



Prague, 22 March 2021

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EMERGENCY 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 (2) of Act No. 258/2000 Coll., and pursuant to Section 2(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 6 April 2021, all employers within the territory of the Czech Republic which are non-governmental non-profit organisations and employ at least 1 person, 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, whereas the result of the test shall be negative. The employers specified in the first sentence are obliged 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 30 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 6 April 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.

1. Employees are obliged to undergo the testing pursuant to Art. I at the employer's request, with the exception of:
 - a) persons who have undergone a laboratory-confirmed instance of COVID-19, where the

- period of isolation in accordance with a valid extraordinary measure of the Ministry of Health has ended, that 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 the SARS-CoV-2 antigen, and
- b) persons that have a certificate of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic on vaccination against COVID-19, and at least 14 days have passed since the application of the second dose of a vaccine in the case of a two-dose scheme in accordance with the summary of product characteristics (hereinafter "SPC") or at least 14 days have passed since the application of the first dose of a vaccine in the case of a single-dose scheme in accordance with the SPC, and the vaccinated person is not showing any COVID-19 symptoms.
2. The employee is obliged to prove that they have taken an RT-PCR test for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus or a POC antigen test for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen pursuant to Art. I, and the facts pursuant to paragraph 1, by means of confirmation issued by the healthcare service provider.

III.

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 is positive, the employee is obliged to proceed in accordance with the valid Extraordinary Measure of the Ministry of Health regulating the obligations of employees and self-employed persons during testing for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus antigen performed by a non-professional.

IV.

1. A non-governmental non-profit organisation refers to:
 - a) association and branch associations,
 - b) foundations and charitable foundations,
 - c) religious legal entities, respectively special-purpose religious facilities,
 - d) public welfare societies,
 - e) institutions.
2. An employee pursuant to Art. I to III refers also to:
 - a) temporary allocated labour agency employees and
 - b) other persons who perform work or similar activity on the employer's workplace along with its employees based on a legal relationship other than a employment relationship.

V.

If the Ministry of Health issues an extraordinary measure which orders similar obligations as those under Art. I on the designated employers, but with special rules, then this extraordinary measure shall not apply to such employers.

VI.

This Emergency Measure shall take effect on the date of its issue.

Rationale:

The spread of the new mutation of SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.7 (known as the British variant), which spreads 40% to 70% more easily and faster in the population, is one of the causes of the turnaround in the COVID-19 disease 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.

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

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.09.01.20184713v2.full.pdf>.

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, a 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.

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