for the provision of branch-based banking services to enable cash and other financial transactions."

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations are emergency regulations made by the Civil Contingencies Authority under Part 3 of the Civil Contingencies (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012 ("the Law"). They are made on the occurrence of an emergency, within the meaning of the Law, in the Bailiwick, arising from the urgent need to prevent, control or mitigate the spread of the virus Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 and the disease caused thereby, COVID-19 (referred to together in these regulations as coronavirus). They are prefaced with a statement by the Civil Contingencies Authority, as required by section 12(2) of the Law. COVID-19 was made a notifiable disease for the purposes of the Public Health Ordinance, 1936 on 10th February 2020.

These Regulations amend the Emergency Powers (Coronavirus) (General Provision) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (No. 13) Regulations, 2021. The amendments impose a requirement on Blue Arrivals of 5 years of age and over to take self-administered lateral flow tests for COVID-19 provided to them on arrival, to report any positive test results to Public Health, and to comply with any direction given to them on so doing. It makes a failure (without reasonable excuse) to comply with these requirements a criminal offence. The Regulations also impose a requirement to pay a fee for the provided tests before travel.

The amendments also require fully vaccinated arrivals from Green List Countries to take a day of arrival test, and to self-isolate until a positive result is received, and for all arrivals from Green List Countries of between 5 and 11 years of age to take lateral flow tests in the same way as Blue Arrivals, in addition to the existing isolation requirements in respect of such children. Finally, the amendments make the wearing of face-coverings mandatory (subject to certain specified exceptions) for persons of 12 years and over in shops, pharmacies, banks, and post offices, on public transport, and in the parts of government-owned premises, such as Beau Sejour and Sir Charles Frossard House, to which the public have a right of access.

These Regulations come into force on 1st December, 2021, and shall have temporary effect only in accordance with the provisions of section 16 (duration and scrutiny of emergency regulations) of the Law.

