



Prague, 1 March
2021 Ref. No. MZDR 47828/2020-
16/MIN/KAN

MZDRX01EQ9EG

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURE

The Ministry of Health, as the competent administrative authority, pursuant to Section 80(1)(g) of Act No. 258/2000 Coll., on Public Health Protection and on the amendment of certain related acts, as amended, and Section 2(1) of Act No. 94/2021 Coll., on Extraordinary Measures during the COVID-19 Disease Epidemic and on the amendment of certain related acts, **orders** this Extraordinary Measure, proceeding pursuant to Section 69(1)(i) and para. (2)(m) of Act No. 94/2021 Coll., in order to protect the population against the further spread of the COVID-19 disease caused by the novel SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus:

I.

No later than from 12 March 2021, all employers within the territory of the Czech Republic who/which are an entrepreneur or state or national enterprise and who/which employ at least 250 people, may only allow their employees to be present at the employer's workplace in person subject to the employee having within the past 7 days taken an RT-PCR test for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, a POC antigen test for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen or a preventive test at the employer's workplace to determine the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen using a test provided to him/her by the employer, unless determined otherwise in Art. III, the result of which is negative. The employers specified in the first sentence are obliged, starting no later than from 3 March 2021, to ensure for their employees POC antigen tests for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen performed by a provider of healthcare services, or tests to determine the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen which can be used by non-professionals, this being with a frequency of at least once a week. If an employee is not present at the employer's workplace on the date of testing, the preventive testing of this employee will be performed on the date he/she comes to the workplace. The employers specified in the first sentence are obliged to ask their employees to take the preventive test specified in the second sentence starting no later than from 5 March 2021 in such a way as to allow their presence at the employer's workplace subject to meeting of the condition specified in the first sentence no later than by 12 March 2021. If an employee performs work exclusively outside of the employer's workplace during a seven-day period, the employer will allow him/her to take the preventive test specified in the second sentence outside of the employer's workplace; this does not relate to employees who perform work remotely (from home).

II.

No later than from 15 March 2021, all employers within the territory of the Czech Republic who/which are an entrepreneur or state or national enterprise and who/which employ between 50 and 249 people, may only allow their employees to be present at the employer's workplace in person subject to the employee having within the past 7 days taken an RT-PCR test for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, a POC antigen test for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen or a preventive test at the employer's workplace to determine the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen using a test provided to him/her by the employer, unless determined otherwise in Art. III, the result of which is negative. The employers specified in the first sentence are obliged, starting no later than from 5 March 2021, to ensure for their employees POC antigen tests for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen performed by a provider of healthcare services, or tests to determine the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen which can be used by non-professionals, this being with a frequency of at least once a week. If an employee is not present at the employer's workplace on the date of testing, the preventive testing of this employee will be performed on the date he/she comes to the workplace. The employers specified in the first sentence are obliged to ask their employees to take the preventive test specified in the second sentence starting no later than from 8 March 2021 in such a way as to allow their presence at the employer's workplace subject to meeting of the condition specified in the first sentence no later than by 15 March 2021. If an employee performs work exclusively outside of the employer's workplace during a seven-day period, the employer will allow him/her to take the preventive test specified in the second sentence outside of the employer's workplace; this does not relate to employees who perform work remotely (from home).

III.

Employees are obliged, subject to a request by the employer, to undergo testing pursuant to Art. I and II, this being with the exception of persons who have undergone a laboratory-confirmed instance of COVID-19, for whom the period of isolation in accordance with the valid extraordinary measure of the Ministry of Health has ended, who are not showing any COVID-19 symptoms, and no more than 90 days have passed since the first positive RT-PCR test for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 or POC antigen test for the presence of a SARS-CoV-2 antigen.

IV.

If the result of the preventive test for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen performed at the employer's workplace in accordance with Art. I and II is positive, the employee is obliged to proceed in accordance with the valid Extraordinary Measure of the Ministry of Health regulating employee obligations during testing for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen performed by a non-professional using a test provided by the employer.

