



EUROPEAN INDIVIDUAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 2022
HEALTH PROTOCOL

A. Tests

1. All players, captains, arbiters, and tournament staff after their arrival in the venue on 24th March are obliged to take a rapid Antigen test by the Organizing Committee.
2. All players captains, arbiters and tournament staff on 31th March free day are obliged to have an additional rapid Antigen test by the Organizing Committee.
3. Tournament Medical Staff may decide on additional Rapid/PCR test in special cases, symptoms, tracing of close contacts (of a positive case) and according to the Slovenia health legislation.

Recommendation:

It is strongly recommended to all National federations to make a test (Rapid/PCR) to their delegations one day before departure (vaccinated or not vaccinated members of the teams).

B. Personal Safety Measures:

1. Face Masks are obligatory in the playing hall under the current conditions during the round which will be able to put off during the game while sitting in their position. Arbiters and rest officials/staff in playing hall shall be always with face mask. Surgical, Cloth masks or plastic covers of face can be used by players/arbiters.

Chief Arbiter after an advice of the medical staff may oblige a player to use a face mask during all game in case of symptoms or close contact with a positive case.

2. Screening for Acute Respiratory Infections:

Participants shall inform the organizing committee for any health symptoms (fever, cough etc).

3. Walking restrictions in the Playing Hall:

It is highly advisable to not allow any unnecessary walking of the participants in the Playing Hall.

4. Hand Sanitizers:

Hand sanitizers should be hanging at the Entrance of the Playing Hall as well as the Exits of the Toilets, Smoking Areas and any additional needed areas for the participants.

5. Social Distancing measures:

This includes provision of the safe social distancing at the playing hall (at least 1.5m) from everyone except the opponent.

C. Safe Playing Environment:

1. Adequate ventilation of the closed spaces:

- Open space or open windows that provide adequate supply of the fresh air is the best.
- Ventilation system that provides adequate circulation of the air inside the closed hall.

2. Daily disinfection of the touched surfaces in the Playing Venue:

3. Open Area where one can be allowed to take off the mask.

4. Doctor's Room/Isolation rooms where one can wait for the arrival of medical services in case anyone feels sick.

5. Hand Sanitizers at designated places with clear directions of use.

6. No visitors allowed in the playing venue. Players, Arbiters, Captains members of the Appeals Committee, officials, and tournament staff.

7. Safety Protocols and Special Rules and Regulations hanging in clearly visible places.

D. Special Competition Rule in case of positive player or medical enforced quarantine

In case a player of a team has a positive test on the arrival day or during the tournament

or a player must follow an enforced medical quarantine, the team could replace him/her with a new player not in the initial team composition of 5 players. Each team has the right for one such substitution during the tournament.

E. Additional state protocols upon entering Slovenian border and other restrictions during the tournament shall be also applying according to the Slovenian law:

A person who meets the recovered/vaccinated/tested rule (RVT rule) may enter the Republic of Slovenia without being ordered to quarantine at home. The RVT rule is met if a person provides one of the certificates listed below:

1. **a negative PCR test** provided that no more than 72 hours have passed since the swab was taken, or **a negative rapid antigen test** provided that no more than 48 hours have passed since the swab was taken,
2. **EU Digital COVID Certificate** in digital or paper format and with a QR code (**EU DCC**),
3. **a digital COVID certificate of a third country** in digital or paper format and with a QR code, which must contain the same data as the EU DCC and be issued in English by a competent health authority of the third country (DCC of a third country),
4. **a certificate of COVID-19 vaccination** to show that the person has received:
 - the second dose of the Comirnaty vaccine produced by Biontech/Pfizer or the Spikevax COVID-19 vaccine produced by Moderna or the Sputnik V vaccine produced by Russia's Gamaleya National Centre of Epidemiology and Microbiology or the CoronaVac vaccine produced by Sinovac Biotech or the COVID-19 vaccine produced by Sinopharm or the Vaxzevria COVID-19 vaccine produced by AstraZeneca or the Covishield produced by the Serum Institute of India/or a combination of two previously listed vaccines;
 - the dose of the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine produced by Johnson and Johnson/Janssen-Cilag. Proof of vaccination is obtained as of the day of vaccination.
5. **a certificate of a positive PCR test result** that is older than 10 days, unless a doctor determines otherwise, but not older than 180 days;
6. **proof of recovery from COVID-19 referred to in the preceding point and proof of vaccination against COVID-19 to show that the person has received one dose of a vaccine** under indent one of point 4 within a period of no more than 180 days since receiving a positive PCR test result or from the onset of symptoms; The person is protected as of the day of vaccination.
- 7.

