

Two Monthly Report on the status on the non-devolved provisions of the Coronavirus Act 2020: May 2021

Presented to Parliament pursuant to section 97(8) of the Coronavirus Act 2020

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Introduction

Sixteen months on from the first confirmed case in the UK, coronavirus continues to affect us all. Due to the continued efforts of the public, it has been possible to take considerable steps to reopen various aspects of the economy and to lessen restrictions on social contact. The Government's 'COVID-19 Response - Spring 2021', published on 22 February 2021, set out four tests that had to be met in order to move through each step of the roadmap out of lockdown in England:

- a) the vaccine deployment programme continues successfully;
- b) evidence shows vaccines are sufficiently effective in reducing hospitalisations and deaths in those vaccinated;
- c) infection rates do not risk a surge in hospitalisations which would put unsustainable pressure on the NHS; and
- d) our assessment of the risks is not fundamentally changed by new Variants of Concern.

On 17 May 2021 it the Government proceeded with Step 3 of the roadmap, having passed these four tests. This was another significant moment in our fight against coronavirus as more sectors of society were able to reopen, life events were able to increase their numbers and guidance around close contact was amended in light of the progress made. This has been aided by the vaccination programme, which is at the heart of the UK Government's strategy to manage coronavirus. The UK is deploying the most ambitious vaccination programme in history. Health services across the UK are working tirelessly to vaccinate those most at risk with more than 38 million people having already received their first dose of COVID-19 vaccine and over 23 million having now received their second dose; meaning a total of 61 million vaccines have been administered in total.

However, as we take this next step, and future ones, we must maintain caution. The Government has committed to taking a cautious approach to easing restrictions, guided by data instead of dates, to avoid another surge in infections that could put unsustainable pressure on the NHS. New variants remain a potential risk. We are carefully monitoring the variants first detected in India and, on 6 May 2021, one of these, B.1.617.2, was designated a 'variant of concern'. Therefore, it is vital that people continue to follow the restrictions in place to minimise the risks to themselves and others: hands, face, space, fresh air - and take up the offer of a vaccination as soon as it is offered.

The Government's response to the pandemic has required use of existing tools, such as the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984; and the rapid development of new legislative tools, such as the Coronavirus Act 2020 ("the Act"). This gave the Government the ability to tackle the public health threat and develop a broader package of support for people, businesses and public services. Whilst the 1984 Act contained the tools to respond to a public health risk; it did not provide the ability to mount the full-scale response that the pandemic called for. As well as efforts to tackle the health impacts of the virus, it is critical that action is taken to support individuals, businesses and the economy. The capacity and resilience of the health and care systems must be shored up and the continued delivery of essential public services must to be protected.

The approach has evolved based on the success of the vaccine rollout and the promising data on transmission rates. This was reflected in the one-year review of the Act where the Government agreed twelve non-devolved provisions could be permanently expired, and three further provisions could be suspended at this stage. However, there is further work to do before returning to a more familiar version of normal life, and the ability to respond flexibly and cautiously still exists. This is why the Act continues to be necessary to not only ensure there is the right balance of protection against coronavirus, but that there is the right level of support towards the recovery process. For example, in May 2021 the Coronavirus Job Retention

Scheme and Self-Employed Income Support Scheme were both extended until September 2021 in order to aid recovery across the country.

What the Act was Designed to Achieve

The Act was designed to protect public health in various ways, with the ultimate aim of facilitating sufficient preparation for a worst-case scenario. For over a year, the Act has ensured that the NHS had the capacity to deal with the peak of the virus by allowing the temporary registration of nurses and other healthcare professionals. It has also protected critical societal functions and ensured that they were still able to continue, such as providing courts with the ability to use video technology. The Act has meant that we were able to ensure effective support packages such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and Self-Employed Income Support Scheme were in place for people and businesses alike.

To achieve this aim, the Act enables action in 5 key areas:

1. increasing the available health and social care workforce: the Act removes barriers to allow suitably experienced people to be part of the workforce during this period (such as recently retired NHS staff and social workers returning to work, including in Scotland);
2. easing and reacting to the burden on frontline staff: the Act strives to reduce the number of administrative tasks frontline staff have to perform, so that actions can be focussed where most needed and public services maintained;
3. supporting people: provisions of the Act make it easier for people and businesses impacted by coronavirus to access financial support when they need it;
4. containing and slowing the virus: provisions of the Act facilitate actions to promote social distancing and mitigate spread, including preventing gatherings of people and closing schools, and encouraging people to self-isolate by making Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) payable from day 1 and;
5. Managing the deceased with respect and dignity: The Act enables the death management system to deal with increased demand for its services

Progress is being made along the Roadmap, and the vaccine rollout continues to be successful, but it is important to remain vigilant. As we begin to see a return to a more normal life, the Government is committed to ensuring local outbreaks are managed quickly and effectively and appropriate action is taken against new dangerous variants, both within the UK and at the border. Therefore, the Act continues to be crucial in the approach to controlling the virus. Provisions in the Act are also vital in facilitating recovery across the UK.

The ever-changing picture of the pandemic is the reason why the government has always been committed to continuously reviewing the powers introduced and has held good on the promise to only retain powers where they continue to be necessary and proportionate. The Government will continue to adapt its overall approach to the pandemic based on the latest scientific advice and data available.

The Impact of the Act

During the one-year review, the Government conducted a thorough assessment of the powers within the Act in order to establish those that remain proportionate and necessary in the response to the pandemic. Further information and data have been collected on the remaining non-devolved powers in the Act. The powers have continued to enable action in the five key

areas outlined above, achieving a balance between the social and economic priorities while preserving the health and safety of the country.

Increasing the available health and social care workforce

Protecting the NHS has been at the forefront of the Government's response over the course of the pandemic to ensure the best possible level of care is provided to those most in need. Despite the unprecedented challenges and pressures on the NHS throughout the pandemic, the needs of people have continued to be met, in part thanks to the workforce the Act has helped support.

The powers under section 2 of the Act have enabled the Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC) to temporarily register nurses, midwives and, in England, nursing associates. They also enable the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) to temporarily register paramedics, operating department practitioners, radiographers and other professionals. As of 30 April, there were over 15,000 professionals on the NMC temporary register and there are currently over 21,000 registrants on the HCPC temporary register. This has supported the NHS and wider healthcare system to ensure sufficient workforce capacity to deal with the direct and indirect pressures created by coronavirus.

Following advice from the Joint Biosecurity Centre and in light of the most recent data, on 10 May 2021, the UK Chief Medical Officers and NHS England National Medical Director recommended that the UK coronavirus alert level should move from Level 4 to Level 3. Level 3 is used to show that the virus is in general circulation, but low enough to allow the gradual relaxation of restrictions. The temporary registration of health personnel remains important in bolstering front line capacity, particularly for the vaccination programme, even in light of the data enabling the relaxation of restrictions and move to Step 3 on 17 May.

Similarly, section 6 of the Act has allowed the creation of a temporary register of social workers who have recently left the profession so that they may provide support to social care providers facing coronavirus pressures, either because of high demands on their service or because of high workforce absence. There are currently around 13,500 temporary registrants. These are not required to notify the regulator, Social Work England (SWE), if they enter practice. However, in response to a recent survey, around 100 temporary registers said they were practicing. Separately, the Local Government Association (LGA) has worked with the Department for Education, the Department of Health and Social Care and SWE to provide Social Work Together, an online platform bringing together temporary registrants and employers. Around 300 temporary registrants have signed up to make themselves available to support frontline services through Social Work Together, with at least 20 of them finding roles through the platform.

Section 45 of the Act suspended rules in the NHS Pension Scheme, for England and Wales, to allow retired and partially retired NHS staff to return to work or increase their working commitments. These measures have given thousands of retired and partially retired NHS staff the opportunity to provide the NHS with increased capacity, which has been valuable during peak periods of the pandemic. Staff who returned to work in 2020 re-joined with a higher average FTE (0.55) than in each of the previous five years (average 0.47 FTE). This resulted in returning staff working around an extra half a day per week. More recently, these powers have been vital in providing the extra support needed to facilitate the effective vaccine rollout across the country. Between the 26 March and 19 May, this workforce has supported the delivery of over 11 million vaccines across the UK.

Easing and reacting to the burden on frontline staff

At the start of the pandemic, the potential impact of the virus on essential public services was unknown. It was imperative, therefore, to ensure these services were able to cope with unprecedented pressures as a result of coronavirus.

The pandemic has presented our health service with many challenges, but it has retained, at its heart, the need to provide people with the care they need when they need it and it has at no point been overwhelmed. Section 11 was introduced to ensure any gaps in indemnity cover for NHS clinical negligence would not delay or prevent care during the pandemic. Without extra indemnity cover, novel and emerging treatments and flexible approaches could not go ahead. Section 11 has allowed government to fill these gaps and move quickly to respond to the pandemic. More broadly, clinicians are reassured that they do not need to worry about indemnity when asked to support the pandemic response. Section 11 also provides reassurance to patients that they will have a route of redress should they suffer harm.

