



Prague, 14 June 2021,  
Ref. No.: MZDR 40555/2020-  
7/MIN/KAN

MZDRX01GGLFN

## 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, **orders** this Extraordinary Measure, proceeding pursuant to Section 69(1)(i) and (2) of Act No. 258/2000 Coll., in order to protect the population and prevent the occurrence and spread of the COVID-19 disease caused by the new SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus:

### I.

Effective from 15 June 2021, the extraordinary measure of 2 March 2021 Ref. No. MZDR 40555/2020-4/MIN/KAN, as amended by the extraordinary measures of 22 May 2021, Ref. No. MZDR 21735/2021-1/MIN/KAN, is amended, this being in such a way that:

In Art. V, point 1 has the following wording:

“1. for persons who have been vaccinated against COVID-19 and have been issued a national certificate on the performed vaccination, which is written confirmation issued at least in the English language by an authorised entity operating in the Czech Republic or in another European Union member state, which is listed in the Notice of the Ministry of Health as a country or part thereof with a low risk of COVID-19 contagion, a specimen of which is published in the list of recognised national certificates on the website of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic, which contains data about the vaccinated person, administered type of vaccine, date of administration of the vaccine and identification of the entity which issued such confirmation, on the understanding that

- i) at least 14 days have passed since the date of application of the second dose of the vaccine in the case of a two-dose scheme pursuant to the summary of product characteristics (hereinafter the “SPC”), or
- ii) at least 14 days have passed since application of the first dose of the vaccine in the case of a single-dose scheme pursuant to the SPC,

and the vaccinated person does not exhibit any symptoms of the COVID-19 disease. In the event of the occurrence of COVID-19 symptoms during a period of 14 days following the last close contact with a person who has tested positive, an RT-PCR test for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 will be ordered and persons who test positive will be ordered into isolation in accordance with Section I;”

### II.

This extraordinary measure takes effect on the date of its issue.

**Rationale:**

This extraordinary measure changes the conditions subject to which quarantine is ordered due to contact by a person with another person who has been proven to have been infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus. According to the valid measure, it was not necessary to order quarantine in the case of persons who have been vaccinated against the COVID-19 disease, and in whose case 22 days had passed since application of the first dose in a two-dose vaccination scheme, i.e. the person did not have to be “fully” vaccinated. From now on, however, quarantine should be ordered for persons who have not completed their course of vaccination or in whose case at least 14 days have not yet passed since the application of the second dose in a two-dose vaccination scheme in accordance with the SPC or since application of the first dose in a single-dose vaccination scheme in accordance with the SPC. The change to the approach taken in the case of contact with a confirmed case of the COVID-19 disease was acceded to due to the spread of the delta mutation of the SARS-CoV-2 virus (formerly known as the Indian variant). This mutation is currently the cause of the worsening epidemiological situation in Great Britain and it has also been confirmed, according to the latest scientific findings, (<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.05.22.21257658v1.full> ), that it partially reduces the effectiveness of the available vaccines. After administration of the first dose in the case of vaccines with a two-dose application scheme, only 33% effectiveness is ensured in the event of infection with the delta mutation. In view of the fact that in combination with “high-risk” mutations, incomplete vaccination does not ensure sufficient protection against the disease within the framework of epidemiologically significant contact with the COVID-19 disease, it is necessary to modify the extraordinary measure.

**Mgr. et Mgr. Adam Vojtěch, MHA, undersigned**  
Minister of Health