

Infectious Diseases (COVID-19 Self-notification) Regulations 2021

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No. S 696

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACT (CHAPTER 137)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (COVID-19 SELF-NOTIFICATION) REGULATIONS 2021

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73 of the Infectious Diseases Act, the Minister for Health makes the following Regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations are the Infectious Diseases (COVID-19 Self-notification) Regulations 2021 and come into operation on 15 September 2021.

Definitions

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“atypical finding for SARS-CoV-2” has the meaning given by regulation 2(1) of the Infectious Diseases (COVID-19 Access Restrictions and Clearance) Regulations 2021 (G.N. No. S 273/2021);

[S 988/2021 wef 01/01/2022]

“COVID-19” means the infectious disease known as Coronavirus Disease 2019;

“defined contact”, in relation to a diagnosed person, has the meaning given by regulation 5;

“diagnosed person” has the meaning given by regulation 3;

“identification number”, in relation to an individual, means the number of any identity document relating to that individual, as follows:

- (a) an identity card;
- (b) a passport or other travel document;
- (c) any other document of identity issued by the Government or a foreign government as evidence of the diagnosed person’s nationality or residence, or his or her entitlement or a privilege or status in order to work or reside in Singapore;
- (d) in the case of a juvenile without any document in paragraph (a), (b) or (c), a birth certificate;

“juvenile” means a person who is 16 years of age or younger;

“look-back period applicable to a diagnosed person” has the meaning given by regulation 5(2);

“notifiable matters”, in relation to a diagnosed person, means —

- (a) the happening of an event in regulation 4(1)(a) or (b) (as the case may be) to the diagnosed person;
- (b) when that event happened; and
- (c) the full name and identification number of the diagnosed person;

“PCR test” means a polymerase chain reaction test carried out in Singapore in relation to an individual, the purpose of which is to test for the presence of

SARS-CoV-2 in that individual;

“place of accommodation”, for an individual, means —

- (a) a house or flat in Singapore that is the individual’s home in Singapore;
- (b) any other premises in Singapore that the individual is ordinarily resident at when in Singapore;
- (c) a room, or a partitioned-off space for sleeping, that is in a hotel, hostel, guesthouse, serviced apartment or student dormitory in Singapore; or
- (d) a room, or a partitioned-off space for sleeping, that is in any other premises in Singapore that provides sleeping facilities and residential accommodation (whether or not other accommodation is also provided), but not any of the following premises:
 - (i) any hospital or nursing home;
 - (ii) any boarding premises that is the subject of a licence under the Foreign Employee Dormitories Act 2015 (Act 3 of 2015) or is providing accommodation to 7 or more foreign employees, including any place converted (temporarily or otherwise) for use as accommodation for 7 or more foreign employees;
 - (iii) any prison where an individual is incarcerated to serve a sentence of imprisonment, any other place where a prisoner may serve his or her sentence of imprisonment outside of a prison, and any premises for the purposes of detaining individuals serving orders of detention under any written law, whether or not for their rehabilitation or safety;

“premises” includes any place whether enclosed or built on or not, whether situated underground and, in particular, includes —

- (a) any building;
- (b) any structure, whether a fixed structure or a movable structure such as a tent; and
- (c) a part of any premises, including a part of premises of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

but does not include any vehicle, vessel or aircraft.