



THE ENGLISH COLLEGE IN PRAGUE
ANGLICKÉ GYMNÁZIUM

School Safety and Crisis Plan

The school safety and crisis plan describes procedures that would be applied in order to solve some crisis situations usually connected to a risky behaviour that can occur at school.

The aim of the crisis plan is to establish a procedure that all school staff need to follow in cases of a suspicion of occurrence or an occurrence of socially pathological phenomena among pupils.

The Safety and Crisis Plan is compiled in accordance with the Ministry of Education methodological guidelines and summarises the crisis situations and procedures that may occur:

- Methodological Recommendation on Primary Prevention of Risky Behaviour in Children and Youth (Document MSMT No. 21291/2010-28)
- Methodological guideline of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports on the solution of bullying in schools and school facilities (Document No. MSMT - 22294/2013-1)
- Methodological recommendation on the safety of children, pupils and students in schools and school facilities (Document ref. MSMT-1981/2015-1)

It is based on these laws:

- Act No. 359/1999 Coll., On Social and Legal Protection of Children
- Act No. 218/2003 Coll., On Youth Liability for Unlawful Acts and on the Judiciary in Youth Matters and on Amendments to Some Acts
- Act No. 200/1990 Coll., On Offences
- Act No. 140/1967 Coll., Criminal Code
- Act No. 167/1998 Coll., On Addictive Substances

The role of the school in these situations is only preventive and counselling, the investigation is carried out by the Czech Police. The school staff is familiar with the school's crisis plan, as well as parents and pupils of the school.

In order to prevent socio-pathological phenomena, attention should be paid to any changes in behaviour or welfare that occur with the individual or group at school.

Pupils' parents are regularly informed about the welfare and behaviour of their children and have the opportunity to request explanations and clarifications at any time of the assessment or solution procedures. They have the opportunity to contact the school head at any time and ask for a review of the situation.

In case of crisis situations, only the school management has the right to provide

Headmaster/feditel: Dr Nigel Brown MSc, PGCE, PhD

The English College in Prague - Anglické gymnázium o.p.s.

Phone: +420 283 893 113 | E-mail: office@englishcollege.cz | Sokolovská 320, 190 00 Prague 9 - Vysočany

information to the media.

Primary prevention of risk behaviour among pupils in the competence of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports focuses on risk prevention, which is directed especially to the following risk manifestations in the behaviour of pupils:

[Emergency situations](#)

[School bullying](#)

[Cyberbullying](#)

[Extremism, racism, xenophobia, homophobia anti-Semitism](#)

[Characteristics](#)

[Vandalism](#)

[Theft](#)

[Tobacco](#)

[Weapons](#)

[Self-harm](#)

[New religious movements](#)

[Risky sexual behavior](#)

[Affiliation to subcultures](#)

[Gambling](#)

Educational Committee

- Headmaster - Dr. Nigel Brown
- Deputy Head Pastoral - Laurence Baxter
- Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead - Tereza Dneboská
- Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead - Tony Emmerson
- Senior Tutor/Head of House
- Tutor



Important contacts:

Pedagogical and Psychological Counselling Centre for Prague 9	U Nove skoly 871, 190 00 Praha 9 - Vysocany, poradna@ppp9.cz <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mgr. Jaroslava Stolařová - manager, deputy director• M.Ps. Marie Jüngling - psychologist, jungling@ppp9.cz
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prague 9 - Vysočany, Ocelářská 1360/33, 190 00 Prague 9, orp3.mop.vysocany.podatelna@pcr.cz, tel. 974 859 710
Children's Crisis Center in Prague http://www.ditekrize.cz	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to schedule an appointment: 241 484 149, 777 715 215, ambulance@ditekrize.cz• immediate first aid without any appointment Tue, Wed, Thu 16:00 - 18:00• non-stop trust line: 777 715 215, problem@ditekrize.cz• risks of cyberspace: 778 510 510• safety line: 800 155 555
National Helpline www.linkabezpeci.cz	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• non-stop line for children and youth: 116 111• helpline for parents: 606 021 021

Emergency situations

An emergency situation may arise from within the school or may be notified from outside sources.

