

1) Official submission to First Minister – 12 July 2020

From: [redacted]
Population and Migration Division
12 July 2020

First Minister
Cabinet Secretary for Justice
Cabinet Secretary for Health and Sport

**PROPOSALS FOR EXEMPTIONS TO QUARANTINE ON ARRIVAL TO SCOTLAND:
ADVICE ON SPAIN**

Purpose

1. To provide updated advice on the border health measures and specifically on options in relation to Spain.

Priority

2. **Immediate** – we are due to meet Cabinet Secretary for Justice on 13 July and it would be helpful to discuss this paper at that meeting.

Background

3. Scottish Government introduced country specific exemptions into the public health measures at the border regulations. These measures came into force on 10 July. Scottish Ministers decided to exempt travellers from all of the countries assessed as low risk by the UK Government together with all of the amber (medium risk) countries with the exception of Spain and Serbia.

4. [redacted]

5. The only country therefore on which the Scottish Government has taken a differential position is Spain. [redacted] We have explained that this is UK Government data and methodology.

Review Process

6. The UK Government has, at official level, reaffirmed their commitment to work on a four nations basis to take a joint approach to country specific exemptions. The assessment of risk is based on two factors: the point prevalence data compiled by the Joint Biosecurity Centre (JBC) from information provided by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and a risk assessment by Public Health England. The plan is that this risk assessment will be compiled on a weekly basis (every Wednesday) and provided to the UK Government and, either via the UK Government or directly, to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. We are still discussing the exact process but are

pushing for simultaneous access to data. This weekly process will be supported by separate weekly policy and analytical discussions.

7. The latest set of data has now been received from the UK Government. It was delayed and wasn't shared with us until late on Thursday evening (we understand that it was also delayed in going to the UK Government) but hopefully in future we will be receiving it on a Wednesday evening.

8. The First Minister has made a commitment that we will undertake a first review of the countries on the exemptions list by 20 July and then move to 21 day review cycles thereafter. We have assessed the review data against the current list of exempt countries and do not consider that there are any concerns in relation to those countries currently listed as exempt. [redacted]. Some of the small territories do not appear on the list and for a number there is no point prevalence data because the numbers are so small. However, for those countries or territories currently listed as exempt and for which there is point prevalence data available 14 countries have seen a decrease in their point prevalence and 14 countries an increase in their point prevalence. We would expect to see some fluctuation as we are seeing the data on a weekly basis. It is also the case that the point prevalence rate is only one element of the risk assessment and there has been no shift in the green or amber rating for any country or territory.

9. We are due to get another set of data from the UK Government before our next formal review point of 20 July. There is nothing in the current data set which gives us concern such that we would wish to take immediate action. [redacted – out of scope] For the next data set and discussion with the UK Government we will look at patterns of movement with a specific focus on [redacted – out of scope] as well as those countries with low prevalence point data but an amber risk rating who are not included on the exemptions list. [redacted]

10. [redacted – out of scope]

We do not therefore propose to make any immediate changes to the country specific list of exemptions as a result of this data. As noted above we will explore the position on non-exempt countries with a low risk rating for the first review. The position in relation to Spain is explored in further detail below.

Spain

11. The decision not to exempt Spain was based on the fact that they were the only country on the list of medium risk countries that was significantly above Scotland on point prevalence data - [redacted] The new information that we have received via the UK Government shows a reduction in Spain's point prevalence data [redacted]. This incidence rate is now below that of the UK as a whole with decreasing incidence and death rate trends over the past four weeks. Concerns are highlighted about fluctuations in daily reporting [redacted].

