

# Two Monthly Report on the status on the non-devolved provisions of the Coronavirus Act 2020: May 2022

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



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## CORRECTION SLIP

Title: The Two Monthly Report on the status on the non-devolved provisions of the Coronavirus Act 2020: May 2022

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### Correction:

Page 4

The first sentence of the last paragraph under the heading “Section 30: Suspension of requirement to hold inquest with jury: England and Wales”

Text currently reads:

“This provision is replicated by a measure in the Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 which will have effect for two years from 29 June 2022 and may be extended by regulations made by the Secretary of State.”

Text should read:

“This provision is replicated by a measure in the Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 which will have effect for two years from 28 June 2022 and may be extended by regulations made by the Lord Chancellor.”

Correction:

Page 11

The first sentence of the last paragraph in the table column headed “Use of provision since Royal Assent” regarding Section 30 of the Act.

Text currently reads:

“The Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 contains a measure which effectively replicates section 30 and will commence on 29 June 2022.”

Text should read:

“The Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 contains a measure which effectively replicates section 30 and will commence on 28 June 2022.”

Date of correction: 6 July 2022

## Introduction

The Coronavirus Act 2020 ('the Act') gained Royal Assent on 25 March 2020. The Act was introduced during a period of extreme uncertainty, when the future course and potential impacts of COVID-19 were unknown. It helped form the foundation of the Government's approach to maintaining public services, including the NHS, and providing financial support to individuals and businesses throughout the pandemic.

The Act has enabled action in five key areas:

1. Increasing the available health and social care workforce;
2. Easing, and reacting to, the burden on frontline staff;
3. Supporting people;
4. Containing and slowing the virus; and
5. Managing the deceased with respect and dignity

The temporary provisions within the Act had a two-year lifespan from when the Act was passed by Parliament. This was to ensure the Government had the necessary powers to respond to the pandemic for a proportionate amount of time. The Government removed powers throughout the pandemic as and when they were no longer needed. Thanks to the progress made in the fight against the virus, the Government was able to expire 20 non-devolved, temporary provisions in the Act early and suspended a total of four provisions, which have since expired. The majority of the remaining temporary, non-devolved provisions expired at the end of 24 March 2022.

The Government has extended five temporary provisions within the Act for up to six months beyond 24 March 2022. These provisions are:

- **Section 30:** Suspension of requirement to hold inquest with jury: England and Wales.
- **Sections 53 to 55:** Remote court provisions.
- **Section 43:** Statutory sick pay: power to disapply waiting period limitation: Northern Ireland.

Sections 30 and 53-55 have enabled innovations in the delivery of public services and the Government is making them permanent through other primary legislation<sup>1,2</sup> which has recently been passed by Parliament and is due to come into force over the spring and summer. The fifth provision, section 43, relates to Statutory Sick Pay in Northern Ireland and has been extended on the formal request of the Department for Communities in Northern Ireland.

These five temporary provisions were extended by the Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022<sup>3</sup>. The regulations were laid on 23 March 2022 and came into force the next day. The Statutory Instrument was debated and approved in the House of Commons on 29 March 2022 and in the Lords on 25 April 2022.

There are a number of permanent provisions within the Act, which are excluded from the automatic sunset at the end of 24 March 2022, and which would require new primary legislation to repeal. Some of these provisions are still necessary to support the recovery from the pandemic. The Government committed, in the 'COVID-19 Response: Living with COVID-19'<sup>4</sup> plan, to remove unnecessary provisions from the statute book as soon as possible, and to look for opportunities to do so as the Government's legislative programme proceeds.

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<sup>1</sup> [Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 Stages - Parliamentary Bills - UK Parliament](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 - Parliamentary Bills - UK Parliament](#)

<sup>3</sup> [The Coronavirus Act 2020 \(Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay\) \(England and Wales and Northern Ireland\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> [COVID-19 Response: Living with COVID-19 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

## **Extended Provisions**

This report summarises the impacts of the powers that have been extended over the latest two-month period.

### **Section 30: Suspension of requirement to hold inquest with jury: England and Wales**

Section 30 disapplies the statutory requirement for a coroner to conduct an inquest with a jury where there is reason to suspect that COVID-19 (as a notifiable disease) is the cause of death. Under section 7(2)(c) of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009, any inquest into a death where the coroner has reason to suspect that the death was caused by a notifiable disease (in this case COVID-19) would have to take place with a jury. This could have had significant resource implications for the coronial system during the pandemic, with an estimated 25,000 additional jury inquests.

Coroners are still able to conduct an inquest with a jury where COVID-19 is suspected to be the cause of death under the existing powers, should they wish to do so, and are still required to hold an inquest with a jury where another notifiable disease is suspected to be the cause of death.

