

Administrative control authority in maintaining public health under exceptional circumstances (Corona Model)

Ramzi Mahmoud Nayef Hilat¹, Ayman Atallah Ahmad Hammouri²

^{1,2} College of Law, Applied Science University, Kingdom of Bahrain

Article History: Received: 11 January 2021; Revised: 12 February 2021; Accepted: 27 March 2021; Published online: 4 June 2021

Abstract

Due to the spread of the Coronavirus epidemic, the competent public authorities resorted to taking a number of preventive measures to limit and combat its spread, and these measures varied between restricting some freedoms, especially freedom of movement and assembly, economic freedom and organizing public facilities in order to adapt to the situation and limit the spread of the epidemic. The most important measures taken by the administrative control authorities are to close some commercial activities, disrupt transportation, home quarantine, and obligate community distancing, while following these and other measures with administrative and penal sanctions until it is respected, and this study aims to address the measures taken to limit the spread of the Coronavirus epidemic. By the administrative control authorities and how they are successful in fighting this epidemic. And the extent of judicial oversight of the actions of these authorities during the pandemic.

Keywords: Coronavirus, preventive measures, administrative control, judicial control over the administrative control authority.

Introduction

The human right to obtain and maintain health care is one of the most important rights that follow him and prove to him once he is born, which is stipulated by heavenly laws, charters, international covenants, constitutions, and national laws, and for this, states worked through the regulatory legislation to inform This right includes guarantees to preserve the health of its citizens and residents in various possible ways, both in normal and extraordinary times, in order to achieve through them the preservation of public order in the state, which considers the preservation of public health one of its most important foundations, goals and elements. If the public authorities in the state seek, through their constitutional competencies, to preserve public health in a preventive manner through the enactment of various legislation and the issuance of administrative decisions that tend to preserve human health under normal and unusual times, in normal circumstances the state tends in general to find various ways to preserve The public health must prevent environmental pollution, follow the policy of compulsory vaccination of children and prevent the granting of licenses to professions except with the availability of health requirements and other manifestations. Through it, there are public freedoms for individuals, whether from preventing gatherings or mixing directly, restrictions on freedom of travel, and following certain measures to confront this exceptional danger, such as what is taking place now in the countries of the world with the presence of the Corona pandemic, where countries have taken various measures to limit the spread of this epidemic. The theory of exceptional circumstances has emerged to enable the administrative control authorities in the state to confront the crises that they may go through, by expanding the scope of their work to confront the current and imminent dangers that must be dealt with quickly and with utmost precision in order to preserve the administration's objectives represented in the permanence of the functioning of public facilities during the circumstance. exceptional protection of public order. Therefore, under exceptional circumstances, the legislator often expands the scope of the work of the administrative control authorities, whether by constitutional texts or ordinary laws such as the Defense or National Safety Law and other relevant laws. Or according to multiple regulations issued for this purpose or prepared in advance to meet the exceptional circumstance, such as the regulations of necessity.

Based on the foregoing, we will discuss in this research the authority of administrative control in the face of the Corona epidemic by showing the means of administrative control in the face of exceptional circumstances, as well as judicial oversight of the authority of administrative control in exceptional circumstances.

The First Topic

Means Of Administrative Control In The Face Of The Corona Pandemic

Administrative control bodies use many means to protect and maintain public order in the country, and these means can be reduced to two types: legal actions represented in organizational decisions and individual control decisions. These are the means used by the administrative control bodies in most countries of the world in order to preserve public health in the context of combating the global epidemic (Covid-19).

