

Equality Impact Assessment

The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) (No. 7) 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](#) published in 2020 made clear that 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 Covid-19, by limiting the further spread of the disease.

Legislative background

5. The principal Regulations are the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 (the "Principal Regulations"), which came into force on 8 June 2020, and contain provisions:
 - Requiring international travellers arriving at the UK border in Scotland from outside the Common Travel Area (or within it if they have been outside of it in the previous 14 days prior to arrival) 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 they have been outside of it 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).

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), and which introduced:
 - 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
 - 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 made by statutory instrument and laid before 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 22 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. Those Regulations also amended the Pre-Departure Testing Regulations so that operators are not required to check a test is of a qualifying standard
- 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) (No. 2) Regulations 2021 came into force on the 17 May 2021. As well as the requirement for all international passengers to complete a passenger locator form (PLF) and Pre-Departure Testing (PDT), there are additional requirements for travellers depending on what country or area they have been in at any point in the 10 days before arriving in Scotland:
 - Travellers from red list countries are also required, before travelling to Scotland, to book and pay for a managed self-isolation package in quarantine accommodation for 10 days, including two Coronavirus (Covid-19) tests to take on or before day two and on or after day eight. On arrival in Scotland, travellers must quarantine in the accommodation booked for 10 nights.
 - Travellers from amber list countries, on arrival in Scotland, 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.
 - Travellers from green list countries are required to 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.

8. The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) (No. 5) Regulations 2021 came into force at 0400 on Monday 19 July 2021 and make amendments to the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 ('the International Travel Regulations'). These regulations provide that persons arriving in Scotland from a country or territory which is neither an exempt country or territory, or an acute risk country or territory ('red' list country), and who have not within the preceding 10 days departed from or transited through a red list country or territory, are no

longer required to stay and self-isolate in specified premises if they are fully vaccinated through the UK vaccination programme. At the same time The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) (No. 6) Regulations 2021 came into force to exclude passengers who have departed from, or transited through mainland France (including Corsica), from being “eligible vaccinated arrivals”. They also remove the duty on an operator of a relevant service which commences in France to check such a passenger possesses the required evidence.

9. A subsequent amendment was made in The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 15) Regulations 2021 and came into force from 4 am on Monday 2 August. This amendment provides that fully-vaccinated passengers arriving from amber list countries in EU member states (excluding arrivals from France who must self-isolate and take the required PCR tests on day 2 and day 8), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, microstates of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City, and the USA do not have to quarantine or take a day 8 test upon arrival in Scotland. Arrivals will have to carry with them a form of certification to provide details of their vaccine status. For US arrivals, this proof is a CDC card showing that they are fully vaccinated, along with proof of residence in the US. All arrivals from Europe must show a record of vaccination through the European Digital COVID Certificate.
10. There are safeguards built into the Principal Regulations and, in accordance with the approach taken to the wider 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 Principal Regulations and the Passenger Information Regulations to 28 days.
11. All measures contained in the Principal Regulations are also time limited and were due to expire at the end of the period of 12 months from 8 June 2020, the day on which 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.

Amendments to the legislation relating to

12. The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) (No. 7) Regulations 2021 make a number of changes to the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 and the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (Pre-Departure Testing and Operator Liability) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 to implement the policy changes, as set out below.
 - remove a provision which excludes passengers who have departed from, or transited through Metropolitan France, from status as “eligible vaccinated arrivals”

- make clear that a passenger purporting to meet the criteria to qualify as an eligible vaccinated arrival must hold the relevant proof of this and, if requested to do so by an immigration officer or the operator of the service on which they travel to Scotland, must provide it to them
- make provision for certain oil and gas workers to be exempt from the requirements to purchase day 2 or day 8 tests
- permit students coming from an acute risk country or territory to attend boarding school anywhere in United Kingdom who arrive in Scotland to avoid entering managed self-isolation and instead self-isolate upon arrival at their boarding school, provided that they travel to their boarding school without undue delay as required
- add Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Slovakia, Latvia, Romania and Norway to the green list
- add Georgia, Réunion, Mayotte and Mexico to the red list
- remove India, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates from the Red list (becoming Amber)
- remove from the scope of the sectoral exemption for certain oil and gas workers, those workers returning from an installation in the North Sea who have transited via a non-acute risk country
- amend the list of specified competitions to: amend the name of the Guinness PRO14 and Challenge Cup Rugby Union to reflect its new name – United Rugby Championship, to include the AIG Women’s Open Final Qualifying (Golf), the Professional GB Speedway Championship, two British Curling Team events, the Cycling – Tour of Britain and UEFA international football fixtures for under 21s involving Turkey, which is an acute risk country or territory.

