



Prague dated 6 April 2021

Ref. No.: MZDR 14600/2021-1/MIN/KAN

MZDRX01FDQYL

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 (hereinafter “Act No. 258/2000 Coll.”) 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 (hereinafter “Act No. 94/2021 Coll.”), **orders** this Extraordinary Measure, proceeding pursuant to Section 69(1)(b) and (2) of Act No. 258/2000 Coll., and pursuant to Section 2(2)(f) 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:

Effective from 12 April 2021 until the cancellation of this extraordinary measure, the operation of schools and educational facilities is limited, in that

I. the following is restricted:

1. the operation of universities pursuant to Act No. 111/1998 Coll., on Universities, and on the amendment and supplementation of certain other laws (the Universities Act), as amended, including foreign universities and their branches operating in the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as “universities”), in that the personal presence of students during courses and examinations is prohibited during studies at the university and for participants in lifelong education courses if more than 10 persons attend the examination in the room at one time; the prohibition of the personal presence of students pursuant to this point does not apply to:
 - a) participation at clinical and practical training of students in all years of study programs in general medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and other medical study programs, and students performing pedagogical practical training and practice at kindergartens, primary and secondary schools or educational facilities for the performance of institutional and protective education and
 - b) participation at individual consultations (only one student and one academic worker),
2. the operation of universities, in that the provision of accommodation to university students who have another place of residence in the Czech Republic is prohibited at the accommodation facilities of universities, except for those students who may participate in education pursuant to point 1,
3. the operation of secondary and higher vocational schools and conservatories pursuant to Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on Preschool, Primary, Secondary, Higher Vocational and other Education (the Schools Act), as amended, and at events organized by these schools, in that the personal presence of pupils and students in secondary and higher vocational education at schools and education at conservatories is prohibited, with the exception of:

- a) schools established alongside facilities for the performance of institutional education or protective education,
 - b) schools established by the Ministry of Justice,
 - c) practical training and practical preparation of pupils and students of medical fields at healthcare facilities and social service facilities,
 - d) pupils in the educational field of Practical One-year School and Practical Two-year School,
 - e) individual consultations (only one pupil or student and one teacher),
 - f) conducting of final examinations, school-leaving examinations, discharge examinations and internationally recognized examinations, with the participation of at most 20 persons in the room,
 - g) the conducting of examinations at higher vocational schools with the participation of at most 10 persons in the room,
 - h) the holding of corrective and substitute examinations before a commission at secondary schools and conservatories,
 - i) practical training in driving a motor vehicle by pupils and students as part of their professional preparation in fields of education where obtaining a driver's license of the relevant category is a part of education pursuant to the Framework Education Curriculum or school education curriculum,
- given that in-person schooling must be conducted in unchanging classes, divisions or groups of pupils or students,
- 4.** the operation of primary schools pursuant to the Schools Act, in that the personal presence of pupils in primary education at primary schools is prohibited, with the exception of:
- a) primary schools attached to healthcare facilities,
 - b) schools established alongside facilities for the performance of institutional education or protective education,
 - c) children in preparatory classes,
 - d) pupils on the 1st level at a school where the number of pupils on the 1st level is no more than 75, if the building of this 1st level is structurally separated from the building of the 2nd level of the primary school, including the school canteen,
 - e) pupils of the 1st level at a school which does not meet the condition under letter (d), in that schooling on odd weeks will not be attended by the first half of the classes and in even weeks by the other half of the classes (if the number of classes is odd the number can be rounded off),
 - f) children in the preparatory level of special primary school,
 - g) primary schools or classes established pursuant to Section 16(9) of the Schools Act,
 - h) individual consultations (only one child or pupil, one pedagogical worker and possibly a legal guardian).
 - i) group consultations for pupils in the 2nd level threatened by failure at school or pupils of the 9th grade, based on their needs evaluated by the school in the subjects required for admission examinations, with at most 6 pupils in one group,
- in that in-person schooling must be conducted in unchanging classes of pupils or students, with the exception of group consultations pursuant to letter (i),
- 5.** operation of kindergartens pursuant to the Schools Act, in that the personal presence of children at preschool education at kindergarten is prohibited, except
- a) children fulfilling mandatory preschool education, given that they may be educated only in unchanging groups of at most 15 children,
 - b) preschools and classes established pursuant to Section 16(9) of the Schools Act, and
 - c) preschools attached to healthcare facilities,
- 6.** the operation of primary art schools and language schools with the right to conduct state language examinations pursuant to the Schools Act and educational institutions providing one-year foreign language courses with daytime studies pursuant to Act No. 117/1995 Coll., on State Social Support, as amended, in that the personal presence of pupils or

