Twenty-Seventh Corona Ordinance
for Bremen and Bremerhaven
valid from 21 June 2021 until 19 July 2021

Summary in Simple Language

Part 1
Events and Facilities of Social Life
(§ 1 to § 8)

1. The distance from other people

The general rule
In the public space, a distance of at least 1.5 metres must be maintained as far as possible. In case of activities with intensive breathing (during sports, singing or similar activities) the distance in closed rooms must be at least 2 metres.

The exceptions
In these cases, no distance needs to be maintained:

- Between family members (including patchwork families as well as grandparents and grandchildren)
- Between people who live together (for instance in a flat-sharing community)
- Couples that do not live together are regarded as one household
- If one household meets with another household. The number of people does not matter, provided they are members of one of the two households. Children up to 14 years of age do not count. Persons accompanying people with disabilities or people dependent on assistance are not counted either. Persons who are completely vaccinated or persons who were ill with corona and are healthy again are not counted either.

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1 The complete and legally binding ordinance is the "Twenty-Seventh Ordinance on Protection against New Infections with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2" of 18 June 2021.
✓ Or a maximum of 10 people from no more than 10 households are allowed to meet. In this event, the following also applies: Children up to 14 years of age are not counted. Persons accompanying people with disabilities or people dependent on assistance are not counted either. People who are completely vaccinated or people who have been ill with corona and are healthy again are not counted either.
✓ In groups of children provided they are 14 years old at the most.
✓ When it comes to sports:
  o Outdoors, you are allowed to do sports without having to keep a distance.
  o Indoors, 20 adults at the most are allowed to do sports together. They do not have to keep a distance.
✓ Between athletes and high-performance athletes. If more than 20 people train together indoors, they need an approval for this purpose.
✓ During childcare in children’s day care and day nursing facilities
✓ If instruction and supervision at schools takes place in small, fixed groups (so-called “cohort principle”)
✓ During educational instruction at other institutions if the distance cannot be maintained in the course of practical exercises and if the exercise is urgently needed, for instance during vocational training for the nursing professions. All participating persons must wear a mask everywhere in the building.
✓ Indoors, you are allowed to sing together again. For example, a choir. For this purpose, a protection concept must be drawn up. All persons who sing must be able to show a current negative corona test.
✓ Indoors, people are allowed to make music with wind instruments again. For example, an orchestra. A protection concept must be drawn up for this purpose. All persons making music must be able to show a negative corona test.
✓ Choirs and orchestras are allowed to make music outdoors. If the rehearsal is professionally organized, it is an event. 100 people are allowed to make music. And a hygiene concept must be drawn up. The musicians do not need a corona test.
✓ Making music with wind instruments in children’s day care and day nursery centres, in elementary schools and in colleges or universities is allowed. It is not necessary to show a negative corona test.

2. The number of people

The general rule

✓ People from two households are allowed to meet. The number of people involved does not matter. Children up to 14 years of age are not counted. Persons accompanying people with disabilities or people dependent on assistance are not counted either. Persons who are completely vaccinated or persons who were ill with corona and are healthy again are not counted either. This applies indoors as well as outdoors.
✓ Or a maximum of 10 people from no more than 10 households are allowed to meet. In this event, the following also applies: Children up to 14 years of age are not counted. Persons accompanying people with disabilities or people dependent on assistance are not counted either. People who are completely vaccinated or people who have been ill with corona and are healthy again are not counted either.

✓ Indoors, 20 adults at the most are allowed to practice sports together.

✓ Outdoors, any number of people are allowed to do sports together.

✓ Outdoor events with a maximum of 1,000 people are permitted. If the incidence value ranges between 50 and 100, all participants must show a current negative corona test. The test must not be older than 24 hours.

✓ Indoor events may take place with 250 people at the most.
   
   But:
   o From 14 June 2021 onwards, all participants must show a negative test if the incidence value exceeds 35 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants.

✓ For all events, the following applies:
   ▪ With a concept for protection and hygiene
   ▪ List of names with contact details
   ▪ Keeping a distance of 1.5 metres
   ▪ Sufficient ventilation indoors

✓ If the incidence value is less than 35 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants, an outdoor event may also take place without a safety distance.
   