A **PCR test** is deemed to be valid if performed in an EU member state, a Schengen Area country, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Turkey, Canada, New Zealand, Russia, Serbia, the UK or the US. If a PCR test is performed in a country other than those listed above, it is deemed to be valid if it meets all of the following conditions:

- it contains at least the same data set as a PCR test issued in an EU member state or a Schengen Area country: name, surname, the person's unique identifier (personal identification number, health insurance number, number of passport or another document issued by that country, date of birth or other similar identifier), data on the test type (producer, date and time of taking the swab), data on the issuer of the certificate, and the date of the issuing of the certificate, and
- has a QR code in accordance with the standards and technological systems that are interoperable with the European Digital COVID Certificate System, and

- allows the authenticity, validity and integrity of the certificate to be verified in the same way as a European Digital COVID Certificate.

A **rapid antigen test** is deemed to be valid if performed in an EU member state, a Schengen Area country, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Turkey, Canada, New Zealand, Russia, Serbia, the UK or the US. If a rapid antigen test is carried out in a country other than those listed above, it is deemed to be valid if it meets all of the following conditions:

- it contains at least the same data set as a rapid antigen test issued in an EU member state or a Schengen Area country: name, surname, the person's unique identifier (personal identification number, health insurance number, number of passport or another document issued by that country, date of birth or other similar identifier), data on the test type (producer, date and time of taking the swab), data on the issuer of the certificate, and the date of the issuing of the certificate, and
- has a QR code in accordance with the standards and technological systems that are interoperable with the European Digital COVID Certificate System, and
- allows the authenticity, validity and integrity of the certificate to be verified in the same way as a European Digital COVID Certificate.

Regardless of the issuing country, a rapid antigen test is valid only if it is listed in the [on the common list of COVID-19 rapid antigen tests](#).

Proof of vaccination (referred to in point 4) may be:

- a filled-in card of the vaccine producer, or
- an entry in the vaccine booklet, or
- a certificate of vaccination (including a card issued upon vaccination).

Vaccinated persons can print out their vaccination certificate via the zvem.eZdrav.si portal (access with a digital certificate) or [smsPASS](#).

A vaccination certificate of a country with which Slovenia has not concluded an agreement or arrangement must contain at least the following information: name, surname, date of birth, personal identification number or health insurance number or other unique identifier, information on the type of vaccine (manufacturer, batch, dose number, date of vaccination) and information on the institution that issued the certificate or proof. The decree does not explicitly prescribe the language of certificates. In addition to certificates in Slovenian, valid certificates include those in the languages of the national minorities (Italian, Hungarian) in bilingual areas and the languages of countries recognised by mutual agreements or arrangements (Hungarian, Serbian). In order to avoid possible uncertainty at the border, we suggest that foreigners have their vaccination certificates translated into English or German.

A person who does not provide one of the above is referred to quarantine at home for a period of 10 days. In the case of a **foreigner who is not resident in Slovenia**, they may enter Slovenia and are sent to quarantine at home for 10 days if they provide unequivocal proof that they have a guaranteed place in which to undergo quarantine, otherwise entry to Slovenia will not be permitted.

You can find more information on next website: <https://www.gov.si/en/topics/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/border-crossing/>