Furthermore, sections 53-56 were introduced to allow the courts and tribunals system to continue to function throughout the pandemic and ensure people were able to access justice. Despite the considerable challenges and restrictions in place during this time, the legislative provisions have allowed thousands of hearings to take place since the passing of the Act and the take-up of remote technology has increased significantly, with over 18,000 hearings per week taking place using remote technology across 3,200 virtual court rooms. At present, around 45% of hearings each day include one or more parties joining remotely. The provisions allow the courts to deal promptly and safely with proceedings, avoiding unnecessary social contact and travel, whilst allowing key services within the justice system to continue to be delivered while upholding the principle of open justice. The impact of these provisions on the justice system has been so positive, new and long-lasting provisions have been included in the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill (introduced in March) and, if passes, these would replace sections 53-55 outlined above.

Supporting people

The Government has remained committed to protecting people's jobs and livelihoods throughout the pandemic, while also supporting businesses and public services. As such, the provisions available under the Act have facilitated this support.

The power under section 39 allows small and medium employers with fewer than 250 employees to claim back the costs of two weeks' Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) for absences related to coronavirus. The rebate scheme is an important part of the government's wider package of support to employers. The Budget 2021 forecast that approximately £35m will be spent on the rebate in 2021-22.

The powers in section 76 of the Act have allowed the Government to provide an extraordinary level of support to both people and businesses through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and Self-Employed Income Support Scheme (SEISS). To support businesses and employees through the next stage of the pandemic, the Government has extended the CJRS for a further five months from May until the end of September 2021. Employees will continue to receive 80% of their current salary for hours not worked. As at 14 April 2021, there have been 11.5 million unique jobs supported by the CJRS since its inception. A total of 1.3 million employers have made a claim through the CJRS since it started in March 2020, totalling £61.3 billion in claims. The Government announced at Budget 2021 that SEISS will continue until September, with a fourth and fifth grant. This provides certainty to business as the economy reopens and means the SEISS continues to be one of the most generous self-employment income COVID support schemes in the world. Individuals will be able to qualify for the new grants based on their 2019-20 tax returns. This means that hundreds of thousands of self-employed individuals may be newly eligible for the SEISS, including many new to self-employment in 2019-20. The fourth SEISS grant is worth 80% of average trading profits. The fifth and final SEISS grant providing support in the summer will include a turnover test (similar to those in operation in other countries' schemes) to ensure that the most generous support is targeted at those who need it the most. The fourth and fifth SEISS grants are an estimated £13.5bn of additional support, taking total support for the self-employed to over £33 billion since the start of the pandemic

Containing and slowing the virus

The Government's objective has always been to save lives and protect the NHS. As set out in the Roadmap, when restrictions are lifted, the modelling indicates that cases, and therefore hospitalisations and deaths might rise. This is because no vaccine is 100% effective and, despite very high levels of take up, not everyone will be vaccinated. However, through the cautious approach that has been taken and the excellent progress of the vaccination programme, the aim is to minimise the effect of any surge. Many provisions contained within the Act continue to be effective in allowing the government to cautiously reopen society, while having the right balance of protection to do so safely.

To support these measures, regulations were brought in under section 78 of the Act to help local authorities (LAs) deal with the challenges of holding physical meetings during the pandemic. The Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020 allowed local authority meetings before 7 May 2021 to be held remotely. The regulations were brought in specifically to help local authorities deal with the challenges of holding in-person meetings during the coronavirus pandemic. The regulations also allowed local authorities to provide remote access to members of the public, and they removed the requirement for local authorities to hold an annual meeting in 2020. These regulations only applied to meetings required or held before 7 May 2021. Thanks to the guidance in the roadmap and the continued success of the vaccine rollout, LAs should now be able to return to meeting in person with the correct precautions in place.

Section 38 continues to support schools and educational settings as society is reopening. Under this section, a modification notice has been issued which allows pupils to attend a different school without needing to be registered as pupils in their temporary schools. This has helped schools work together to provide education to vulnerable children and other priority groups in an area. Furthermore, in light of plans to reintroduce some graded Ofsted inspections from 4 May, on 27 April 2021, the Secretary of State for Education issued a cancellation notice and a further disapplication notice in relation to inspections of schools, allowing these to happen over the summer period. This supports the continued suspension of routine inspections of denominational education and collective worship in state-funded schools for May and further notices are likely to be made for June.

Other provisions in the Act have also helped to slow transmission. Under section 40 of the Act, Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) has been made payable from day 1. This continues to encourage and enable people to adhere to public health advice and self-isolate, therefore reducing the risk of further infection as society reopens.

Managing the deceased with respect and dignity

The steps the Government has taken throughout the pandemic have been to save lives. Regrettably and despite the Government's best efforts, people have suffered the loss of loved ones as a result of coronavirus. The Government wanted to ensure the deceased were treated with the upmost respect and dignity and existing procedures were modified to enable this.

Section 18 of the Act modified procedures in relation to death and still-birth registration and management. This expanded the list of people who can register a death to include funeral directors acting on behalf of the family, and it enabled those who are required to give information about a death or still-birth to do so by telephone or other means instead of in person. The changes to the certification and registration of deaths have been vital not only in meeting the pressures placed on the NHS, the local registration service and the coronial service by the coronavirus but also to protect loved ones, easing their burden in already difficult times. The ability to register a death by telephone has been widely welcomed especially by the bereaved as it enables them to make the necessary arrangements without needing to travel. Since the provisions came into force, around 94% of death registrations in

England and Wales have been completed by telephone (around 648,000 registrations in total for the period April 2020 – March 2021).

The powers under section 58, as set out at schedule 28, enable local authorities and the Government to develop a fuller understanding of where pressures are occurring in the death management system and allows for targeted interventions to support existing procedures. Local authorities have welcomed these powers as they have allowed them to understand the capacity of the death management system in their area and prepare accordingly. Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 28, which provide powers to issue directions and other measures to address insufficient capacity to deal with the deceased, were suspended on 21 April 2021 following the one-year review. These parts remain an important contingency measure given the on-going pandemic and the unpredictable nature of the virus. They have therefore been suspended and will only be revived by regulation if the course of the pandemic suggests they may be required.

Equality and Human Rights

The government appreciates the impact many of the provisions of the Act have on people's lives. Throughout the pandemic, action has been taken quickly and decisively in order to protect public health. The Government has maintained a cautious approach and ensured that any action is proportionate, in place for as short a time as possible and has appropriate checks and balances.

On 28 July 2020, an impact assessment on the introduction of the provisions of the Act was published, which records the equality analysis undertaken to enable Ministers to fulfil the requirements placed on them by the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. It was found that, in some cases, the provisions could give rise to more significant impacts on certain protected groups. However, these impacts were considered to be justified and a proportionate means of achieving the legitimate aim of protecting the general public from the coronavirus by increasing the capacity of public service systems and mitigating the spread of infection. Furthermore, the government felt that the provisions would have a positive impact on those with the protected characteristics of age or disability, compared to not introducing the provisions, due to the fatality rate of the virus being higher in the elderly and in those with pre-existing medical conditions, which could include some forms of disability. Nonetheless, many of the provisions, where possible, contain safeguards and mitigation measures to lessen the extent of any actual or perceived negative impacts. The full [public sector equalities duty impact assessment](#) is available.

As part of the one-year review, and the commitment to act upon Parliamentary scrutiny, the government conducted a thorough review of all the provisions within the Act to assess whether they remained necessary and proportionate and ensure there was a robust justification for keeping the power proposed for retention.

The government conducted an equality analysis as part of the one-year review on the impacts of either retaining, suspending or expiring provisions. The [One-Year Status Review Report](#) laid on 22 March 2021, set out the intention to expire 12 provision in the Act and suspend a further three.

An SI came into force on 21 April 2021 and suspended section 22 (Appointment of Judicial Commissioners), section 23 (Time limits in relation to urgent warrants etc under Investigatory Powers Act) and parts 2 and 3 of schedule 28, section 58 (Powers in relation to transportation, storage and disposal of dead bodies etc). Given the progress made so far, and the rollout of the vaccination programme, Government concluded that suspending these powers at this point would have little to no impact. Although these powers are not currently necessarily, it

was considered that expiring them at this stage would be premature. Therefore, Government has kept the option to revive the powers should the course of the pandemic suggest they are required again.

An SI was laid on the 21 April 2021, which seeks to expire a total of twelve provisions and is currently before Parliament for consideration. The impacts of expiring these provisions were considered against the impacts of keeping them in place, and Government decided that it was the appropriate time for these to be expired. The use of the remaining powers contained within the Act continues to be proportionate, in line with the continued, but evolving threat Covid-19 presents.

Mechanism to Change the Status of Provisions

The Government remains mindful of the need to monitor the impacts that the provisions in the Act are having on people and society, ensuring they remain necessary and proportionate to the ongoing situation and that we adapt to new evidence and changes in risk. There are various mechanisms built into the Act itself that make this possible.

Under section 88 of the Act, many of the provisions contained within the Act can be suspended if the scientific advice is that they are not needed for the time being and can be revived again if that advice changes. This allows Government to be cautious on the approach they take towards the provisions as the evidence and data changes. During the one-year review this power was used to suspend the following sections:

- Section 22: Appointments of Judicial Commissioners
- Section 23: Time limits in relation to urgent warrants etc under Investigatory Powers Act
- Parts 2 and 3 of schedule 28 (section 58): Powers in relation to transportation, storage and disposal of dead bodies etc

The expiry date of the temporary provisions can also be altered using section 90 of the Act. Under section 90(1) the powers can be permanently expired earlier than the automatic sunset date. This is done using the draft affirmative procedure, and so again are subject to a debate before coming into force. To date, this power has been used twice. It was first used to expire the Mental Health provisions under section 10 of the Act (in relation to England) in December 2020. More recently, it was used to expire twelve provisions following the one-year review. The statutory instrument was laid on the 21 April 2021, which seeks to expire a total of twelve provisions and is currently before Parliament for consideration. This included:

- Sections 8 and 9 (apply to UK): Emergency Volunteering Leave and Compensation for Emergency Volunteers
- Section 15 (applies to England and Wales): Local authority care and support.
- Section 24 (applies to UK): Extension of time limits for retention of fingerprints and DNA profiles.
- Sections 25-29 (applies to UK): Food Supply provisions
- Section 71 (applies to UK): Signatures of Treasury Commissioners.
- Section 79 (applies to England): Business Improvement Districts (BIDs).
- Section 84 (applies to England): Postponement of General Synod elections.