12. As of 3 July Scotland's point prevalence point was 0.018% (0.012% - 0.027%). The new point prevalence for Spain is still significantly above Scotland's, though probably lower than the UK's, but it reflects a significant shift from previous data and clearly if that pattern is maintained we could move quickly to add Spain to the list of

exempt countries. We have also been looking at the regional breakdown of data from Spain to establish whether it would be possible to exempt certain areas of the country, notably the islands, more quickly than other parts of the country. We have identified four main options in relation to Spain:

- a) Take immediate action to add Spain to the list of exempt countries;
- b) Reaffirm our commitment to reviewing the position of Spain on 20 July and note the positive direction of travel;
- c) Set out our intention to add Spain to the list of exempt countries on 20 July provided the point prevalence continues to decline; or
- d) Exempt travel to the Spanish islands, coupled with either (b) or (c).

Option A – Exempt Spain Immediately

13. [redacted]

14. [redacted]. However, the point remains that the decision was taken by Scottish Ministers on the basis of data provided by the UK Government and accepted by us in good faith.

15. The point prevalence point for Spain in the current set of data [redacted] is a significant reduction on [redacted]. However, it is still significantly above Scotland's point prevalence. [redacted]. While the projection is that the point prevalence for Spain will continue to decrease we cannot be definitive on this issue.

16. Given therefore the fluctuations in data that we are seeing and the continuing high level of the point prevalence for Spain, as well as the number of localised outbreaks in the country, we do not consider that the position has changed such that we could recommend an immediate change in our assessment of the risk from Spain. The DCMO has noted that, while the reductions in the point prevalence from Spain are welcome, from the public health perspective the fluctuations in data mean that we would need to see evidence of this being sustained before exempting travellers from Spain from the self-isolation requirement. **We therefore do not recommend adding Spain to the list of country specific exemptions at this point.**

Option B – Reaffirm Commitment to Review

17. In setting out the decision not to include Spain on the list of exempt countries the First Minister said that the Scottish Government would move to add Spain to the list as soon as the evidence indicated that it was safe to do so and that a review would be undertaken by 20 July.

18. Ministers could note that the Scottish Government was receiving updated risk assessments and data from the UK Government on a weekly basis and that the new set of data indicated a reduction in the point prevalence for Spain. This reduction in the prevalence point was a positive step, however, Spain's point prevalence still remained significantly higher than Scotland's. The Scottish Government would consider this data and the next set of data prior to making a decision about Spain as part of the review process on 20 July.

19. This option would be a factual statement and a reaffirmation of the Scottish Government's position. The National Clinical Director has noted that his view would be to delay a decision until we get a further set of data noting that we've already said we're hopeful about a 20th July review.

Option C – Set out Intention

20. An extension of option B would be for Scottish Ministers to be more forward-leaning in terms of the action that would be taken on 20 July provided that the point prevalence data for Spain continues to improve. In this scenario Ministers would note that the decision not to exempt Spain was based on evidence and assessment provided by the UK Government and undertaken by Public Health England and the JBC; that further evidence and assessment was being provided on a weekly basis and that the latest evidence in relation to Spain indicated a more positive position. Ministers would then set out their intention to add travel from Spain to the exemptions list on 20 July provided the next set of weekly data indicates continued improvement in point prevalence data.

21. [redacted]

Option D – Exempt the Spanish Islands

22. A fourth option would be to add the Spanish islands to the Exemptions List and/or indicate our intention to add all of Spain at next review point on 20 July, provided the progress is maintained.

23. The total number of passengers travelling between Scotland and Spain (both to and from Scotland) in 2019 was 3,847,560. 706,521 (18.36%) of these travellers were on the Balearic routes (Ibiza, Majorca and Menorca). A further 1,206,972 (31.37%) of travellers were on the Canary routes (Fuerteventura, Gran Canaria, Lanzarote and Tenerife).

24. We do not have data on the point prevalence rate by region in Spain. While there are clearly risks in applying a different data source for some countries and not for others the table below from Spain's Ministry of Health indicates the incidence of the virus by region – that is the average daily number of new cases over the previous 14 days.