Information important for Integrated Rescue System:

- date, hour, location of emergency
- the nature of the incident,
- the impact of the incident,
- the number of injured, dead or missing children and employees
- measures already taken.

Important crisis numbers

- Integrated Rescue System: 112
- Police: 158
- Emergency: 155
- Fire Rescue: 150

Internal Emergency Situation

I.e. fire, explosion, accident, intrusion of an unauthorised person, etc.

The employee who finds out there is an emergency situation is obliged to **notify the Headmaster** or the most senior staff member present at school without undue delay.

External Emergency Situation

If an information is received from an external source (by telephone, in writing, by email), even if the message is anonymous, the recipient is obliged to **inform the Headmaster** without undue delay.

The person receiving the report shall **make a written record** of the date and time on which the message was received, who sent it, and this record shall be kept for further proceedings. The record is made on any paper.

Headmaster or a senior employee:

- makes the decision whether it is necessary to **inform the police/emergency/fire brigade ("integrated rescue system, IRS)** and if yes, then follows their instructions;
- takes immediate decisions and **communicates the situation** to other employees and persons staying in the facility and **order evacuation** of the building if necessary.

Evacuation

- Evacuation will be announced by the school radio.
- If the radio does not work, it will be announced by authorised persons, internal telephone or mobile phones. Evacuation takes place according to the **Fire Evacuation Plan**:
 - Evacuated people gather in the area in front of the Fénix Shopping Center.
- The organisation of rescue work is organised by the school head, who cooperates with IRS units.

Intrusion of a stranger into the school premises

- Entrance to the school building is permitted only to employees, pupils, their legal guardians, and those responsible for bringing and picking up pupils.
- An employee at the reception monitors people who enter the building, identifies strangers, and requests information about the purpose of their visit. These persons can then be allowed to enter the building. They can only move around the building with a visibly placed tag.
- If a foreign person is found in the school's premises, an employee will find out the reason for the person's entry and immediately ensure that the person is permanently escorted until leaving the building.
- Supervision of pupils in the building is applied according to the duty schedule.
- Only the main entrance is used to enter the building. Other entrances are properly secured against the entry of unauthorised persons, but can be used in the event of emergency - emergency exit.
- Members of staff are forbidden to let any foreign person inside the building. They must stop this person, find out the reason for their visit and inform a senior member of staff.
- At the beginning and during the school year, all pupils are repeatedly instructed in the health and safety rules, including the prohibition to let any stranger in the building, and how to behave if a stranger moves around the building.
- If there is a foreign person in the building and there is reason to believe that this person is dangerous, then the employee who discovers this is obliged to immediately notify the Police of the Czech Republic and then immediately notify

the Headmaster. Then it is necessary to wait until the patrol arrives and make the inspection of the building possible.

Active Attacker

An active attacker is a person who, for various reasons, has a need to hurt people around them. Their attack comes unexpectedly and is mostly very brutal.

Reaction in case of attack

- Escape. Get out of range of the attacker.
- Lock together in a room.
- Built a barricade behind the door.
- Close the window blinds.
- Try to calm down. Calm others in the room.
- Mute mobile phones (keep device on). Turn off electronic devices in the room (PC, data projectors) - silence is important.
- Warn the others (mobile, radio). Inform the school management immediately, give as much information as possible.
- Call 158.
- Lie down on the ground, keep a distance from doors and windows.
- Do not respond to people outside the door! An attacker may appear to be a wounded and frightened pupil, but also a policeman.
- If all of the above steps have been performed and the attacker has entered the room anyway, do everything possible to protect yourself and others.
- Wait for the arrival of the police.

Terrorist threat - anonymous announcement of a bomb

An announcement via phone - the location and type of explosive should be recorded. If the notification of the bomb is communicated in writing or electronically, the document must be saved for further investigation.

