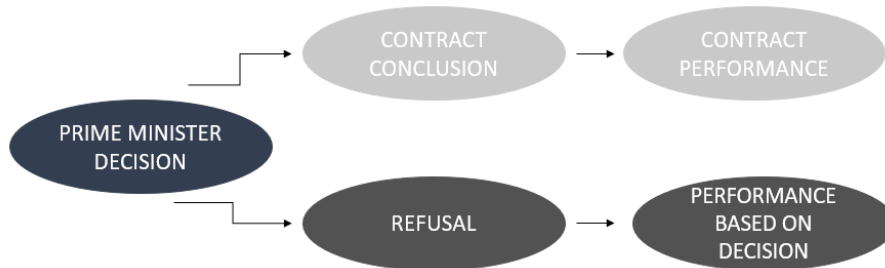


## Business support 24/7 during coronavirus pandemic

### Special administrative authority powers vis-a-vis businesses in epidemic state of emergency

On 3 March 2020, a new law to counteract COVID-19<sup>1</sup> (the "Act") entered into force. We set out below the most important regulations of the Act:

- Prime Minister and CSI<sup>2</sup> powers to impose specific obligations;
- exclusion of PPL provisions;
- amendments to the Act on the Organisation of State Defence Tasks Carried Out by Businesses.



### Order issued by Prime Minister to businesses

- The Prime Minister may issue orders applicable to legal persons, unincorporated entities and businesses.
- Orders are issued in the form of administrative decisions and do not require any grounds.
- Orders may be issued orally, by telephone, and by electronic or other means of communication.
- Orders will be immediately enforceable upon delivery or announcement.

### Obligations imposed by CSI on, inter alia, legal persons

- CSI decisions can impose an obligation:
  - to take preventive or control measures;
  - to distribute medicinal products, foodstuffs, medical devices, personal protective equipment;
  - to cooperate with other administrative authorities.
- CSI decisions do not require reasons and are immediately enforceable.

<sup>1</sup> Act on Special Arrangements to Prevent, Counteract and Combat COVID-19, Other Infectious Diseases and the Crises Caused by Them.

<sup>2</sup> Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## Exclusion of PPL

The Act introduces the possibility to exclude the provisions of the PPL<sup>3</sup> if:

- a contract involves goods or services needed to counteract COVID-19 and
- one of the following grounds arises:
  - there is a high probability of rapid and uncontrolled spread of the disease or
  - the protection of public health requires it.

## Implementation of defence-related tasks

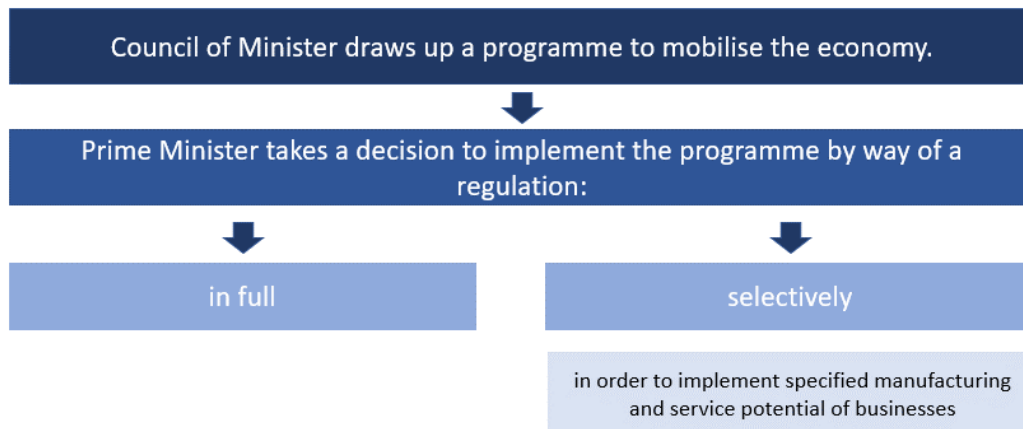
Government administrative authorities may impose on businesses tasks for the defence of the state.



### What's new?

- Tasks to mobilise the economy and involving operational planning can also be imposed **in situations of threat to human health or life.**
- Businesses of special economic and defence importance may be joined by entities that manufacture and distribute:
  - medicinal products,
  - foods for particular nutritional uses,
  - protective equipment and medical devices, and
  - the provision of healthcare services.

## Implementation of programme to mobilise economy



## We are at your disposal



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<sup>3</sup> Public Procurement Law of 29 January 2004 (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1843, as amended).