	Cases diagnosed on 5/7/20	Incidence rate on 6/7/20
Andalucia	11	4.08
Aragon	26	35.47
Asturias	0	0
Balearics	0	5
Canaries	1	1
Cantabria	0	3.27
Castilla La Mancha	6	11.46
Castilla y Leon	0	7.71
Catalonia	36	26.40
Ceuta	0	0
Costa Valenciana	8	3.36
Extremadura	2	5.15
Galicia	2	6.08
Madrid	22	10.69

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Melilla	0	0
Murcia	2	3.68
Navarra	2	10.85
Basque Country	6	5.57
La Rioja	0	1.58
Spain	124	10.01

25. [redacted]

26. However, news reports tracking the situation in Spain report 10 active outbreaks in the Balearic Islands. This includes Menorca after three Spanish tourists tested positive for Covid-19, and Ibiza, where an outbreak has led to 42 infections, with 69 people under surveillance. In the Canary Islands, there are three active but contained outbreaks.

27. [redacted]

28. [redacted]. We know that the Spanish Government, as are others across the world, are dealing with a range of localised outbreaks across Spain and has taken action to institute local lockdowns and controls.

Discussion

29. Given the advice from the DCMO and the National Clinical Director we would not propose taking immediate action to exempt Spain. On the issue of taking a localised approach and exempting travel from specific areas of Spain the DCMO has noted that given that we have not been able to apply the same methodology and approach to the assessment of the regional point prevalence data she would have significant reservations about exempting any regions within Spain. There are a number of different potential sources of regional data for Spain some of which use different methodologies.

30. [redacted – out of scope] [redacted] [redacted – out of scope]

31. [redacted]

Timing

32. The country specific exemptions were introduced on 10 July to align with the changes in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The First Minister has committed to a first formal review point of 20 July but we could announce or indeed make changes before that date. As a rule it would not be our intention to seek to add countries to the exemptions list between review points both to increase certainty within the sector; to reduce the level of continual churn and in recognition of our own capacity. However, in line with other countries we would look to remove countries from the exemption list between review points if there was a specific concern which necessitated immediate action, based on the weekly data supplied by PHE/JBC.

33. The UK Government has established a 28 day review cycle to align with the review of their domestic Covid regulations, although we can't discount the possibility of

additions to the UK Government exemption list between reviews [redacted]. Wales and Northern Ireland are maintaining a 21 day review cycle.

Conclusion

34. Cabinet Secretary for Justice has requested a meeting to discuss Spain at 10 am on Monday 13 July. Colleagues from health, transport, SGLD and external affairs will be available for the discussion and it will be helpful to discuss the four options outlined above, together with handling arrangements, the issue of a differential approach to Spain as set out in paragraphs 30-31 and the timing of the announcement of any decision.

[redacted]

Population and Migration Division

12 July 2020 [redacted]

2) Official submission to First Minister – 17 July 2020

From: [redacted]
Population and Migration Division
17 July 2020

First Minister
Cabinet Secretary for Justice
Cabinet Secretary for Health and Sport

Purpose

1. To review the border health measures as set out in the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 (“the International Travel Regulations”) and the Health Protection (Coronavirus, Public Health Information for Passengers Travelling to Scotland) Regulations 2020 (“the Information Regulations”). Specifically, to consider the case for adjusting the list exempting travellers from named countries and territories.

Priority

2. **Immediate.** The continuing need for the Regulations must be reviewed every 21 days. The next review must take place by 20 July. The First Minister said on 10 July that Scotland would consider again the case for exempting travellers from Spain at the next review point.