Coroners' inquests across England and Wales have been significantly impacted by lockdown restrictions, as they must be held in public, and some must be held with a jury (such as non-natural deaths in custody). Many coroner areas have built up backlogs of inquests during the pandemic due to limited capacity as a result of measures in place to prevent spread of the virus. Requiring jury inquests where COVID-19 is suspected as the cause of death would have disproportionately added to the demand on local authority funded coroner services, adversely impacting their ability to operate and exacerbating backlogs.

Section 30 continues to support the Chief Coroner's and coroners' post-pandemic recovery plans. As coroner courts schedule outstanding inquests built up during the pandemic, the provision removes the added pressures of scheduling inquests with a jury where COVID-19 is suspected to be the cause of death. The provision also helps to minimise the distress to bereaved families who would otherwise have to wait much longer for inquests into the deaths of their deceased.

This provision is replicated by a measure in the Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 which will have effect for two years from 29 June 2022 and may be extended by regulations made by the Secretary of State. Section 30 of the Coronavirus Act has been extended for a period of up to six months beginning 25 March 2022 and will automatically expire on commencement of the replacement measure in the Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022.

### **Sections 53-55: Remote court provisions**

Sections 53-55 of the Act were introduced to allow the courts and tribunals system to continue to function throughout the pandemic and ensure people were able to access justice while lockdowns and social distancing were in place. These provisions in the Act have allowed thousands of hearings to take place each week since the Act came into force. They have been vital in supporting court recovery and helping courts work through the backlog of cases as quickly and efficiently as possible by enabling preliminary hearings to take place remotely so that courtrooms could be reserved for more hearings (particularly trials) that must happen in a physical courtroom.

The Government is committed to tackling the backlog as quickly as possible. As of April 2022, around 10,000 hearings each week were taking place using remote technology across 3,200 virtual courtrooms.

The Government has also upheld the principle of open justice during the pandemic by facilitating remote observers at these remote hearings; and ensuring those observers do not

record or broadcast the hearings they are watching (mimicking similar rules that govern behaviour in a traditional courtroom public gallery).

Provisions included in the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 make these powers permanent. Sections 53 and 54 were extended for a period of 6 months from 25 March 2022 and will be automatically repealed when the permanent provisions of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 come into force in June. Section 55 will be expired by a commencement order of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act once the initial regulations for these replacement powers have been enacted, which is likely to be in summer 2022.

The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022 extend these provisions in the Coronavirus Act for a period of up to six months, to ensure there is no gap in the legislation underpinning these powers. This will minimise disruption and enable the courts to continue working at maximum capacity to reduce the backlog of cases by ensuring courtrooms are reserved for more hearings (particularly trials) that must happen in court.

### **Section 43: Statutory sick pay: power to disapply waiting period limitation: Northern Ireland**

Section 43 enables the suspension of the waiting days' rule for absences related to COVID-19 in relation to Northern Ireland. This means that Statutory Sick Pay can be payable from day one for COVID-related absences in Northern Ireland.

Statutory Sick Pay is ordinarily a transferred matter in Northern Ireland, but section 43 confers the power to make regulations in respect of Northern Ireland on the Secretary of State. The UK Government has extended section 43 for a period of six months on the formal request of the Department for Communities in Northern Ireland.

### **Equalities and Human Rights**

Throughout the pandemic, the Government has taken action quickly and decisively 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 subject to appropriate checks and balances. For example, the Government expired many of the non-devolved, temporary powers in the Act early.

The Government has extended five temporary, non-devolved provisions in the Act for up to six months. Four of these provisions have enabled innovations in the delivery of public services and the Government is making them permanent through other primary legislation recently passed by Parliament and which is due to come into force by the summer. In the case of these four provisions, a final six-month extension is necessary in order to ensure there is no gap in the legislation that enables delivery of these public services. The Government has also extended one temporary, non-devolved provision relating to Statutory Sick Pay in Northern Ireland, on the formal request of the Department for Communities in Northern Ireland.

The pandemic has shone a light on the inequalities that exist across the country. The Government is determined to continue addressing the pre-existing socio-economic and health inequalities which have contributed to the unequal effect of COVID-19 across our society. The causes of these inequalities are varied and require a wide-ranging long-term response, encompassing levelling up health, the economy, welfare and more. The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities will work across the Department of Health and Social Care, the rest of government, the healthcare system, local government and industry and work to shift our focus towards preventing ill health, in particular in the places and communities where there are the most significant disparities.