A Status table has been published and provides up to date information on the status of all provisions, including devolved provisions, in the Act. This will be updated regularly, should any of the provisions be repealed before reaching the automatic sunset of the Act and is available on Gov.uk:

Reporting and Accountability Arrangements

The Government recognises the vital importance of Parliamentary scrutiny and wanted to build in checks and balances on the use of the Act. Therefore, the Act includes (in part 2) a number of arrangements to facilitate accountability and transparency over the use of the substantive Part 1 powers. The Act requires that the temporary provisions be subject to a six-monthly review and renewal vote in the House of Commons. This gives Parliament the opportunity to debate the relevant provisions in detail and consider their continued application based on latest evidence. To date, two six-monthly reviews have taken place, the first in September 2020 and then March 2021. On both of these occasions, Parliament voted to renew the temporary provisions in the Act. Other accountability measures include a two-monthly report to Parliament and an annual debate, which took place on 25 March 2021 alongside the second six-month review.

The Secretary of State for Health and Social Care is required to prepare and publish a report on the status of the main non-devolved provisions in the Act relating to every two-month period during the operation of the Act. The report must set out for each of the provisions: (a) whether it is in force at the end of each two-month period, and (b) whether Ministers have, during that period, exercised powers under the Act to change the status of any provisions.

While there is the legal obligation to report on the non-devolved provisions of the Act, under part 2, there is not the same obligation for devolved matters. Each Devolved Administration has its own arrangements for reporting on these, and on other powers within their legislative competence, in tackling the pandemic. For example, the Scottish Government publish a report on the use of the emergency powers contained within the Act and Coronavirus (Scotland) Act 2020 every two months.

Appropriateness Statement

Each two-monthly report must contain a statement that the Secretary of State is satisfied that the status of the non-devolved provisions is appropriate. The Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, Matt Hancock, has made the following statement regarding the status of provisions in the Act in accordance with section 97(1)(b):

“I am satisfied that the status of those provisions of Part 1 of the Coronavirus Act 2020 which are my responsibility (within the meaning of section 97(6) of that Act) is appropriate.”

Progress to Date

The provisions of part 2 of the Act require the Secretary of State to provide an update to Parliament on the status of non-devolved provisions in part 1 every two months. The table below shows how each section has been used since Royal Assent:

- the first column refers to the section of the Act;
- the second column is a brief description of its scope;
- the third column sets out the status of the provision. There are three elements to this: whether commenced; whether suspended/revived; whether the sunset date has changed. The motion to suspend sections 22, 23 and parts 2 and 3 of section 58 has been reflected in this table. The provisions due to be expired, subject to Parliamentary approval, are also noted.
- the fourth column describes how the provision, once commenced, has been used.

A more detailed account of the policy under each provision can be found in the Explanatory Notes and other supporting material published alongside the Act.

As detailed above, the Devolved Administrations are responsible, although not obligated, for their own reporting arrangements for any devolved provisions of the Act.

Status Table

Section (All Part 1) And Schedules	Provision	Status	Use of provision since Royal Assent – 25 th May 2021
1	Meaning of 'coronavirus' and related terminology	Came into force on Royal Assent	No change in terminology
2 <i>Sch 1</i>	Emergency registration of nurses and other health and care professionals	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>These provisions enable the Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC) to temporarily register nurses, midwives and (in England) nursing associates. They also enable the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) to temporarily register paramedics, operating department practitioners, radiographers and other professionals.</p> <p>This supports the NHS and wider healthcare system to ensure sufficient workforce capacity to deal with pressures created by coronavirus, building on the existing emergency registration powers of the General Medical Council to register doctors and the General Pharmaceutical Council to register pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.</p> <p>The temporary registers established by the NMC and HCPC have continued to support the NHS to ensure it has the staff it needs to meet demand due to the second Covid-19 wave and winter pressures, whilst simultaneously supporting the effective rollout of the coronavirus vaccine programme. The temporary registers have allowed the deployment of former registrants and students. As of 30 April, there were over 15,000 professionals on the NMC register and there are currently over 21,000 registrants on the HCPC register.</p> <p>Deployment of returning staff has been managed separately across each of the four countries. In England, the NHS Bring Back Staff scheme run by NHS England has received expressions of interest from over 47,000 registrants across all professions. Deployment of staff has been managed by NHS trusts and other employing organisations.</p> <p>With continuing demand on the NHS due to the vaccine programme, demand for professionals on the emergency registers continues. Accordingly, the provisions continue to be necessary.</p>
6 <i>Sch 5</i>	Emergency registration of social workers: England and Wales	Came into force on Royal Assent	This provision has supported delivery of children's and adults social care through the pandemic by adding a pool of temporary registrants to the available workforce. It remains an important contingency.

			<p>This provision allows the creation of a temporary register of social workers who have recently left the profession so that they may provide support to social care providers facing coronavirus pressures, either because of high demands on their service or because of high workforce absence.</p> <p>In England, Social Work England (SWE) has created a temporary register of social workers no longer registered but with recent experience (i.e., who left the full register not more than two years before the commencement of the Act). There are currently around 13,500 temporary registrants. These are not required to notify the regulator, Social Work England (SWE), if they enter practice. However, in response to a recent survey, around 100 temporary registers said they were practicing. Separately, the Local Government Association (LGA) has worked with the Department for Education, the Department of Health and Social Care and SWE to provide Social Work Together, an online platform bringing together temporary registrants and employers. Around 300 temporary registrants have signed up to make themselves available to support frontline services through Social Work Together, with at least 20 of them finding roles through the platform.</p> <p>The Department for Education regularly discusses children’s social care workforce pressures with local authorities, and adult social care pressures with the Department of Health and Social Care. Employers have always been clear that the temporary register provides an important contingency in planning to deal with coronavirus pressures on their workforce, but that they would look to other ways of managing pressures in the first instance. There have been some fluctuations in workforce pressures over the pandemic, but employment of temporary registrants remains relatively low. Nevertheless, where temporary registrants are in employment, closing the temporary register abruptly would disrupt service delivery. We are closely monitoring coronavirus levels and impacts, with a view to ordering the closure of the temporary register in the coming months, giving sufficient notice to employers and temporary registrants so that they may make alternative arrangements.</p>
8 <i>Sch 7</i>	Emergency volunteering leave	Not yet in force. Due to be expired	Following the one-year review, an SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021, which will expire these provisions if Parliament agrees.
9	Compensation for emergency volunteers	Not yet in force. Due to be expired.	

10 and Sch 8	Temporary modification of mental health and mental capacity legislation	Expired (in relation to England)	These powers were expired in relation to England as of 10 December 2020.
11	Indemnity for health service activity: England and Wales	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>Section 11 was introduced to ensure any gaps in indemnity cover for NHS clinical negligence would not delay or prevent care during the pandemic. More broadly, Section 11 was intended to remove indemnity as a potential blocker to new ways of working that might be needed as part of the response to the pandemic – providing reassurance to clinicians.</p> <p>Throughout the pandemic, a range of special/novel healthcare arrangements have relied on indemnities provided under section 11. Section 11 is only required where there are gaps in existing indemnity cover. Some examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHSE/I’s contracts with independent sector providers for extra capacity, which were crucial for increasing NHS capacity; • covid-19 testing contracts, which underpin Pillar 2 of the testing programme, are also enabled by the measures; • regular lateral flow testing of asymptomatic staff is being conducted to maintain NHS capacity. These tests are sometimes administered by other staff. As peer to peer testing in primary care is not covered by standard indemnity arrangements; and • where pharmacy and dental staff have been asked to work outside their usual practice to maintain service coverage during lockdown. <p>Without extra indemnity cover, these arrangements could not go ahead. Section 11 has allowed government to fill these gaps and move quickly to respond to the pandemic.</p> <p>More broadly, clinicians are reassured that they do not need to worry about indemnity when asked to support the pandemic response. In April 2020, DHSC, NHS England & Improvement and NHS Resolution jointly wrote to all NHS clinicians to provide reassurance that they would be covered for clinical negligence incidents if they had to work in different ways or locations. A similar letter was also sent in relation to the vaccination programme.</p> <p>Section 11 has allowed new ways of working to be established quickly during the pandemic. Without</p>