Background

3. [redacted – out of scope]

4. [redacted – out of scope]

5. [redacted – out of scope]

6. [redacted – out of scope]

7. [redacted – out of scope]

8. [redacted – out of scope]

9. [redacted] Scottish Government’s policy position was to seek alignment across the four nations where possible. Consideration was therefore given to the UK exemption list and the Cabinet agreed to adopt that exemption list, with the exception of Spain, where the point estimated prevalence rate was significantly higher than Scotland’s, [redacted]

10. [redacted – out of scope]

Issues

Border Health Measures - Regulations

11. [redacted – out of scope]
12. [redacted – out of scope]
13. [redacted – out of scope]
14. [redacted – out of scope]
15. [redacted – out of scope]

International Travel Regulations – Review of Existing Exemptions

16. [redacted – out of scope]
17. [redacted – out of scope]
18. [redacted – out of scope]
19. [redacted – out of scope]
20. [redacted – out of scope]

21. Having reviewed the data and risk assessments, the Review Group considers that, with the exception of Luxembourg, the following questions arise in relation to the country exemption list:

- (a) whether to add Spain;
- (b) whether to add other Amber-rated countries which we expect the UKG to add to its list when it reviews the UK regulations next week;
- (c) [redacted]

(a) Spain

22. Cabinet agreed on 10 July that Spain should not be included on the exemptions list on the basis of PHE/JBC data. In particular they were concerned that the estimate before them of the point prevalence rate in Spain was [redacted]. This figure came from modelling done by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), based on data at 26 June and shared with JBC. [redacted]. By the following week, the estimated figure for Spain was [redacted].

23. As previously discussed we have undertaken some investigations around the point prevalence data for Spain. Analytical colleagues have investigated the modelling done by London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the data that underpins this. In broad terms the modelling approach is sound, but there is an issue with the quality of the data, particularly in relation to Spain. It is important that we can have confidence in the evidence base and analytical colleagues will therefore continue to engage with UK Government colleagues and the JBC to assess what action could be taken to improve the evidence base.

24. The new point prevalence data that we have received shows Spain at [redacted]. This is a continuation of the positive direction with the point prevalence data from last week and significantly this would now put them within the green category or low risk and below the point prevalence from a number of other countries included on the exemptions list. On the basis of the PHE assessment and the point prevalence data Spain could therefore be added to the list of exempt countries.

25. We are aware of a number of localised outbreaks in Spain mainly in Catalonia and Aragon. The Spanish Government has taken action to introduce localised lockdowns in response to outbreaks. Spain is certainly not alone in experiencing localised outbreaks. The key issue in these situations is the balance between localised and national outbreaks and the action being taken by Government's to control those outbreaks. Notably in relation to Serbia the situation was such that the FCO changed their travel advice to Serbia to advise against all but essential travel.

26. [redacted]

27. Legally it is important that we are consistent in our assessment of countries and territories. While economic considerations are important any decision to differentiate between countries can only be made on public health grounds. The basis of the assessment of all other countries has been the risk assessment by Public Health England and the data from JBC which together comprise the green and amber country risk assessment. At the last review point we reviewed that data and given that Scotland's point prevalence was lower than that of the UK we reached a different assessment of risk than the UK Government and as such our assessment was that the level of risk in relation to Spain was such that we could not exempt. That situation has now changed and on the basis of the same assessment Spain would be in a similar position to countries that we did exempt.

I recommend therefore that Spain be added to the exemptions list. The CMO has indicated that he is content with this recommendation, although he has also asked for further work to be undertaken with Public Health England on data and as set out in paragraph 23 we will pursue this with UK Government and the JBC.

(b) *other Amber-rated countries*

28. [redacted – out of scope]

29. [redacted – out of scope]

30. [redacted – out of scope]

31. [redacted – out of scope]

(c) *Amber countries not exempted by the UKG*

32. [redacted – out of scope]

33. [redacted – out of scope]

34. [redacted – out of scope]
35. [redacted – out of scope]
36. [redacted – out of scope]
37. [redacted – out of scope]
38. [redacted – out of scope]

Timetable

39. The review must be completed by 20 July. As soon as a decision has been made, we will arrange for a letter to issue from the Justice Secretary to the Presiding Officer informing him of the Government's intention. The Parliament will be formally notified of the result of the review by a GIQ on 20 July. We propose that officials should advise the Spanish Consul General, the British Ambassador to Spain and key travel industry stakeholders. We will also need to alert the UK Government, Wales and Northern Ireland to our plans. The decision on Spain will bring us into alignment with the other nations [redacted – out of scope].