participants in basic art education at primary art schools, at foreign language courses with daily tuition at educational institutions and language tuition at language schools with the right to conduct state language examinations is prohibited, except for:

- a) state language examinations with the participation of at most 10 people in the room,
 - b) individual consultations (one pupil or participant and one teacher),
 - c) individual in-person schooling (one pupil or participant and one teacher),
7. the operation of leisure centers, in that the personal presence of children, pupils and students and other participants in this extracurricular education is prohibited, except for:
 - a) individual consultations (one participant and one teacher), and
 - b) individual in-person schooling (one participant and one teacher).
 8. the operation of school clubs, in that the personal presence of children, pupils and other participants in this extracurricular education is prohibited, except for children and pupils who can participate in in-person schooling according to this extraordinary measure, under the condition that only the children or pupils from one unchanging class of in-person schooling are present in the division or group,
 9. the operation of school educational and accommodation facilities, in that the provision of accommodation is prohibited to the pupils of schools and students of higher vocational schools pursuant to the Schools Act, who have another place of residence in the Czech Republic, at school educational and accommodation facilities (youth homes, boarding schools), except for those pupils and students who can participate in education according to this extraordinary measure; school outings and field trips are prohibited,
 10. the operation of schools and school facilities pursuant to the School Act and the operation of universities, in that education does not include singing, except for fields of secondary and higher vocational education and study programs at universities in which singing is a core part of the framework or accredited study program, with the personal presence of no more than 6 pupils or students in the room,
 11. the operation of schools and educational facilities pursuant to the Schools Act and the operation of universities, in that sports activities as a part of education are prohibited, except for:
 - a) nursery schools,
 - b) fields of secondary and higher vocational education and study programs at higher education institutions, where sporting activity is a core part of the framework or accredited educational or study program,
 12. the operation of nursery, primary and secondary schools, conservatories, higher vocational schools and educational facilities, in that access by third parties (except for children, pupils, students or participants and employees) to the school or educational facility premises is only possible in essential cases, in order to limit contact between third parties and persons on the school or facility premises,
 13. the conducting of
 - a) admission examinations for universities, colleges, secondary schools and conservatories, in that they may be conducted only with at most 20 persons in the room, and
 - b) recognition examinations pursuant to the Schools Act, in that they may be conducted only with at most 10 persons in the room,
 14. at preschools, school groups or schools clubs, in that personal presence at schooling of children at preschools and of pupils in the 1st level of primary school in school groups or schools clubs is permitted for children whose legal guardians are
 - a) healthcare professionals of healthcare service providers,

- b) teaching staff who ensure in-person schooling at preschool, primary school, school groups, school clubs, fields of education at practical one-year schools or practical two-year schools, or
- c) teaching staff of educational facilities for the performance of institutional or protective education,
- d) employees of security corps,
- e) members of the armed forces,
- f) employees of public health protection authorities
- g) employees specified in Section 115 (1) and other employees in social services in accordance with Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on Social Services, as amended,
- h) employees of the Czech Labor Office,
- i) employees of the Czech Social Security Administration Authority and Regional Social Security Administration Authorities,
- j) employees of the Financial Administration of the Czech Republic.

Rationale:

With regard to the fact that the most common epicenters of the COVID-19 disease in a general evaluation are schools and school facilities, including kindergartens, the operation of schools and school facilities continues to be restricted.