Procedure:

- call IRS (112) or Fire Brigade (150) line or the Czech Police (158)
- an immediate evacuation - evacuation will be carried out in the same way as in a case of fire (Fire Evacuation Plan)
- do not touch any suspicious object

Terrorist threat - receiving a suspicious parcel

How to identify a suspicious parcel:

- unexpected parcel from unknown sender
- threatening text on the cover
- the parcel can smell
- a parcel that contains a powder or suspicious item

Procedure:

- do not move or empty the parcel
- leave the room, wash your hands with water and soap and report the situation to the Fire Brigade (150) or the Czech Police (158)

Leakage of hazardous substances in an accident

Any employee who notices an accident involving a leak of dangerous substances is obliged to report this finding immediately to the reporting office, authorised employee, or to the HZS 150 line.

If a pupil observes an accident with a leak of dangerous substances, they report the situation to the nearest school employee who will report to the headmaster or to the Fire Brigade (150).

Main principles:

- keep away from the accident site
- hide according to the instructions given
- close and seal doors, windows and other openings
- turn off ventilation
- watch information on radio, TV and local radio
- leave the school building only on instruction

In the event of a radiological accident - prepare

- respiratory protection - water-moistened masks (handkerchief, towel, etc.),
- head protection - hat, scarf so that the hair is completely covered and the chosen cover also protects the forehead, ears and neck,
- protect the body surface with a jumpsuit, trousers, raincoat
- protection of hands - with gloves, plastic bag or wrapped with a piece of cloth, protect your feet with high boots
- iodine preparations (tablets) and individual protection means can only be taken and used on the basis of a public call

School bullying

Characteristics: *basic features - intentionality, repetition, aggression, and power disparity.*

Bullying is any behaviour that intends to harm, threaten or intimidate a pupil or a group of pupils. It is targeted and repeated. Includes physical attacks, blackmail, robbery and damaging things, verbal attacks, slander, threats and humiliation. It may also take the form of sexual harassment or abuse. It is also manifested in an indirect form as a demonstrative disregard and ignoring of a pupil by other classmates. Often all bullying participants, including victims, prevent it from being disclosed. Teasing and one-time aggression are not considered as bullying.

Primary bullying prevention

Teachers systematically and consistently teach pupils about the principles of interpersonal relationships, teach them to respect the identity and individuality of others. They help develop positive interpersonal relationships and respect for the life of another person. They contribute to the prevention of classroom bullying, monitor the social climate in the classroom, react promptly to inappropriate behaviour among children.

What can parents do

Parents report suspicion of bullying to a tutor or another teacher or staff member. In cases of demonstrable bullying, parents can directly contact the Headmaster.

School responsibility

In accordance with Section 29 of Act No. 561/2004 Coll. on pre-school, primary, secondary, tertiary professional and other education, schools are obliged to ensure the safety and health of children, pupils and students during all educational and related activities, while also creating conditions for their healthy development and prevention of risky behaviour.

The school has a reporting obligation when bullying occurs in the following cases:

- If bullying occurs during classes, related activities, the school is obliged to report this to the **legal guardian** of both the attacker and the victim.
- In the event of a bullying that could be a sign of an offence or a criminal offence, the school informs the **Police of the Czech Republic**.
- The school announces to the authority of **social and legal protection of children (hereinafter referred to as "OSPOD")** such facts that suggest that the child is at risk either because someone else is threatening them or because they are threatened by their own behaviour.
- If the parents refuse to cooperate with the school and repeatedly refuse to attend meetings at school, the school is obliged to notify the OSPOD.

