Final Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment

Title of Legislation: The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.)
                         (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) (No. 2) Regulations 2021

Introduction:

1. The Scottish Government, along with the UK Government and the other Devolved Administrations, have introduced emergency public health measures at the UK border, designed to reduce the public health risks posed by Coronavirus (Covid-19), by limiting the further spread of the disease.

2. It has been necessary to take these extraordinary measures to respond to the pandemic, in order to protect the right to life and the right to health for Scotland's population. However, the unequal impact of the pandemic and the need to advance equality, eliminate discrimination and foster good relations (as per our Public Sector Equality Duty), and take an integrated and balanced approach to ensuring the proportionality of the measures taken, have also been at the forefront of consideration of these actions during this emergency situation.

3. The Coronavirus (Covid-19): Framework for Decision-Making[1] published in 2020 made clear that Coronavirus (Covid-19) is first and foremost a public health crisis, and the measures to combat it have been necessary to save lives. The Framework identified four main categories of harm: **direct health impacts, non-Covid-19 health harms, societal impacts and economic impacts**. These harms are deeply inter-related: health harms impact on society and the economy, just as the societal and economic effects impact on physical and mental health and wellbeing.

4. The measures contained within these regulations have been introduced by emergency public health legislation to reduce the public health risks posed by the spread in Scotland of severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) ("Coronavirus"), which causes the disease Coronavirus (Covid-19), by limiting the further spread of the disease.

Purpose and intended effect:

Legislative background

5. The Principal Regulations which are the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 came into force on 8 June 2020, containing provisions

   • requiring international travellers arriving from outside the Common Travel Area (or within it if outside it in the previous 14 days prior to arrival) at the UK border in Scotland to provide journey details, contact details and details of their intended onward travel, in order to support "contact tracing", subject to certain exceptions; and

   • requiring international travellers arriving from outside the Common Travel Area (or within it if outside in the previous 14 days prior to arrival) to self-isolate for 14 days upon their arrival in Scotland at home or in other suitable accommodation, subject to certain exceptions, in order to limit risks of transmission (subsequently changed to 10 days on 14 December 2020).

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[1] Coronavirus (COVID-19): framework for decision making - assessing the four harms - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

6. Other relevant regulations include-

- the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (Public Health Information for Passengers Travelling to Scotland) Regulations 2020 ("the Passenger Information Regulations") which came into force on 8 June 2020 and introduced requirements on operators of commercial services for international passengers travelling to Scotland to ensure passengers on such services who arrive in Scotland have been provided with certain public health information.

- the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (Pre-Departure Testing and Operator Liability) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 ("the Pre-Departure Testing Regulations") which generally came into force on 15 January 2021 (with some specified provisions being commenced on 1 February 2021) introduced:

    o a requirement within the principal regulations for persons travelling to Scotland from outside the Common Travel Area to possess a negative coronavirus test upon arrival in Scotland, and
    o standalone provision requiring operators of commercial transport services for passengers travelling to Scotland from outside the Common Travel Area to ensure that passengers who arrive in Scotland on such services have completed a Passenger Locator Form and possess notification of a negative test result.

7. Since the introduction of the principal Regulations there have been amendments to these measures which have been laid through Statutory Instruments at the Scottish Parliament. The amendments have related to the addition and removal of country specific exemptions in terms of the requirement to self-isolate and sectoral exemptions from the same measure (Annex A). Additional amendments are as follows:-

- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel and Public Health Information) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 reduced the period within which a person must self-isolate at home or in other suitable accommodation from 14 days to 10 days. This provision came into force on 14 December 2020.

- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel, Public Health Information and Pre-Departure Testing) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2021 came into force on the 21 January 2021 and amended the Passenger Information Regulations to place a requirement on operators to provide information to passengers on the requirement for a negative test notification. These regulations also amended the Pre-Departure Testing Regulations so operators are not required to check a test is of a qualifying standard

- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel, Prohibition on Travel from the United Arab Emirates) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2021 came into force on 29 January 2021 prohibiting passenger carrying flights from UAE and creates an offence for breach of this regulation.

- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Managed Accommodation and Testing) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 came into force on 15 February 2021. The regulations contain the requirement to check into managed self-isolation for all international travellers (subject to exemptions) from outside the Common Travel Area or

from the Republic of Ireland who have departed from or transited through an acute risk country within the preceding 10 days. This was extended to cover those international travellers arriving into Scotland from elsewhere within the Common Travel Area where they have departed from or transited through an acute risk country within the preceding 10 days. Passengers, to whom this requirement applies, may only enter Scotland at one of Aberdeen, Edinburgh or Glasgow Airport, or a military airfield or port. All such travellers are required to travel directly to managed self-isolation accommodation using designated transport and to remain in that accommodation for a minimum 10 day period. The regulations also contain provisions requiring all travellers (subject to exemptions), who have been outside the Common Travel Area in the 10 days prior to arrival in Scotland, to book, pay for and undertake two tests for the detection of Coronavirus (Covid-19) on days 2 and 8 of the self-isolation period.

- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 came into force on the 9 April 2021 revoking the prohibition on the arrival of aircraft travelling directly from the United Arab Emirates within the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel, Prohibition on Travel from the United Arab Emirates) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2021. This instrument added Bangladesh, Kenya, Pakistan and the Philippines to the acute risk of countries and territories. It also made an amendment to make clearer the scope of the testing requirements in the principal regulations and made an amendment to clarify the application of the requirement to self-isolate in specified premises where individuals are not required to enter managed isolation due to their holding a sectoral exemption.

8. There are safeguards built into the Regulations and, in accordance with the approach taken to the wider Coronavirus (Covid-19) measures, a review of the need for the requirements imposed by the Regulations must take place at least once every 21 days with Ministers assessing that there remains a requirement for these regulations to remain in place. The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel and Public Health Information) (Scotland) (No. 2) Regulations 2020 amended the review period for the International Travel Regulations and the Passenger Information Regulations to 28 days.

9. Finally, it should be noted that all measures contained in the Regulations are also time limited and were due to expire at the end of the period of 12 months, from 8 June 2020 when they came into force. The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2021 amended the expiry provisions of the principal Regulations, the Passenger Information Regulations and the Pre-Departure Testing Regulations so they each expire on 20 September 2021.

Purpose and intended effect:

Amendments to the legislation relating to

10. The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) (No. 2) Regulations 2021 make a number of changes to the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 to implement the policy changes, as set out below.

- International travellers who have been in a country or area on the red list at any point in the 10 days before arriving in Scotland, are only allowed to enter the UK if they are a

British or Irish National, or have the right to live in the UK, or they are eligible for an exemption. Though it is not part of this instrument, it is noted that individuals should not travel to red list countries or areas on holiday, or for any leisure purposes. Before travelling to Scotland from a red list country, passengers are required to

- o Complete a Passenger Locator Form
- o Take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pre Departure Test (PDT)
- o Book and pay for a managed self-isolation package in a quarantine hotel for 10 days, including two Coronavirus (Covid-19) tests
- o take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test on or before day two and on or after day eight

On arrival in Scotland, travellers must quarantine in the hotel booked for 10 nights. This position is unchanged from previous versions of the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 but is included here to ensure a full description of the overall scheme.

- International travellers who have been in a country or area on the amber list at any point in the 10 days before arriving in Scotland are required to
  - o Complete a Passenger Locator Form
  - o Take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pre Departure Test (PDT)
  - o Book and pay for Coronavirus (Covid-19) tests or take after arrival into Scotland on or before day two and on or after day eight

  On arrival in Scotland, travellers must isolate at home or in the place they are staying for a period of ten days and take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test on or before day two and on or after day eight.

  As with red list countries, people should not travel to amber list countries for leisure or holiday purposes.

- Arrivals who have been in a "Green" list country or territory in the 10 days prior to arrival in Scotland are required to
  - o Complete a Passenger Locator Form
  - o Take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pre Departure Test (PDT)
  - o Book and pay for a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test to take on day two after arrival into Scotland

  On arrival in Scotland, travellers do not need to isolate unless the test they have taken on day two after arriving back in Scotland is positive.

11. The Scottish Government will continue to review existing mitigating actions and impacts. We will continue to consider newly identified evidence, as it relates to each of the protected characteristics, and will make further adjustments, as appropriate.