## **Reporting and Accountability Arrangements for the Coronavirus Act**

The Government recognises the vital importance of Parliamentary scrutiny and built-in checks and balances on the use of the Act. For example, Part 2 of the Act includes various arrangements to facilitate accountability and transparency over the use of powers set out in Part 1 of the Act.

The Government has regularly reviewed the temporary, non-devolved powers in the Act and, in line with the evolving situation, suspended and expired powers early where they were no longer needed. The temporary, non-devolved powers in the Act have been subject to a six-monthly vote in the House of Commons on the motion “that the temporary provisions of the Coronavirus Act 2020 should not yet expire”. To date, four six-monthly reviews have taken place, in September 2020, March 2021, September 2021 and most recently in March 2022.

The Secretary of State for Health and Social Care is required to prepare and publish a report on the status of the non-devolved provisions in the Act relating to every two-month period during the operation of the Act. The Secretary of State for Health and Social Care is required to publish these reports so long as at least one temporary, non-devolved provision remains in force. 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. This report is the thirteenth such report, covering the status of the five provisions which have been extended for up to six months.

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 Government has its own arrangements for reporting on these, and on other powers within their legislative competence for tackling the pandemic, which will continue for powers which have been extended in their respective nations.

## **Mechanism to Change the Status of Provisions**

The Government has always sought to balance the need to be able to respond effectively to the pandemic with a commitment to maintain powers for the shortest possible time, to expire provisions which are no longer necessary or proportionate and to only extend provisions beyond their intended sunset date where absolutely needed.

Section 88 of the Act allows for the suspension of provisions, should scientific advice and public health situation mean that they are no longer required. They could then be revived again should circumstances and advice change, allowing the Government to be cautious in its approach. As such, before being automatically expired, section 22 in the Act was suspended as of 21 April 2021, following the one-year review, along with Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 28 (section 58).

Section 90(1) of the Act allows for the early expiry of powers, before their intended sunset date. The Government expired many of the temporary, non-devolved provisions early. Regulations to expire powers early have been laid under the draft affirmative procedure, and so have been subject to approval by both Houses of Parliament before coming into force. Section 90(1) was used to expire the provisions under section 10 of the Act (in relation to England) in December 2020, a further twelve provisions in July 2021, and a further seven provisions and parts of an eighth in December 2021. Decisions to expire powers have been balanced judgements, taking into account how often the power had been used, the impact of its expiry, and the view of parliamentarians and other stakeholders (including the Devolved Governments).

Section 90(2) allows for powers to be extended beyond their automatic sunset date, for periods of up to six months at a time. The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022 extend five temporary, non-devolved provisions for up to six months.



A status table has been published and provides up to date information on the status of all provisions in the Act, including devolved provisions. This has been updated regularly, and will continue to be updated until all temporary, non-devolved provisions have expired. This is available on Gov.uk:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-act-2020-status>

### **Appropriateness Statement**

Each two-monthly report must contain a statement that the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care is satisfied that the status of the non-devolved provisions is appropriate. The Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, Sajid Javid, 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.”***

## Status Table

Section (All Part 1) And Schedules	Provision	Status	Use of provision since Royal Assent
1	Meaning of 'coronavirus' and related terminology	Came into force on Royal Assent	No change in terminology
2 Sch 1	Emergency registration of nurses and other health and care professionals	Expired	<p>These provisions enabled the Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC) to temporarily register nurses, midwives and (in England) nursing associates, and the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) to temporarily register paramedics, operating department practitioners, radiographers, and other professionals. The purpose of the temporary registration of these professionals was to provide the NHS with additional workforce capacity to deal with the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>Although the temporary registers closed to new registrants at the end of 24 March 2022, section 89 of the Act means that those already on the temporary register remain able to practise for as long as a state of emergency exists. A Written Ministerial Statement on 16 March 2022 announced that this will cease at the end of September 2022, at which point the emergency registers will close. This six-month period allows for those who wish to join the permanent registers to do so. Following the success of these registers, the Department of Health and Social Care will be amending legislation to enable the NMC and HCPC to establish temporary registers to support emergency response arrangements in future.</p>
6 Sch 5	Emergency registration of social workers: England and Wales	Expired	<p>This provision allowed the creation of a temporary register of social workers who had recently left the profession so that they could provide support to social care providers facing COVID-19 pressures.</p> <p>Although the temporary register closed to new registrants at the end of 24 March 2022, section 89 of the Act means that those already on the register are able to continue to practise under their temporary registration until the Secretary of State for Education declares that emergency conditions no longer exist, at which point the temporary register will automatically close. In line with the emergency registers for healthcare professional (see section 2), this temporary register will close at the end of September 2022. All registrants will be given notice of this intent so that temporary registrants will be able to seek restoration to</p>