Investigation of Initial Bullying

- **Estimating the severity of bullying and determining its form.** Choosing a strategy, deciding whether a school will solve the problem or will refer it to a specialised institution.
- **Designating of the intervention team** (Headmaster, Safeguarding lead and Deputy safeguarding lead, Tutor, Senior Tutor, eventually external worker).
- **Interview with informants and victims.** The facts are received as they are given, no doubt or mistrust. Statements are recorded accurately, ideally in writing with the pupil's signature. Other pupils should not know about this step (especially aggressors). There must be no direct confrontation between the offender and the victim.
- **Informing parents about the investigation (formal way),** agreeing on mutual cooperation.
- **Finding suitable witnesses.** Identification of group members who will truthfully testify (select pupils who sympathise with, are friends with, or at least do not reject the victim, pupils independent of aggressors who do not accept bullying standards).
- Individual or confrontational **interviews with witnesses** (but no confrontation of victims and aggressors). Organise interviews so that others don't know about them.
- **Victim protection.** e.g. increase invigilation, victims can also stay at home.
- **Interview with aggressors** or confrontation between them. It's the last step in the investigation. It should happen after evidence is gathered; it makes no sense to conduct this conversation before. The goal is to stop the aggressors immediately and protect the victims and informers, but also the aggressors of their actions. Confessions are not needed.
- Education Commission - **decision on sanctions.** Written record is made, signed by everyone. A range of possible sanctions as an outcome of investigating a suspicion of bullying or proven bullying:

- Tutor warning
- Tutor reprimand
- Headmaster reprimand
- 2 or 3 for behaviour of behaviour
- transfer to another class
- conditional expulsion
- expulsion from secondary school
- advising parents to seek professional help (psychologist, PPP, etc.)
- **Submission of a report** to OSPOD.
- Informing **the police** in case of a more serious case of bullying.
- **Informing legal representatives** of all the participants of bullying about findings and conclusions of the school and sanctions.
- Working in the classroom. Public announcement of punishment of aggressors. Working with the whole class - it is necessary to deal with the traumas of those who watched, but did not intervene.

Investigation of advanced bullying

(sudden burst of group violence, school lynch)

- Immediate protection of the victim.
- Estimation of severity and form of bullying.
- Placing the victim in a protected environment with an adult supervision.
- Contacting parents who should pick up their child and agree on the next steps.
- Agreeing with teaching staff how to cooperate and investigate.
- Preventing aggressors from agreeing on false testimony.
- Continuing assistance and support for the victim. Consultation with a doctor.
- It is likely that a crime was committed. Reporting to police, parents, OSPOD.
- Interview with victim.
- Interviews with witnesses
- Interview with aggressors, or confrontation between aggressors.
- Education Commission.
- Informing legal representatives.
- Working in the classroom.

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is a form of aggression that applies to an individual or a group of people using information and communication technologies; it occurs repeatedly; it can be done by the original aggressor or by other individuals - "secondary attackers" (eg resharing, repeated commenting, etc.) One-off attacks, the impact of which is temporary, are classified as **online harassment**.

Although cyberbullying is generally defined as an intentional activity, it can also occur unintentionally - for example, as an inappropriate joke that gets out of control in an online environment.

Cyber Bullies may be anonymous, hidden behind a nickname, so the victim is often unable to identify the aggressor. In the case of both anonymous and non-anonymous attacks, the perpetrator often fails to perceive the impact of their actions, does not see the victim's direct response to the attack and is unable to assess the intensity of the

attack.

Good practice for a victim of cyberbullying:

1. **Keep calm** - do not act hastily.
2. **Preserve evidence** - Preserve and track down all evidence of cyberbullying (SMS, e-mail messages, chat messages, www pages). On the basis of this evidence, an investigation may be initiated against the attacker.
3. **End communication with the attacker** - do not communicate with the attacker, do not try to discourage them in any way, do not threaten or revenge them. The attacker's aim is to provoke a reaction in the victim, whatever it may be.
4. **Block offenders and block the content they distribute** - try to prevent the attacker from accessing the victim's account or phone number and, if possible, the tool or service used (contact the service provider).
5. **Identify the offender** (if this does not endanger the victim).
6. **Report an attack to adults** (teacher, parent) - confide in a close person. Contact school and specialised institutions (PPP, Police, SVP, intervention services specialising in cyberbullying, psychologists, etc.).
7. **Do not be afraid to seek help from specialists** - contact specialised organisations, counselling or the Police of the Czech Republic.

