Summary in Simple Language

Part 1
General Protective Measures
(§ 1 to § 7)

1. Warning Levels

In the cities of Bremen and Bremerhaven, a new warning system is now in place as far as coronavirus is concerned.

Old: In the past, we looked at how high the number of infections with coronavirus was among 100,000 inhabitants and within 7 days. This is called "incidence".

New: Now, the first thing to look at is how many Corona patients out of 100,000 inhabitants in Bremen have to be hospitalized within 7 days. This is called "hospitalization incidence".

The new warning levels are based on this number:

- If 0 to 3 people suffering from Corona in Bremen out of 100,000 inhabitants are hospitalized within 7 days, this is Warning Level 0.
- If 3 to 6 people suffering from Corona in Bremen out of 100,000 inhabitants are hospitalized within 7 days, this is Warning Level 1.
- If 6 to 12 people suffering from Corona in Bremen out of 100,000 inhabitants are hospitalized within 7 days, this is Warning Level 2.
- If more than 12 people suffering from Corona in Bremen out of 100,000 inhabitants are hospitalized within 7 days, this is Warning Level 3.

When the federal state government of Bremen is considering what to do against corona, it also looks at
- how many unoccupied beds there are for very seriously ill people in the intensive care units of the hospitals
- how many people got infected in Bremen over the last 7 days (the incidence)
- and how many people in Bremen have been vaccinated.

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1 The complete and legally binding ordinance is the “Twenty-Ninth Ordinance on Protection against New Infections with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2” of 28 September 2021, including the second ordinance amending the Twenty-Ninth Corona Ordinance on Protection against New Infections with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, valid from 13 November 2021.
For the city of Bremen, the federal state government determines the warning level. For the city of Bremerhaven, the municipal government determines the warning level.

The federal state government announces which warning level applies in Bremen. And the municipal government of Bremerhaven announces which warning level applies in Bremerhaven.

1a. The distance from other people

The general rule

If warning level 0 or warning level 1 is in effect:
✓ everyone should keep a distance of 1.5 metres if possible
✓ the federal state government recommends that hygiene measures be observed (e.g. washing hands)
✓ the federal state government recommends that rooms be always well ventilated.

If warning level 2 or warning level 3 is in effect:
✓ you must keep a distance of 1.5 metres outdoors (unless it is really impossible)
✓ the persons responsible for stores, service providers, event premises and other facilities have to ensure that everybody complies with the distance regulations

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.
✓ 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.
If the 2G rule applies at a facility or event. 2G means that only people who have been vaccinated or who have recovered from corona are allowed in. People with a negative corona test are not allowed in.

- During sports
- 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 education, further education and advanced training if the cohort principle is observed
- When you attend classes or take exams at a university or college. In this case there must be a hygiene concept
- During services where a distance of 1.5 meters from other people cannot be maintained, provided that other hygiene measures are taken, for example if a mask is worn

2. The wearing of masks

The general rule

If a warning level (0-3) is in effect in Bremen or in Bremerhaven, a medical face mask must be worn in certain places in Bremen or in Bremerhaven:

- In buses, trams and trains,
- no mask needs to be worn anymore at stations and stops
- at the train station,
- at the airport,
- in shops,
- at major events taking place indoors. These are events with more than 5,000 people being present at the same time.

If warning level 2 or warning level 3 is in effect in Bremen or in Bremerhaven, a mask must also be worn in other publicly accessible rooms and buildings if there is no appropriate hygiene concept.

The following facilities are excluded:

- Courts
- Prisons
- Law enforcement facilities

The following masks qualify as medical masks:
✓ Surgical masks
✓ „FFP2“ masks
✓ „KN95/N95“ masks
X Respirator masks with an exhalation valve are prohibited.
✓ Children and teenagers up to the age of 15 may continue to wear a cloth mask.

The exceptions

These people do not have to wear masks even in buildings:
✓ Children under 6 years of age
✓ 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
✓ If you attend a facility or event where the 2G rule applies. There, everybody will be either vaccinated or have recovered from corona.