The First Requirement: Legal Means

Administrative control authorities usually use legal means to organize individual and group activities in normal and unusual times, and in order to limit the spread of the Corona epidemic (Covid-19), countries are still, until the hour of preparing the research, using the possible legal means to deal with this epidemic and these The means are to use the control regulations issued by the executive authority to confront this epidemic, as the nature of dealing with the rapid spread of this epidemic calls for taking the necessary measures and strict measures in order to reduce and limit its spread to preserve public health. These procedures and measures must comply with the constitutional rules in the state Also, compliance with international standards on human rights is a proportional process through which a balance is achieved between individual freedoms and their restriction, so that freedom is considered the original and the restrictions that are attached to it are the exception, taking into account the commitment to the rules of legality that include that necessities allow prohibitions and that necessity is estimated to its extent in order to preserve public health In light of the danger of the Corona epidemic, and in the context of implementing this matter, most countries have issued many regulations and decisions Administrative control regulations, which were characterized by flexibility and appropriateness, and administrative control regulations are considered one of the most important methods and means of administrative control and the most effective in protecting public order. It includes abstract general rules aimed at maintaining public order with its elements of public security, public health, public tranquility, morals and public morals. Examples of these regulations are traffic regulations, regulations for work in public places, regulations for public health and other regulations that include orders, prohibitions, and penalties to be imposed. On those who disagree with it.¹

This and these regulations take several manifestations in order to. Put an end to the spread of the Corona epidemic and control it, as these regulations contained many preventive measures recommended by the World Health Organization to eliminate this epidemic. We can summarize these measures that countries have taken as follows:

First: The Home Quarantine System

Given the seriousness of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) epidemic on public health and the speed of its spread among individuals, the imposition of home quarantine was considered one of the most important measures taken by the administrative control authorities in most countries such as Bahrain and Jordan in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic, and home quarantine is one of the preventive measures applied In all countries of the world, it is also considered one of the oldest preventive measures that were applied in the past to prevent the spread of epidemics, and these measures included many decisions issued by the Bahraini Cabinet, as well as defense orders in Jordan, which were issued based on the declaration of the Defense Law and its application to confront the crisis of the Corona epidemic and from These measures: Total home quarantine. This type of home quarantine is obligating people not to leave their homes or places of residence for the entire day, during the specified period, but with some exceptions represented: - such as allowing shopping during certain hours or allowing hospital visits in cases that require that Or allow exceptional permit holders to leave at the time of the ban to practice a licensed professional activity. It should be noted that home quarantine differs in terms of procedures from quarantine and isolation, where the quarantine procedure is to restrict the activity of healthy people who have had contact with a case of a person who has been confirmed infected with the virus, in order to prevent the transmission of the disease from them during the incubation period of the virus, if the disease occurs. Health is the separation of infected persons in conditions and places that prevent or limit the transmission and control of the Corona virus. It is learned from the foregoing that the home quarantine system is a precautionary and preventive measure, aimed at preventing individuals from infection with the Corona virus. However, despite its restriction of

individual freedom, this measure remains an exception to the original, which is human freedom, which was restricted to ensure human health in particular.

Second: Suspension Of The Movement Of Persons Activities

In order to ensure the maximum degree of social distancing and to prevent direct contact between individuals, whether in the workplace or in public squares and even in homes, to maintain public health to prevent the spread of the epidemic, countries are and are still taking many measures to ensure this is achieved by issuing regulations and decisions to limit the spread of the epidemic Such as preventing people from moving between regions and suspending air transport activities except within narrow limits, such as the movement of people to sustain daily life and to the narrowest extent in that.

Third: Closing Some Commercial Activities

Many countries have closed many commercial and even recreational activities, which rightly constitute a dangerous source of transmission of infection between individuals, taking into account the attempt to find a balance between restricting freedom and practicing activities to maintain public health and the needs of individuals necessary to sustain their daily lives.

The Second Requirement: Physical Means

The administrative control authorities in the countries were not satisfied with the legal means that were previously addressed, but also resorted to the so-called physical means to prevent the spread of the Corona epidemic and thus preserve public health. Or the forced implementation of its decisions in the event of non-compliance with the decisions of maintaining the prevention of the spread of the epidemic voluntarily without resorting to the judiciary. And other matters, which we will deal with in two successive sections.

First Branch:

Direct Or Compulsory Execution Of Administrative Control Decisions

Direct forced implementation of administrative control decisions is one of the most dangerous and most effective privileges owned by the administration to maintain public order in the state and prevent breach of it. This right granted to the administrative authority is to grant it the right to implement decisions when not responding to the content and content of the decision, whether issued by a court ruling or without the need for it This is based on the imposition of the presumption of legality assumed by administrative decisions, according to which the validity, validity and compliance with the law are presumed, and therefore the administrative decision is capable of direct and immediate implementation, and here whoever claims that the decision is not sound and incompatible with the law must prove the exit of this decision On the legality framework. Before the competent judicial authority in the country.