40. We are working closely with communications colleagues who are preparing a news release for issue on Monday and they will forward this separately. We propose to announce the changes on Monday 20 July. In relation to Spain we would suggest bringing regulation forward almost immediately with the aim of bringing them into force from 22 July. In line with our ambition to secure a consistent position across all 4 nations we would seek to agree a consistent implementation date across the 4 nations. We would not seek to pre-empt the decisions from the other UK nations but would signal our intention to discuss the position and an implementation date.

Decisions

41. The First Minister is invited to:

- [redacted – out of scope]
- **agree that we should [redacted – out of scope] but introduce an exemption for Spain by 22 July;**
- [redacted – out of scope]

I am happy to discuss.

[redacted]
Population and Migration Division
17 July 2020 [redacted]

ANNEX A: Current list of countries and territories exempt from the self-isolation requirement in Scotland (as of 10 July 2020)

The currently exempt countries and territories are:

Andorra
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Australia
Austria
The Bahamas
Barbados
Belgium
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
Croatia
Curaçao
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Dominica
Faroe Islands
Fiji
Finland
France
French Polynesia
Germany
Greece
Greenland
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macau
Malta
Mauritius
Monaco
The Netherlands
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Réunion
San Marino

Seychelles
St Barthélemy
St Kitts & Nevis
St Lucia
St Pierre and Miquelon
South Korea
Switzerland
Taiwan
Trinidad & Tobago
Turkey
Vatican City State
Vietnam

The following 14 UK overseas territories are also exempt:

The Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus

Anguilla
Bermuda
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands
Gibraltar
Montserrat
Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Turks and Caicos Islands

Travellers arriving from the Common Travel Area (including Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) and who have spent 14 days or less in the CTA must complete the self-isolation period of 14 days upon arrival (unless they come from an exempt country or territory above). Travellers who have spent longer than 14 days in the CTA (or an exempt country or territory above) immediately before arrival do not need to self-isolate.

3) Excerpts from DEXA weekly international tracker (as at 21 July 2020)

The Spanish Health Ministry reported on June 30 that 1,978 coronavirus cases had been detected in the previous seven days. This is a significant rise from the 1,450 cases reported on June 20, the day before Spain lifted the state of alarm and entered the “new normality” following a prolonged lockdown and deescalation process. Several areas in Spain have been forced to reintroduce lockdown measures due to new coronavirus outbreaks. In the two weeks since the state of alarm came to an end, nearly 300,000 residents in Lleida province in Catalonia and Lugo province in Galicia have been confined to their comarcas following a spike in infections

Since June 21 Spain has entered what has been dubbed the “new normality” , following a prolonged lockdown and deescalation process, it is up to regional authorities – not the central government – to manage and control Covid-19 outbreaks

It is also unclear whether the outbreak in Segrià is linked to the cases detected in the comarcas of Aragón, which were moved back to Phase 2 on July 6. Given the proximity of the two areas and the fact that the outbreak has affected fruit pickers in both instances, a connection seems likely but has not been confirmed. On June 12 / 13 Barcelona’s municipal police was forced on Friday and Saturday to redistribute dozens of beachgoers after two of the city’s beaches received a large number of bathers. Monday was the first time that members of the public had been able to access the Catalan capital’s beaches for bathing since the coronavirus crisis began, after the city entered Phase 2 of the coronavirus deescalation process.

In the province of Huesca in Aragón, four comarcas – a traditional administrative area in parts of Spain – were moved back to Phase 2 of the deescalation plan, but no restriction was placed on movement. In A Mariña in Lugo and Segrià in Lleida, meanwhile, the respective regional authorities chose to confine residents to each comarca, with no one allowed to enter or leave with the exception of those who need to for work.