The restriction of the operation of schools and school facilities is ordered, in that the personal presence of children, pupils and students in education is restricted with the specified exceptions. Furthermore, the operation of educational and accommodation facilities is restricted, in that accommodation is provided only to pupils and students who do not have another dwelling in the Czech Republic or who participate in schooling pursuant to this extraordinary measure. Sports activities and singing are also restricted, in that they cannot be a part of schooling with the exceptions pursuant to this extraordinary measure.

Data confirms that the spread of COVID-19 at schools is not negligible.

The following are summaries of the key findings regarding the risk of COVID-19 contagion at schools and school facilities and its dependence on age.

Based on data from the Czech Republic (ÚZIS)¹:

- According to the results of the epidemiological surveys by regional public health authorities, schools consistently report a significant number of outbreaks of COVID-19 contagion; with respect to absolute disease figures, the school collective is the most common epicenter of the given disease.
- In terms of size, these outbreaks are rather small, with an average of 5.1 positive cases reported per facility. The reason may be the timely detection of infection and good traceability of the spread in the defined school collectives.
- The incidence rises rapidly when schools open, depending also on the age of the infected persons.

Based on data from the Czech Republic and abroad from the analytic report of the CUNI Think Tank Education 21²:

- Since the end of summer and during the autumn, the incidence of COVID-19 in all age groups, including children and adolescents, has risen in the Czech Republic and many other countries;

¹ See the ÚZIS presentation available at:

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1_rEaXGTexjmKZu2MUJGc6thr0RtZaWBji/present?ueb=true#slide=id.p29.

² See presentation: https://tarantula.ruk.cuni.cz/AKTUALITY-11899-version1-rizikovost skolniho prostredipro sireniCOVIDu_19.pdf.

- among pupils of secondary schools, the incidence is generally higher than among primary school (PS) pupils;
- among pupils of the 2nd level of PS, the incidence is generally lower than among adults;
- immediately after the start of the school year, the incidence among 2nd level PS pupils and secondary school pupils rose steeply; however, the related data do not allow us to definitely determine whether the contagion occurred at schools or outside them, or to what degree these age groups contributed to the subsequent escalation of the epidemic in October; during the “autumn lockdown”, the share of proven infections among children aged 3 to 6 years increased compared to other age groups; with a certain delay, this share also increased among children aged 0 to 2 years; the link between contagion and presence at preschools seems probable in the 3 to 6 year age group, but it cannot be proven whether this fact substantially affected the overall course of the epidemic.

A comprehensive analysis of the spread of COVID-19 at schools in the USA^{3 4 5} indicates that the contagion spreads more at households where children attend in-person schooling, depending also on the age/attended grade (the older the child, the higher the risk). Furthermore, this study also presents a comparison of the conditions and requirements to minimize or eliminate this risk, also for grades corresponding to Czech secondary school pupils. An important factor in limiting the risk is partial in-person schooling and the continued implementation of systemic measures (the more measures, the lower the risk).

Studies of the impacts of blanket measures from the spring wave of COVID-19 in 2020 state varying impacts of the closing of schools; one of the highest impacts is determined by Haug et al.⁴, according to whom the closing of schools in the USA may have reduced the incidence and mortality by up to 60%.

According to the agent model of a primary school, based on a real graph of social ties and contacts between pupils and teachers at one PS, developed by BISOP in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports⁵:

- On the first level of PS, COVID-19 spreads significantly less than on the 2nd level of PS. Although one quarter more pupils attend the 1st level (about one class), the 1st level of PS accounts for only about 42% of infections at school. This confirms the inference that smaller children have fewer intense social contacts and also barely ever change the collective or teacher during schooling.

Based on the agency model developed in cooperation with BISOP⁶, the weekly alternative of entire classes at PS should reduce the spread of COVID-19 at school by up to 80% compared to the normal situation even without other systemic measures, with which the effect would be even greater.