			the permanent register should they wish to continue to practise. Otherwise, employers can make alternative appointments where they still need to fill roles.
8 Sch 7	Emergency volunteering leave	Expired	A Statutory Instrument (SI) was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 16 July 2021 which expired this provision.
9	Compensation for emergency volunteers	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 on 10 December 2020.
11	Indemnity for health service activity: England and Wales	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>Section 11 of the Act 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 flexible approaches could not have gone ahead. Section 11 has allowed the Government to fill these gaps and move quickly to respond to the pandemic. Section 11 also provides reassurance to patients that they will have a route of redress should they suffer harm while receiving care related to COVID-19 and to clinicians, so they do not need to worry about indemnity arrangements.</p> <p>As per section 89 of the Act, section 11 is not subject to the automatic expiry date of the end of 24 March 2022. This power will remain in place to allow claims covered by the indemnities provided to be handled now and in future, and for continuation of the range of services that it currently enables, as well as new arrangements that it may be required to enable in future. It is anticipated that the need for future arrangements will be limited, and any indemnities provided would be subject to appropriate prior scrutiny.</p>
14	NHS Continuing Healthcare Assessments	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
15 Sch 12	Local authority care and support	Part 1 expired in relation to England	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 16 July 2021 which expired this provision.
18 Sch 13	Registration of deaths and still-births etc	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
19	Confirmatory medical certificate not required for cremations: England and Wales	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
22	Appointment of temporary Judicial Commissioners	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.

23	Time limits in relation to urgent warrants etc under Investigatory Powers Act	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 27 October 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 9 December 2021 which expired this provision.
24	Extension of time limits for retention of fingerprints and DNA profiles	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 16 July 2021 which expired this provision.
25	Power to require information relating to food supply chains	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 16 July 2021 which expired this provision.
26	Authorities which may require information	Expired	
27	Restrictions on use and disclosure of information	Expired	
28 Sch 15	Enforcement of requirement to provide information	Expired	
29	Meaning of 'food supply chain' and related expressions	Expired	
30	Suspension of requirement to hold inquests with jury: England and Wales	Extended for up to six months	<p>Section 30 of the Act disapplies the statutory requirement for a coroner to conduct an inquest with a jury where COVID-19 (as a notifiable disease) is suspected as the cause of death.</p> <p>Coroners' inquests across England and Wales have been significantly impacted by lockdown restrictions, as they must be held in public, and some must be held with a jury (such as non-natural deaths in custody). Many coroner areas have built up backlogs of inquests during the pandemic due to limited capacity as a result of measures in place to prevent spread of the virus.</p> <p>Requiring jury inquests where COVID-19 is suspected as the cause of death would have disproportionately added to the demand on local authority funded coroner services, adversely impacting their ability to operate and exacerbating backlogs. Section 30 has supported efforts to keep coroner services functioning during the pandemic and to assist their recovery plans.</p> <p>Statistics are not held on how many deaths have been reported to the coroner where the deceased was diagnosed with COVID-19. However, coroner statistics for 2021, published in May 2022, showed a 3% increase in reported deaths in state detention - 580 deaths in 2021, up from 562 deaths in 2020. A number of these would have been natural cause deaths and added to inquest backlogs had they needed a</p>

			<p>jury. There were 3,672 natural cause inquest conclusions in 2021, a number of which would have been where COVID-19 had been suspected as the cause of death and would also have increased backlogs if they had needed to be held with a jury.</p> <p>In steady state, between around 450 and 575 jury inquests are held annually across England and Wales. Jury inquests resumed in 2021, as social distancing and other restrictions came to an end. Compared to 2020, there was a 79% increase in these inquests, but this still fell short of the 5-year pre-pandemic average by 14%. If coroners had needed to schedule COVID-19 related jury inquests, these inquests would have had to dovetail with cases already in the system – indeed, the Chief Coroner’s office has estimated that additional jury inquests could have become stuck in the system up to 2025. This would have caused additional distress to bereaved people waiting for the inquests into the deaths of their relatives and friends.</p> <p>The Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 contains a measure which effectively replicates section 30 and will commence on 29 June 2022. To avoid a gap in legislation, which would cause confusion and disruption to coroner services and likely increase backlogs, Parliament has approved extension of section 30 for up to 6 months by the Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022. Section 30 will expire on the commencement of the replacement measure in the Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022.</p>
37 Sch 16	Temporary closure of educational institutions and childcare premises	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 27 October 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 9 December 2021 which expired this provision.
38 Sch 17	Temporary continuity: education, training, and childcare	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
39	Statutory sick pay: funding of employers’ liabilities	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
42	Statutory sick pay: funding of employers’ liabilities: Northern Ireland		
40	Statutory sick pay: power to disapply	Expired	Section 40 expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.

