Eighteenth Corona Ordinance for Bremen and Bremerhaven
valid from 6 October 2020 until 3 November 2020

and

General Decree on Private Parties and Other Events for the City of Bremen
valid from 13 October 2020 until 25 October 2020

Summary in Simple Language¹

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 closed rooms (during sports, singing or similar activities) the distance must be at least 2 metres

The exceptions
In these cases, no distance needs to be maintained (applicable to Bremen and Bremerhaven):
✓ Between family members (including patchwork families as well as grandparents and grandchildren)
✓ Between people who live together (for instance in a flat-sharing community)
✓ Between people who are practicing sports, but only in fixed groups of up to 50 people (with a list of names)

¹ The complete and legally binding ordinance is the “Eighteenth Ordinance on Protection against New Infections with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2” of 6 October 2020.
Between athletes and high-performance athletes (approval is required)
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 in a fixed group of up to 50 people

In the city of Bremen:
- If no more than 5 people meet. More than 5 people are only allowed if they are part of the same family or of two households.

In the city of Bremerhaven:
- If members of two households meet or if a group of up to 10 people from several households meet.

2. The number of people

The general rule
In public, organised events, meetings, parties and similar activities with more than 5 people are prohibited. Events and similar activities with 1,000 persons and more are prohibited at least up to and including 31 December 2020.
In the city of Bremen many people are currently getting infected with corona. In the city of Bremerhaven, this is fortunately not the case at this moment. As a result, there are now different rules for the two cities.
- In the city of Bremen, (unorganised) gatherings of people in public with more than 5 persons are prohibited unless they are members of the same family or of two households.
- In the city of Bremerhaven, (unorganised) gatherings of people in public with more than 10 persons are prohibited.

The exceptions
Gatherings of people are permitted in these cases:

City of Bremen
- Private parties in public or rented rooms only up to a maximum of 25 participating people. If alcohol is served, with up a maximum of 10 people, **but:**
  - With a concept for protection and hygiene
  - List of names with contact details
- Keep a distance
- Sufficient ventilation indoors

Other events indoors and outdoors (without alcohol 100 people; if alcohol is sold, 10 people) **but:**
- With a concept for protection and hygiene
- List of names with contact details
- Keep a distance
- Sufficient ventilation indoors

The responsible public health department may allow exceptions on request, provided a suitable protection and hygiene concept is presented.

- Registered demonstrations
- Professions pursuant to Article 12 (1) of the Basic Constitutional Law
- In the civil service and administration of justice
- In public passenger transport
- While visiting facilities / establishments that are allowed to open

**City of Bremerhaven**
- Commercial and private events, parties and similar activities (indoors up to 250 people and outdoors up to 400 people), **but:**
  - With a concept for protection and hygiene
  - List of names with contact details
  - Keep a distance
  - Sufficient ventilation indoors
- On application to the local police authority, events with more than 250 people indoors or more than 400 people outdoors may be permitted, **but**
  - With a concept for protection and hygiene
  - List of names with contact details (the list must be retained for one month)
  - Keep a distance
  - Sufficient ventilation indoors
  - This permit may be withdrawn if more infections occur
- Registered demonstrations
- Professions pursuant to Article 12 (1) of the Basic Constitutional Law
- In the civil service and administration of justice
- In public passenger transport
- While visiting facilities / establishments that are allowed to open
3. The wearing of masks

The general rule

All people must wear suitable masks in buses, trams and trains, at stations and stops, as well as in retail stores and similar establishments. In the city of Bremen, you also have to wear a mask at weekly farmer's markets and on the forecourt of Bremen Central Station. There may soon be more places in the city of Bremen where you have to wear a mask, e.g. in pedestrian precincts, in the area around Sielwall and at the Schlachte. Up-to-date information is available in the daily newspapers, on the radio and on local television. Suitable masks must also be worn in school buildings.

In the city of Bremen, suitable masks must be worn in the entrance area, the staircases, the corridors and the elevators, as well as in the toilets and waiting rooms of public offices and authorities.

The exceptions

These people do not have to wear masks

- Children under 6 years of age
- Children at elementary schools
- People who are deaf or hard of hearing and their accompanying and communicating persons
- In case of disability, pregnancy or health issues
4. Closure of facilities / establishments

The general rule

Facilities / establishments are allowed to open for visitors.

The exceptions

To the following facilities / establishments, the following rules apply:

- Clubs, discotheques, festival halls and similar facilities must remain closed for visitors. However, the may use their premises for permitted events.
- Sexual services are prohibited in open events with more than two people (prostitution events).
- In the city of Bremen, gastronomic establishments such as restaurants, cafés and pubs are only allowed to open from 6 am to 11 pm.
- In the city of Bremen, alcoholic beverages may only be sold from 6 am to 11 pm.

5. 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 if the service is offered indoors.

The exceptions

These facilities / establishments do not have to keep lists of names even indoors:

- Sales outlets
- Public facilities / establishments, but: Indoor swimming pools, indoor playgrounds, theatres, operas, concert halls, meeting points and other meeting venues must continue to keep lists of names in closed rooms
- Education, further education and advanced training institutions (public or private) if participants have registered with their names and contact details
6. Services and crafts

**The general rule**

Services and crafts are also allowed without the 1.5 metre distance, but with measures that reduce the risk of infection.

**The exception**

**Die Ausnahme**

X In the city of Bremen, kiosks, snack bars, supermarkets, petrol stations and pubs / restaurants are not allowed to sell alcoholic beverages to take away between 11 pm and 6 am.

7. 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.
- 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.