If the origin of the application of measures to prevent the spread of the Corona virus epidemic is to be voluntary by the citizens, however, in many cases, the administrative control authorities deliberately, in front of some individuals, refrained from complying with the decisions issued by them, whether with regard to non-compliance with the total or partial ban Or failure to adhere to home quarantine for the injured or those in contact with other preventive measures, to implement decisions using force and also to refer them to the judiciary and impose the necessary penalties against them.

With regard to the legality of the immediate and forced implementation of the measures stipulated in the administrative control decisions to preserve public health and thus prevent the spread of the epidemic, many conditions required in this regard must be fulfilled, and these conditions are represented in: The existence of a state of necessity, which means the presence of an immediate and imminent danger It threatens the public order or one of its elements, and it cannot be corrected by means. The normal legal system, according to which the administration has the right, in case of necessity and without the need to wait for a judgment, to carry out forced execution. The imminent danger and the situation are the issues of the epidemic spreading at an accelerating rate, and thus the matter has become a threat to the health of individuals and thus many of the injured are exposed to death because of this The virus, which means that there is no alternative to preventive measures, which remain the only solution in order to preserve public health by combating and limiting the spread of the virus in order to eliminate it.

Second: The case of an explicit legal text that allows the administration to implement directly, i.e., the availability of a legal text or a regulatory decision that allows the administrative control authority to use physical force.²

Second Branch:

Preventive Administrative Penalty

The preventive administrative penalty is one of the most important methods and measures of administrative control, where this penalty affects the individual imposed on him materially, such as detention or morally, where he feels the violation and the society reprimands him. In front of this matter, it aims to protect and maintain the system and thus avoid potential dangers. Which the judicial authority tends when it imposes penalties, as it is described as preventive means. However, the administration must abide by its imposition of them to be stipulated by law, as there is no crime or punishment except by text. Perhaps the most important of these penalties imposed by the administrative control authorities are financial fines for not wearing a mask and also the withdrawal of Licenses from shops that violate the ban decisions, both total and partial, as well as the seizure of vehicles in violation of the ban decisions, curfew and other penalties in this regard, which are owned by the administrative control authority to limit the spread of the Corona epidemic. Therefore, these sanctions are subject to judicial oversight, whether through cancellation and compensation in case they violate the legality, as we will see later in the course of our study.

In general, and despite the right of countries during crises to implement all legal measures they deem necessary to preserve the security of citizens and the public interest, including emergency laws, countries varied in implementing this mechanism, and in general, the penalties for violators of the embargo decisions ranged between financial fines And imprisonment, and perhaps the reason for this is due to the sudden nature of the crisis, which required such measures, in addition to the fact that societies all over the world were not prepared to face this crisis, but some countries have had to pass legislation that includes toughening the punishment for those who violate the procedures for imposing the ban. , such as the State of Kuwait, where the Kuwaiti National Assembly issued legislation that includes severe penalties for violators of decisions regarding the Corona crisis, and in France, Parliament approved a law that authorizes the government to impose laws restricting the movement of citizens, and to oblige violators to pay fines starting from 138 euros for anyone who violates the rules In Italy, a government decree included a legal provision for penalties for non-compliance with health rules, and for violating the restrictions it imposed on freedom of movement, restaurants, shops and places of interest. g shopping. In summary, in cases of crises and disasters, the state has the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary to maintain the security and safety of society, and the issue of public and personal freedoms, or other human rights concepts advocated by the organizations concerned in this regard, may not be invoked. The world has imposed sanctions on rumormongers during this crisis. However, despite the importance of these measures, it has been shown that some countries excel in their quality and implementation. Here, two important models can be mentioned:

First: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which not only imposed a curfew, but also banned movement between the thirteen regions of the Kingdom, which benefited from it in identifying the most affected areas and focusing efforts on combating them more.