   But:
   o The event must then be registered two days in advance with the Bremen Public Order Office or the municipal government of Bremerhaven
   o Access must then be controlled
   o No more than 100 people may be present at the same time
   o All of them must show a current negative corona test
   o There must be a list of names for contract tracking
The exceptions

Gatherings of people are permitted in these cases:

- Registered demonstrations
- Professions pursuant to Article 12 (1) of the Basic Constitutional Law, including the operational representation of interests
- Political office-holders (e.g. members of the Bremen city parliament) at meetings of the city parliament, committee meetings, deputation meetings, parliamentary group meetings, advisory council meetings, meetings of the Bremerhaven municipal council, and meetings of political parties
- Legally required meetings, for example of associations, if the minimum distance can be maintained and a concept for protection and hygiene is in place
- In the civil service and administration of justice
- During participation in administrative proceedings if provided for under the law
- In public passenger transport (for instance in buses, trams and trains)
- While visiting shops and other facilities that are allowed to open
- Within the framework of child and youth welfare facilities and services, in particular social group work as well as education in a day group
- Within the framework of youth work, youth social work and educational protection of children and young people
- If you do sports
- When visiting someone: for instance in a hospital, in a nursing care establishment, in daytime foster groups and in workshops for people with disabilities, community shelters, or similar facilities.

3. The wearing of masks

The general rule

From Monday, 14 June 2021 onwards, you do not have to wear medical masks anymore in the open air:

Exceptions:

- In buses, trams and trains,
- At stations and stops,
- At the train station
- At the airport
- In retail stores
\textbf{In schools and}
\textbf{In other publicly accessible rooms and buildings.}

If the incidence value exceeds 35 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants, you will have to wear a mask again at weekly farmer’s markets.

The following masks qualify as medical masks:
\begin{itemize}
  \item Surgical masks
  \item “FFP2” masks
  \item “KN95/N95” masks
  \item Respirator masks with an exhalation valve are prohibited.
  \item Children and teenagers up to the age of 15 may continue to wear a cloth mask.
\end{itemize}

You must also wear a medical face mask in buildings of public offices and authorities and at the workplace:
\begin{itemize}
  \item in the entrance area
  \item in the staircase
  \item on the corridor
  \item in lifts and lavatories
  \item in the waiting room
  \item in means of transport organised by a company (e.g. a company bus); only the driver does not need to wear a mask
\end{itemize}

The following facilities are excluded:
\begin{itemize}
  \item Courts
  \item Prisons
  \item Law enforcement facilities
\end{itemize}

Suitable masks must also be worn in school buildings.
\begin{itemize}
  \item In the senior classes of secondary schools and grammar schools
  \item In vocational schools
  \item In art colleges
\end{itemize}

\textbf{The exceptions}

These people do not have to wear masks even in buildings:
\begin{itemize}
  \item Children under 6 years of age
\end{itemize}
People who are deaf or hard of hearing as well as people accompanying such persons and communicating with such persons

In case of disability, pregnancy or health issues


The general rule

Employers must offer their employees the opportunity to work from home (“home office”) if there are no compelling operational reasons not to do so.

- Employees must accept the offer if it is possible for them to work from home.
- Those who come to the office must be offered at least two corona tests per week by the employer;
- Those who come to the office must also take these tests.

5. Opening of facilities / establishments

The general rule

These facilities and shops are allowed to open:

- Theatres, operas, cinemas, concert halls for the general public.
  But:
  - There has to be a protection concept.
  - The audience must not exceed 250 people per hall.
  - From 14 June 2021 onwards, all visitors will have to show a negative test if the incidence value exceeds 35 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants.

- Amusement arcades, casinos, betting shops for the general public
  But:
  - From 14 June 2021 onwards, everybody who wants to go inside must show a negative test if the incidence value exceeds 35 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants.

- Outdoor swimming pools, indoor swimming pools, adventure pools
- Fitness centres as well as electro-muscular stimulation studios for the general public
- Public and private sports facilities
Trade fairs, conventions, commercial exhibitions, special markets, funfairs, flea markets and similar events, amusement parks, indoor playgrounds, and other places of amusement for the general public

But:
- If events take place indoors, only 250 people are allowed to come.
- If events take place outdoors, 1,000 people are allowed to come.
- From 14 June 2021 onwards, everybody wishing to participate in the event must present a negative corona test if the incidence value exceeds 35 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants.