			Section 11, complex work to establish bespoke indemnity arrangements for each situation would have been required. Should this not have been possible, the services could not have proceeded.
14	NHS Continuing Assessments	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>The provisions contained in section 14 of the Coronavirus Act allow the NHS the option not to comply with the requirement to carry out Continuing Healthcare (CHC) assessments before discharge from hospital.</p> <p>While CHC assessments were paused nationally from 19 March – 31 August 2020, they were reintroduced from 1 September 2020 following the publication of Restart Guidance on 21 August 2020.</p> <p>Section 14 remains in force to support timely discharge from hospital and the effective prioritisation of NHS staff and resources. It has been retained as a further option to allow the NHS the ability to delay CHC assessments to support effective prioritisation and create NHS capacity, if required.</p>
15 <i>Sch 12</i>	Local authority care and support	Came into force 31 March 2020. Due to be expired	Following the one-year review, an SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021, which will expire Part 1 of Sch 12 and section 15 as far as it relates to those parts (i.e. in relation to England) if Parliament agrees.
18 <i>Sch 13</i>	Registration of deaths and still-births etc	Came into force on 26 March 2020	<p>To reduce the burdens placed on frontline services and to assist in the managing of the deceased with respect and dignity; without these provisions deaths would have to be registered in person by informants and additional natural deaths would need to be referred to the coroner (as medical practitioners would not have the power to certify the death), placing unnecessary burden on that service as well as causing extra distress and delay for families due to such a referral and reducing the risk of delays to associated bereavement processes such as funerals.</p> <p>These measures have widened the scope of which medical practitioner can certify a cause death; they have enabled medical practitioners to complete and sign a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) when the relevant attending practitioner has not been available (due to illness, self-isolation or any other reason), thus preventing delays to the death management process and associated pressures building on the health service. They have enabled deaths to be registered when access to offices has not been possible, and more generally reduced the footfall at register offices; by allowing deaths to be registered by telephone rather than face to face and for associated documents to be electronically sent</p>

			<p>rather than by hand, enabling deaths to be registered without delay and the timely arrangement of funerals. The provisions have also benefited the ongoing recovery of other registration services such as the registering of births.</p> <p>The modifications to the certification and registration of deaths have been vital in meeting the ever-increasing pressure placed on the NHS, the local registration service and the coronial service by the coronavirus. While the easements are continuing, the underpinning advice continues to be use only when and where needed.</p> <p>The introduction of death certification easements in the Coronavirus Act 2020 has proved extremely beneficial, particularly assisting hospitals to prioritise staff resources flexibly, to maximise staff availability to provide front line care during the pandemic emergency. Many NHS trusts utilised medical examiners (who are medical practitioners) as full-time certifiers, releasing other medical practitioners from the administrative task of completing Medical Certificates of Cause of Death (MCCDs) so they could spend more time providing front-line care. The specialised training that medical examiners have received in causes of death meant they were able to complete MCCDs efficiently. NHS England and NHS Improvement published guidance on applying the easements for medical practitioners which has been received positively. This applied between peaks of the pandemic too, when social distancing, shielding and sickness was significant. There is no sign these challenges will diminish for several months. The electronic transmission of documents has also proved extremely workable, and an efficient means of completing the death certification process. Anecdotal evidence suggests that it proved effective in reducing unnecessary personal contact, thus reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission through collection in person. Besides working well, it proved popular with bereaved families and trusts reported positive working arrangements with register offices. The easements are definitely useful tools to assist response in times of excess death, but they have proved more than this, accelerating the adoption of up-to-date working practices. It is recognised that some stakeholders had concerns about the reduced number of protections as a result of the easements, however, there has been no notification of any significant examples of negative events which have arisen. The modifications to death certification are only used when an attending doctor is not available</p>
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			<p>and in general the MCCD will still be completed by the deceased's relevant attending practitioner.</p> <p>The ability to register a death by telephone has been widely welcomed especially by the bereaved as it enables them to make the necessary arrangements without needing to travel. Since the provisions came into force, around 94% of death registrations in England and Wales have been completed by telephone (around 648,000 registrations in total for the period April 2020 – March 2021). This, along with the ability to transfer documents electronically, has helped ensure the timely registration of deaths and avoided onward delays in the death management process. These easements have been widely welcomed by the public and the funeral sector (GRO attends weekly Cabinet Office meetings with the funeral sector).</p> <p>As we start to move away from the peak of the pandemic with weekly death numbers starting to reduce and the coronavirus vaccine rollout taking place, the pressures on the medical and registration services to deliver death certification and registration services will change but not diminish and delays need to be avoided. The continuation of this power remains necessary. The medical profession will need to ensure delivery of the vaccine and availability of medical practitioners.</p> <p>Given the publication of the Health and Care White Paper; the ongoing risk of further outbreaks of COVID-19 (particularly new variants); absence of contrary indicators; on-going vaccination programme; and progress towards electronic MCCDs, it would appear sensible to maintain the existing Coronavirus Act 2020 death certification measures at present. A significant period of stability and no new variants or peaks should be experienced when reviewing these provisions. Reverting to previous practices would only cause disruption and additional work at a time when the NHS, coroners and register offices need space to continue addressing the pandemic, recover and clear backlogs.</p> <p>For registration purposes, the continuation of death registration easements will ensure that Covid secure office space can be utilised to assist wider civil registration recovery including vital services such birth registrations, marriages and civil partnerships. There are currently around 62,000 unregistered births as these cannot be delivered remotely and with marriages and civil partnerships severely limited</p>
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			<p>during 2020, there is unprecedented demand building for ceremonies during the peak season of 2021 when it is envisaged that lockdown restrictions will be eased; it is estimated that around 125,000 marriages did not take place during the last year because of the restrictions and that many of these will be rearranged through 2021. In addition to the ceremonial activity, this will generate a high level of advance office footfall, as prior to a civil marriage or civil partnership couples must attend and give formal notice of their intent. This can be done up to a year in advance, but with uncertainty over timing many who planned for 2021 have so far delayed and for most of those who had planned for 2020 the validity of documentation will have expired (the authority to marry or form a civil partnership is only valid for a year after giving notice and cannot be extended, in such cases fresh notices must be given).</p> <p>While the direct pressures of Covid 19 are likely to reduce, recovery requirements for the medical profession and registration service will continue to be prominent and the easements that the Coronavirus Act provides will greatly assist this process, as well as providing contingency for any relapse. It is therefore strongly recommended that the Coronavirus Act provisions for the certification and registration of deaths remain in force.</p>
19	Confirmatory medical certificate not required for cremations: England and Wales	Came into force on 26 March 2020	<p>This provision removes the requirement for provision of a confirmatory medical certificate from a second medical practitioner, independent of the first, to accompany an application for cremation. The purpose is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce demand on the medical profession at a time when they are managing a number of significant additional pressures arising from the pandemic; and • support timely cremations during periods of excess deaths, thereby reducing pressure on mortuary capacity. <p>This provision applies to all cremations where the death has not been referred to the coroner. 205,400 deaths were reported to coroners in 2020. See more generally the Coroner Statistics published on 13 May 2021: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/coroners-statistics-2020</p> <p>Annual statistics from The Cremation Society (https://www.cremation.org.uk/Annual-statistics-1960-2020) show that 542,774 cremations were carried out in the British Isles in 2020.</p>

			<p>This provision has contributed to ongoing Covid management, and also to national recovery, by removing from the cremation process the requirement for input from a second health professional, thereby increasing their capacity to focus on frontline duties.</p> <p>Confirmatory medical certificates are provided by medical practitioners in addition to their role as healthcare providers. This provision therefore continues to reduce demand on medical practitioners at a time when they are under significant additional pressures relating to Covid management and national recovery, including the continued rollout of the vaccination programme. Medical practitioners not involved in the care of the deceased would otherwise be required to attend the deceased and consult medical records.</p> <p>In addition, by shortening the cremation process, the provision continues to support the timely throughput of cremations which also contributes to Covid management, and to national recovery, by reducing pressure on the death management process.</p> <p>The administration of the cremation process is one of a number of factors which impact on the timeliness of throughput between death and cremation, on which data is not centrally held.</p> <p>The provision operates alongside other easements in the CVA which are intended to support timely throughput, and to reduce pressure on providers, within the death management process. This is particularly important in the context of ongoing national Covid recovery and in advance of any potential third wave.</p>
22	Appointment of temporary Judicial Commissioners	An SI was made on 20 April and came into force on 21 April suspending these provisions	It allowed the Secretary of State, on a request from the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, to make Regulations to provide for temporary judicial commissioners (JCs) to be appointed by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, in the event that there are insufficient JCs available to effectively fulfil their functions under the Investigatory Powers Act 2016. This was one of the critical pieces of domestic legislation for national security. It provides the statutory basis for the use of most investigatory powers by the intelligence and law enforcement agencies, using warrants issued under the Act and approved by JCs. These warrants provide the agencies with the capability they needed to protect national security and investigate and prevent serious crime. The provision therefore ensured the agencies

			were able to continue to operate fully during the pandemic.
23	Time limits in relation to urgent warrants etc under Investigatory Powers Act	An SI was made on 20 April and came into force on 21 April suspending these provisions	It allowed the Home Secretary, at the request of the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, to vary the time allowed for urgent warrants to be reviewed by a Judicial Commissioner and how long they could last before they need to be renewed. The maximum time allowed for a review and how long an urgent warrant is valid for after being approved by a JC could be increased to a maximum of 12 days (up from the current three and five days, respectively). The Investigatory Powers Commissioner could only request the Home Secretary to make these Regulations if he considered it necessary in response to the effects that coronavirus was having, or was likely to have, on the capacity of Judicial Commissioners to carry out their functions.
24	Extension of time limits for retention of fingerprints and DNA profiles	Came into force on Royal Assent. Due to be expired.	Following the one-year review, an SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021, which will expire these provisions if Parliament agrees. For the avoidance of doubt, the SI saves the operation of Coronavirus (Retention of Fingerprints and DNA Profiles in the Interests of National Security) (No 2) Regulations 2020, SI 2020/973.
25	Power to require information relating to food supply chains	Not yet in force. Due to be expired.	Following the one-year review, an SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021, which will expire these provisions if Parliament agrees.
26	Authorities which may require information	Not yet in force. Due to be expired.	
27	Restrictions on use and disclosure of information	Not yet in force. Due to be expired.	
28 <i>Sch 15</i>	Enforcement of requirement to provide information	Not yet in force. Due to be expired.	
29	Meaning of 'food supply chain' and related expressions	Not yet in force. Due to be expired.	
30	Suspension of requirement to hold inquests with jury: England and Wales	Came into force on Royal Assent	These provisions allow the majority of inquests where Covid-19 is suspected as the cause of death to take place without a jury. During the pandemic coroners have been significantly impacted by the lockdown restrictions in the conduct of inquests all of which must be held in public, and a number of which must by law be held with a jury (such as non-natural deaths in custody). Coroners across England and Wales have universally reported considerable difficulties in