Second: the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which followed the imposition of the curfew by partially allowing citizens to go to buy their needs from small stores, with the exception of the age groups under 16 years or over 60 years of shopping, which means the desire to protect these two groups most vulnerable to infection, and this was a measure Very important, in addition to the Jordanian government's decision to completely isolate the city of Irbid from all other regions, as an important precautionary measure, in light of the increasing number of infections in that city following a wedding attended by a person carrying the infection who came from a European country.³

Contrary to the above, and in the Kingdom of Bahrain, less severe measures were taken than in Saudi Arabia and Jordan, where the matter was limited to suspending public institutions for a few days, keeping universities and schools banned, shifting distance learning, as well as limiting work to low rates and closing restaurants for short periods and other establishments.

In addition to the above, and to prevent and control the spread of this epidemic, countries have provided recently discovered vaccines to their citizens, with a focus on the elderly and health facility workers, and then to the rest of the individuals and sectors.

This and if countries have prepared many preventive means to deal with this epidemic, as we have seen in many of what has been previously explained, they have also put in place many remedial measures to try to eradicate the disease, whether by providing vaccines for their citizens, especially for the elderly in the first stage and for the rest of the individuals in the country in the second stage as well. Regarding the establishment of field hospitals, increasing the number of beds in hospitals, and providing medical personnel capable of dealing with this epidemic in the health aspect, and with the increase in unemployment rates at high rates, as many projects were closed, especially small ones, many countries worked to provide assistance to workers and employers within Solidarity programs that take into account the continuity of their business, especially small productive projects, and also worked to postpone the repayment of loans for varying periods, and other such measures, all of which were to mitigate the impact of this pandemic.

Here, it falls on the burdens of countries to take more preventive and curative measures, as this epidemic represents an exceptional circumstance that countries all over the world are going through, which have the right to take many measures, both preventive and curative, as the authorities of administrative control expand in such circumstances through these measures, which it would limit the public freedoms of citizens, but it would remain sound and legitimate, at a time when, if taken under normal circumstances, it would have been illegal. Exceptional circumstances need to be confronted with exceptional rules when the normal rules are not sufficient to confront them.

However, the police authorities practice these procedures, which restrict the freedoms of citizens under judicial supervision, by making sure that the judiciary meets the conditions for applying this theory in terms of the existence of a case of necessity and the notification of a resulting case and the proportion of these procedures⁽⁴⁾ with these circumstances, and therefore in the absence of these conditions the judiciary cancels any measure or procedure that has been challenged and also awards compensation if necessary.

The Second Topic

Judicial Oversight Of The Administrative Control Authority In Light Of The Corona Pandemic

We mentioned earlier that administrative control is a set of measures and actions taken by the administrative authority to maintain public order with its four elements: public security, public health, public tranquility, morals and public morals, and the place of these measures are the rights and freedoms of citizens, and to find a kind of balance between what aims the administration's means of protecting public order, which is one of its most important duties, and protecting the rights and freedoms that are guaranteed by constitutions and international charters in general. Judicial oversight is found on these procedures and measures, whether the administration takes them in normal circumstances or takes them in exceptional circumstances, which we will show in this topic accordingly. We deal with two demands, the first of which we address the judicial oversight of the administrative control authority in normal circumstances, and the second requirement we address this oversight in exceptional circumstances:

The First Requirement

Judicial Supervision Of The Administrative Control Authority In Normal Circumstances

The seizure decisions constitute restrictions on the movement of individuals and their public freedoms, and at the same time they aim to protect the public order in the country, and to find a kind of balance between them so that one side does not dominate over the other. Legislation imposes many restrictions and controls on the authority of administrative control in its seizure decisions in normal circumstances. Which they must abide by and are subject to judicial oversight, and they are:

First: *The commitment of the administrative control authority to the limits of its goals and objectives*

We mentioned earlier that the objectives of administrative control are to maintain public order in the state with all its connotations, and therefore there is a duty on the administration to abide by these goals while it exercises its controlling authority and not to deviate from it or take it as a slogan to reach other legitimate or illegal goals, otherwise its actions are considered illegal. It is then characterized by the defect of deviation in power, which leads to the responsibility of the

administration⁽⁵⁾, based on the rule of allocating goals well-known in the administrative law. The legislator, based on this rule, grants the administration this authority in order to achieve a specific and specific goal, which is to maintain public order. If the administration takes advantage of this The authority granted to it by the legislator to achieve another goal or another goal whose work is illegal even if it aims to achieve a public interest, and an example of the administration's departure from the limits of the goals assigned to it in the field of administrative control is the French Council of State repealing a decision prohibiting a monopoly on the municipality (BOULOGNE) By running vehicles on the beach and limiting it to them, with the intention of achieving financial interests for them.⁽⁶⁾