An area does not need to record a minimum number of coronavirus cases for it to be placed under confinement. Decisions, instead, are based on what public-health experts believe is needed to contain the virus

From 21 June travellers arriving in the country are no longer required to stay in quarantine for two weeks, including UK travellers. Spain's foreign minister, Arancha González Laya, has announced a 'triple check' for arrivals: a temperature check, asking people for their country of origin, and for their destination address. Whilst Spain had hoped for a reciprocal agreement with the UK on quarantine rules, González Laya has asked UK authorities to "be sensitive to the 250,000 Spaniards that are also living in the UK and would very much like to enter the UK without quarantine."

The third and final round of a coronavirus prevalence study has confirmed that 5.2% of residents of Spain have developed antibodies for the virus. But according to the results of the survey, which was presented on Monday by the Spanish Health Ministry, not all sectors of the population have been affected in the same way depending on their occupation.

The Health Ministry has approved a plan today (13 July) to prevent another state of emergency should a second wave occur, this includes an obligation for all regions to have

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PPE ready for at least 8 weeks without any external help. Several areas in Spain have been forced to reintroduce lockdown measures due to new coronavirus outbreaks. In the two weeks since the state of alarm came to an end, nearly 300,000 residents in Lleida province in Catalonia and Lugo province in Galicia have been confined to their comarcas following a spike in infections; another 80,000 people in the northwestern region of Aragón have been moved back to Phase 2 of the government's coronavirus deescalation plan.

4) Correspondence regarding Spanish regional Covid-19 data – 16 July 2020**From:** Halliday R (Roger)**Sent:** 16 July 2020 20:12**To:** Wightman S (Scott) <Scott.Wightman@gov.scot>; [redacted]@gov.scot>; [redacted]@gov.scot>; Chief Medical Officer <CMO@gov.scot>; DCMO Health COVID19 <DCMOHealth.COVID19@gov.scot>; [redacted]@transport.gov.scot>; [redacted]@gov.scot>; [redacted]@gov.scot>; [redacted]@gov.scot>; [redacted]@gov.scot>; [redacted]@gov.scot>**Subject:** Borders - Ministerial review – July 16 - Advice - Spain

[redacted]

Scott asked for comments on the submission. I have one, but also some advice for DCMO in order to feed in her comments.

Scott asked for the date of the latest point prevalence figures. They relate to 10th July. This is for para 17.

Advice on Spain

After the Cab Sec call earlier, I have investigated the modelling done by London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the data that underpins this. In broad terms the modelling approach is sound, as this is similar to our approach. [redacted]

The other bit of helpful evidence we have here is the number of new cases in the last 14 days. The picture on new cases in Spain has changed a bit in the last week. Below are today's data. The number of new cases in Scotland in the last 14 days per 100,000 people was 2. In Spain it was 18 i.e. 9 times the level in Scotland. When we last looked at this the rate (10 days ago), Spain had 10 new cases in last 14 days per 100,000. It is important to mention that the rate in the Balearics is double Scotland's and the Canary isles is at the same rate as Scotland.

What this suggests to me is that the level of Covid in Spain is probably significantly higher than in Scotland, but close to the level of Scotland in the Islands. [redacted]. I should mention that I'm on holiday now for the next week. Audrey MacDougall will pick up issues on this next week.

Table: Covid cases in Spain

	Cases diagnosed on 15/7/20	Incidence rate on 15/7/20
Andalucia	27	6
Aragon	266	82
Asturias	0	1
Balearics	3	4
Canaries	11	2
Cantabria	2	3
Castilla La Mancha	24	11
Castilla y Leon	6	6
Catalonia	142	58
Ceuta	0	1
Costa Valenciana	23	5
Extremadura	10	17

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Galicia	5	9
Madrid	19	9
Melilla	0	2
Murcia	4	5
Navarra	22	26
Basque Country	16	13
La Rioja	0	9
Spain	580	18

https://www.mscbs.gob.es/profesionales/saludPublica/ccayes/alertasActual/nCov-China/documentos/Actualizacion_164_COVID-19.pdf