			<p>hearing jury inquests and non-jury complex inquests due to social distancing requirements and there are considerable backlogs in scheduling these inquests.</p> <p>The requirement for additional jury inquests where Covid-19 is suspected would have disproportionately added to the demand on local authority funded coroner services, adversely impacting their ability to operate and exacerbating the backlog of jury and non-jury complex inquests. Section 30 has supported efforts to keep coroner services functioning in light of continuing pressures.</p> <p>As above, coroner services continue to experience considerable difficulties in hearing jury and non-jury complex inquests and Section 30 has supported efforts over the last two months to mitigate the impact of the increased demands placed on them and to assist their recovery plans.</p> <p>In revised Guidance No. 39 to coroners on Recovery from the Covid-19 Pandemic issued on 21 May https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/GUIDANCE-No-39-Covid-recovery-20-05-2021-002.pdf the Chief Coroner noted the significant impact that Covid-19 had had on the coronial system and that as restrictions eased it was vital to take decisive steps to deal with outstanding cases and help the system to recover as quickly as possible.</p> <p>We do not hold statistics on the number of deaths reported to the coroner where the deceased had been diagnosed with Covid-19. MoJ coroner statistics for 2020 published on 13 May show (amongst other matters) 12% of inquest conclusions were natural cause deaths, compared to 135 in 2019. See more generally the Coroner Statistics published on 13 May 2021: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/coroners-statistics-2020</p> <p>Section 30 continues to be required at this review point as the requirement for additional jury inquests where Covid-19 is suspected would disproportionately add to the demand on local authority funded coroner services, adversely impacting their ability to operate during the pandemic, and exacerbating the existing backlog of jury and non-jury complex inquests. These provisions will support efforts to keep coroner services functioning in light of continuing pressures</p>
37 Sch 16	Temporary closure of educational institutions and childcare premises	Came into force on Royal Assent	Education settings began to return to full on-site attendance from 8 March 2021; therefore, the use of this provision has not been required. The Secretary of State for Education has not used this power to

			<p>date. He has instead relied on guidance requesting providers limit attendance at education settings when required.</p> <p>Should the prevalence of coronavirus rise, the Secretary of State for Education might seek to rely on this power to rapidly direct the temporary closure of one or more schools, further or higher education institutions, or registered childcare providers, or restrict access to them, where tests in the Coronavirus Act 2020 are met. This power could be used to close an education setting that is not adhering to guidance to close or severely limit attendance, for example a private provider with financial incentive to remain open. There is also the theoretical possibility that this power might provide a lever by which to increase participation in the schools coronavirus testing programme.</p>
38 <i>Sch 17</i>	Temporary continuity: education, training and childcare	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>Schedule 17 confers two main powers: a power to make a temporary continuity direction, and a power to issue a notice disapplying or modifying one or more of a set of enactments listed in the Schedule.</p> <p>Modification and disapplication notices Until the end of April 2021, modification notices have been used to modify section 3 of the Education Act 1996 to allow pupils to temporarily attend a different school to the one they are registered at for reasons relating to the incidence or transmission of coronavirus without needing to be registered as pupils at their new temporary schools. The twelfth iteration of this notice was made on 20 March 2021 and was in effect from 1 April to 30 April 2021. A new notice modifying section 3 of the Education Act 1996 was not issued for May 2021 as 99.9% of state-funded schools were open as of 31 March. As most schools remained open and guidance does not promote temporarily attending another school if they are unable to attend their usual school for reasons relating coronavirus, a notice was not required.</p> <p>A disapplication notice was made on 26 March to alleviate pressure on state-funded schools by supporting the continued suspension of routine, graded Ofsted inspections, routine inspections of denominational education and collective worship for April. This was the twelfth disapplication notice issued.</p> <p>In light of plans to reintroduce some graded Ofsted inspections from 4 May, on 27 April 2021, the Secretary of State for Education issued a cancellation notice, cancelling the twelfth notice with effect from beginning of 28 April 2021. This notice ended the disapplication of section 5(1) of the</p>

			<p>Education Act 2005 but included provisions continuing the disapplication of sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005 (and academy arrangement provisions similar to sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005) relating to the inspection of denominational education and collective worship in state-funded schools until the end of 30 April. It also included provisions preventing the Chief Inspector from being in breach of her duty to inspect certain schools within the prescribed period that have not been inspected due to the suspension of routine inspections. The notice also included provisions enabling the Chief Inspector to meet the criteria for conducting relevant section 8 inspections for certain schools. A further disapplication notice was made on 27 April disapplying sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005 (and academy arrangement provisions similar to sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005) for the period 1 May to 30 May. This was the thirteenth disapplication notice made disapplying provisions relating to the routine inspection of state-funded schools. This supports the continued suspension of routine inspections of denominational education and collective worship in state-funded schools for May. A new disapplication notice disapplying sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005 (and academy arrangement provisions similar to sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005) is likely to be made for June.</p> <p>Since the last report 4 notices have been issued (2 for April and 2 for May):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On 20 March 2021, the Secretary of State for Education made a twelfth notice to modify pupil registration requirements for temporary pupils during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. The notice applied from 1 April to 30 April 2021. A new notice was not issued in May 2021. ○ On 20 March 2021, the Secretary of State for Education made a twelfth notice disapplying sections 5(1), 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005 (and academy arrangement provisions similar to sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the 2005 Act). The specified time period for the twelfth notice was 1 April to 30 April 2021. ○ On 27 April 2021, the Secretary of State for Education issued a cancellation notice, cancelling the twelfth notice with effect from beginning of 28 April 2021. This notice ended the disapplication of section 5(1) of the Education Act 2005, but included provisions
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			<p>continuing the disapplication of section 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005 (and academy arrangement provisions similar to sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005) relating to the inspection of denominational education and collective worship in state-funded schools until the end of 30 April. A further disapplication notice was made on 27 April disapplying sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005 (and academy arrangement provisions similar to sections 48(3) and 49(1) and (2) of the Education Act 2005) for the period 1 May to 30 May.</p> <p>While educational and training institutions, and registered childcare premises are continuing to return to full attendance as planned, the unpredictable nature of the pandemic means that it may be necessary to issue further notices in the future. By retaining these powers, they provide the Department for Education with the much-needed flexibility to respond quickly.</p> <p>Temporary continuity directions The Secretary of State for Education also has the power to direct educational and training institutions, local authorities, and registered childcare providers in England, to take reasonable steps (which can be specified in the direction) to do certain things in connection with the provision of education, training, childcare, and other related matters where the tests in the Coronavirus Act 2020 are met. The Secretary of State has not used this power in the past two months but has issued directions previously in September and December 2020. The direction issued on 30 September 2020 requires schools to provide remote education for state-funded, compulsory school-age pupils whose attendance or travel to school would be contrary to UK government guidance or law related to coronavirus (COVID-19). This remains in force.</p>
39	Statutory sick pay: funding of employers' liabilities	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>This power allows small and medium employers with fewer than 250 employees to claim back the costs of two weeks' Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) for absences related to coronavirus. The rebate scheme is an important part of the governments wider package of support to employers and this remains a necessary power for managing the impact of the pandemic.</p> <p>The provision enables the <i>Coronavirus Statutory Sick Pay Rebate Scheme</i> which is live and came into force on Royal Assent of the Act.</p>

			Budget 2021 forecast that approximately £35m will be spent on the rebate in 2021-22. This assumes that the scheme will continue to the end of September 2021, although a final decision on the timing of the scheme's closure will be made in due course. The main uncertainties in this costing relate to employer take up of the scheme.
40	Statutory sick pay: power to disapply waiting period limitation	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>This power allows for the suspension of the waiting days' rule for sickness absences related to COVID-19 and regulations were introduced under these powers to disapply waiting days for coronavirus related sickness absences. It means that SSP is payable from day one for eligible employees who are unable to work because they are sick, self-isolating or shielding due to coronavirus and therefore provides additional support for impacted employees to comply with public health advice.</p> <p>The provision came into force on Royal Assent of the Act and has been in use throughout the pandemic, although no data is currently available on the effects of this provision.</p>
41	Statutory sick pay: modification of regulation making powers	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>This power allows for regulations providing for employees to be treated as incapable of work (and therefore eligible for SSP) by reference to the latest guidance issued by the UK health authorities. This ensures that regulations can keep in step with the latest guidance. This has, for example, included new categories of employees who are required to self-isolate and, as a result, considered incapable of work.</p> <p>This power was used in the Statutory Sick Pay (Coronavirus) (Suspension of Waiting Days and General Amendment) Regulations 2020 which came into force on 28th March 2020. These Regulations referenced guidance issued by the Chief Medical Officers or Deputy Chief Medical Officers ensuring regulations continue to apply when guidance is updated.</p>