Hotels, guesthouses, and other accommodation establishments:
- Weekly farmer’s markets and galleries (for art dealing)
- Refectories
- Company canteens
- Gastronomic establishments such as restaurants, cafés and pubs:

But:
- For this purpose, they must have a protection and hygiene concept. Guests must provide their contact details.
- From 14 June 2021 onwards, all guests will have to show a negative test at the entrance if the incidence value exceeds 35 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants. The test must not be older than 24 hours.
- People who are completely vaccinated or people who were ill with corona and are healthy again do not have to show a test.
- Alcoholic beverages to take away may only be sold in closed drinking vessels.
- Hairdresser’s shops,
- Beauty salons,
- Massage parlours,
- Tattoo studios,
- Nail studios

During provision of the service, hygiene measures must be used to ensure that you do not become infected.
- Saunas
- Indoor swimming pools
- Swingers’ clubs
- Places of prostitution; vehicles for prostitution

All retail stores are allowed to open again. Distance regulations must be complied with.
The following applies to all respective shops and stores:

- With a concept for protection and hygiene
- Keeping of a distance
- With a medical face mask

The exceptions

The following establishments must remain closed to visitors:

- Clubs, discotheques, festival halls and similar establishments

Prohibition of alcohol until 11 July 2021:

- In the city of Bremen, at Schlachte and in the Ostertor and Steintor districts, alcoholic beverages may only be sold from 6:00 a.m. till 10:00 p.m.
- Since 11 June, you are not allowed either to carry alcoholic beverages with you or to consume such beverages at Schlachte and in the Ostertor and Steintor districts between 1:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.

6. Tests and exceptions for vaccinated persons and recovered persons

The general rule

If you have a job and the employer offers you coronavirus testing, you must accept this testing opportunity.

If you have to show a negative corona test, for instance in a restaurant or at an event:

- You can go to a testing centre. The test there is free of charge and may be 24 hours old at the most.
- You may also take a self-test. This happens directly at the entrance. In this event, however, a person MUST be present at the entrance.

- You may show the test on paper or in digital form.
- And it can be in German, English, French, Italian or Spanish language.

The following have the same status as a negative test:

- If you are completely vaccinated and 15 days have elapsed since the vaccination
- Or if you were ill with corona and the illness is no more than half a year ago
You must show the vaccination certificate, or prove through a PCR test that you were ill.

Children under 14 years of age do not have to show a negative test.
Persons who are completely vaccinated or persons who were ill with corona and are healthy again do not have to show a test either.

7. Open facilities / establishments must comply with the following

The general rule
If a facility / establishment is subject to specific rules, it must implement them. In all other cases, the persons responsible must comply with the following:
- Persons responsible ensure the necessary distance
- Persons responsible draw up a concept for protection and hygiene.
- Persons responsible keep lists of names with contact details.

The exceptions
These facilities / establishments do not have to keep lists of names even indoors:
- Sales outlets
- Public facilities / establishments
- Education, further education and advanced training institutions (public or private) if participants have registered with their names and contact details
- Child and youth welfare facilities
  - Meeting centres and other meeting places must draw up lists of names

8. Services and crafts

The general rule
Services and crafts are also allowed, unless the respective facilities have to be closed, without the 1.5 metre distance, but with measures that reduce the risk of infection.

9. The concepts for protection and hygiene
The general rule

Concepts for protection and hygiene must be precise and meaningful. When creating the concept, the person responsible must take the following into account:

✓ The concept describes how the distance can be maintained.
✓ The concept describes the measures for hygiene, for instance corona tests or the obligation to wear medical face masks.
✓ The concept describes how sufficient ventilation can be provided in closed rooms.
✓ With regard to events, the concept sets an upper limit for the number of attendants. It describes how the upper limit can be observed.
✓ In companies, the concept must include information on occupational health and safety.
✓ On request of the authority, the responsible person shall submit the concept.

10. List of names and contact details

The general rule

The persons responsible and facilities / establishments compiling the list of names must comply with the following:

✓ The list contains names and contact details (telephone number or e-mail) and the time of arrival and departure.
✓ You may also provide the information in digital form, for instance with an app on your mobile phone
✓ Anybody providing false information must pay a fine.
✓ The persons responsible stores the data for three weeks and then deletes them.
✓ People are only allowed to participate if they enter the data.

The public health department may look into the data if there is a suspected corona case.
Part 2
Hospitals, Nursing Care Establishments, Integration Facilities and Similar Institutions
(§ 9 to § 15)

1. Hospitals

The general rule
Hospitals and outpatient surgery facilities may conduct plannable operations and admissions.