13. The impacts of adding countries to the list of acute risk (red list) countries, territories and part of countries or territories was assessed at the introduction of The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Managed Accommodation and Testing) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 and can be found [here](#). The impact assessments of adding countries to the amber list will be published [here](#).

14. We have reviewed the amendment to these Regulations in relation to red list arrivals coming to the UK in order to attend a boarding school for education purposes to allow them to transit across the UK without the need to enter managed isolation at their point of arrival and consider there to be no further amendments to the characteristics discussed in the Impact Assessments previously published [here](#).

15. An Impact Assessment has not been prepared for the amendments to the list of Specified Competitions because these are temporary measures, specifically concerned with events taking place within the next six weeks meaning an Impact Assessment is not required and would be disproportionate.

16. The amendment to move certain checks of exemption from Border Force to the carrier will not have an Impact on the protected characteristics so no Equality Impact Assessment is required for this change.

Key Findings

17. The impact assessments for [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#) identified some potential positive impacts on one or more of the protected characteristics. Measures to reduce the spread of coronavirus positively affect the whole population, but will particularly affect the health of those people who are more severely affected by the disease.
18. This includes older people (age) and those with underlying health conditions (some disabled people are more likely to experience severe ill-health from contracting Covid-19 as compared to the general population). There have been slightly more deaths among women than men involving Covid-19, although age-standardised death rates are higher for men. Covid-19 has been a relatively more common cause of death for people in the South Asian ethnic group, as compared to people in the white ethnic group.
19. However, the Scottish Government has recognised that there may be some potential indirect and disproportionate negative impacts on one or more of the protected characteristic. While the view of the Scottish Government is that these Regulations are justified and constitute a proportionate means of reducing the public health risks posed by Coronavirus (Covid-19), there is also a need to not only mitigate those negative effects identified but to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people, and the measures we put in place are designed to help do this. We sought to mitigate these negative impacts through the Regulations themselves and guidance and support offered through the managed self-isolation accommodation.
20. 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.
21. All measures are given thorough consideration on the basis of their impact, including on equality and human rights.

Assessing the impacts and identifying opportunities to promote equality

Title of Proposal Removal of the requirement for oil and gas workers to purchase the mandatory day 2 and 8 test package when arriving in Scotland.		
Impact: The current reality in practice is that offshore oil and gas workers are not taking any tests if they are leaving Scotland again before day 2, but are still required to purchase them. In terms of alternative mitigations, we would recommend including in guidance a recommendation that LFD tests are taken on a daily basis on return to Scotland, and work with the sector to ensure this is communicated to oil and gas workers who are returning to Scotland for a short stay.		
Differential impacts	Age: Children and Younger People	<p>According to a recent survey of the UK of the Oil and Gas sector workforce 10.5 % are in the 18-29 age category¹. A further UK based diversity survey on the entire workforce in the industry found that less than 0.1% were under 20².</p> <p>As this is referring to people of working age we are therefore not anticipating a significant impact relating to children and young people as result of the changes.</p>
	Age: Older People	At time of writing an age breakdown of those affected by the exemption was not available. Given the nature of the activities being undertaken by this group and the requirement for physical activity in performances there may be limited impact on this group.
	Sex: Women & Men	Figures we have at the time of writing relate to a recent survey Undertaken UK offshore workforce. ³ Using this source representation of women grew by 0.2 per cent in 2019 —but at 3.6 per cent (1,795) representation amongst the total offshore workforce. Overall figure is 44% female and 55% male. Given the relatively even split we are therefore not anticipating a significant impact relating to this protected characteristic.
	Race	<p>A recent cross industry report reported 84% of people identified themselves as white with 4% identifying as black and 4% Asian⁴.</p> <p>We have not identified any impacts of the Regulations for this protected characteristic</p>

¹ [Workforce Report 2020 - draft v12 Fri1610 DJ update.indd \(oguk.org.uk\)](#)

² [UKCS-diversity-and-inclusion-survey-Report-Final-v150421-stxczm.pdf \(oguk.org.uk\)](#)

³ - [Workforce Report 2020 - draft v12 Fri1610 DJ update.indd \(oguk.org.uk\)](#)

⁴ [UKCS-diversity-and-inclusion-survey-Report-Final-v150421-stxczm.pdf \(oguk.org.uk\)](#)