Roger

Professor Roger Halliday

Chief Statistician & Joint Head of Covid Modelling and Analysis Team, Scottish Government

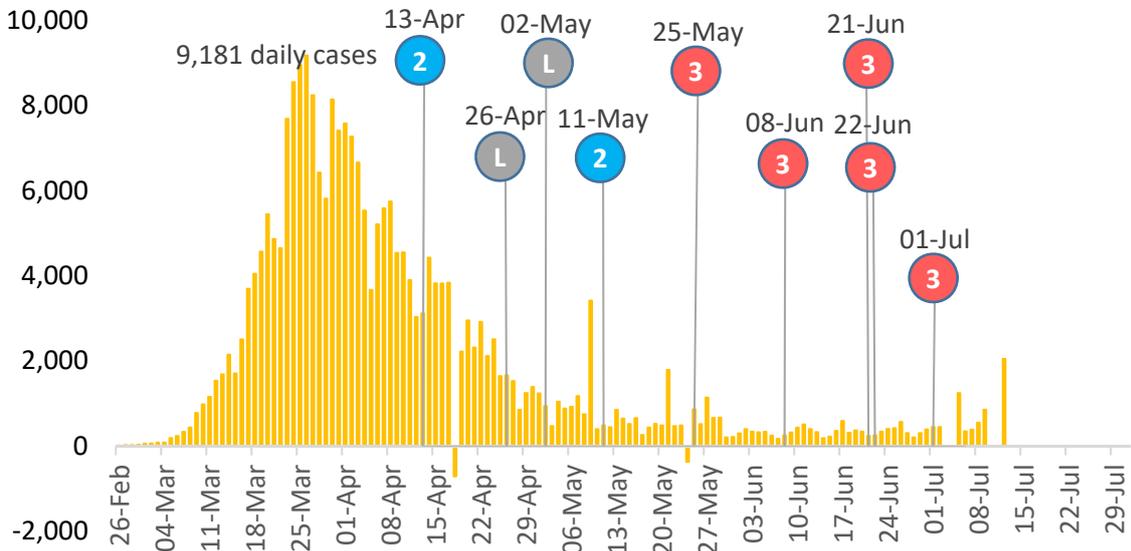
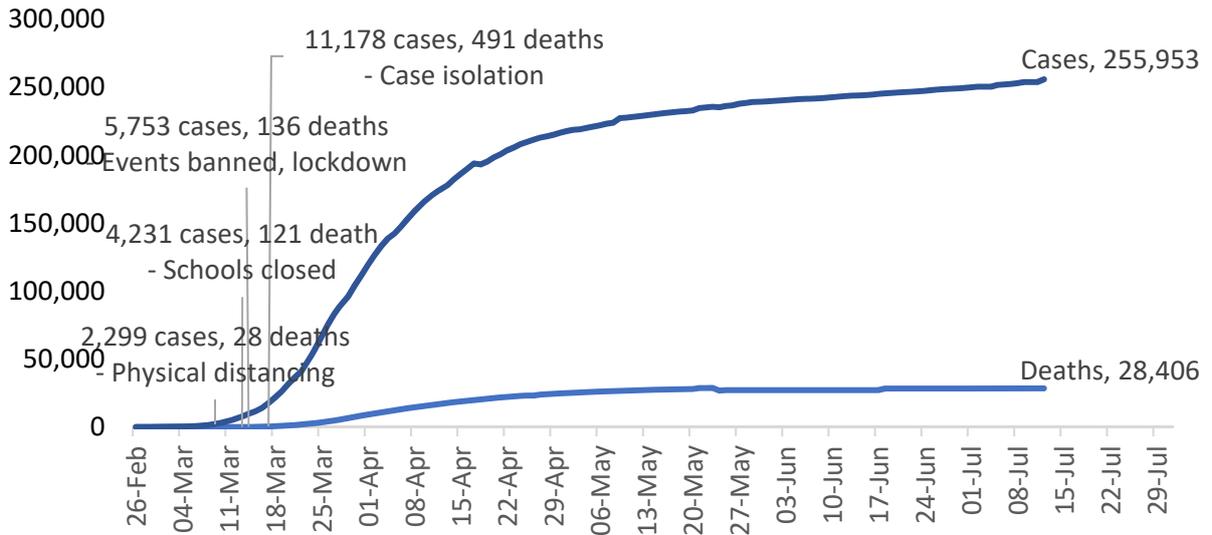
m: [redacted], e: roger.halliday@gov.scot tw:@ScotStat @HallidayRoger