3. Tests, exceptions for vaccinated persons and persons who have recovered after corona, 2G model

The general rule

If warning level 2 or warning level 3 is in effect in Bremen or in Bremerhaven, you will have to present a negative corona test in certain facilities:
✓ In hospitals;
✓ in restaurants, clubs, discotheques, festival halls, gambling halls, casinos and betting offices;
✓ in theatres, operas, cinemas, concert halls and similar establishments;
✓ in prostitution places and prostitution vehicles according to the Prostitution Protection Act for the practice of prostitution, and at swingers’ clubs;
✓ in saunas, electro-stimulation training studios, fitness centres, swimming pools, adventure pools and sports facilities;
✓ at trade fairs, conventions, commercial exhibitions, special markets, fairs, flea markets and similar events;
✓ at amusement parks, indoor playgrounds, climbing gyms, climbing parks and similar facilities.

You must also present a negative corona test for indoors,
✓ when attending an event (exception: religious events) or festival if the event or festival is not held in your home or on your own property;
✓ during services where it is not possible to keep the distance, for example at a hairdresser’s shop or in a nail studio;
✓ when practicing sports indoors in a facility (exception: school sports);
when staying for instance at a hotel or youth hostel. In this event, you must show a negative corona test upon arrival. If you stay for several days, you will have to show a negative corona test twice a week.

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 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. However, many events require a test result from a test centre.
- You may also show a negative PCR test, provided it is not older than 48 years.
- 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
- A certificate from the school for young people aged 16 years and over

You must show the vaccination certificate, or prove through a certificate on the PCR test or the quarantine that you were ill.

Children and young people under 16 years of age do **not** have to show a negative test.

Persons who undergo regular testing at school do **not** have to show a test.

If you have a company or a facility where guests can come, or if you are organising a major event, you can stipulate that the 2G rule shall apply to visitors.

This means that only people who are allowed in who
- have been vaccinated, or
- have recovered from corona, or
- cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons, or
- are over 16 years of age and can show a school certification, or
- are under 16 years of age

Everybody must show written evidence in order to be allowed in. This will be checked no matter what.

If the 2G rule is in effect, people visiting the company or facility or participating in the event will no longer have to comply with the distance regulations during this period of time. You no longer have to wear a mask either during this period of time.
Anyone who works at a company where the 2G rule applies and who is not vaccinated or has not recovered from Corona must be tested every day. The company operator must make sure that testing takes place.

4. Conditions for facilities and establishments

The general rule

All facilities/establishments, shops and event venues are allowed to open. They have to comply with conditions:

If a warning level (0-3) is in effect in Bremen or in Bremerhaven, a person responsible must watch out that the following rules are observed:

- There must be a protection concept.
- In closed rooms, all persons present must enter their names in a list of names, so that they can be identified if a sick person got close to them.
  - This does not apply to shops. There, a medical mask must be worn.
  - This does not apply either to education, further education and advanced training institutions if everybody learning there got registered with their names and with their telephone numbers or e-mail addresses.
- If warning level 2 or warning level 3 is in effect, the distance regulations must be observed.

5. Concepts for protection and hygiene

The general rule

Concepts for protection and hygiene must be precise and meaningful. When drawing up 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.
- In companies, the concept must include information on occupational health and safety.
✓ On request of the authority, the responsible person shall submit the concept.

6. 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; the corona warning app is not permitted however for this purpose
✓ Anybody providing false information must pay a fine.
✓ The person responsible must store the data in such a way that other people cannot look into it, and store the data for four weeks and then delete 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.

7. Major events

The general rule
If an event is attended by more than 5,000 people, the local police department must approve the event. The public health department must also agree with the event.
✓ All people attending the event must show a negative test. If a warning level (0-3) is in effect in Bremen or in Bremerhaven, all people attending the event must present a negative test. No more than 25,000 people are allowed to come.
✓ This does not apply to:
  o Folk festivals
  o Funfairs (such as the Christmas market or “Schlachte-Zauber”)
  o Special markets
    provided they are held outdoors.
✓ If the event is subject to the 2G rule, more than 25,000 people are allowed to come (for instance to a soccer stadium)
Part 2
Hospitals, Nursing Care Establishments, Integration Facilities and Similar Institutions

1. Hospitals and outpatient supply centres

Hospitals must ensure that enough beds are unoccupied in the normal ward. And they must hold enough unoccupied beds available in the intensive care unit. And there must be enough beds in which corona patients can be given artificial respiration. The number of beds, which this refers to, is determined by the state minister of health.

