

INFORMATION SHEET FILMING DURING CORONA

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Gender note: For ease of reading, male pronouns are used in all Covid-19 documents. The female form is of course always included.

The various different "Covid-19 regulations" are abbreviated below as "COVID-19-V-...", namely Covid-19-Regulation-3 = COVID-19-V-3, COVID-19-V-**Besondere Lage** [Special Situation] = COVID-19-V -BL, COVID-19-V **Personenverkehr** [Passenger Transport] = COVID-19-V-PersV, ...-**Kultur** [Culture] = COVID-19-V-Kultur, COVID-19-V-**Erwerbsausfall** [Loss of Earnings], etc.; all as of 1 or 2 April 2021)

The following are national measures. Where cantonal measures are stricter than national ones, these must be observed.

The following current questions and answers concern filming in Switzerland:

Is filming even allowed?

Yes. The current restrictions on cultural and private activities do not affect commercial work (such as filming). The current provisions of the regulations must be observed, such as generally applicable obligations to wear masks and bans on gathering (in certain indoor and outdoor areas, COVID-19-V-BL Art. 3b f.) and graduated measures for the protection of particularly vulnerable workers (COVID-19-V-3 Art. 27a, including pregnant women, unvaccinated persons with certain pre-existing conditions, there para. 10 f. and Annex 7). In this context, the measures specified in the protection concept must be observed at all times (e.g. COVID-19-V-BL Art. 19 para. 1 f.; COVID-19-V-3 Art. 27a).

Are the actors exempt from the obligation to wear masks?

The current regulation includes an exception to the obligation to wear masks for performing artists (Art. 3b para. 2 lit. f COVID-19-V-BL). Anyone who has to shoot a scene is exempt from the obligation to wear a mask when in front of the camera; masks must be worn the rest of the time, as provided for in the protection concept. The following are recommended in each case up-to-date quick tests for performers who cannot keep safety distances and cannot comply with the mask obligation in front of the camera. Likewise, a 48-hour isolation before shooting is recommended.

What must be observed when shooting in public space?

Mask obligations apply in publicly accessible indoor rooms and access/outdoor areas of facilities with a lot of public traffic and otherwise busy areas, especially where distances cannot be maintained (COVID-19-V-BL Art. 3b para. 1, 2 lit. b), as well as in indoor spaces in businesses (Art. 10 para. 1^{bis}). During filming, care must thus be taken to create clear enclosed areas to ensure that the measures stipulated in the protection concept apply within the area. External onlookers should be made aware of the distancing regulations and the obligation to wear masks. Cantonal rules must also be observed; each canton can draw up its own rules here.

Is the participation of extras possible?

Extras are not professional actors. For non-professionals, a maximum number of 15 persons is recommended (COVID-19-V-BL Art. 6f para. 2 lit. a no. 3). There is a general obligation to wear masks or to keep a minimum distance. If the mask cannot be worn, the general conditions of the protection concept must be strictly adhered to.

What should be considered when film professionals enter the country from a state/territory with increased infection risk ("high-risk region")?

In the case of an entry from a high-risk region (COVID-19-V-PersV Art. 2 + Annex 1), a general quarantine obligation applies; with the exception of (among other things) important and urgent professional reasons (COVID-19-V-PersV Art. 8 para. 1 lit. c; burden of proof), this can also apply in practice if someone has to come to Switzerland for filming. An exemption from quarantine may also exist when returning from filming in a high-risk country, provided that the protection concepts were also applicable and implemented during the filming abroad (COVID-19-V-PersV Art. 8 para. 1 lit. g; burden of proof). In principle, a current negative test is required for entry by air and from high-risk regions. In any case, the current page of the FOPH should always be consulted and current entry restrictions for certain high-risk countries (COVID-19-V-3 Art. 9 and Annex 3, currently [14.4.2021] none), for non-commercial stays (all EU/EEA third-country nationals, Art. 4 para. 1 COVID-19-V-3), visa restrictions (COVID-19-V-3 Art.10) and current practice should be checked.

What happens if someone on the set shows symptoms of illness?

Proceed according to the protection concept.

What happens if someone on the set falls ill with Covid?

Proceed according to the protection concept. Registration for daily sick pay for the sick person, if available. If the shooting is interrupted, refer the employee to the RAV. If appropriate, application for financial aid in accordance with C19V-Kultur Art. 4 to the competent canton.

What happens if someone on the set has to be quarantined?

Proceed according to the protection concept. Shooting may have to be interrupted. In case of interruption of shooting:

- Refer employees without quarantine (according to applicable contractual provisions, e.g. AAB Weekly Rate [with supplementary agreement SFP, IG, GARP], or AAB Daily Rate) to the RAV.
- Refer employees with ordered quarantine to the AHV compensation fund (see Corona "EO"; daily allowance entitlement under COVID-19-V-Erwerbsausfall Art. 1/1/d, 1^{bis}/a/2, Art. 4 f.)
- If appropriate, application for financial aid in accordance with C19-V-Kultur Art. 4 to the competent canton.

What happens if shooting has to be interrupted due to government measures (e.g. shooting ban, business closure)?

Application for compensation for loss of earnings to the competent AHV compensation office. If appropriate, application for financial aid in accordance with Art. 4 COVID-19/V-Kultur to the competent canton.

How does the EO (Corona loss of earnings compensation, COVID-19-V-Erwerbsausfall) work?

Only those persons who have been ordered by the authorities to undergo quarantine or isolation, or self-employed persons in the event of closure ordered by the authorities or a ban on events are entitled to compensation (daily allowance). There is no claim in the case of an alarm on the CovidApp or voluntary quarantine. The amount of compensation is 80% of income, up to a maximum of 196 francs per day, i.e. a maximum of 5,880 francs in a month with 30 days. Self-employed persons are also entitled to this compensation.