The exceptions
- Plannable surgeries may only be conducted if they do not block ventilators for more than 48 hours.
- Hospitals must keep capacities available for possible corona patients.

2. Visiting regulations

The general rule
Visiting is permitted in the following facilities and cases from 31 May 2021 onwards:
- Hospitals
- Facilities for preventive care and rehabilitation that are comparable to hospitals
- Maternity facilities
- Comparable treatment facilities or preventive care facilities

These facilities must submit a visiting concept to the State Minister of Health. The State Minister of Health must approve the concept.

Here, it is allowed already now to visit residents, provided there is a visiting concept:
- Full-time inpatient nursing facilities pursuant to § 71 (2) of Book Eleven of the German Social Security Code
- Nursing and care facilities as defined in § 9 of the Bremen Housing and Nursing Care Act,
- Provider-managed residential communities as defined in § 8 (3) of the Bremen Housing and Nursing Care Act, and
- Day care facilities and short-term care facilities as defined in § 5(2) nos. 2 and 4 of the Bremen Housing and Nursing Care Act;
- Facilities for people with disabilities within the meaning of § 2 (1) of Book Nine of the German Social Security Code, in which integration assistance services are provided day and night
At all facilities in case of a particularly justified interest (for example in the case of minors, births, emergencies, palliative situations, long-term inpatients and in case of the seriously ill and the dying)

But: At the aforementioned facilities, visiting is only permitted subject to conditions. The facilities / institutions shall publish the conditions on their websites. The conditions are as follows:

- Visitors must be able to show a negative corona test (no self-test). The test must not be older than 24 hours.
- Vaccinated and recovered persons do not need the test evidence anymore for the visit
- Visiting and visited persons have no symptoms of coronavirus
- Facility records the visit and stores the data for 21 days (name, times, contact details).
- Facility explains the hygiene concept to visitors.
- Visiting and visited person keep a distance of 1.5 meters and wear medical face masks. Family members do not have to maintain a distance from each other if they wear medical face masks and disinfect their hands before and after the visit.
- Further exceptions are possible.

At the following facilities and institutions, visiting is not allowed:
- Facilities for outpatient surgery
- Dialysis facilities, day clinics
These facilities must allow exceptions if there is a particular legitimate interest. They may, however, impose conditions. A legitimate interest is in place especially in the case of minors, those giving birth, in emergencies, in palliative situations, in the care of long-term in-patients, the seriously ill and the dying, or in case of care by persons with custody rights.

3. Nursing care establishments and integration facilities

The general rule

Nursing care facilities must take all measures to help prevent a covid infection from entering the facility. They must comply however with the guidelines issued by the responsible public health department and with the recommendations issued by the Robert Koch Institute for old people's and nursing homes and facilities for people with physical disorders and disabilities and for the public health service.

Day care facilities are supposed to use only half their actually available places. They are allowed to allocate more places if the rules set by the public health department are observed. And if they have enough staff to do so.
4. Workshops for people with disabilities

**The general rule**

Care / supervision and meetings are allowed in such facilities, but:
- Concept for protection and hygiene
- Contact list of the visitors (external persons)
- The persons concerned must agree with the supervision and care
- The institution makes sure that supervised persons comply with the contact prohibition in the public space
- No supervision in workshops if a disabled person cannot comply with the measures despite reasonable explanation

5. Daytime foster groups and foster groups for people with disabilities

**The general rule**

These facilities may also open for normal care and supervision, but:
- Concept for protection and hygiene
- Contact list of the visitors (external persons)
- Adjustment of the group size if necessary
- The persons concerned must agree with the supervision and care
- The institution makes sure that supervised persons comply with the contact prohibition in the public space

6. Facilities for joint accommodation and outpatient care

**The general rule**

The distance of 1.5 metres must be observed. If this is impossible, the facility must reduce the number of accommodated persons.