Addressing cyberbullying from a school perspective

1. Support the victim and ensure their safety

- Calming the victim and offering support.
- Ensure that cyberbullying does not continue. Remove content from the Internet - eg delete videos that humiliate the victim, remove photos, block the offender's profile, etc. This can be done in conjunction with an IT specialist, on-line service provider, service administrators, etc.

2. Provide as much evidence as possible

- Before deleting the material, it is necessary to provide sufficient evidence - make a snapshots, download the website to a local computer, provide a list of pupils who have become cyberbullying audiences (eg within a social network discussion group) - ideally with links on their profiles, try to identify the aggressor (eg through their friends).
- If it is not possible to identify the aggressors because the cyberbullying took place in a closed group, contact a professional institution (eg E-Bezpečí, Seznam se bezpečně! or the Police of the Czech Republic).
- Evidence will be used in the investigation, in communication with the parents of the aggressors and the parents of the victim, in the interviews with the aggressors, etc.
- It is always necessary to ensure the safety of witnesses - ie it should not be clear from the evidence how the evidence was obtained (e.g. delete the name of the pupil from all written documentation).

3. Always investigate the incident

- All cases need to be thoroughly investigated - if the school is unable to investigate the incident, they can use the support of external institutions.
- Investigations include finding out where the incident took place, how long it took,

who was involved, what impact it had on the victim, what technical means to stop the attack, etc.

4. Inform parents

- The victim's parents and the aggressor's parents must be informed about the incident.
- Parents will be informed about steps taken by the school, or about the fact that the specific cyberbullying case does not fall within the competence of the school (eg it took place outside the classroom and is not linked to bullying that takes place at school).

5. Consult the solution with other institutions

- In some cases, it is advisable to consult with the other institutions - the school founder or the Czech School Inspectorate and other institutions.

6. Request final verdict and information

- After the investigation, it is necessary to insist on the final opinion of all institutions involved (eg Police of the Czech Republic, OSPOD, pedagogical-psychological counselling...) and other subjects (eg parents).

7. Select appropriate measures

- When punishing aggressors, the school proceeds in accordance with the school code.
- In the case of less serious forms of cyberbullying, informal solutions can be used - eg to create a set of preventive materials on risky behaviour on the Internet, prepare a lecture on the importance of responsible use of modern technologies, etc.

8. Implement preventive measures

- Preventive measures should be taken to prevent unwanted behaviour from occurring in the future. This can be ensured - for example, through the implementation of project days aimed at prevention, preparation of materials to support prevention, through the so-called role-playing within or outside the classroom, strengthening good relations between pupils, etc.

Extremism, racism, xenophobia, homophobia anti-Semitism

Characteristics

- **Extremism** - violation or abuse of fundamental ethical, legal and other social standards, especially in conjunction with verbal or physical aggression, violence or threat of violence. It is mainly motivated by racial, national, religious or social hatred.
- **Racism** - attributing physical characteristics and mental abilities and skills to groups defined by biological, racial or national origin.
- **Xenophobia** - is a behavior that, on the basis of subjectively determined elements of alienity, raises concerns about subjects that are perceived as foreign and in extreme cases can lead to their deterioration.
- **Homophobia** - in the broadest sense, it includes attitudes and behaviors expressing animosity towards people with minor sexual orientation or gender identity, or towards people who deviate from normal gender standards.
- **Anti-Semitism** - hostility or bias towards Jews as representatives of religion, ethnic group or race.

The risk behaviour of pupils is:

- Verbal and physical assault on schoolmates, staff or school visitors because of their religious beliefs, racial, national, ethnic or class origin.
- Agitation for the benefit of extremist movements in the school and the pursuit of new followers among peers.
- Neglecting school duties due to leisure time extremist activities outside school.
- Use of school premises, facilities and equipment for the benefit of extremism.