As well as canceling the decision issued by one of the local administrations to prevent traffic in the winter on one of the secondary roads so as not to incur the costs of restoring the road floor because the decision did not aim to preserve public order, but rather aimed at achieving a financial objective that is not part of the public order⁽⁷⁾ and in the same direction The Administrative Judicial Court in Egypt ruled that the traffic police's refusal to hand over a license that fulfilled its conditions was illegal to enable other government agencies to obtain sums owed to them by the license holder.⁽⁸⁾

As well as what the Egyptian Supreme Administrative Court ruled that if the legislator sets a specific goal, the issuer of the decision may not target another, even if this goal achieves a public interest, which has stagnated.⁽⁹⁾

The goal of the administration from these decisions was in the public interest. Despite that, the administrative judiciary canceled these decisions because it was not intended to achieve the goal set by the legislator from using the authority of administrative control, which is to maintain public order according to the rule of allocating goals, and in addition to the above, the judiciary also cancels decisions A police officer who is far from public order and from any other interest that aims to achieve personal interests or favor others or use power with the intention of benefiting or revenge or to achieve a political or partisan purpose. the week to reduce its competition for a shop owned by the mayor⁽¹⁰⁾, as well as what the Egyptian State Council ruled illegally a seizure decision aimed at achieving personal benefit or political or partisan purposes⁽¹¹⁾, these decisions were canceled because they were not intended to protect public order with its four implications Represented by public security, public health, public tranquility, and public morals and ethics.

Second: There must be a real reason that justifies the administration's resort to taking administrative control measures, that is, there is a real threat to the public order, which, as we mentioned previously, is the preservation of public health, and therefore the reason for the decision is known as the legal or realistic situation that precedes the issuance of the administrative decision and that prompts The administration has to issue a decision regarding that case⁽¹²⁾, for example, what we deal with in our study that the spread of the Corona virus and its impact on public health, is a reason for taking the disciplinary decision for the purpose of social distancing or the decision issued to oblige individuals to wear a mask and other decisions aimed at preventing Spread and control of the epidemic.

Judicial oversight, under normal circumstances, also includes the means used by the administration to maintain public order, which are represented in the seizure regulations, individual administrative decisions and the forced implementation of the seizure decisions, so that their use does not result in the abolition or derogation of freedoms or interpreted narrowly and upon doubt, freedom is The rule and the restriction are the exception, and accordingly the administrative control authority may not use strict and severe means to confront a minor breach that does not constitute a major threat to public order.

The Second Requirement

Judicial Oversight Of The Administrative Control Authority In Exceptional Circumstances

The theory of exceptional circumstances is one of the theories invented by the French Council of State to confront emerging conditions that ordinary texts are unable to confront.⁽¹³⁾ An example of this is the spread of the Corona epidemic, which is currently spreading in all countries of the world.

In such circumstances, the ordinary administrative control authorities are not sufficient to maintain public health and prevent the spread of this epidemic. The principle of legality must be expanded so that exceptional legality arises that includes broader and stronger powers of administration, so that it results in some measures and procedures that are illegal under the

circumstances Ordinary becomes legitimate under exceptional circumstances provided that these measures are necessary and necessary to confront the exceptional circumstance of the spread of the Corona pandemic, and hence the administrative judiciary's control over the reasons that led to the issuance of such measures affecting personal freedoms such as total or partial bans or health isolation, which are issued Based on exceptional or emergency laws or through decrees that have the force of law and the decisions taken based on them, and thus the judge monitors the causes and their severity in a way that allows the administrative control authority to restrict public freedoms. The administrative judge verifies the existence of the exceptional circumstance at the time of making the contested decision and its proportionality with the seriousness of the exceptional circumstance and judges its legitimacy if he finds that the decision was necessary to confront this epidemic.