It is allowed to take care of homeless people outside:

Anyone who takes care of homeless people outside must inform the local police authority in advance:
- in which place the homeless people shall be taken care of
- how many people will presumably come to the caretaking place
- how often the people will be taken care of there
- and at which time of the day the homeless people shall be taken care of there
7. Concepts for coronavirus testing in facilities and institutions

The general rule

The following facilities and institutions must draw up their own concept governing in which manner and how many people should be tested in accordance with the coronavirus test regulation:

- Hospitals,
- Outpatient surgery facilities,
- Prevention or rehabilitation facilities, even if they do not provide medical care comparable to that provided by hospitals,
- Dialysis facilities,
- Day clinics,
- Medical practices,
- Dental practices,
- Practices of other human healthcare professions.

The testing concept must comply with the Coronavirus Test Regulation. The respective facilities must be able to present the testing concept to the public authorities.

- Persons working in full inpatient care facilities must undergo regular corona testing. Anyone who is vaccinated or has recovered does not have to undergo testing anymore. The corona test must take place at least twice a week.
- It must be an antigen test.
- The supporting organisation of the institution must organise the test.
- The supporting organisation of the institution must document the result.
- If a test is positive, the supporting organisation of the institution must report the result to the public health department.
- If a test is positive, or if someone refuses to take a test, this person will no longer be allowed to enter the facility or institution.

The exceptions

If 80 percent of the residents in a nursing care facility are completely vaccinated or have recovered from a corona illness, the public health department may allow relaxations.

If a person cannot be vaccinated for health reasons, he or she is counted among the vaccinated or recovered persons.
Part 3
Children’s Day Care Centres, Schools, Early Assistance and Other Educational Institutions
(§ 16 to § 18)

1. Children’s day care centres (children’s day care facilities, children’s day nursing facilities)

The general rule

These facilities may also open for normal care and supervision, but:

- Concept for protection and hygiene
- Care and supervision takes place in fixed, unchanged groups (according to the so-called “cohort principle”)
- List of names of the supervised children must be kept on a daily basis
- All registered children will be looked after or supervised as long as this proves possible
- Priority is given to particularly vulnerable children and cases of hardship if not all the children can be looked after / supervised
- Details are regulated by the Senator for Children and Education
- Outings (for example to playgrounds) are allowed, but according to the cohort principle and with distance and a hygiene concept
- There are regulations as to when mothers and fathers are allowed to enter the institution
- Services offered by third parties are permitted, but in separate rooms (also according to the so-called “cohort principle”). In the event of cooperation between schools and children’s day care centres, separate rooms are not required.
- At the facilities, all persons over the age of 10 must wear a medical mask.
  - Not in outdoor areas if the distance is maintained
  - Not in groups with children under three years of age

If more people become infected again in Bremen, there will only be emergency care with fewer places at children’s day-care centres.

2. Schools

The general rule

Public and private schools are also allowed to open like normal, but:
✓ Concept for protection and hygiene: Instruction takes place in small, fixed, unchanged groups (according to the so-called "cohort principle")
✓ Children from children’s day care centres may visit elementary schools to get to know the school
✓ Suitable masks must also be worn in school buildings:
  ▪ In grades 5-9, a simple mouth-and-nose cover (textile mask) shall be sufficient
  ▪ From grade 10 or 16 years of age onwards, medical face masks must be worn
✓ You must not wear a mask however:
  X In canteens
  X In classrooms
  X In speciality rooms
  X During after-school care
  X Employees at schools in their offices or workrooms and during lessons
✓ If someone wants to enter the school premises, this person must be able to present a negative corona test. Or another certificate from a doctor proving that he/she is not infected. The test or certificate must not be older than 3 days.
✓ You may enter the school premises without a negative test if you undergo a test immediately at the school. The test result must be negative. With this negative test result, you will be allowed to enter the school premises for three days.
✓ You may also enter the school premises without a negative test if you take an exam.
✓ You may also enter the school premises without a negative test if you want to go to a gym on the premises. Then you are not supposed to meet any pupils or students.
✓ If children from the children’s day care centre are supposed to go to school soon, their educators may also enter the school premises without a negative test if the meeting takes place in the open air.
✓ Schools may limit classroom teaching if the protection concept requires so. In this event, care for children up to 6th grade should be made available if possible
✓ Services offered by third parties are permitted, but in separate rooms
✓ Outings (for example to museums or playgrounds) are allowed, but in small, fixed, unchanged groups ("cohort principle")
✓ Further requirements in relation to classroom teaching and emergency care shall be regulated by the Bremen State Minister for Children and Education

If a person at a school is infected with Corona, the school will inform all pupils on whether they are contact persons. These are all pupils who belong to the same cohort.
All pupils who are contact persons must be go into quarantine immediately. The quarantine lasts 14 days. If you are a contact person, a corona test free of charge can be arranged for you via the State Minister of Education. If the pupils are younger than 18 years, the school will also inform the parents.