12. All measures are given thorough consideration on the basis of their impact, including on equality and human rights.

Consultation:

The pace of the work on this has meant limited consultation with external stakeholders in Scotland

Given the time constraints there has been no opportunity for a formal consultation process, however, there has been engagement and discussion at an operational level and we have engaged with key stakeholders.

These measures will be subject to regular review and as part of that review process the Government will continue to explore opportunities to engage with stakeholders.

Options:

This section sets out the range of options that have been considered before introducing the Red, Amber and Green list countries. We continue to work constructively with key industries to explore and assess options for international travel restrictions with the aim of identifying the best approaches to minimising the health, economic and societal harms of Coronavirus (Covid-19).

Option 1) – International travel restrictions in place prohibiting all but essential travel (baseline).
International travel is prohibited for all but essential purposes. Those who continue to travel on, or before, arrival into Scotland from outside the Common Travel area (or within it if outside it in the previous 10 days) or from a non-exempt country are required to provide journey details, contact details and details of their intended onward travel via a Passenger Locator Form, in order to support "contact tracing", subject to certain exceptions. International travellers are required to stay in the premises named in their passenger locator form for a period of 10 days following arrival in Scotland from a non-exempt country, at home or in other suitable accommodation, in order to limit risks of transmission, subject to certain exceptions.

Option 2) - Implement
- **managed isolation model for those countries only which are classed as high risk-red countries**
- **self-isolation for those countries only which are classed as medium risk- amber countries**
- **no isolation for those countries only which are classed as low risk- green countries**

The managed self-isolation programme requires all travellers who have been in those countries assessed as at a high risk (red countries) of having problematic variants of the virus in circulation by the Joint Biosecurity Centre to enter into managed isolation for a 10 day period on arrival to the UK and Scotland. Those arriving that have not visited an acute risk country must quarantine for 10 days at home and complete 2 mandatory Coronavirus (COVID-19) tests on the second and eighth day after arriving. The Scottish Government Regulations provide for a small number of people exempt for essential purposes and compassionate grounds. These exemptions are broadly consistent across the UK [Coronavirus (COVID-19): jobs that qualify for travel exemptions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](www.gov.uk)

International travellers who have been in countries assessed as medium-risk (amber countries) by the Joint Biosecurity Centre are required to provide journey details, contact details and details of their intended onward travel via a Passenger Locator Form, subject to certain exceptions. They are then required to stay in the premises named in their passenger locator form for a period of 10 days following arrival in Scotland, at home or in other suitable accommodation. Completing two mandatory Coronavirus (COVID-19) tests on the second and eighth day after arriving.

Arrivals from low-risk (green countries) as assessed by the Joint Biosecurity Centre are not required to self-isolate but have to take a mandatory Coronavirus (Covid-19 test) on day two after arrival into Scotland. If this test result returns positive the traveller will be required to self-isolate.

Option 3) – Implement managed isolation for all international travel
All international travellers arriving directly into Scotland, as well as passengers arriving indirectly who have been in or passed through an acute risk country assessed as a high risk of having problematic variants of the virus in circulation, will be required to quarantine in a pre-booked and pre-paid managed isolation facility for ten days, with limited exemptions.

Under this option, there would still be some exemptions from managed isolation. Air travellers from non-acute risk countries who arrive in Scotland via other points of entry in the Common Travel Area, and travellers who are exempt from the requirement to go to a quarantine hotel, will be required to quarantine at their designated residence for ten days. For some in exempt categories, they will be permitted to leave their home quarantine only for purposes associated with their work or activity. There are a few categories of travellers who are appropriate to have full exemption.

Sectors and groups affected
The measures are designed to protect the health of the population as a whole rather than a specific group or sector. However, it is acknowledged that some sectors of the economy will be impacted in different ways, depending on the composition of workforce and level of reliance on overseas travel and visitors. The exemptions, which are tightly defined, predominantly focus on exempting those who are in activities that are critical to national infrastructure.