Religion & Faith	<p>A recent cross industry report reported 54 % no religion, 36% Christianity and less than 5% for other religions⁵. We have not identified any impacts of the Regulations for this protected characteristic.</p>
Disability	<p>A recent cross industry report reported 93% have no disabilities and therefore we are not expecting a significant impact from this amendment⁶.</p>
Sexual Orientation	<p>A recent cross industry report reported 90% as heterosexual and 4% as LGBTI⁷.</p> <p>The Scottish Government's Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance on health and wellbeing, including for individuals feeling anxious or depressed, is again designed to provide assistance, while Ready Scotland's additional support page also provides links to support and guidance for anyone struggling with their mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>We have not identified any impacts of the Regulations for this protected characteristic</p>
Marriage and Civil Partnership	<p>There are no exemptions in the Regulations for participating in, or attending a marriage or civil partnership, but this is not considered disproportionate in the context of the stated aim of these Regulations; namely preventing the spread of the virus.</p>
Pregnancy and Maternity	<p>Consideration has been given to persons working in the Oil and Gas Industry. Given the nature of the activities being undertaken by this group and the requirement for physical activity in doing so there are no anticipated significant impacts.</p>
Gender Reassignment	<p>For the reasons outlined in the sexual orientation section, LGBT, including, transgender people may be at risk by self-isolating with others. Furthermore, there is evidence to suggest that transgender people have a greater need of support in relation to mental health. 28 The Scottish Government's Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance on health and wellbeing, including for individuals feeling anxious or depressed, is designed to provide assistance, while Ready Scotland's additional support page provides links to support and guidance for anyone struggling with their mental health and wellbeing.</p>

⁵ [UKCS-diversity-and-inclusion-survey-Report-Final-v150421-stxczm.pdf \(oguk.org.uk\)](#)

⁶ [UKCS-diversity-and-inclusion-survey-Report-Final-v150421-stxczm.pdf \(oguk.org.uk\)](#)

⁷ [UKCS-diversity-and-inclusion-survey-Report-Final-v150421-stxczm.pdf \(oguk.org.uk\)](#)

	Socio-economic disadvantage	<p>The exemption for Oil and Gas Workers from buying day 2 and Day 8 tests when they may not necessarily be in Scotland to take the tests will positively impact on this group of people.</p> <p>Any workers can liaise with their employer if they face hardship during their time in Scotland.</p>
<p>Mitigating actions: The Scottish Government recognises that these measures are only required to respond to the current set of circumstances, and are only necessary as long as the potential public health benefits can justify any negative impacts caused.</p> <p>We will continue to consider newly identified evidence, as it relates to each of the protected characteristics, and will make further adjustments, as appropriate.</p>		

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their age?

Age	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations among and between different age groups			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think that the policy impacts disabled people?

Disability	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations				

among and between disabled and non-disabled people			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
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Do you think that the policy impacts on men and women in different ways?

Sex	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations between men and women			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think that the policy impacts on women because of pregnancy and maternity?

Pregnancy and Maternity	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think your policy impacts on people proposing to undergo, undergoing, or who have undergone a process for the purpose of reassigning their sex? (NB: the Equality Act 2010 uses the term 'transsexual people' but 'trans people' is more commonly used, although it may include a wide range of people not covered by the Act).

Gender reassignment	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
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Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their sexual orientation?

Sexual orientation	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think the policy impacts on people on the grounds of their race?

Race	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good race relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their religion or belief?

Religion or belief	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
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Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their marriage or civil partnership?⁸

Marriage and Civil Partnership	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Conclusion

The provisions in these Regulations are intended to balance the restrictions necessary to protect people from the direct harms to health from importation of new variants of Covid19, with the unintended potential harms the restrictions may have on isolation, wellbeing and the economy.

Whilst the view of the Scottish Government is that these Regulations are justified and a proportionate means of reducing the public health risks posed by coronavirus, there is also a need to not only mitigate any negative effects identified but to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people, and the measures we have put in place are designed to help do this. However, no potential negative impacts on one or more of the protected characteristics have been identified in this impact assessment.

The Scottish Government will continue to keep the regulations under review.

⁸ The PSED does not apply to the protected characteristic of marriage and civil partnership
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance>

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 23\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 24\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 25\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 2\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 3\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 4\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 5\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 6\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 7\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 8\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 9\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 10\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 11\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 12\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 13\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 14\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 15\) Regulations 2021](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel and Public Health Information\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel and Public Health Information\) \(Scotland\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(Pre-Departure Testing and Operator Liability\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel, Public Health Information and Pre-Departure Testing\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2021](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel, Prohibition on Travel from the United Arab Emirates\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing etc.\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel etc.\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel etc.\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Scotland\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel etc.\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Scotland\) \(No. 3\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel etc.\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Scotland\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel etc.\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Scotland\) \(No. 5\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel etc.\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Scotland\) \(No. 6\) Regulations 2021](#)