45	NHS pension schemes: suspension of restrictions on return to work: England and Wales	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>These measures allow retired and partially retired staff to do more work for the NHS without having their pension benefits suspended. This has allowed staff to work more flexibly during peak periods of the pandemic when the NHS has needed to urgently increase capacity. In recent months, the provisions have allowed retired and partially retired staff to work on the vaccine rollout and contribute valuable capacity to the NHS.</p> <p>The measures have been positive in removing barriers that would otherwise prevent retired staff from returning to work, or partially retired staff from taking on additional work.</p> <p>The measures remain proportionate to the initial aim of increasing NHS capacity by offering greater flexibility to retired and partially retired staff.</p> <p>These measures have given thousands of retired and partially retired staff the opportunity to return to work or increase their working commitments, without having their pension benefits suspended.</p> <p>Staff who returned to work in 2020 re-joined with a higher average FTE (0.55) than in each of the previous five years (average 0.47 FTE). This resulted in returning staff working around an extra half a day per week.</p> <p>The provisions have been in effect throughout the pandemic response and provided additional emergency capacity. The potential for extra workforce capacity created by these provisions will assist during the vaccine rollout period and any future increased demands during the pandemic.</p>
50 <i>Sch 20</i>	Power to suspend port operations	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>The purpose of these powers is to ensure the border can continue to be protected in the event that, due to coronavirus, there are insufficient officers to maintain adequate border security. The powers enable the Secretary of State to direct a port operator in the UK to suspend relevant operations and to issue consequential directions to other parties if the Secretary of State considers it appropriate in connection with the primary direction.</p> <p>Protecting the border is a fundamental duty for government and this provision is an important safeguard which ensures that we can respond proportionately, dynamically, and in a timely fashion where there is a real and significant risk to border security.</p>
51 <i>Sch 21</i>	Powers relating to potentially infectious persons	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>Under the Coronavirus Act, the powers under the schedule for Potentially Infectious Persons are essential to controlling and containing the virus in the long term. Public Health Officers (PHO) have used</p>

			<p>the powers a total of 10 times, but have not used them since October 2020. However, they continue to be part of a suite of powers to support a range of strategic responses throughout the lifecycle of the pandemic.</p> <p>Police have not used these powers to date and are only to be used after obtaining advice from a public health officer.</p> <p>No directions have been issued by immigration officers to date.</p> <p>The Schedule 21 powers are important for controlling and containing the virus, and are applicable to all potentially infectious persons, not only international travellers. They are part of a suite of powers to support a range of strategic responses throughout the lifecycle of the pandemic and, ensures the risk of onward transmission is immediately minimised, until longer term pandemic control is achieved sustainably both in the UK and internationally</p>
52 <i>Sch 22</i>	Powers to issue directions relating to events, gatherings and premises	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>This streamlines existing legislation in England and Wales, to ensure that powers to prevent events or gatherings can be deployed as quickly as possible in the event this is justified by the evidence. It also extends the power to Scotland and Northern Ireland too, where there is no equivalent legislation.</p> <p>The government has not exercised the powers conferred through this provision in England. However, as we move through the roadmap, this provision may be used in order to control local outbreaks, rather than a national approach as done previously.</p> <p>Regulations made using powers contained in Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 have been used to restrict gatherings. Currently in force are The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Steps) (England) Regulations 2021 (S.I. 2021/364) and The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (No. 3) (England) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/750).</p>
53 <i>Sch 23</i>	Expansion of availability of live links in criminal proceedings	Came into force on Royal Assent	Sections 53-56 been introduced to allow the courts and tribunals system to continue to function throughout the pandemic and ensure that more people are able to access justice.
54 <i>Sch 24</i>	Expansion of availability of live links in other criminal hearings	Came into force on Royal Assent	Despite the considerable challenges and restrictions in place during this time, the legislative provisions have allowed thousands of hearings to take place since the passing of the Act. The take-up of remote

55 <i>Sch 25</i>	Public participation in proceedings conducted by video or audio	Came into force on Royal Assent	technology has continued to be significant, with an average of over 16,000 hearings per week taking place using remote technology across 3,200 virtual court rooms since 28 March 2021
56 <i>Sch 26</i>	Live links in magistrates' court appeals against requirements or restrictions imposed on a potentially infectious person	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>At present, around 45% of hearings each day include one or more parties joining remotely. The provisions therefore need to remain in place as Covid-19 remains a threat to the public and as the courts and tribunals recover to pre-Covid hearing capacity. With continued social distancing required, it is not possible to operate courts at sufficient capacity in physical sites alone to be able to manage the number of outstanding cases. We therefore need these provisions to be maintained to enable continued use of video and audio hearings.</p> <p>The provisions allow the courts to deal promptly and safely with proceedings, avoiding unnecessary social contact and travel, whilst allowing key services within the justice system to continue to be delivered while upholding the principle of open justice.</p> <p>It should be noted that new provisions in the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill (introduced in March) would replace sections 53 – 55 outlined above if the Bill receives Royal Assent.</p>
58 <i>Sch 28</i>	Powers in relation to transportation, storage and disposal of dead bodies etc	<p>Parts 1 and 4 of sch 28 came into force on Royal Assent and remain in force</p> <p>An SI was made on 20 April and came into force on 21 April suspending these provisions in England and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Wales have also indicated that they will suspend parts 2 and 3 and will seek their own suspension order.</p>	<p>The Section 58 Powers were introduced to ensure that the UK was prepared for a reasonable worst case of deaths. Scientific modelling at the time indicated that the number of people who might die was likely to significantly exceed the national or local capacity to manage the deceased.</p> <p>The Section 58 Powers are split into information gathering powers and powers of direction. The Information gathering powers (also known as part 1 powers) enable local authorities and government to develop a more comprehensive understanding of where pressures are occurring in the death management system, allowing for targeted interventions to support existing procedures. The powers of direction (also known as part 2 powers) and are extraordinary measures which must be activated by the appropriate national authority. These would allow national or local government to take control of a component or components of the death management process. These powers would only be used in extreme circumstances, whereby scientific evidence and operational advice suggests local capacity could otherwise be overwhelmed. Part 3 allows for central government to intervene if a local authority is unable to manage the death management system effectively. Part 4 was introduced as an amendment to the Bill during its</p>

			<p>passage through the House to ensure that the wishes of the deceased were respected if powers of direction were needed.</p> <p>Part 1 Powers: Local authorities are not required to inform the government if they have used the Part 1 powers to obtain this information. We are aware London, Lincolnshire and Merseyside have made explicit use of these powers where voluntary engagement with the sector has proved inadequate. Often, the known existence of these provisions means that their explicit use is unnecessary as voluntary compliance is sufficient.</p> <p>Only part 1 (information gathering powers) provisions have been used to assist in data collection covering such issues as body storage capacity, staff absences, and the number of burials and cremations undertaken. Information is reviewed on a regular basis and allows both local authorities and the government to develop a fuller understanding of where pressures are occurring in the system and allows for targeted intervention to support existing processes or boost capacity. Local Resilience Forums (LRFs) report weekly to the government on local capacity and usage in their death management system to inform the Government's policy and operational decisions around death management. Local authorities have reported that the information-requiring provisions help them to understand the capacity of the death management system in their area so that they can prepare accordingly.</p> <p>Part 2 and Part 3 Powers: They have not been used to date and we do not expect to need them in the future. However, they remain an important contingency measure given the on-going pandemic and the unpredictable nature of the virus. They have therefore been suspended and will only be revived by regulation if the course of the pandemic suggests they may be required. Even if they are revived, the threshold for their actual activation remains very high requiring evidence that the death management system in a local area is likely to be overwhelmed.</p>
59	Elections and referendums due to be held in England in period after 15 March 2020	Came into force on Royal Assent	The impact of this provision was to allow returning officers and others responsible for the running of polls to postpone any local authority byelections (for example council parish, mayoral) and local referendums (for example neighbourhood planning) which were ongoing within a period of 30 days from 15 March 2020 should they choose, by removing the statutory duty to do so from them.
60	Postponement of elections due to be held on 7 May 2020	Came into force on Royal Assent	
61	Power to postpone certain other	Came into force on Royal Assent	

	elections and referendums		<p>The provision came into force on Royal Assent and most of such polls were postponed to 6 May 2021 consequently.</p> <p>This provision enabled returning officers to avoid running polls at a time when the pandemic was developing in the UK. The use of polling stations and related activity would have increased the spread of the virus. This allowed staff to be readily re-deployed to other duties to support the response to the pandemic.</p> <p>This provision has supported the aim of protecting public health by containing and slowing the spread of the virus.</p> <p>The May 2021 elections took place successfully following the action plan the Government published to deliver them in a covid-secure way</p>
62	Power to postpone a recall petition under the Recall of MPs Act 2015	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>Since the Act came into force, there have been no recall petitions triggered. Had there been a duty on a Petition Officer to organise a recall petition, the possibility to defer the petition would have allowed for the electorate in that constituency to make their views known (i.e. by attending a petition signing station) at a later date without having to act in a way contrary to the public health guidance. It has contributed to allowing staff to be freed up from being on standby for any electoral event during the period until 6 May 2021 and to be readily re-deployed to other duties to support the response to the pandemic.</p>
63	Power to make supplementary etc provision	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>One SI was made on 3 April 2020: The Local Government and Police and Crime Commissioner (Coronavirus) (Postponement of Elections and Referendums) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020, SI 2020/395.</p> <p>One SI was made on 15 April 2020: The Local Government (Coronavirus) (Structural Changes) (Consequential Amendments) (England) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/426) which ensure that local government reorganisation in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, which had been dependant on local elections taking place throughout those areas in May 2020, is still implemented, ensuring continued effective delivery of local public services in those areas.</p> <p>Another SI was made on 1 September 2020: Postponed Elections and Referendums (Coronavirus) and Policy Development Grants (Amendment) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/926) which deals with various matters relating to polls 49 Provision Status Aim of Provision Use of and Impact</p>