The above options will affect a wide range of sectors and groups in Scotland. But at a high level we expect that they will primarily affect:

- **Airports, airlines and the various ancillary businesses** that support the air travel industry.
- Businesses that rely on international travel markets for their demand. This includes largely businesses in **tourism sector (catering to both inbound and outbound travellers) and the hospitality sector.**
- Businesses with international supply chains or customers, or who have a multinational footprint, where international travel is necessary to ongoing business operations.
- Those industries who rely on international labour at peak times to deliver products or services, for **example agricultural workers, cultural and artistic performers for Scotland's festivals**, or the **tourism and hospitality sectors**.

Conclusion

The Scottish Government is of the view that restrictions are required to minimise the risk of transmission from people arriving in Scotland from overseas. The COG-UK report, on genomic sequencing, shows the role that international travel played in the increase in the rate of infection in Scotland last summer. Around 40% of new lineages in Scotland identified in that analysis came directly from overseas through international travel.

It is also clear that the nature of the risk from international travel has now changed, different variants are emerging which give cause for concern – and this concern is increased because they have emerged repeatedly and independently in different parts of the world. There is evidence of mutations believed to be associated with increased transmissibility and with resistance to protective antibodies, meaning that those who have already had Coronavirus (COVID-19) could be at risk of reinfection.

This could lead to a risk that the vaccines currently being deployed may be less effective against these variants. For example the variant identified in South Africa has both mutations – as does a second variant found in Brazil. It is vital that we do everything possible to prevent these variants entering Scotland and gaining a foothold. We cannot risk variants from international travel undermining the delivery of the vaccine programme in Scotland.

The scientific evidence and advice is clear that travel restrictions are required to minimise the risk of importation of the virus from overseas. However, we acknowledge that loneliness and isolation has increased with people stranded in different countries so where restrictions can be eased, they should be.

Scottish Firms Impact Test:

The restrictions already implemented to prohibit international travel would normally have had huge consequences for key service industries including transport providers, tourism, hospitality and accommodation providers. However, given the high rates of community transmission of the virus in Scotland since autumn 2020, many of the industries have largely been closed or offering significantly reduced services.

International visits to Scotland are significant. In 2019, there were almost 3.5 million international overnight visits, spending around £2.5 billion. 2.1 million visits, and £1.6 billion expenditure, were for vacations. There were over 2.2 million international visits to Edinburgh (64% of Scotland's total), spending £1.2 billion (47% of total international spend in Scotland).[2] These will form a substantial part of the business for Scotland's hotels: in 2020, there were estimated to be around 2,390 hotel premises in Scotland[3] and 1,690 hotel businesses in Hotels and Similar Accommodation[4], while there were estimated to be 62,000 employed in Hotels and Similar Accommodation in 2019[5].

International travel restrictions will also impact on broader business travel. In 2019, 371,000 inbound visits were for business purposes, while 423,000 outbound trips were undertaken by Scottish residents for the same purpose[6].

There is also substantial outbound travel from Scotland each year. In 2019, there were over 4 million overseas visits by Scottish residents for holiday purposes, and a further 1.19 million international visits for visiting friends and relations. This activity will be partly serviced through Scottish airports and through Scottish firms. These include travel agents: in March 2020, there were 285 registered enterprises in the travel agencies activities sector in Scotland[7], while 4,500 were employed in this sector in 2019[8].

Competition Assessment:

Does the policy affect the essential services market, such as energy or water?

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[2] ONS (2020), Travel Trends, 2019.
[3] Non-Domestic Rates Valuation Roll, 2020
[4] ONS, Inter-Departmental Business Register, 2020
[5] ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey (2020)
[6] ONS (2020): Travel Trends 2019; ONS (2021): Scottish Residents' Visits Abroad, 2017-2019 (ad hoc request provided by ONS).
[7] Scottish Government (2021): Businesses in Scotland 2020.
[8] ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey (2020)

There is no expected impact on markets for essential services.

Does the policy involve storage or increased use of consumer data?
Individuals do need to enter personal data on the Passenger Locator Form and when booking managed isolation packages. This data is not held by the Scottish Government but by the UK Government and is required to ensure effective delivery of the policy. This data is passed to Public Health Scotland and Police Scotland as required for contact tracing and enforcement purposes.