The significant reduction of the risk resulting from the weekly alternation of groups through rotation is also confirmed by another study based on a model of school operations. Based on the model from the USA⁷, the weekly rotation of in-person and remote schooling of entire classes fundamentally reduces the risk that the school will become a point of contagion for pupils and teachers, and the related risk of a disease outbreak.

Hence, the weekly rotation of entire classes is proving to be a key and effective measure with a decisive effect on the spread of COVID-19, which does not drastically affect school operations compared to other alternatives like the splitting of classes as applied e.g., in autumn 2020 in Israel. Another advantage of the measure is its low sensitivity to the level of the individual observance of measures.

³ Lessler J, et al. Household COVID-19 risk and in-person schooling <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.27.21252597>

⁴ See <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-020-01009-0>.

⁵ BISOP: <https://www.bisop.eu/vyzkumna-zpravabisop-vytvoril-model-sireni-COVIDu-19-na-zakladnich-skolach/>.

⁶ BISOP: <https://www.bisop.eu/vyzkumna-zpravabisop-vytvoril-model-sireni-COVIDu-19-na-zakladnich-skolach/>.

⁷ (Figure 4) McGee R.S et al. Model-driven mitigation measures for reopening schools during the COVID-19 pandemic. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.01.22.21250282>

In addition to schooling in only partial mode using rotation, it is necessary to supplement this measure by other systemic measures. The aforementioned comprehensive American study examining the impact of the spread of COVID-19 at schools in the USA⁸ states that if 7 or more regular systemic measures are implemented, the risk of increased contagion at schools is marginal. The most effective systemic measures include the restriction of extracurricular activities, daily screening of symptoms, protection of airways by pupils and teachers, sufficient ventilation and moving part of schooling outdoors.

According to the agency school model developed in cooperation with BISOP, the greatest transmission of infection (47%) occurs among children in the same class: therefore, systemic measures in class and during recess are crucial. The spread of the infection is relatively lower between children from different classes.

Another extraordinary measure of the Ministry of Health maximally extended the obligation to protect the airways using FFP2 class respirators or surgical face masks, and yet another extraordinary measure established the obligation to test the employees of schools and school facilities, as well as children, pupils and students for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Given the community character of the contagion, it is currently still necessary to observe the blanket extraordinary measures across the Czech Republic, given that even stricter measures will be applied in the most afflicted areas.

Due to the still high numbers of infected and hospitalized persons, it is essential to continue restricting the operation of schools and school facilities, with justified exceptions, and to use remote schooling methods. Remote schooling at least partly compensates the prohibition of the personal presence and preserves the right to an education. Exercising the constitutionally-guaranteed right to an education is not suspended in connection with adopting this extraordinary measure, because pupils and students are still provided with education in the "best available form."

Despite the given reasons for restricting the operation of schools and school facilities, there are noteworthy reasons for which an exemption from the given restriction is granted.

Re: point I/1 - restriction of universities

An exception from the prohibition applies to holding examinations with a maximum of 10 people attending. At university, it is not possible to hold certain examinations remotely, and for this reason the holding of in-person examinations is permitted to avoid obstructing studies. Furthermore, the maximum capacity of persons at an individual examination is limited to reduce the risk of the transmission of the coronavirus.

The exception pursuant to letter a) is permitted because students in medical and pedagogical fields, as part of their practice, perform activities directly at healthcare facilities or social service facilities. These are generally students who have already acquired the required competences during study and can thus perform those activities which would otherwise be reserved to hospital or school staff. With their activities, these students may significantly help the relevant healthcare facilities, which may be facing a shortage of their own staff due to the coronavirus. The same applies to students in pedagogical fields, whose participation in practice may help the already burdened sector of schools and school facilities.

The exception under letter (b) allows individual consultations, during which only the student and relevant academic worker are present. In such cases, by observing the other anti-epidemic measures (especially protection of the airways) and observing hygienic measures, the risk of transmission of coronavirus is minimized. Simultaneously, this exception allows for the supplementing of education during personal detailed consultation in those areas which the

⁸ Lessler J, et al. Household COVID-19 risk and in-person schooling <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.27.21252597>.

student did not sufficiently grasp during remote schooling, etc.