If classroom instruction in education and advanced training for the healthcare professions is prohibited, the State Minister for Healthcare Matters may allow exceptions to this prohibition. She may do so only if the State Minister of Education is not responsible for the matter in question. Exceptions are made only for graduating classes.
The State Minister of Education may also allow exceptions and establish emergency attendance.

3. Training, further education and advanced training centres for the healthcare professions

The general rule

Training, further education and advanced training centres for the health care professions are allowed to open for teaching.

✓ There must be a protection and hygiene concept:
  ○ Students are instructed in small, fixed groups (“cohort principle”).
  ○ Individuals and groups should encounter as little as possible in the hallways and staircases.
  ○ Special cleaning may be necessary in laboratories or exercise rooms.
  ○ Good ventilation must always be provided.

✓ Schools should limit classroom teaching if the protection concept requires so. In this event, hybrid teaching should be implemented.

✓ If someone wants to come to the school premises, this person must be able to show a negative corona test. Or other certification from a doctor proving that he/she is not infected. The test or certificate must not be older than 3 days.

✓ You may enter the school premises without a negative test if you do a test immediately in the school. The test result must be negative. With this negative test result, you may enter the school premises for three days.

✓ You may enter the school premises without a negative test if you take an exam.

✓ You must wear a medical mask in the buildings.

✓ Other details are resolved upon by the State Minister of Health.
Part 4
Domestic Quarantine
(§ 19 to § 19b)

1. Who must go into quarantine?

The following people must go into quarantine:

**Infected persons**
- **Beginning:** Immediately after a positive test
- **End:** At the earliest 14 days after the test and 48 hours without symptoms and OK from the doctor and a negative test result (no self-testing)

**Contact Persons**
- **Beginning:** Immediately after the infected person tests positive
- **End:** 14 days after the last contact with the infected person; if the contact person has a negative test result, he/she may end quarantine slightly earlier: following 10 days after the last contact with the infected person.
  - The quarantine period can be shortened if:
    - the contact took place within a cohort (e.g. school class)
    - at least ten days have elapsed since the contact
    - a negative test result has been obtained

**However**, if the contact person is infected with a variant (British, South African or Brazilian), the quarantine shall last:
  - usually 21 days, and may be left at the earliest after the 14th day if a test confirms that there is no infection.

Anyone is a Contact Person if he or she:
- was close to an infected person (at a distance of less than 1.5 metres) for at least 10 minutes without wearing a mouth-and-nose cover
- or had very close contact with an infected person for a shorter period of time,
- staid in a room together with an infected person for at least 10 minutes without sufficient ventilation being provided.
This regulation also applies if a mouth-and-nose cover or FFP2 mask was worn consistently and correctly.

Anyone else is also a Contact Person if he or she:
- was together with an infected person from the same cohort during 30 minutes or longer

Those who are in quarantine may stay in a garden, on a terrace or on a balcony if these places belong directly to the apartment.

The exceptions

Contact Persons do NOT have to go into quarantine if they
- are medical staff and wore protective equipment
- were already infected with corona before and have received at least one vaccination dose
- have been vaccinated twice, with 15 days having elapsed since the second vaccination

Despite corona, you may leave your home in these cases:
- In case of danger to life and health
- Further exceptions are possible (applications must be submitted to the public health department in Bremen or the Municipal Government in Bremerhaven).

2. Obligations during quarantine

The general rule

Persons in quarantine must comply with the following:
- Do not leave your apartment or institution / centre of accommodation without permission from the public health department
- Do not receive visitors
- Keep your distance from other people in the household
- Minimise external contact
- Follow the hygiene rules: cough and sneeze properly, wash your hands regularly and thoroughly, avoid touching your face
- If possible: measure your body temperature in the mornings and evenings
- If possible: keep a diary on symptoms, body temperature, general activities and contacts – also for the previous days if possible
- Hold yourself ready for possibly necessary examinations such as X-Ray examinations, taking of blood samples or skin swabs
- The public health department may require persons concerned to appear at the public health department, or ask them questions in their apartment on their state of health
If the person in quarantine is under 18 years of age, parents or guardians should help the child/young person to comply with the quarantine obligations.