• **Does the policy increase opportunities for unscrupulous suppliers to target consumers?**
No

Consumer Assessment:

The greatest impact is likely to be on consumers from overseas and the businesses who rely on their trade, primarily tourists and those seeking to work in Scotland. The measures will also apply to individuals resident in Scotland if they travel outwith the Common Travel Area (or within it if outside it in the previous 10 days) or travel to a non-exempt country and then return to the UK.

The restrictions on international travel may encourage a degree of substitution among Scottish residents who would otherwise travel for holiday purposes. However, the scale of this benefit attributable to this option would depend on the openness of international destinations; the extent to which consumers would be prepared to substitute international for domestic holidays; or the extent to which consumers would instead delay future international trips instead. Consumers substituting domestic for international holidays also may not travel to those areas that international inbound visitors would tend to visit (i.e. they may prefer rural or coastal locations rather than city locations).

People visit Scotland for a variety of reasons. However, the majority **(57%)** of overnight visitors to Scotland are on holiday (ONS (2017), Great Britain Tourism Survey, International Passenger Survey**)** . Visiting Friends & Relations accounts for 29% of overnight trips and business just 10%.

Pre-Crisis Position

- In 2019, there were around 17.3 million overnight visitors to Scotland, spending £5.7 billion, and around 134 million day visits, spending £5.8 billion.
  - Within this, there were almost 3.5 million international overnight visitors, spending around £2.5 billion.
- In 2018, the Sustainable Tourism growth sector employed 218,000 in Scotland – 8.3% of the workforce, or 1 in 12 jobs in Scotland[1].
  - Employment share was higher in several Local Authority areas, including Argyll and Bute (15%); Highland (12.8%); and Edinburgh (10.2%)
- In 2019[2], women constitute 52% of the workforce, compared to 49% across all sectors.
- 36% of workers were aged 16-24, compared to 12% overall for Scotland.
- 44% of people working in Tourism are employed part-time, significantly higher than the Scottish average of 26%.

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[1] Business Register and Employment Survey for 2018
[2] Annual Population Survey for 2019

- Non-UK nationals form 16% of the workforce, double the Scotland overall average of 8%. People from ethnic minorities constitute 10% of employees, versus 4.3% of overall employment.
- Employment is significantly concentrated on low-skilled roles, 37% (compared to 11% overall).
- The most popular international markets include Europe, Australia and the USA.

While it is difficult to fully measure the impact and rate at which tourism will rebound, it could be expected that businesses relying on a domestic audience (accounting for 80% of overnight visits in 2019) should swiftly recover if operating conditions allow. A report by Tourism Economics, Sept 2020, indicated however that global city arrivals were forecast to decline 58% in 2020. It predicts that international visitor arrivals to European cities will not exceed 2019 levels again until 2024, while domestic visitor arrivals may reach 2019 levels by 2023. Certain UK cities such as Aberdeen (which only experienced a loss of 4.4% in footfall to visitor attractions compared to 2019) are less exposed to the international environment, typically receiving a large percentage of total visitor arrivals from domestic tourists. Cities with a larger proportion of domestic visitors are predicted to enjoy a swifter rebound.

Scotland's Cities (*International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics)*

The volume of tourism to Scotland's Cities (or Local Authority Areas subject to data availability) in 2019 is as follows. Data on spend is only available for domestic trips and not comparable. Please note that figures are also based on small sample sizes for all cities and should therefore be treated with caution. From this it does provide an indication that cities with internationally focused airports, such as Glasgow and Edinburgh are likely to continue to feel the impacts of ongoing restrictions with such a high percentage of visitors coming from abroad. As indicated above, these visitors also give a higher economic contribution than domestic visitors.

Local Authority Area	Domestic Trips (Thousands)	International Trips (thousands)
Aberdeen City	543	158
Dundee City	222	46
Edinburgh City	2607	2206
Glasgow City	1577	771
Highlands LA (Inverness)	1950	275
Perth & Kinross LA (Perth)	694	80
Stirling LA (Stirling)	383	83

Aviation

Taking a four nations approach to easing the restrictions on international travel will ensure that Scottish airports are not at a competitive disadvantage compared to airports in other parts of the UK.

