



REPUBLIC OF NAURU

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)) (COMMUNITY TRANSMISSION) AND (PUBLIC HEALTH SAFETY) REGULATIONS 2020

SL No. 9 of 2020

Notified: 4th May 2020

Table of Contents

1	Citation	3
2	Commencement	3
3	Objective	3
4	Definitions	3
5	Notification of declared disease	4
6	Power to require mandatory medical examination, diagnosis or treatment	5
7	Obligations of a potentially infectious person	7
8	Social distancing of potentially infectious person	7
9	Powers after examination	7
10	Discharge of persons	8
11	Post-mortem examination	8
12	Person presenting signs or symptoms, suffering from or carrier of declared disease	9
13	Restricted area during outbreak or imminent outbreak	9
14	Entering hospital or public health centre	9
15	Destruction and disposal of materials	10
16	Contact tracing	10
17	Self-isolation other than Designated Residence or Remand Centre	10
18	Rules governing self-isolation	11
19	Restrictions on visitations or contact	12
20	Delivering food or basic necessities	12
21	Minors	13

22	Control of employment, trade or business	13
23	Form of instruction, requirement or direction	14
24	Ancillary powers	14
25	Offences	14
26	Coronavirus (COVID-19) Fixed Penalty Notice	16
27	Offender to be informed.....	16
28	Coronavirus (COVID-19) Fixed Penalty Notice court appearances.....	16
29	Obligation of employer of security officers.....	17
30	Jurisdiction of court	18
31	Power to arrest without warrant.....	18
32	Liability for coming into physical contact with person in designated residence, remand centre or other place of social distancing.....	19
33	Application of Criminal Procedure Act 1972	19
34	Fixed penalty offences.....	19
35	Disposal of infectious waste	19
36	Disposal of used personal protective equipment	19
SCHEDULE 1		21
SCHEDULE 2		23

Cabinet makes the following Regulations under Section 86 of the *National Disaster Risk Management Act 2016* to supplement the ***Declaration of National Emergency for the Management and Minimisation of the Impacts of Coronavirus (COVID-19)***:

1 Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the *National Disaster Risk Management (Coronavirus (COVID-19)) (Community Transmission) and (Public Health Safety) Regulations 2020*.

2 Commencement

These Regulations come into effect on the day they are notified in the Gazette.

3 Objective

The objective of these Regulations is to:

- (a) prevent the spread of the pandemic Coronavirus (COVID-19) which is reasonably required in the interest of public safety and public health;
- (b) supplement and give effect to *Declaration of National Emergency for the Management and Minimisation of the Impacts of Coronavirus (COVID-19)* declared on 16 March 2020 and any extensions that may be necessary; and
- (c) encourage voluntary action by all citizens and residents of the Republic to comply with all instructions, requirements and directions by the relevant authorities and enforcement of any such instructions, requirements and directions is only anticipated, where voluntary compliance is not observed and necessary as a means to ensure public safety and public health.

4 Definitions

In these Regulations:

‘biological specimen’ includes blood sample, respiratory secretions or secretions or swabs taken through the nasopharynx;

‘biological waste’ includes blood and blood products, excretions, exudates, secretions, suctioning and other body fluids that cannot be directly discarded into the sewer system but excludes articles contaminated with fully absorbed or dried blood;

‘minor’ means a person below the age of 18 years;

‘contact tracing’ means tracing any person, who has had contact with or been exposed to a potentially infectious person, within a timeframe ranging from 48 hours before and 14 days after the onset of sign or symptoms or 14 days immediately prior to the actual diagnosis of the potentially infectious person being infected by the declared disease;

‘cultures and stocks’ include etiologic agents and associated biologicals, including specimen cultures and dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures;

‘declared disease’ means Coronavirus (COVID-19) which is also declared as a quarantinable disease under the provisions of the *Quarantine Act 1908*;

‘health practitioner’ has the same meaning under the *Health Practitioners Act 1999*;

‘infectious waste’ includes biological waste, culture and stocks, pathological waste and sharps;

‘Minister’ unless otherwise stated, means Minister for National Emergency Services;

‘other place of social distancing’ includes private homes and residences other than Designated Residences and Remand Centre;

‘pathological waste’ includes biopsy materials, all human tissues, anatomical parts from surgery and other procedures;

‘personal protective equipment’ includes gloves, masks, gowns, face protection, goggles, faceshield, coveralls, headcover, rubber boots and any other similar products or items to provide protection from the declared disease;

‘potentially infectious person’ means a person who:

- (a) at any time is or may be infected, carrier or contaminated with the declared disease and poses a risk of infecting or contaminating other persons but excludes any person who has been certified by a health practitioner to have recovered from the declared disease;
- (b) has last been in a restricted area for not less than 14 days; or
- (c) has been in contact with or exposed to a potentially infectious person;

‘restricted area’ means:

- (a) any country outside of the Republic where there is known to be human to human transmission of the declared disease;
- (b) any area within the Republic declared under *Regulation 13* where there is an outbreak or imminent outbreak of the declared disease and which already has or has the potential of human to human transmission;

‘Secretary’ means the Secretary for Health and Medical Services;

‘sharps’ includes needles, scalpel blades, lancets, glass tubes or any other surgical equipment.

5 Notification of declared disease

- (1) A health practitioner shall notify the Secretary, where he or she is of the opinion or has reasonable cause to believe, that a person:
 - (a) attended to or treated by him or her presented signs or symptoms of the declared disease; or

- (b) is a potentially infectious person.
- (2) A health practitioner who is in charge of a pathological laboratory shall notify the Secretary, if during an examination or diagnosis of any samples or specimens for testing, is of the opinion that a sample or specimen contains traces of the declared disease.
- (3) A health practitioner shall notify the Secretary immediately where a person's cause of death is diagnosed to be as a result of the declared disease.
- (4) The Secretary shall at all times:
 - (a) keep the Minister for Health and Medical Services informed of the notifications; and
 - (b) maintain a register and record of all such notifications.
- (5) The Minister for Health and Medical Services may release a summary of the information for any official purposes or to the public.
- (6) The confidentiality of the names or identities of any potentially infectious person shall be maintained for the purposes of dissemination of any information under subregulation (5).

6 Power to require mandatory medical examination, diagnosis or treatment

- (1) Where the Secretary, a health practitioner or an authorised person is of the opinion or has reasonable cause to believe that a person:
 - (a) is presenting signs or symptoms of or is suffering from the declared disease; or
 - (b) is a potentially infectious person, -

the Secretary, a health practitioner or an authorised person may require such person to undergo medical screening, examination, diagnosis or treatment with or without such person's consent.
- (2) In the case of a minor or any person who is not able to give consent due to mental or physical incapacity, a parent or guardian of such person shall be qualified to give such consent for medical screening, examination, diagnosis or treatment.
- (3) For the purposes of requiring a person to undergo medical screening, examination, diagnosis or treatment under subregulation (1), the Secretary, a health practitioner or authorised person may receive information from any person including members of the community.
- (4) The Secretary, a health practitioner or an authorised person may:
 - (a) direct a potentially infectious person to undergo appropriate medical screening, examination, diagnosis or treatment;
 - (b) remove the person to a suitable place for medical screening, examination, diagnosis or treatment; or