			<p>of Provision where the electoral timetable had started so that the candidate position, their expenditure and how paperwork from the poll, including postal votes, are addressed.</p> <p>This has supported the benefits brought about by the postponement of the polls which have supported the aim of protecting public health by containing and slowing the spread of the virus.</p> <p>No SIs have been made over the latest reporting period on this matter</p>
71	Signatures of Treasury Commissioners	Came into force on Royal Assent Due to be expired.	Following the one-year review, an SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021, which will expire these provisions if approved by Parliament.
72	Power under section 143 of the Social Security Administration Act 1992	Came into force on Royal Assent	These powers were taken to enable the government to respond flexibly to the pandemic through the National Insurance system. The government has a range of significant interventions to support employers including but not limited to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and the Statutory Sick Pay rebate scheme. At this time, the government does not consider further support is required. The provision remains necessary to implement support as required to aid the economic recovery from Covid19
73	Power under the section 145 of the Social Security Administration Act 1992	Came into force on Royal Assent	
74	Power under section 5 of the National Insurance Contributions Act 2015	Came into force on Royal Assent	
75	Disapplication of limit under section 8 of the Industrial Development Act 1982	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>The provision is in use to facilitate the provision of financial support to business affected by Coronavirus and is in active use. BEIS Ministers are satisfied that the status of Section 75 is appropriate as the provision is and remains in use to facilitate the provision of support to business.</p> <p>To ensure transparency of expenditure under the Industrial Development Act the Business Secretary already reports annually to Parliament. However, reporting frequency has been increased in relation to the Coronavirus Act – the Business Secretary reports to Parliament on a quarterly basis to ensure full transparency on spend related to Coronavirus.</p> <p>It has always been envisaged that this power would continue and not be repealed (an intent recorded on the face of the Act and accepted by Parliament as under section 89(1), the Act expires after 2 years, with the exception of section 75(1)).</p>
76	HMRC functions	Came into force on Royal Assent	The government has used this power to direct HMRC to have new functions in respect of the

		<p>payment and management of amounts in respect of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, the Self-Employed Income Support Scheme and the Eat Out to Help Out Scheme.</p> <p>The powers set out in S76 cannot be expired. They support the Government's continued ability to manage the economic response to the ongoing pandemic;</p> <p><u>Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme:</u> To support businesses and employees through the next stage of the pandemic, the Government has extended the CJRS for a further five months until the end of September 2021. Employees will continue to receive 80% of their current salary for hours not worked. There will be no employer contributions beyond NICs and pensions required until July. The Government will then introduce an employer contribution towards the cost of unworked hours of 10% in July, increasing to 20% in August and September as the economy reopens and demand returns.</p> <p>As at 14 April 2021, there have been 11.5 million unique jobs supported by the CJRS since its inception. A total of 1.3 million employers have made a claim through the CJRS since it started in March 2020, totalling £61.3 billion in claims.</p> <p><u>Self Employed Income Support Scheme:</u> The Government announced at Budget 2021 that the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) will continue until September, with a fourth and fifth grant. This provides certainty to business as the economy reopens and means the SEISS continues to be one of the most generous self-employment income COVID support schemes in the world.</p> <p>Individuals are be able to qualify for the new grants based on their 2019-20 tax returns. This means that hundreds of thousands of self-employed individuals may be newly eligible for the SEISS, including many new to self-employment in 2019-20. The fourth SEISS grant is worth 80% of average trading profits. The fifth and final SEISS grant providing support in the summer will include a turnover test (similar to those in operation in other countries' schemes) to ensure that the most generous support is targeted at those who need it the most.</p> <p>The fourth and fifth SEISS grants are an estimated £13.5bn of additional support, taking total support for the self-employed to over £33 billion since the start of the pandemic.</p>
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77	Up-rating of working tax credit etc	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>The basic element of Working Tax Credit was increased by an additional £1,045 a year above the rate of £1,995 previously announced in a Written Ministerial Statement on 4 November 2019 (HCWS75), to £3,040 a year for 2020/2021. A corresponding increase was introduced under separate legislation, of £20 extra a week for the 2020/21 tax year, to the rate of the Universal Credit standard allowance. The provision also stipulated that HMT Ministers and the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions disregard these increases when they conducted their annual reviews of benefit rates in advance of the 2021/22 tax year. The measure has supported some 1.7 million low income households receiving tax credits with additional financial support in 2020/21.</p> <p>The increase to the basic rate of working tax credit by section 77(1) only had effect for the tax year 2020-21 which ended on 5 April 2021. The annual reviews referred to in subsections (2) and (3) were carried out in Autumn 2020.</p>
78	Local authority meetings	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>The Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020, made under Section 78 allowed local authority meetings before 7 May 2021 to be held remotely. The regulations were brought in specifically to help local authorities deal with the challenges of holding in-person meetings during the Coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>The regulations also allowed local authorities to provide remote access to members of the public, and they removed the requirement for local authorities to hold an annual meeting in 2020.</p> <p>These regulations applied to all councils, combined authorities, police and crime panels, port health authorities, local planning authorities, fire and rescue authorities, National Parks, conservation boards, as well as Mayoral and urban development corporations. They helped local authorities to redeploy resources to deal with the pandemic and ensure that essential business continued whilst protecting the health and safety of their members, officers and the public.</p> <p>Since 4 April 2020 local authorities were able to hold meetings remotely through regulations made under section 78 of the Coronavirus Act 2020. These arrangements only applied to meetings before 7 May 2021.</p>

			<p>To extend the regulations to cover meetings after May 6 2021 required primary legislation. The Government considered the case for legislation carefully, including the significant impact it would have on the Government’s legislative programme which is already under severe pressure in these unprecedented times. We were also mindful of the excellent progress that has been made on the vaccination programme and the progress through each of the steps of the Government’s roadmap for lifting covid-19 restrictions.</p> <p>Given this context, the Government has concluded that it was not possible to bring forward emergency legislation on this issue at this time.</p> <p>It has been vital that local authorities have been able to continue to function effectively as the country responds to Covid-19.</p> <p>All local authority meetings in England were in the scope of the regulations. It has been down to the local authority to decide what was appropriate in their specific circumstances.</p> <p>Local authorities consistently highlighted that remote meetings were beneficial in terms of enabling councillors to balance work and caring responsibilities, had a positive environmental impact, increased public participation and member attendance, and that councils welcome the flexibility to hold in person or hybrid meetings under the regulations as they determine appropriate.</p> <p>In anticipation of the expiry of these provisions, the Government launched a call for evidence on 25 March to gather the views of local authorities and inform any potential future legislation regarding the use of remote meetings beyond the pandemic. The call for evidence closes on 17 June.</p> <p>Some councils are concerned about returning to physical meetings, and guidance has been updated on the safe use of council buildings to highlight ways in which local authorities can, if necessary, minimise the risk of face-to-face meetings, and the Government will work with sector representative bodies to ensure that local authorities understand the guidance and are aware of the full range of options available to them.</p>
79	Extension of Business Improvement Districts (BID)	Came into force on Royal Assent. Due to be expired	Following the one-year review, an SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021, which will expire these provisions if Parliament agrees.

	arrangements: England		
81 <i>Sch 29</i>	Residential tenancies in England and Wales: protection from eviction	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>These measures protect renters in the private and social rented sectors from eviction by requiring landlords to provide a longer period of notice when seeking possession of the property, in almost all circumstances.</p> <p>From 26 March to 28 August 2020, landlords were required to provide three months' notice. Since 29 August 2020, the requirement has been six months apart from the most serious cases. Serious cases include anti-social behaviour, rioting, false statement by the tenant, domestic abuse in the social sector, rent arrears over six months, where the tenant has passed away and where the tenant doesn't have the right to rent under immigration law.</p> <p>Tenants will continue to benefit from longer notice periods, giving them more time to make alternative arrangements. Longer periods of notice give tenants more time before the landlord is able to bring possession proceedings and thus delays the point at which the tenant may be required to leave their home. This provides more time for tenants to seek to resolve the issue or find alternative accommodation. This has supported tenants in allowing them to remain in their homes for longer or to have more time to make alternative arrangements safely – thereby reducing the risk of transmission that arises from movement and homelessness, and reducing the subsequent pressure on public services.</p> <p>We will keep these protections in place until 30 September 2021 but will gradually reduce notice periods from 1 June 2021 so that protections for renters do not fall away suddenly. Our intention is that notice periods will return to their pre-COVID lengths from 1 October 2021 unless the public health situation warrants a further extension, which we will keep under review.</p> <p>From 1 June, notice periods that are currently six months, for example for a section 21 eviction, will reduce to at least 4 months. Notice periods for the most serious cases that present the most strain on landlords will remain lower. Notice periods for cases where there is less than four months' of unpaid rent, will further reduce to 2 months' notice from 1 August.</p> <p>These measures apply to most renters in the private and social sectors, covering 8.4 million households, and has applied to most types of notice of intention</p>