Hospitals and outpatient supply centres must have a concept for protection and hygiene. The process must comply with the recommendations of the Robert-Koch-Institute. The hospital operator must make sure that the concept is observed.

The operator of the facility may stipulate that visitors are only allowed to come if they have a negative test, or if they are vaccinated, or if they have recovered from Corona.

Anyone working at such a facility who is not vaccinated or who has not recovered from Corona must be tested for Corona each workday before starting work. Facilities must arrange for testing.

2. Nursing Care Establishments and Integration Facilities

These facilities must make sure that no coronavirus infection enters the facility as far as possible. They must comply with the regulations and proposals of the Robert-Koch-Institute and with the requirements established by the public health departments.

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

But: At the aforementioned facilities, visiting is only permitted subject to the following conditions:
3. Workshops for people with disabilities

**The general rule**

Care / supervision and meetings are allowed in such facilities, but:
- Concept for protection and hygiene
- Facility explains the hygiene concept to visitors.

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

**The general rule**

These facilities may also open for normal care and supervision. Protection and hygiene measures must comply with the guidelines of the public health departments.

5. Joint accommodation facilities

- 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 test evidence anymore for the visit.
- Facility records the visit and stores the data for 4 weeks (name, times, contact details).
- Facility explains the hygiene concept to visitors.

The facilities must offer their residents a Corona test once a week. Anybody working at such a facility must check himself/herself before starting to work as to whether he/she is healthy. If you feel sick, you have to notify the employer immediately. People who work in long-term care facilities must be tested for Corona twice a week. Those who are vaccinated or have recovered from Corona need to be tested only once a week. Facilities must arrange for testing.

- It must be an antigen test
- The supporting organisation of the facility must document the result
- If a test is positive, the supporting organisation of the facility must report the result to the public health department. If a test is positive, or if someone refuses to take the test, this person is no longer allowed to enter the facility
The general rule

These facilities may also open, but:
The distance of 1.5 metres must be observed. If this is impossible, the facility must reduce the number of accommodated persons.

6. 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
- Outpatient care facilities

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.

7. The exceptions

If at least 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

7. 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 take place preferably 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
  - Educators do not have to wear masks

If a child at the children’s day care centre has contracted Corona, the children’s day care centre will inform all parents of the children in the group. The quarantine rules will then apply.

8. 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:
  - In canteens
  - In classrooms
  - In speciality rooms
  - During after-school care
  - Employees at schools in their offices or workrooms and during lessons
  - Elementary school children do not have to wear a mask.

- 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.
- Pupils or students may enter the school premises without a negative test if they take the PCR pool test twice a week on a regular basis. The test result must be negative. Many people know the PCR pool test by the name of “lollipop test”.
- You may also enter the school premises without a negative test if there is an important reason to do so and if you do not meet any pupils or students during the visit. For example, if you want to go to a gym on the premises. Or if you want to attend a parent-teacher meeting.
- 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 people who were together with the infected person in the same room for at least 30 minutes. If those persons are under 18 years of age, the school will also inform the parents. These persons will not be allowed to enter the school building for 7 days.

**But:**
This does not apply to vaccinated persons or persons having recovered from Corona. Persons are allowed to enter the building if they are able to present a negative test each day. Or if they take a test immediately in the building each day, and if the result is negative.

At secondary schools, the persons concerned must wear a mask for 7 days:
- in class
- in the cafeteria
- in offices and workrooms

There may be additional requirements imposed by the public health department.

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

**The general rule**

Training, further education and advanced training centres for the healthcare professions are allowed to open for teaching.
- There must be a protection and hygiene concept:
  - Students receive classroom teaching in small, fixed groups (“cohort principle”).
  - You must wear a medical mask in the building if it is not possible to maintain a distance.