5. Local measures and additional orders
   (§ 22a)

The public authorities in Bremen and Bremerhaven are entitled to enact further rules and prohibitions to protect people better against infections with coronavirus.

If 50 people or more per 100,000 inhabitants become infected in Bremen or in Bremerhaven within 3 days, the local authorities shall enact additional rules and prohibitions to improve the protection of people from a coronavirus infection.

If less than 35 people per 100,000 inhabitants become infected in Bremen or Bremerhaven on a lasting basis, the local authorities may further relax the rules. The relaxations may be subject to requirements. The State Minister of Health must approve the relaxations in advance.

Part 5
Final Provisions
(§ 23 to § 25)

For infringements, fines of up to € 25,000 may be imposed.

The Ordinance restricts these fundamental rights: personal freedom, religious freedom, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement and inviolability of the home.
### Annex

#### Exceptions from Domestic Quarantine

(§ 19b)

Employers in these areas may exempt employees from domestic quarantine. In this event, the employer must provide a list of the persons exempted to the local police authorities and the public health departments:

**1. Healthcare sector:**

All employees who work in the healthcare sector including administrative personnel and cleaning staff. More detailed information can be found in the original ordinance.

**2. Civil service:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Senatorial authorities of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Federal state parliament of Bremen (employees and MPs)</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Audit Court of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Bremerhaven city council (members)</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Municipal government of the City of Bremerhaven (members and employees)</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Bremen public health department</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Bremen public order office</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Bremen civil registry office</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Bremen immigration office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Bremen municipal services office (and associated offices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Bremen and Bremerhaven police departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Bremen and Bremerhaven fire brigades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Other authorities and organisations with security tasks of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen and the municipalities of Bremen and Bremerhaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Public prosecution authority of Bremen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>General public prosecution authority of Bremen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Courts in the federal state of Bremen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Prison in the federal state of Bremen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Port authority of the Hanseatic City of Bremen (= function of public order office in the port district)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Food Safety, Animal Health and Veterinary Services Office of the federal state of Bremen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>State examination office for chemistry, hygiene and veterinary medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Board of weights and measures in the federal state of Bremen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Trade supervisory authority of the federal state of Bremen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Job Centre, Federal Labour Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Road and Traffic Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Social Services Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Bremen Pension and Integration Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Federal state pay office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Social insurance institutions, welfare benefit providers, organisations supporting students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Independent organisations assisting children and young people, refugees and the homeless, the elderly and disabled people, drug users and addicted persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Staff ensuring emergency care at children’s day-care centres and schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>School personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Inpatient care facilities (such as educational assistance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>The Federal State Commissioner for Data Protection and the Freedom of Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>State Commissioner for Women/Bremen Central Office for the Realization of Equal Rights for Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Performa Nord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Corresponding institutions of other federal states and municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Institutions whose activities are necessary for the maintenance of diplomatic and consular relations and for the functional capability of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Public utilities and disposal companies (electricity, water, energy, waste): e.g. Hansewasser, Bremen Public Cleansing Service, SWB/Wesernetz
2. Transport and traffic
3. Bremen Dyke Association on the right bank of the river Weser
4. Bremen Dyke Association on the left bank of the river Weser
5. Nutrition: food industry, food trade, agriculture and horticulture (§ 4 BSI-KritisV), including supply and logistics
6. Information technology and telecommunications (§ 5 BSI-KritisV)
7. Finance and insurance industry: banks, stock exchanges, insurances, financial service providers (§ 7 BSI-KritisV)
8. Media and culture: broadcasting services (TV and radio), printed and electronic press, cultural heritage, symbolic buildings
9. bremenports GmbH & Co. KG
10. Pilot associations / pilot transfer operations at the port and on the river Weser
11. EUROGATE Technical Services in the seaport district
12. Fishing port operating company
13. Bremen Air Traffic Control Corporation
14. Bremerhaven Investment Promotion and Urban Development Corporation, WFB (Business Development Agency of Bremen), Bremen Trade Fair
15. Bremen Airport Corporation
16. Petrol stations
17. Undertakers
18. Bremen Environmental Enterprise
19. Bremen and Bremerhaven Real Estate Corporations
20. Inpatient care facilities (such as educational assistance).
21. Lawyers and attorneys, tax consultants, public accountants
22. Guardianship associations and legal guardians
23. Security firms