Procedure

- Find out the depth of extremist beliefs in individuals, or connections to an extremist group outside school.
- To find out the extent of these attitudes in the school.
- Immediately and vigorously oppose the manifestations of intolerance among pupils.
- The Education Commission will discuss possible disciplinary sanctions.
- Invoke a discussion of issues related to these attitudes to reveal their cause. Focus teaching on these issues. Invite experts to discuss with pupils.
- **Parents** should be informed in case of:
 - repeated verbal or visual manifestations of extremist opinions
 - in case of justified suspicion of the pupil's participation in an extremist group
 - in case of use of violence with extremist, racist xenophobic or anti-Semitic overtones.
- Inform the **police** in case of suspicion of extremist, racist, xenophobic or anti-Semitic activity (eg repeated racist verbal attacks with serious impacts on the victim's psyche) and more serious forms of violence motivated by racism, xenophobia, homophobia or antisemitism.

The basic legal norm affecting homophobia is Act No. 198/2009 Coll., On Equal Treatment and on Legal Means of Protection Against Discrimination and on Amendments to Certain Acts (Anti-Discrimination Act). This law explicitly prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation (affects homosexual and bisexual people) as well as discrimination based on sexual identification (especially transsexual), including discrimination in “access to and provision of education”.

Homophobia - specialised professional counselling centres in Prague:

<http://glbtiporadna.unas.cz/>

<http://www.gejt.cz/o-nas/o-gate>

Vandalism

Vandalism refers to the damage and destruction of public and private property or similar goods that do not bring any material enrichment to the perpetrator and for which the perpetrator usually has no motive - usually only for their own pleasure or for the need to relax. It is often under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

Vandalism in school - when, who and in what case will be notified:

1. Legal representative
2. When legal representatives refuse to cooperate with the school or if vandalism is repeated, OSPOD will be notified.
3. If there is no conciliation - compensation for the damage incurred, report the matter to the Police of the Czech Republic (up to CZK 5,000 solved as a misdemeanour, over CZK 5,000 solved as a criminal offence);
4. Staff, pupils and parents - in order to avoid rumours and distortion of the situation.

Theft

A theft reported by a pupil:

If the offender is unknown:

- Take a pupil's statement.
- Inform legal guardians.
- Alternatively, report the matter to the Police of the Czech Republic or instruct the legal representative of the pupil that they have this option.

If the offender is known:

- Find out the causes of theft.
 - Inform legal guardians.
 - Alternatively, report to OSPOD (if the offender is under 18) and at the same time hand over the case to law enforcement authorities.
 - Apply sanctions according to school code.
 - Record the whole process of investigation.
1. If the value of the stolen item is less than 5000 CZK (and it had been stolen without the use of violence or overcoming the obstacle) - it is a misdemeanour **against the property** according to § 50 of the Act. on Offences No. 200/1990 Coll. as amended.
 2. If the value of the stolen item is more than 5000 CZK it is **a crime** of theft under Section 205 of the Criminal Code.
 3. If the value of the stolen item is less than 5000 CZK, but violence was used (a broken locker, a cloakroom); or violence against a person and an attempt to seize things - it is considered as **a robbery**, it is always considered as a crime.

When to report to the police?

- If the value of the stolen item is more than CZK 5,000.
- If the damage is not negligible, no one strives for redress and the school is not able to make such a remedy on its own. It must be an intentional theft, damage or destruction of the thing.

- If a pupil or their legal guardian requests the school to do so.

When to report to OS/PD?

If there is a pupil who repeatedly stole things and there was no effect of educational and other applied measures chosen by the school.

Tobacco

Smoking is prohibited in all indoor and outdoor areas of the school. When a pupil is caught consuming tobacco products at school or during school events:

- It is primarily necessary to prevent them from consuming it.
- To write a record of an event, possibly with a pupil's statement (from whom the tobacco product is).
- Inform Senior Tutor / Deputy Head Pastoral / Headmaster.
- Inform legal representatives.
- In serious cases (especially with regard to the age or behaviour of the child) and if the conduct is repeated, the school shall notify the social services (OSPOD).
- Apply sanctions in accordance with the school code.