43	waiting period limitation  Statutory sick pay: power to disapply waiting period limitation: Northern Ireland	S43 extended for Northern Ireland	Section 43 allows for the suspension of the waiting days' rule for absences related to COVID-19 in Northern Ireland. This means that Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) is payable from day one for employees in Northern Ireland who are unable to work as a result of COVID-19. The provision came into force on Royal Assent of the Act and has been used throughout the pandemic. Section 43 applies to Northern Ireland only and has been extended for a period of six months by the Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022.  No data is currently available on the impact of this provision as employers are not mandated to report SSP payments to Government.
41	Statutory sick pay: modification of regulation making powers	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
45	NHS pension schemes: suspension of restrictions on return to work: England and Wales	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
50 Sch 20	Power to suspend port operations	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
51 Sch 21	Powers relating to potentially infectious persons	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 27 October 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 9 December 2021 which expired this provision.  As these powers were expired, a notice was also published on <a href="https://www.gov.uk">gov.uk</a> on 27 October 2021 and in the <a href="#">London Gazette</a> on 28 October 2021 to revoke the declaration which activated the use of these powers.
52 Sch 22	Powers to issue directions relating to events, gatherings and premises	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 27 October 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 9 December 2021 which expired this provision.
53 Sch 23	Expansion of availability of live links in criminal proceedings	Extended for up to six months	Sections 53-55 of the Act were introduced to allow the courts and tribunals system to continue to function throughout the pandemic and ensure people were able to access justice while lockdowns and social distancing were in place.  These provisions in the Act have allowed thousands of hearings to take place each
54 Sch 24	Expansion of availability of live links in other criminal hearings		

55 Sch 25	Public participation in proceedings conducted by video or audio		<p>week since the Act came into force. They have been vital in supporting court recovery and helping courts work through the backlog of cases as quickly and efficiently as possible by enabling preliminary hearings to take place remotely so that courtrooms could be reserved for more hearings (particularly trials) that must happen in a physical courtroom.</p> <p>The Government is committed to tackling the backlog as quickly as possible. As of April 2022, around 10,000 hearings per week were still taking place using remote technology across 3,200 virtual courtrooms.</p> <p>The Government has also upheld the principle of open justice during the pandemic by facilitating remote observers at these remote hearings; and ensuring those observers do not record or broadcast the hearings they are watching (mimicking similar rules that govern behaviour in a traditional courtroom public gallery).</p> <p>Provisions included in the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 make these powers permanent. The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022 extend sections 53-55 in the Coronavirus Act for a period of up to six months, to ensure there is no gap in the legislation underpinning these powers.</p> <p>This will reduce disruption and enable the courts to continue working at maximum capacity to reduce the backlog of cases by ensuring courtrooms are reserved for more hearings (particularly trials) that must happen in court.</p> <p>Sections 53 and 54 of the Coronavirus Act will expire two months after Royal Assent of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act. Section 55 will be expired by a commencement order of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act once the initial regulations for these replacement powers have been enacted. This is likely to be in summer 2022.</p>
56 Sch 26	Live links in magistrates' court appeals against requirements or restrictions imposed on a potentially infectious person	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 27 October 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 9 December 2021 which expired this provision.

58 Sch 28	Powers in relation to transportation, storage and disposal of dead bodies etc	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
59	Elections and referendums due to be held in England in period after 15 March 2020	Came into force on Royal Assent	As per section 89 of the Act, sections 59-61 are not temporary and therefore not subject to the sunset date of temporary provisions within the Act. These powers only applied to elections held on or before 6 May 2021.
60	Postponement of elections due to be held on 7 May 2020	Came into force on Royal Assent	The provisions came into force on Royal Assent and most such polls were postponed to 6 May 2021.
61	Power to postpone certain other elections and referendums	Came into force on Royal Assent	
62	Power to postpone a recall petition under the Recall of MPs Act 2015	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>As per section 89 of the Act, section 62 is not temporary and therefore not subject to the renewal vote or sunset date of temporary provisions within the Act. This provision allowed Petition Officers the possibility to defer the petition. It ensured the electorate in that constituency had the ability 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 public health guidance. It allowed staff to be freed up from being on standby for any electoral event during the period up until 6 May 2021. This meant they could be readily re-deployed to other duties to support the response to the pandemic as needed.</p> <p>Between when the Act came into force and 6 May 2021, no recall petitions were triggered.</p>
63	Power to make supplementary etc provision	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>As per section 89 of the Act, section 63 is not temporary and therefore not subject to the renewal vote or sunset date of temporary provisions within the Act.</p> <p>No SIs have been made over the latest reporting period on this matter</p> <p>This power can be used retroactively. If these powers were to expire, it would prevent the ability to use these powers retroactively and issues relating to elections held prior to May 2021 (e.g. changes needing to be made to funding) could not be addressed. Therefore, this power was excluded from the section 89 expiry date.</p>
71	Signatures of Treasury Commissioners	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 16 July 2021 which expired this provision.