Re: point I/2 - prohibition of providing accommodation to university students

The exception under point 2 is essential so that persons who do not have another dwelling in the Czech Republic can remain at their accommodation facility; this option is logically also preserved for persons who are allowed to be present at in-person schooling.

Re: point I/3 - restriction of operation of secondary schools and specialized colleges and conservatories

The exception under point 3(a) and (b) is stipulated because in these cases there is control over the movement and meeting of persons. These are facilities for a pre-defined group of people who move about one facility (self-contained or even closed). There is not a high degree of contacts with persons other than those placed in the facilities for institutional or protective education, respectively facilities established by the Ministry of Justice. Hence, these persons meet in any case and there is no reason to limit their meeting within the school, respectively during education.

The exception under point 3(c) allows the pupils and students of medical fields to partake in education within practical training and practical preparation directly at healthcare facilities and social service facilities. These are pupils or students who acquire competences e.g., in the position of caretakers or orderlies and may, under supervision or independently, perform those activities that would otherwise be reserved to such staff within the healthcare facility or social service facility. With their activities, these pupils and students may significantly help the relevant healthcare and social facilities, which may be facing a shortage of their own staff due to the coronavirus.

The exception under point 3(d) is stipulated because remote schooling at the given schools is very problematic and cannot preserve the right to education to such a degree as other schools. In order to preserve access to education, these pupils are permitted to attend in-person schooling.

The exception under point 3(e) allows one pupil or student to meet with the teacher at individual consultations. In these cases, by observing the other anti-epidemic measures (especially protection of the airways) and observing hygienic measures, the risk of transmission of the coronavirus is minimized and the education can be carried out within personal detailed consultation in those areas which the pupil has trouble understanding during remote schooling, etc.

The exceptions under letter (f), (g) and (h) are stipulated for selected examinations. The remote conducting of these examinations may in many cases be problematic or unfeasible. The foregoing applies especially to final and school-leaving examinations or discharge examinations. Under letter (f), in-person commission-based corrective and substitute examinations are permitted, which are performed in this school year by pupils in the final years of secondary schools and conservatories pursuant to the general measure issued pursuant to Section 184a of the Schools Act.

The exception under letter (i) allows students and pupils to undergo practical training in driving a motor vehicle as part of their professional preparation in fields of education where obtaining a driver's license of the relevant category is given by the Framework Education Curriculum or school education curriculum. Given that in-person practical schooling was restricted for a longer period, it is essential that these pupils and students be allowed to partake in practical schooling, given the duration of this practical training. In general, the extraordinary measure also allows the conducting of activities to obtain a driver's license, wherefore it is suitable to allow this training for pupils and students as a part of their practical training.

Re: point I/4 - restriction of the operation of primary schools

The exception under point 4(a) and (b) is stipulated because in these cases there is control over the movement of persons and meeting between them. There is not a high degree of contacts with persons other than those placed in the facilities for institutional or protective education, respectively facilities established by healthcare facilities. At present, there is no reason to restrict the provision of education in these cases, where the children are together at the given facility practically all day.

The exception under letter (c) and (f) is stipulated for children who attend the preparatory classes of primary school and learn here within mandatory preschool education, which is not prohibited. Hence, they must be treated in this regard in the same manner as children who are e.g. of the same age and fulfill the mandatory preschool education within preschools.