Weapons

A weapon is found in the school premises:

- The school senior leadership team is immediately informed.
- The weapon is deposited with the school management.
- The Police of the Czech Republic are informed about the finding.
- A written record is created.

The pupil enters the school space with a weapon:

- A school employee secures the weapon.
- The school management is informed about the weapon immediately.
- The weapon is securely deposited.
- A written record of the event is made (date, place and time of finding and pupil's name). The record must be signed by the pupil with whom the weapon was found. In case the pupil refuses to sign, the teacher will state this fact. The Headmaster or his deputy is present at the interview.
- The school informs the legal representatives of the pupil or the Police of the Czech Republic and OSPOD.

Self-harm

Self-harm is not a crime, but inducing / coercing someone to self-harm/suicide, or behaviour leading to self-harming such as sexual abuse, abuse, etc. are offenses and they must be reported.

Possible signs of self harming:

- unexplained burns, cuts, scars and other unusual skin problems, the common place of self-injury are arms, wrists and forearms of a non-dominant upper limb, but traces of self-injury can occur on any part of the body
- inadequate clothing (long sleeves and long pants in summer), wristbands and

other wrist coverings, avoiding activities that require wearing swimsuit or shorts (swimming, gym), bandages and plasters

- atypical personal belongings (razor blades and other aids, usable for cutting or striking)
- signs of depression or anxiety
- incomplete or obviously stories if asked about injuries

Recommended action:

- Assess the current risk of serious harm and, if there is a serious risk, send the child (even against the will of the parents), into a psychiatric facility (you can call 112).
- Contact the family; long-term cooperation with the family is necessary.
- Encourage the child and the family to visit a specialist - crisis centre, psychological / psychiatric clinic. Recommend a pedagogical-psychological counselling centre or a psychologist that the child can see on a regular basis.

Inappropriate action:

- an effort to immediately remove self-harming behaviour
- sanctions and ignorance

OSPOD

- The reporting obligation does not relate directly to self-harm, but to the other problems often accompanying self harming - bullying, sexual abuse, neglect, child abuse.
- There is an obligation to report if a child is being incited to self harm/suicide.

Direct risk of serious harm or danger to life (eg pupil holds a razor blade at school and plans to cut, talks about suicide, etc.)

- In the case of direct risk of serious injury or death due to self-injury, immediate and involuntary hospitalisation in psychiatry is appropriate - in case of refusal of hospitalisation the assistance of the Police of the Czech Republic is necessary.
- Act No. 20/1966 Coll., On Care for People's Health, as amended (§ 23). A person can be hospitalised without his / her consent if he / she shows signs of a mental disorder and is dangerous to himself or to his / her surroundings.

Indirect risk (eg teacher discovers old wrist scars, etc.) - if pupil is not currently at risk of serious self-injury.

- **psychiatric or psychological clinic** - ideally recommended by a GP. For children under 18 must be agreed by the parents.
- **Crisis Centres** - no need for any recommendations, prior telephone or e-mail agreement is appropriate but not necessary
 - Children's Crisis Centre (V zápolí 21, 141 00 Prague 4, tel. 241 480 511, 777 664 672, ambulance@ditekrize.cz,
 - RIAPS crisis centre (Chelčického 39, Prague 3, tel. 222 580 697, non-stop operation)
 - Crisis intervention center of the Psychiatric Hospital Prague-Bohnice (Ústavní 91, Prague 8, tel. 284016110, cki@plbohnice.cz)

- **Trust lines** (below are selected helplines for children and adults to call, others can be found at <http://www.dkc.cz/kontakty.php> or www.capld.cz/linky.php)
 - The Safety Line - phone: 116 111, pomoc@linkabezpeci.cz
 - Helpline of the Crisis Intervention Centre PL Bohnice - tel. 284 016 666
 - Helpline of the Children's Crisis Centre - tel. 241 484 149, problem@ditekriize.cz
 - Helpline RIAPS - tel. 222 580 697, linka@mcssp.cz

New religious movements

As risky are usually being considered groups that could be described as cults and sects (many of these groups call themselves churches).