72	Power under section 143 of the Social Security Administration Act 1992	Came into force on Royal Assent	As per section 89 of the Act, sections 72-74 are not temporary and therefore not subject to the renewal vote or sunset date of the Act.
73	Power under the section 145 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 made 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.
74	Power under section 5 of the National Insurance Contributions Act 2015	Came into force on Royal Assent	These provisions only modify the powers for orders and regulations made within 2 years from Royal Assent of the Act.
75	Disapplication of limit under section 8 of the Industrial Development Act 1982	75 (2) and (3) expired	<p>Section 75 of the Act allowed for financial assistance provided to businesses under section 8 of the Industrial Development Act 1982, which is designated as coronavirus-related, not to count towards the overall limit on assistance that can be provided to business under section 8 of the Industrial Development Act.</p> <p>This change ensured that urgent assistance to businesses, whether in relation to coronavirus or more routine future provisions of grants, loans and loan guarantees is not hampered or delayed by the fact the section 8 limit has been reached. This power has enabled businesses to access loan schemes such as the Bounce Back Loan Scheme, Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme, Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme, and the Future Fund. These schemes closed on 31 March 2021 and collectively approved more than £79 billion worth of finance through more than 1.6 million facilities. The Recovery Loan scheme will also provide significant support to businesses to aid their recovery from the pandemic.</p> <p>To ensure transparency of expenditure under the Industrial Development Act, the Business Secretary already reports annually to Parliament. However, the Business Secretary has gone further in relation to the Coronavirus Act, reporting to Parliament on a quarterly basis since the enactment of this provision.</p> <p>The latest report published is Q3-2021 (July-September) which was published on 7 March 2022. Actual spend by HMG for the period 1 July – 30 September 2021 was £345,600,487 with an additional new</p>

			<p>contingent liability incurred for this period of £2,353,852,730. Since March 2020, actual expenditure of assistance provided by HMG is £3,617,960,250, with all contingent liability of assistance provided being £72,677,811,019.</p> <p>As per section 89 of the Act, section 75 (1) is not a temporary provision and is therefore not subject to the automatic expiry date of temporary provisions on 24 March 2022. This ensures that the limit for financial assistance under section 8 of the Industrial Development Act is not breached, which would jeopardise all existing and future schemes relying on this Act, such as Help to Grow, the Automotive Transformation Fund and Offshore Wind Manufacturing Investment Scheme.</p>
76	HMRC functions	Came into force on Royal Assent	<p>As per section 89 of the Act, section 76 is not temporary and therefore not subject to the renewal vote or sunset date of the Act.</p> <p>The Government has used this power to direct HMRC to have new functions relating to the payment and management of amounts in respect of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS), the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS), the Eat Out to Help Out Scheme and the one-off payments to working households receiving tax credits (WHOOP).</p> <p>The powers in section 76 enables HMRC to undertake the vital legacy work required for the economy-wide coronavirus schemes, including recovering fraudulent or overclaimed grants.</p> <p><b>Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme</b> After running continuously for nineteen months, the scheme closed on 30 September 2021. The CJRS has succeeded in supporting 11.7 million jobs and 1.3 million employers across the UK with employer claims totalling £70 billion, aiding businesses and protecting livelihoods.</p> <p><b>Self-Employment Income Support Scheme</b> Applications for the fifth and final SEISS grant closed on 30 September 2021. The SEISS has paid out over £28 billion across all five grants to nearly 3 million self-employed individuals and has been one of the most generous schemes for the self-employed in the world.</p>