8. 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
- 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.
Part 2
Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Workshops for People with Disabilities 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:
✓ Full-time inpatient nursing facilities pursuant to § 71 (2) of Book Eleven of the German Social Security Code
✓ 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
✓ Certain facilities providing care and supervision (see Ordinance in the original)
✓ 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:
✓ 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 masks. Family members do not have to maintain a distance from each other if they wear appropriate masks and disinfect their hands before and after the visit.
✓ Staff accompanies the visit.
✓ Further exceptions are possible.
✓ Further conditions are possible at individual facilities (such as making an appointment for a visit).

At the following facilities and institutions, visiting is only allowed by way of exception:
✓ Hospitals and facilities for outpatient surgery
✓ Facilities for prevention and rehabilitation that are comparable to hospitals
✓ Dialysis facilities, day clinics, maternity facilities
✓ Comparable treatment or medical service facilities

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 case of care by persons with custody rights.

3. Day care facilities

The general rule
Day care facilities may open like normal. They must comply however with the guidelines issued by the responsible public health department.

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)
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 refugees, seasonal workers, the houseless and the homeless

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.

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. Outings (for example to museums or playgrounds) are allowed, but 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”).

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")
- Suitable masks must also be worn in school buildings
- Instruction groups should be in the corridors at different times
- 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")

The exceptions

- Children at elementary schools do not have to wear masks
- Masks do not have to be worn in rooms where meals are eaten
- Masks do not need to be worn in rooms where lessons are held. However, the school may decide that masks must be worn here as well.
- Employees inside their own offices and workrooms

- Note: Pupils who do wear the mask in school do not have to pay a fine.
Part 4
Domestic Quarantine
(§ 19 to § 22)

1. Who must go into quarantine?

The general rule

The following people must go into quarantine:

- **Infected persons**
  - Beginning: Immediately after a positive test
  - End: At least 14 days after the test and 48 hours without symptoms and OK from the doctor

- **Category 1 Contact Persons**
  - Beginning: Immediately after the infected person tests positive
  - End: At least 14 days after the last contact with the infected person

- **People entering Bremen from regions at risk**
  - Beginning: Immediately after entering Bremen from a foreign country
  - Ende: 14 days after entering Bremen from a foreign country

The exceptions

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. People entering Bremen from a foreign country

The general rule

People entering the federal state of Bremen from a foreign country must comply with the following:

- People entering Bremen from a foreign country only have to go into quarantine if they were in a region at risk over the last 14 days. The regions at risk are listed on the website of the Robert Koch Institute
People entering Bremen from regions at risk must immediately inform the public order office in Bremen and the public health department in Bremerhaven.

If people entering Bremen from a foreign country get corona symptoms, they must also contact a doctor immediately.

**The exceptions**

These people entering Bremen from a foreign country neither have to go into quarantine nor inform the authorities about their entry (unless they have corona symptoms):

- Persons in transit
- People entering Bremen from regions at risk with a confirmation from a doctor or laboratory that they do not have corona do not have to go into quarantine. They must submit this certificate to the public health department as quickly as possible. The confirmation may be in hardcopy or digital form. At the time of entry, the test result must not be more than 48 hours old. In addition, the confirmation must be in German or English language. The public health department may object to the release from quarantine.

### 3. 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
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, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement and inviolability of the home.
✓ The Ordinance is valid from 6 October 2020 up to and including 3 November 2020. The general decree is valid from 13 October until 25 October 2020.
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:

| 1. Senatorial authorities of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen |
| 2. Federal state parliament of Bremen (employees and MPs) |
| 3. Bremerhaven city council (members) |
| 4. Municipal government of the City of Bremerhaven (members and employees) |
| 5. Bremen public health department |
| 6. Bremen public order office |
| 7. Bremen civil registry office |
| 8. Bremen immigration office |
| 9. Bremen municipal services office (and associated offices) |
| 10. Bremen and Bremerhaven police departments |
| 11. Bremen and Bremerhaven fire brigades |
| 12. Other authorities and organisations with security tasks of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen and the municipalities of Bremen and Bremerhaven, especially with regard to disaster control |
| 13. Public prosecution authority of Bremen |
| 14. General public prosecution authority of Bremen |
| 15. Courts in the federal state of Bremen |
| 16. Prison in the federal state of Bremen |
| 17. Port authority of the Hanseatic City of Bremen (= function of public order office in the port district) |
| 18. Food Safety, Animal Health and Veterinary Services Office of the federal state of Bremen |
| 19. State examination office for chemistry, hygiene and veterinary medicine |
| 20. Board of weights and measures in the federal state of Bremen |
| 21. Trade supervisory authority of the federal state of Bremen |
| 22. Job Centre, Federal Labour Agency |
| 23. Road and Traffic Office |
| 24. Social Services Office |
| 25. Bremen Pension and Integration Office |
| 26. Federal state pay office |
| 27. Social insurance institutions, welfare benefit providers, organisations supporting students |
| 28. Independent organisations assisting children and young people, refugees and the homeless, the elderly and disabled people, drug users and addicted persons |
| 29. Staff ensuring emergency care at children’s day-care centres and schools |
| 30. School personnel |
| 31. Inpatient care facilities (such as educational assistance) |
| 32. The Federal State Commissioner for Data Protection and the Freedom of Information |
| 33. Performa Nord |
| 34. Corresponding institutions of other federal states and municipalities |
| 35. Institutions whose activities are necessary for the maintenance of diplomatic and consular relations and for the functional capability of entities of the European Union and international organisations |
3. **Critical infrastructure:**

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