The following persons should always be informed of any suspected occurrence of the phenomenon:

- headmaster
- parents / legal guardian
- class teacher

In more serious cases, it is possible to contact:

- school counselling centre (school psychologist, school prevention methodologist, educational counsellor, special pedagogue)
- PPP (Pedagogical and Psychological Counselling Centre)
- Educational Care Centres
- OSPOD (Department of Social and Legal Protection of Children)
- Police of the Czech Republic

If the family is a member of a community with the characteristics of a sect and there is no suspicion of neglect or other offence against the child, it is not possible for a staff member to influence the involvement of the child in that community.

If a staff member is sure that a crime has been committed, they are legally obliged to contact the law enforcement authorities; if there is such a suspicion, the law stipulates that the school facility is obliged to report this fact to the municipal authority, ie a social worker from the social and legal protection of children (OSPOD). If the legal guardians refuse to cooperate with the school and refuse to participate in the educational committees, the school is entitled to notify OSPOD.

Risky sexual behavior

Sexual risky behavior is considered to be a set of behavioral manifestations accompanying sexual activities that carry health, social and other risks (for example, unprotected sex, promiscuous behavior). There may also be a combination of multiple types of risky behavior, eg a combination of substance use and risky sex. It also includes posting of intimate photos on the Internet or their sending by mobile phone, ev. video recording at increased risk of misuse of such material.

There are three basic indicators of when sexual behavior can be considered harmful and when a teacher should intervene:

1. if it is not carried out in private by the child;
2. if there is any suspicion that he or she is hurting himself or someone else;
3. if sexual behavior becomes compulsive (that is, the child devotes so much space to it that it neglects its normal duties, hygiene, friends, learning, etc.).

Possible solutions according to the severity of the situation:

- cooperation with parents - solving the situation in the school
- facilitating contact with a specialised workplace that offers psychological, therapeutic and counselling services to families and their individual members in a difficult life situation.
- If parents are not interested in solving the situation, it is necessary to establish cooperation within their own network of important contacts for solving above-standard problems.

Adults are obliged to protect and promote the best interests of the child, they are obliged to report the detected violence against the child (even sexual) to the Child Social and Legal Protection Authorities (OSPOD) or to the Police of the Czech Republic.

Affiliation to subcultures

Subcultures are platforms for meeting individuals of one generation and, apart from a sense of belonging, create a space for intimate as well as sexual relationships. Thus, subcultures are a key space for adolescents, and the risk is that the individual may be willing to engage in activities they would refuse in other circumstances.

Membership in subcultures is not addressed by any legislation. Some behaviours regulated by the Criminal Code are linked to some extremist groups.

- The affiliation to a subculture does not automatically mean an occurrence of risky behaviour.
- The aim of the solution should be to separate the membership of the subculture and the manifestations of risky behaviour. I.e. not addressing and sanctioning membership of the subculture, but only risky behaviour.
- If the teacher is certain that a crime has been committed, they are legally obliged to **contact the Police of the Czech Republic**.
- If such a suspicion is present, the law obliges the school to report this fact to the municipal authority, i.e. to a social worker from the OSPOD.

Gambling

Gambling is any action that requires irreversible investment (money or other value) with the prospect of profit based on chance or uncertain outcome. Those who play, gain pathological dependence on the game. With that comes the financial problems that players try to solve by participating in other games. This brings a wide range of other risks.

Gambling in the school is prohibited by the School Code.

- If there is a suspicion that a pupil is a gambler, the pupil's **parents will be informed**.
- If parents refuse to cooperate with a school employee, the school is entitled to

notify the municipal authority, i.e. a **social worker from the body of social and legal protection of children (OSPOD)**.

- In the case of serious or justified suspicion, the law even requires the school **to report this fact to the OSPOD**.
- If there is a reasonable suspicion that a crime has been committed, the school is obliged by law to contact the **Police of the Czech Republic**.