			<p><b>Working households receiving tax credits scheme</b></p> <p>This scheme remains in place following an extension in September 2021. Under this extension, HMRC is making one-off payments to a small number of eligible customers based on their finalised tax credits awards and has powers to make payments into the 2022/23 tax year.</p> <p>Section 76 continues to underpin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance, including recovering both CJRS and SEISS grants where claimants were overpaid/ineligible.</li> <li>• Making late payments. For CJRS/SEISS, these are usually linked to complaints that can take several months to work through the system. The WHOOP was extended in September 2021, and HMRC is making one-off payments to a small number of eligible customers based on their finalised tax credits awards.</li> </ul>
77	Up-rating of working tax credit etc	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 27 October 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 9 December 2021 which expired this provision.
78	Local authority meetings	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 27 October 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 9 December 2021 which expired this provision.
79	Extension of Business Improvement Districts (BID) arrangements: England	Expired	An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 16 July 2021 which expired this provision.
81 Sch 29	Residential tenancies in England and Wales: protection from eviction	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
82	Business tenancies in England and Wales: protection from forfeiture etc	Expired	These provisions expired automatically, as intended, at the end of 24 March 2022.
84	Postponement of General Synod Elections	Expired	<p>An SI was laid under the draft affirmative procedure on 21 April 2021 and was debated and approved by both Houses. The SI came into force on 16 July 2021 which expired this provision.</p> <p>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.</p>

## Changes to Status during Reporting Period

No changes to report during this reporting period

## 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
Section 8	Emergency Volunteering Leave	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 9	Compensation for Emergency Volunteers	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 15 (part 1 of Schedule 12)	Local authority care and support.	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 24	Extension of time limits for retention of fingerprints and DNA profiles.	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 25	Power to require information relating to food supply chains	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 26	Authorities which may require information	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 27	Restrictions on use and disclosure of information	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 28	Enforcement of requirement to provide information	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>

Section 29	Meaning of 'food supply chain' and related expressions	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 71	Signatures of Treasury Commissioners.	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 79	Business Improvement Districts (BIDs).	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 84	Postponement of General Synod elections.	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 21 April 2021 which came into force on 16 July 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</a>
Section 22	Appointment of temporary Judicial Commissioners	Suspended under section 88(2)  <i>Subsequently expired as per section 89 (see below)</i>	An SI was made on 20 April 2021 which came into force on 21 April 2021 to suspend these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Suspension: Temporary Judicial Commissioners, Urgent Warrants, and Disposal of Bodies) Regulations 2021</a>
Section 23	Time limits in relation to urgent warrants etc under Investigatory Powers Act	Suspended under section 88(2)  <i>Subsequently expired as per section 89 (see below)</i>	An SI was made on 20 April 2021 which came into force on 21 April 2021 to suspend these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Suspension: Temporary Judicial Commissioners, Urgent Warrants, and Disposal of Bodies) Regulations 2021</a>
Section 58 (parts 2 and 3)	Powers in relation to transportation, storage and disposal of dead bodies etc	Suspended under section 88(2)  <i>Subsequently expired as per section 89 (see below)</i>	An SI was made on 20 April 2021 which came into force on 21 April 2021 to suspend these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Suspension: Temporary Judicial Commissioners, Urgent Warrants, and Disposal of Bodies) Regulations 2021</a>
Section 81 (Schedule 29)	Residential tenancies: England and Wales: Protection from eviction	Suspended under section 88(2)  <i>Subsequently expired as per section 89 (see below)</i>	An SI was made on 8 September 2021 which came into force on 1 October 2021 to suspend these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Residential Tenancies and Notices) (Amendment and Suspension) (England) Regulations 2021</a>

Section 58 (Schedule 28) parts 1, 4 and 5	Powers in relation to transportation, storage and disposal of dead bodies etc	Suspended under section 88(2)  <i>Subsequently expired as per section 89 (see below)</i>	An SI was made on 27 October 2021 which came into force on 28 October 2021 to suspend these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Suspension: Disposal of Bodies) (England) Regulations 2021</a> (legislation.gov.uk)
Section 23	Time limits in relation to urgent warrants etc under Investigatory Powers Act	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 27 October 2021 which came into force on 9 December 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) (No. 2) Regulations 2021</a> (legislation.gov.uk)
Section 37 (Schedule 16)	Temporary closure of educational institutions and childcare premises	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 27 October 2021 which came into force on 9 December 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) (No. 2) Regulations 2021</a> (legislation.gov.uk)
Parts of paragraph 5(5) and parts of paragraph 5(6) of Schedule 17 (section 38)	Temporary continuity: education, training and childcare	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 27 October 2021 which came into force on 9 December 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) (No. 2) Regulations 2021</a> (legislation.gov.uk)
Section 51 (Schedule 21)	Powers relating to potentially infectious persons	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 27 October 2021 which came into force on 9 December 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) (No. 2) Regulations 2021</a> (legislation.gov.uk)
Section 52 (Schedule 22)	Powers to issue directions relating to events, gatherings and premises	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 27 October 2021 which came into force on 9 December 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) (No. 2) Regulations 2021</a> (legislation.gov.uk)
Section 56 (Schedule 26)	Live links in magistrates' court appeals against requirements or restrictions imposed on a potentially infectious person	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 27 October 2021 which came into force on 9 December 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) (No. 2) Regulations 2021</a> (legislation.gov.uk)
Section 77	Uprating of working tax credits etc	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 27 October 2021 which came into force on 9 December 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) (No. 2) Regulations 2021</a> (legislation.gov.uk)
Section 78	Local Authority Meetings	Expired under section 90(1)	An SI was laid on 27 October 2021 which came into force on 9 December 2021 to expire these powers.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Early Expiry) (No. 2) Regulations 2021</a> (legislation.gov.uk)