The exception under point 4(d) and (e) applies to pupils for whom in-person schooling is crucial because, given their age, in-person schooling for these pupils cannot be substituted and remote schooling would be the most problematic and least effective for them. Reading and writing in the 1st year is taught practically only through in-person schooling. Likewise, it is highly desirable for the remaining years of the first level of PS to return to in-person schooling, because these pupils underwent remote schooling for a very long period of many months in the past school year. Rotational schooling is also stipulated because the weekly rotation of entire classes is proving to be a key and effective measure with a decisive effect on the spread of COVID-19, which does not drastically affect school operations compared to other alternatives like the splitting of classes as applied e.g., in autumn 2020 in Israel (more details in the general part of the rationale). Rotation will not apply to the first levels, where the total number of pupils in the entire first level of PS does not exceed 75 and the first level building is structurally separated from the 2nd level building, including the school canteen. At these "small" 1st levels of PS, there are small class collectives (on average there are at most 15 pupils per class), which allows the adoption of adequate measures to reduce the risk of contagion (e.g. adequate distancing), and by nature of the matter there is a low risk of spreading the virus among people, unlike large class collectives.

The exception under letter (g) is stipulated because remote schooling at the given schools is very problematic. In order to preserve access to education, these pupils are permitted to attend in-person schooling.

The exception under letter (h) allows one pupil to meet with the teacher at individual consultations. In these cases, by observing the necessary anti-epidemic measures (especially protection of the airways) and observing hygienic measures, the risk of transmission of the coronavirus is minimized and the education can be carried out within personal detailed consultation in those areas which the pupil did not entirely grasp, etc.

The exception under letter (i) allows group consultations with at most 6 pupils. This group consultation is permitted for pupils on the 2nd level of PS, who for some reason are disadvantaged by remote schooling. This may mean e.g. insufficient material support during remote schooling. Likewise, group consultations are allowed for pupils in the 9th grade, who are currently preparing for admission examinations.

Re: point I/5 - restriction of the operation of preschools

The exception under letter (a) allows the personal presence of those children with mandatory preschool education. Given the burden on the entire system (including mobility in public transit, etc.), it is essential to limit the easing of measures at preschools only to those children with mandatory preschool education. The foregoing will also provide preschools with the opportunity to create smaller groups of children (up to 15 persons), both in spatial and personnel terms. Children in the preschool year have the greatest need for education given their preparation to enter primary school.

The exception under letter (b) is stipulated because remote schooling at the given schools is very problematic. In order to preserve access to education, these pupils are permitted to attend in-person schooling.

The exception under letter (c) is stipulated because in these cases there is control over the movement of and meeting between persons. There is not a high degree of contacts with persons other than those placed in the facilities established by healthcare facilities. At present, there is no reason to restrict the provision of education in these cases, where the children are together at the given facility practically all day.

Re: point I/6 - restriction of elementary artistic and language education

The exception under letter (a) allows the holding of state language examinations under systemic measures. State language examinations cannot be held remotely, or only with great difficulty, which is why they are granted an exception.

The exception under letter (b) allows one pupil or participant to meet with the teacher at individual consultations. In these cases, by observing the necessary anti-epidemic measures (especially protection of the airways) and observing hygienic measures, the risk of transmission of the coronavirus is minimized and the education can be carried out within personal detailed consultation in those areas which the pupil or participant did not entirely grasp, etc.

The exception under letter (c) allows one pupil or participant to meet with their teacher within individual in-person schooling. Hence, it is possible to conduct fully-fledged in-person schooling, but only on a one-on-one basis. In such cases, by observing the other anti-epidemic measures (especially protection of the airways) and observing hygienic measures, the risk of transmission of coronavirus is minimized.

Re: point I/7 - restriction of operation of leisure centers

The exception under letter (a) allows one participant to meet with their teacher at individual consultations. In such cases, by observing the necessary anti-epidemic measures (especially protection of the airways) and observing hygienic measures, the risk of transmission of the coronavirus is minimized.

The exception under letter (b) allows one participant to meet with their teacher within individual in-person schooling. Hence, it is possible to conduct fully-fledged in-person schooling, but only on a one-on-one basis. In such cases, by observing the necessary anti-epidemic measures (especially protection of the airways) and observing hygienic measures, the risk of transmission of the coronavirus is minimized.

Re: point I/8 - restriction of operation of school groups and school clubs

The exception under point 8 allows the provision of extracurricular education for pupils who are allowed to attend in-person schooling. Given that the condition of homogeneity of individual groups is stipulated, there will not be any mixing of pupils from individual classes and the risk of contagion will not be significantly increased by this activity.