We expect to see routes restart and passenger numbers increase as a result of moving to a traffic light system, but the extent of this increase will depend on which countries are in which group. Passenger volumes will also depend on what restrictions are in place in other countries, consumer confidence and the cost of testing. Connectivity to the USA, Germany, France and the

Netherlands is particularly important for inbound tourism, whilst Spain is an important destination for outbound tourism Higher passenger numbers means greater revenue for the aviation sector, as well as wider economic benefits (see Impacts on Restart)

Cruise

Travel by plane is by far the most prevalent mode of transport for international visitors to Scotland however some may come by cruise. The cruise tourism industry had grown year-on-year in Scotland, with almost 900 calls and over 800,000 cruise passengers visiting Scotland in 2019. Scotland's marquee ports– Invergordon, Edinburgh, Kirkwall, Lerwick and Greenock – accounted for almost two thirds (63%) of all Scottish cruise calls and a much higher proportion (85%) of the passengers in 2019. Cruise tourism to Scotland has been strongly concentrated in the Highlands and Islands. During 2019, the Highlands and Islands had almost three in four (73%) of Scotland's total cruise calls, and welcomed 61% of cruise passengers, largely at Kirkwall, Lerwick and Invergordon. (Ekosgen, October 2020). This accounts for a mix of both domestic and international cruise.

In 2019, 131 out of 893 cruise calls were from international ports (data from Cruise Scotland). As a percentage this is low however international ships are likely to bring much larger numbers of visitors (4000 upwards) than the domestic passenger ships.

Impacts on restart
The tourism sector was shut down in March 2020 and although there has been some reopening for hospitality, accommodation, attractions and other business types, these businesses have relied on a domestic audience.

There are some businesses who benefit from international visitors significantly (city centres, gift and souvenir shops etc) however there are also some who rely on international visitors as their core audience (eg tour companies, cruise excursion operators). While the domestic tourism sector has adapted to the changing restrictions and from 26 April have largely been able to operate (including those reliant on visitors from the rest of the UK), the internationally reliant businesses although potentially able to operate, are not realistically able to do business given their dependence on the international consumer. While for some of these businesses we expect there is potential to adapt to the domestic audience (eg in France small cruise ships have been focussing on a French audience providing a French coastline experience).for others it is unlikely that they will be able to adapt until the quarantine requirement is removed from their key markets (those selling package holidays/experiences). Consumer confidence in their ability to travel or restrictions affecting the experience may also play a role.

Test run of business forms:
N/A

Digital Impact Test:

The principle Regulations contain provisions to require international travellers on, or before, arrival into Scotland to provide journey details, contact details and details of their intended

onward travel via a Passenger Locator Form. This form will generally be completed on-line either prior to travel or on-arrival at the port of entry into the UK

Legal Aid Impact Test:

As one of the penalties for non-compliance with these measures is prosecution in a summary court then advice by way of representation (ABWOR) may be available in the event of a plea of guilty. If a plea of not guilty is tendered and the matter proceeds to trial then summary legal aid would be available. SLAB see no difficulty in satisfying the interests of justice test on the basis of novelty which would tick the complexity in law box.

Enforcement, sanctions and monitoring:

Regulations have been put in place to support the implementation of the measures.

Since 15th February 2021, only individuals quarantining at home have been contacted by the National centre. Public Health Scotland contact these via email and through the National Contact Tracing Centre a sample are called with self-isolation guidance.

Individuals staying in hotel managed isolation are not contacted with guidance and support calls, however, they may be contacted as part of usual contact tracing if required.

Border Force check that all passengers have the appropriate records on arrival which includes PLF, PDT, and can include managed isolation and testing packages if required. This is backed up by enforcement mechanisms.

In country enforcement will be undertaken by Police Scotland who will respond to any referrals or calls where an individuals has, or is suspected of, breaching the self-isolation requirement, absconded from managed isolation and other related offences.

Implementation and delivery plan and post-implementation review:

Regulations and guidance will come into effect from 17 May 2021. The Scottish Government is continuing constructive engagement with those sectors most affected and will review the need for these Regulations every 28 days.

Declaration and publication

I have read the Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the measures set out in the regulations and guidance. I am satisfied that business impact has been assessed with the support of businesses in Scotland.

Signed: Michael Matheson

Date: 14th May 2021

Minister's name: Michael Matheson
Minister's title: Cabinet Secretary for Transport, Infrastructure and Connectivity