Section 30	Suspension of requirement to hold inquests with jury: England and Wales	Extended under section 90(2)	An SI was made on 23 March 2022 which extends these powers for up to six months from 25 March 2022.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022</a>
Section 43	Statutory sick pay: power to disapply waiting period limitation: Northern Ireland	Extended for Northern Ireland under section 90(2)	An SI was made on 23 March 2022 which extends these powers for six months from 25 March 2022, upon the formal request of the Department for Communities in Northern Ireland.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022</a>
Section 53 (Schedule 23)	Expansion of availability of live links in criminal proceedings	Extended under section 90(2)	An SI was made on 23 March 2022 which extends these powers for up to six months from 25 March 2022.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022</a>
Section 54 (Schedule 24)	Expansion of availability of live links in other criminal hearings	Extended under section 90(2)	An SI was made on 23 March 2022 which extends these powers for up to six months from 25 March 2022.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022</a>
Section 55 (Schedule 25)	Public participation in proceedings by video or audio	Extended under section 90(2)	An SI was made on 23 March 2022 which extends these powers for up to six months from 25 March 2022.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022</a>
Section 2 (Schedule 1)	Emergency registration of nurses and other health and care professionals	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 6 (Schedule 5)	Emergency registration of social workers: England and Wales	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A

Section 14	NHS Continuing Healthcare Assessments	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 18 (Schedule 13)	Registration of deaths and still-births etc	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 19	Confirmatory medical certificate not required for cremations: England and Wales	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 22	Appointment of temporary Judicial Commissioners	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 38 (Schedule 17)	Temporary continuity: education, training and childcare	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 39	Statutory sick pay: funding of employers' liabilities	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 40	Statutory sick pay: power to disapply waiting period limitation	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 41	Statutory sick pay: modification of regulation making powers	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 42	Statutory sick pay: funding of employers' liabilities: Northern Ireland	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 45	NHS pension schemes: suspension of restrictions on return to work: England and Wales	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A



Section 50 (Schedule 20)	Power to suspend port operations	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 58 (Schedule 28)	Powers in relation to transportation, storage and disposal of dead bodies etc	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 75 (2) and (3)	Disapplication of limit under section 8 of the Industrial Development Act 1982	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 81 (Schedule 29)	Residential tenancies in England and Wales: protection from eviction	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A
Section 82	Business tenancies in England and Wales: protection from forfeiture etc	Expired as per section 89	As per section 89 of the Act, the temporary powers automatically expired at midnight on 24 March 2022.	N/A

### **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.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Wales) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/336)</a>
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.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No.1) Order (Northern Ireland) 2020 (SI 2020/58)</a>
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.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Wales) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/366)</a>
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.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No.1) Order (Northern Ireland) 2020 (SI 2020/58)</a>
Schedule 11	Temporary modification of mental health and	Commencement under section 87(2)	Schedule 11 (paragraphs 1 to 10, 19, 20 (so far as it relates to paragraphs 5 and 9	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No.1) Order (Northern</a>

	mental capacity legislation		only) and 22) came into force on 2 April 2020 in Northern Ireland.	<a href="#">Ireland) 2020 (SI 2020/58)</a>
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.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Expiry of Mental Health Provisions) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1467)</a>
<b>NHS and local authority care and support</b>				
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.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 2) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/388)</a>
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.	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Wales) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/366)</a>
Section 16	Duty of local authority to assess needs: Scotland	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 5 April 2020	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/121)</a>
Section 17	Section 16: further provision	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 5 April 2020	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/121)</a>
<b>Registration of deaths and stillbirths</b>				
Section 18, Schedule 13	Registration of deaths and stillbirths etc	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 26 March 2020	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/361)</a>
Section 19	Confirmatory medical certificate not required for cremations: England & Wales	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 26 March 2020	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/361)</a>
Section 21	Modifications of requirements regarding medical certificates for cremations: Northern Ireland	Commencement under section 87(2)	Came into force on 26 March 2020	<a href="#">The Coronavirus Act 2020 (Commencement No. 1) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/361)</a>

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