Among the most important decisions that were taken, as we discussed previously, is the imposition of social distancing by limiting gatherings to a limited number, as well as imposing home quarantine or closing border crossings for specific periods, or closing public and private institutions, as well as limiting work to a specific percentage per day in terms of the work of employees and workers, as well as closing schools and universities and transferring Distance education as well as many activities in this field, many of which have turned into remote work. And other measures that have been taken to limit the spread of this epidemic, and all of these decisions were considered legitimate by the judiciary, at a time when if they were taken under normal circumstances, the judiciary would have canceled them due to their illegality.

Among the current decisions whose legality is questioned is the extent to which the administration has the right to impose compulsory vaccination of individuals to eliminate the Corona epidemic, so that individuals are required to take vaccinations against the Corona virus, or does it remain optional and thus not oblige individuals to do so, and we are heading here to give the administration the right to impose compulsory vaccination so that Citizens are obligated to take the vaccine to confront this epidemic and limit its spread and thus eliminate it. For this reason, the decision issued is compatible with the principle of legality.

The methods of organizing these precautionary measures and measures differed from one country to another according to two methods, the English method and the French method.

First: The English Method Of Dealing With Exceptional Circumstances:

This is the method through which the administration intends to go to Parliament to issue a special law that includes granting it exceptional and broader powers to the extent that it can face these emerging circumstances, which is called the Law of Circumstances. Accordingly, Parliament examines each case separately and authorizes the administration to take the necessary measures. To confront the exceptional circumstance in accordance with the law that it issues for this purpose, to protect public order, and this method is characterized by the fact that it constitutes a prior control over the government's assessment of the existence of the exceptional circumstance and the extent of its seriousness so that it constitutes a great protection for public liberties from the application of defense laws or martial provisions and other methods related to dealing with exceptional cases Parliament can, according to the English style, examine the circumstance and ascertain the existence of a real danger that requires the issuance of the necessary law to confront this danger, but it is taken on this method that it may hinder the work of the government in the face of the exceptional circumstance, which in many cases requires rapid decision-making to protect the state Because resorting to Parliament in order to issue such laws may take a long period of time, and therefore the danger has occurred and has increased in the country It is so difficult to treat or in many cases the length of time to deal with it, and thus there will be catastrophic and dire consequences with unimaginable consequences.⁽¹⁴⁾

Second: The French Method Of Dealing With Exceptional Circumstances:

This method is based on the existence of a law prepared in advance to confront the exceptional circumstance and emergency situations that pose a threat to public order, so that this method allows the administration to use it when it occurs and apply its rules immediately and without delay and without the need to refer to Parliament for its issuance and thus the administration can face the exceptional circumstance before this escalates The circumstance, but it is taken from this method that it allows the administration to resort to it without justification without there being a real danger threatening the public order in the state. Here, in turn, we support this method of dealing with the Corona pandemic, which requires speed in procedures, especially

since this virus is rapidly spreading, especially with the emergence of many mutated strains from it, and therefore it requires speed in procedures that we find only under the French method in order to achieve the public interest.⁽¹⁵⁾

As a result of the expansion of the administrative control authorities in light of the Corona pandemic, it constitutes a definite danger to freedoms, so the administrative judiciary worked to find a point of balance between it and the freedoms of individuals, by subjecting these procedures to his control, by stipulating that the expansion of these authorities be to the extent necessary to confront this epidemic, as necessary. It is estimated to its extent, in addition to that these procedures are temporary so that these procedures disappear with the demise of this epidemic, and the administrative judiciary decided the responsibility of the administration for the damages that result from the use of these authorities on the basis of risks and dependency, and on the other hand, the administrative judiciary deals with a kind of flexibility with these authorities Under these circumstances, he resorted to reducing the severity of the control imposed on it in terms of deviating from the rules of jurisdiction and form, and recognized the administrative control authority its right to impose more severe restrictions and procedures on individual freedoms under this exceptional circumstance.⁽¹⁶⁾

Findings and Recommendations

The study, which dealt with the authority of administrative control in maintaining public health under exceptional circumstances (Corona as a model), concluded with a number of results, perhaps the most prominent of which are the following:

1. Diversity of administrative control methods to confront the Corona epidemic from the use of comprehensive and partial bans, imposing home isolation procedures, isolation in hospitals, and other possible and available methods to preserve public health and thus confront the epidemic with minimal damage.
2. The tendency of many countries to close public utilities and/or limit work to them to a few percentages so that public utilities will continue to operate regularly and somewhat.
3. Closing many private economic sectors and compensating their owners and workers.
4. Resorting to the development of exceptional legislation to confront this epidemic, as well as activating the prescribed ones to deal with this epidemic.

The study concluded with many recommendations, perhaps the most important of which are:

1. Expanding the exceptional administrative control powers by giving wider powers and imposing harsher penalties on violators of the orders and instructions related to the Corona epidemic.
2. The necessity of expanding the circle of authorities standing by those affected by these seizure measures, which they were subjected to on the basis of risks.
3. The necessity of full compliance by citizens with the seizure orders issued and their complete implementation in order to help the authorities prevent the spread of the epidemic and thus eliminate it.
4. The necessity of taking safe vaccinations by all individuals in the country until this epidemic is eliminated.

References

1. Dr. Ibrahim Abdul Aziz Shiha, Bahraini Administrative Law, University of Bahrain Publications, first edition 2007. s. 440
2. Dr. Suleiman Al-Tamawi, The General Theory of Administrative Decisions, A Comparative Study, Cairo, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi I 5, p. 573 and beyond, also see that, d. Abdel Raouf Hashem Bassiouni, Theory of Administrative Control, Dar Al Fikr Al Jamia 2008, p. 142 and beyond.
3. Dr. Ashraf Kishk: The Corona Crisis: The Repercussions and Mechanisms That Countries Approached to Manage the Crisis, a report issued by the Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies.13/4/2020
4. Dr. Ramzy Mahmoud Hailat and d. Khaled Al-Mawla, Al-Wajeez in the Administrative Judiciary, Publications of the University of Applied Sciences - Kingdom of Bahrain, 1st Edition, 2018, p. 39 and beyond.

5. Dr. Muhammad Fawzy: Theoretical and practical aspects of administrative control, a comparative study, Dar Al-Fikr Law for Publishing and Distribution, 2016, p. 156.
6. Referred to by Dr. Adel Al-Saeed Muhammad Abu Al-Khair, Administrative Police, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jamii, 2008, p. 469. C.E.30.AVRILLE DE BOULOGNE ,REC 404
7. Dr. Ramzi Mahmoud Heilat: Administrative Law, Book One, Publications of the University of Applied Sciences, Kingdom of Bahrain, 2016, p. 160.
8. Judgment of the Administrative Court issued on June 14, 1954, Second Year Group, p. 1539, referred to by Dr. Adel Al-Saeed Muhammad Abu Al-Khair, *ibid.*, p. 418.
9. Dr. Adel Al-Saeed Abu Al-Khair, previous reference, p. 418.
10. G.E. 14/3/1934, Demoiselle Raault, Rec.P.337, referred to by Dr. Muhammad Fawzi, previous reference p. 156.
11. Judgment of the Egyptian Administrative Court, Case No. 1386 Year 8 BC, dated 22/4/1956, Collection of Judgments of the Administrative Court, p. 229, referred to by Dr. Adel Al-Saeed, *op. cit.* p. 476.
12. Dr. Nawaf Kanaan, The Jordanian Administrative Judiciary, Bright Horizons Publishers, 2012 p. 307
13. Dr. Ahmed Fathi Sorour, and Dr. Ihab Tariq Abdel Azim, The Individual's Relationship to Authority Under Exceptional Circumstances, Al Tobji Foundation for Trade, Printing and Publishing, 2005, p. 62
14. Musleh Al-Sarayrah, Administrative Law, Book One, House of Culture for Publishing and Distribution, 2012, p. 309 and beyond.
15. Dr. Ramzi Hilat, *op. cit.*, p. 163
16. Dr. Ahmed Fathi Sorour and d. Ihab Tariq Abdel Azim, the previous reference, p. 240 and beyond.