My roger.halliday@gov.scot mailbox is only for non COVID related matters. For all COVID related work please redirect to HeadofCOVIDAnalysis@gov.scot

5) Excerpts from Modelling and Analysis Team – weekly international evidence summary
15 July 2020

- **Spain** has seen a growing number of outbreaks in the last couple of weeks – leading to some regions being placed back into tighter restrictions. Residents of Lleida, which lies about 180 km west of Barcelona, have been blocked from leaving the area since 4 July amid a surge in coronavirus infections – and the regional government is now looking to impose further restrictions to ensure people do not leave their homes for 15 days. For now, the national government is suggesting regional responses to outbreaks are appropriate.
- In **Spain**, many regions have made or are expected to make face masks compulsory in many indoor and outdoor settings regardless of whether social distancing is possible.
- In **Spain**, the Andalusian regional leader cited fears by local residents that tourists were putting them at risk by not following health regulations and wearing masks when possible. On the other hand, the Balearics business lobby CAEB said tourists could be put off coming to Spain if they faced more restrictive measures than at home.
- Several areas in **Spain** have reintroduced lockdown measures due to new coronavirus outbreaks. For example, nearly 300,000 residents in Lleida province in Catalonia and Lugo province in Galicia have been confined to their comarcas in recent weeks following a spike in infections. The Catalan government is now looking to impose further restrictions to ensure people in Lleida and 7 surrounding areas do not leave their homes for 15 days except for essential purposes. Local media suggests there are up to or over 100 outbreaks, with many outbreaks since lockdown eased associated with family gatherings.
- The **Spanish** Health Ministry is developing a plan to prevent another state of emergency should a second wave occur, this includes an obligation for all regions to have PPE ready for at least 8 weeks without any external help and if coronavirus transmission affects two or more regions, the Health Ministry will introduce “controlled health action”.

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Population (millions)	46.75		Compulsory in enclosed spaces, handed out on public transport		Symptoms app released, trialling tracing app July	
Testing (per million)	128,893					

Spain has been reasonably successful with its regional phased approach, although there are local resurgences at the moment at least partly blamed on migrant fruit pickers, restrictions in particular regions have been reimposed as a result.

13th Apr - ~300,000 people return to work in construction and manufacturing, recommending walking / cycling to work and distributing facemasks to those using public transport.

26th April - under 14s exercise outside for 1hr/day

2nd May - everyone exercise outdoors in time slots

11th May – phase 1 begins, restaurants, hotels and places of worship open with 30% capacity, small businesses open with strict hygiene measures

18th May – small shops open, groups up to 10 can meet in most regions

25th May – phase 2 begins, allows 30% capacity indoor seating in restaurants, cinemas, theatres, hotels, schools can open for revision classes and exams.

1st Jun – more areas enter phase 2

8th Jun – phase 3 begins, bars/restaurants can use indoor space, groups up to 20 allowed

21st Jun – borders open to most EU and Schengen countries

22nd Jun – end of ‘state of alarm’, domestic travel allowed

1st July – opened border with Portugal

4th July - People in the Lleida area banned from leaving

Schools are to remain closed until September.

A number of regions have now reached the final stage of lockdown exit – ‘Nueva normalidad’ – new normal.

[redacted]