Re: point I/9 - restriction of operation of educational and accommodation facilities

The exception under point 8 is essential so that persons who do not have another dwelling in the Czech Republic can remain at their accommodation facility; this option is logically also preserved for persons who are allowed to be present for education.

Re: point I/10 - restriction of singing as a part of education

The exception is stipulated because singing is the main educational activities for these pupils and students, and its prohibition would obstruct their education. If this exception were not stipulated, this would limit the education of these pupils and students only to secondary or optional subjects.

Re: point I/11 - restriction of sports activity as a part of education

The exception under letter a) is stipulated because the exercise for children at kindergartens is an integral part of many activities and education would suffer from the absence thereof.

The exception under letter b) is stipulated because sports activity is the main educational activity for these pupils and students, and its prohibition would obstruct their education. If this exception were not stipulated, this would limit the education of these pupils and students only to secondary or optional subjects.

Re point I/12 - prohibition of access to schools for third parties

In order to prevent the spread of contagion from third parties, it is stipulated that access by these persons is possible only in the essential cases, whereas their contact with pupils, students and staff on school premises is restricted. An essential case is e.g., the fulfillment of the school's contractual obligations or the access of legal guardians as escorts, for instance to help with self-testing, etc. In all cases, it is necessary to observe the limitation of contact between third parties and persons on school premises (typically with pupils and school staff).

Re: point I/13 - exemptions from the restriction of conducting certain examinations

The exception under letter (a) allows the conducting of admission examinations, provided that they are attended (at one moment in one room) by at most 20 persons. In many cases, admission examinations cannot be conducted based only on an assessment of written references, meaning that in-person tests or evaluations of the applicants' talent must be performed, which cannot be carried out remotely. In order to limit the risk of coronavirus transmission, the maximum number of people who can attend the admission procedure simultaneously is limited, naturally while observing all the hygienic measures.

The exception under letter (b) allows the conducting of recognition examinations provided systemic measures are observed. Recognition examinations cannot be held remotely, or only with great difficulty, which is why they are granted an exception.

Re: point I/14 - exceptions for the children of legal guardians in designated professions

The prohibition of in-person schooling of children and pupils at schools also means that care for children and pupils aged 2 to 10 years cannot be ensured along with the provision of in-person schooling (or older pupils who need more intensive attention). Due to the lack of ensured care, the legal guardians of these children and pupils would have to ensure their care. If the legal guardians of children and pupils perform an occupation which is essential in fighting the epidemic, it is necessary to ensure care for their children. These groups of occupations include the employees of healthcare service providers, teaching staff who ensure in-person schooling (and thereby this care) at schools or school facilities, the employees of security corps, members of the armed forces, employees of public health protection authorities, employees listed in Section 115(1) and other employees in social services pursuant to Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on Social Services, as amended, employees of the Czech Labor Office, employees of the Czech Social Security Administration and district offices of the social security administration, and employees of the Financial Administration of the Czech Republic.

Re: point II.

The exceptions listed in point II shall not be permitted in districts in which the 7-day incidence value (cumulative number of cases in 7 consecutive days converted to 100,000 inhabitants) is double the figure of the overall 7-day incidence in the Czech Republic. Furthermore, in evaluating the risk, the development in the COVID-19 incidence trend (especially the week-on-week increase) in the assessed districts will be taken into account. The aim of this measure is to prevent the uncontrolled spread of COVID-19 and the consequent worsening of the epidemiological situation in the assessed districts. If this measure is not adopted, then based on experience to date it may be assumed that stricter anti-epidemic measures will have to be adopted in the afflicted districts.

doc. MUDr. Jan Blatný, Ph.D.
Minister of Health
Signed electronically

Electronic signature - 6 April 2021
Signature author's certificate:
Name: Doc. MUDr. Jan Blatný Ph.D.
Issued by: PostSignum Qualified C...
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