			<p>to seek possession of the property. They have provided renters with a proportionate level of support during national lockdown, and will continue to do so as the measures taper down as we progress with the Roadmap. Most tenants served notice in June will not be required to leave their homes until October at the earliest, unless there are serious circumstances.</p> <p>The Government does not collect data on the number of notices served, as landlords are not required to report this information. However, data from HM Courts & Tribunal Service showed that between January to March 2021, possession claims in county courts were down 74% on the previous year and repossession activity by bailiffs was down 96%. The latest homelessness statistics covering the period October – December 2020 also show a 40% decrease in households owed a homelessness duty due to the end of an Assured Shorthold Tenancy compared with the same period in 2019. Whilst this is in large part a reflection that bailiff possession activity was restricted during this period, it also demonstrates that landlords were not able to progress cases to court as quickly as they have been previously, helping ensure that tenants are able to remain in their homes.</p> <p>Section 81 and Schedule 29 have been in force since the Act's introduction in March 2020, and these provisions remain an important part of the government's broader package of measures to support landlords and tenants during the pandemic.</p>
82	Business tenancies in England and Wales: protection from forfeiture etc	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>Protecting commercial tenants from forfeiture and insolvency is in line with the Government's objective to minimise the impact of the coronavirus crisis on society and the UK economy. This extension will help provide businesses and the millions of jobs that they support, with certainty that they cannot be evicted if they are struggling to pay rent as trading restrictions are relaxed.</p> <p>We recognise the impact that extensions have on landlords and lenders, therefore government is being clear that this is a temporary measure. This extension gives landlords and tenants time and space to agree reasonable adjustments to rent and lease terms, including terms for the payment of accumulated rent arrears.</p> <p>The provision is proportionate. It delays restoring landlords' right of forfeiture; it does not waive landlords' rights of forfeiture which can be exercised at the end of that period if needed. This is not a rent holiday and tenants remain responsible for the rent and other obligations under their lease It</p>

			<p>complements the voluntary Code of Practice published in June 2020 and subsequent guidance published in May 2021, providing guidance for tenants and landlords on how to negotiate on issues facing the sector at present.</p> <p>On 4 May 2021 the Government launched a Call for Evidence to gather data on the state of negotiations between landlords and tenants regarding rent arrears and ongoing lease terms. The Call for Evidence also sought views from interested parties on six options; one to allow the current measures to lapse on 30 June 2021 and five options to manage the exit from the current measures. The Government is currently assessing the responses to the Call for Evidence and will announce next steps ahead of 30 June.</p> <p>The current interventions encourage commercial landlords and tenants to negotiate rent payments, whilst raising the expectation that landlords (and their lenders) should show forbearance. It therefore complements the medium- to long-term economic recovery by preventing a sharp fall in the commercial property markets by delaying the crystallisation of loss.</p> <p>Whilst the Government does not have centrally collected data on the precise numbers of tenants and businesses that have used the provision, recent data published (13 January 2021) by Remit Consulting for the commercial property sector indicates that there is a £4.2 billion shortfall in rent collection since March 2020.</p> <p>The most recent data provided by Remit Consulting shows that 71.8% of rent had been paid across all sectors 35 days after the 25 March rent payment date, a rise of 0.1% on the same period following the December 2020 rent payment date. Hospitality rent payment continues to lag significantly behind the average with just 44.1% of rent paid following the March payment date, a fall of 2% the same period following the December rent payment date. Just 23.6% of rent had been paid in the Pubs, Bars and Restaurants sector 35 days after the March 2021 rent payment date, Hotel rent payments were 31.2% and Big Box Leisure 40% at the same point while industrial and office rents were around 90%.</p> <p>The measures complement other government initiatives to support businesses, which would otherwise be viable, to weather the crisis. It also complements the Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020, which introduces new corporate restructuring tools to give companies the</p>
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			<p>breathing space and tools required to maximise their chance of survival, as well as secondary legislation introduced by the Ministry of Justice to further temporarily protect commercial tenants from different forms of debt recovery. These comments are made in relation to the legal and policy position in England. To note, the devolved administrations have made their own regulations in this area.</p> <p>These measures were in force until 31 March 2021. Following on from the publication of the roadmap on 22 February, the Government laid a statutory instrument on 10 March 2021 that keeps these measures in force until 30 June 2021. The Business Tenancies (Protection from Forfeiture: Relevant Period) (Coronavirus) (England) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</p>
84	Postponement of General Synod Elections	Came into force on Royal Assent. Due to be expired.	Following the one-year review, an SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021, which will expire these provisions if Parliament agrees. For the avoidance of doubt the SI saves the operation of General Synod of the Church of England (Postponement of Elections) Order 2020, SI 2020/526 and General Synod of the Church of England (Postponement of Elections) (Amendment) Order 2020, SI 2020/1123.

Changes to Status during Reporting Period

Section number (and relevant schedule number where applicable)	Measure	Type of change	Details of change	Secondary legislation making the change
Section 22	Appointment of temporary Judicial Commissioners	Suspended under section 88(2)	An SI was made on 20 April 2021 which came into force on 21 April 2021 to suspend these powers.	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Suspension: Temporary Judicial Commissioners, Urgent Warrants, and Disposal of Bodies) Regulations 2021
Section 23	Time limits in relation to urgent warrants etc under Investigatory Powers Act	Suspended under section 88(2)	An SI was made on 20 April 2021 which came into force on 21 April 2021 to suspend these powers.	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Suspension: Temporary Judicial Commissioners, Urgent Warrants, and Disposal of Bodies) Regulations 2021
Section 58 (parts 2 and 3)	Powers in relation to transportation, storage and disposal of dead bodies etc	Suspended under section 88(2)	An SI was made on 20 April 2021 which came into force on 21 April 2021 to suspend these powers.	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Suspension: Temporary Judicial Commissioners, Urgent Warrants, and Disposal of Bodies) Regulations 2021

Changes to status since Enactment of the Act

Section number (and relevant schedule number where applicable)	Measure	Type of change	Details of change	Secondary legislation making the change
Mental Health and Mental Capacity				
Section 10,	Temporary modification of mental health and mental capacity legislation	Commencement under section 87(2)	Section 10(1) came into force on 27 March 2020 in relation to Wales and has been expired in relation to England.	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Wales) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/336)
Section 10,	Temporary modification of mental health and mental capacity legislation	Commencement under section 87(2)	Section 10(3) and (4) came into force on 2 April 2020 in Northern Ireland.	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No.1) Order (Northern Ireland) 2020 (SI 2020/58)

Schedule 8	Temporary modification of mental health and mental capacity legislation	Commencement under section 87(2)	Schedule 8 (paragraphs 1 to 2 and paragraphs 11 to 13) came into force on 27 March 2020 in relation to Wales. Schedule 8 is now expired in relation to England.	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Wales) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/366)
Schedule 10	Temporary modification of mental health and mental capacity legislation	Commencement under section 87(2)	Schedule 10 came into force on 2 April 2020 in Northern Ireland.	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No.1) Order (Northern Ireland) 2020 (SI 2020/58)
Schedule 11	Temporary modification of mental health and mental capacity legislation	Commencement under section 87(2)	Schedule 11 (paragraphs 1 to 10, 19, 20 (so far as it relates to paragraphs 5 and 9 only) and 22) came into force on 2 April 2020 in Northern Ireland.	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No.1) Order (Northern Ireland) 2020 (SI 2020/58)
Section 10 (1) and parts 1 and 2 of schedule 8 Parts 5, 6, 7 and 8 of schedule 8	Temporary modification of mental health and mental capacity legislation	Expired	The early sunseting of these provisions was made on 8 December 2020 and came into force 9 December 2020.	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Expiry of Mental Health Provisions) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1467)
NHS and local authority care and support				
Section 15, schedule 12	Local Authority care and support	Commencement under section 87(2)	Section 15 (in relation to England) and part 1 of schedule 12 (powers and duties of local authorities in England) came into force on 31 March 2020	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 2) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/388)
Section 15, schedule 12	Local Authority care and support	Commencement under section 87(2)	Section 15 (in relation to Wales) and part 2 of schedule 12 (powers and duties of local authorities in Wales) came into force on 1 April 2020	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Wales) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/366)
Section 16	Duty of local authority to assess needs: Scotland	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 5 April 2020	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/121)
Section 17	Section 16: further provision	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 5 April 2020	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/121)

Registration of deaths and stillbirths				
Section 18, schedule 13	Registration of deaths and stillbirths etc	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 26 March 2020	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/361)
Section 19	Confirmatory medical certificate not required for cremations: England and Wales	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 26 March 2020	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/361)
Section 21	Modifications of requirements regarding medical certificates for cremations: Northern Ireland	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 26 March 2020	The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/361)

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