V.

This Extraordinary Measure takes effect on the date it is issued.

Rationale:

The spread of the new mutation of SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.7 (the so-called British variant), which spreads 40%-70% more easily and faster in the population, is one of the causes of the turnaround in the COVID-19 epidemic towards an increase in the number of new cases of the disease. The B.1.351 variant (the so-called South African variant) is spreading significantly in all of the countries in the region of South Africa. The ECDC also anticipates spread of this variant in other countries in the region. According to assessment by the ECDC, the B.1.351 variant of the virus exhibits up to a 50% higher level of contagiousness and resistance, which means possible complications when applying existing vaccines. The spread of this variant has already been registered in 40 countries around the world. The P.1 variant (the so-called Brazilian variant) has so far been identified sporadically in 17 countries around the world. However, preliminary information confirms that the P.1 variant will probably be more contagious than the original strain of the virus in terms of percentage. At this moment in time, the lack of information regarding the effectiveness of the existing vaccines seems problematic.

The performance of preventive screening examinations for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 is an essential part of the anti-epidemic measures, the aim of this being to detect potentially infectious persons who have only minimal or no symptoms of infection yet who may unknowingly spread the disease. In view of the need to find a compromise in view of the anticipated economic demands and lack of healthcare staff who could perform the regular testing of employees, this still being regarded as the gold standard and the main pillar of preventive testing, an additional pillar has also been made possible from the possible options, this being the performance of antigen tests by non-professionals. This method of testing allows for wide use by the general public, and with sufficient sensitivity and specificity of the antigen test, and with regular repetition with a frequency of at least once per week, infected and predominantly asymptomatic persons will gradually be detected.

When deciding on the size of the employer, or the number of employees from which the obligation of regular self-testing is ordered, the Ministry used the number of affected entities according to the hygiene register for the categorisation of work as the basis for its considerations. With the cohort set at 250 or more employees, the obligation is introduced for 1,938 entities, 22,191 business premises and 1,175,948 employees. Despite the fact that testing would ideally be performed among all entities, in view of the current availability of test sets and the organisational demands relating to the performance of self-testing directly among the entities concerned, effective from 5 March 2021, the decision was made to set the limit for obligatory testing at 250 employees and, starting on 12 March 2021, to set the limit for obligatory testing at 50 employees, on the understanding that in the case of smaller entities, the Ministry is currently emphatically recommending that testing be performed on a voluntary basis even among smaller employers. In view of the high sensitivity and specificity of antigen tests, the recommended frequency for the performance of self-testing with regular repetition is currently testing at least once a week. For details see

In the event of a positive test, the result will be reported to the provider of healthcare services which will order performance of a confirmation test using the RT-PCR method. On the basis of the standardly performed RT-PCR confirmation test, the person who tested positive can be ordered into isolation in accordance with the valid Extraordinary Measure of the Ministry of Health on the ordering of isolation and quarantine and an epidemiological investigation can be commenced with the aim of ordering quarantine on all persons who came into epidemiologically significant contact with the person who tested positive.

Performance of a test by a non-professional is not considered to be a healthcare service within the meaning of the respective legislation (the test is not performed by a healthcare worker in a due professional standard within the framework of the provision of healthcare services), and the cost of the actual test, which constitutes a medical device, cannot be reimbursed from the funds of the public health insurance system if used by a non-professional. The cost of RT-PCRZ examinations and POC antigen testing is fully covered by public health insurance if performed by the respective provider of healthcare services in accordance with the Extraordinary Measure of the Ministry of Health, Ref. No. MZDR 47828/2020-10/MIN/KAN. These examinations can be fully used to meet the obligation to prove that a person is not infected with the COVID-19 disease by means of a negative test and are clearly preferred in view of their performance within the framework of the provision of healthcare services and their direct link to the ISIN system.

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Minister of Health