Further regulations for training, further education and advanced training premises of the healthcare professions:
- If someone wants to enter the buildings, 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 building without a negative test if you do a test immediately at the school. The test result must be negative. With this negative test result, you may enter the school building for three days.
- You may enter the school building without a negative test if you take an exam.
- Other details for training, further education and advanced training in the healthcare professions are resolved upon by the State Minister of Health.
10. Colleges and the State and University Library

If someone wants to enter the buildings of the Bremen colleges/universities, this person must be able to show a negative Corona test. The test must not be older than 3 days. Without a test, you are not allowed to attend events, lectures or exams. This also applies if you wish to enter the federal state and university library. However, this does not apply to vaccinated people or to persons having recovered from Corona.

Without a negative test, you are not allowed to attend lessons or events, or to learn at the library. You are not allowed either to take part in juridical exams. This does not apply to vaccinated people or to persons having recovered from Corona.

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Part 4
Domestic Quarantine

11. 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 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)

**X** People having a positive test result from an antigen test (rapid test) must go into quarantine for 14 days. If a subsequent PCR test produces a negative result, the person concerned does not have to stay in quarantine any longer.

**Contact Persons**
- **Beginning:** Immediately after the infected person tests positive
- **End:** 10 days after the last contact with the infected person.
- If you live together with the infected person and if the infected person has symptoms, the quarantine for the contact person shall end 10 days after the onset of symptoms in the infected person
- The quarantine period can be shortened if:
you take a PCR test at the earliest after 5 days of the quarantine period.
Or if you take a rapid antigen test at the earliest after 7 days in quarantine.
If the test is negative, you may leave the quarantine at the earliest after 5 days or 7 days.
If you are a contact person of a cohort at a children’s day care centre, you may also take a self-test after 5 days. Parents must then supervise the test and write a confirmation that the test was negative. The facility must retain the written confirmation for 2 weeks.

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 without wearing a mouth-and-nose cover
- stayed 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 in a room with an infected person from the same cohort at a children’s day care centre during 30 minutes or longer.

Those who are in quarantine as a contact person 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
- are vaccinated, or if they have recovered from Corona.
- But: Vaccinated persons or persons having recovered from Corona must go into quarantine as well if they live as a patient at a medical facility or at an inpatient nursing care establishment

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).

12. 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
- 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.

Part 5
Final Provisions

13. Local measures and additional orders

The public authorities in Bremen and Bremerhaven are entitled to enact further rules and prohibitions to protect people better against infections with coronavirus. This is particularly important if warning level 2 or warning level 3 is in effect.

14. Administrative offences

Anyone who does not comply with the regulations must pay a fine. The amount of the fine may be up to € 25,000.

15. Restriction of fundamental rights

The Ordinance restricts these fundamental rights:
- Personal freedom,
Religious freedom
- Freedom of assembly
- Freedom of movement
- Inviolability of the home.

16. Validity

The 29th Ordinance applies from 1 October 2021 until 13 December 2021. The second amending ordinance is applicable from 13 November 2021 onwards.

The state minister of health will check carefully whether the restrictions imposed by this ordinance are still necessary. Above all, she will monitor how many people in Bremen and Bremerhaven have already been vaccinated.

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:

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<th>Authority/ Organisation</th>
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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>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Bremen immigration office</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Bremen municipal services office (and associated offices)</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Bremen and Bremerhaven police departments</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Bremen and Bremerhaven fire brigades</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Public prosecution authority of Bremen</td>
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<td>14.</td>
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<td>Food Safety, Animal Health and Veterinary Services Office of the federal state of Bremen</td>
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<td>Bremen Pension and Integration Office</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Federal state pay office</td>
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### 3. Critical infrastructure:

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Infrastructure/ Organisation</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Public utilities and disposal companies (electricity, water, energy, waste): e.g. Hansewasser, Bremen Public Cleansing Service, SWB/Wesernetz</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Transport and traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bremen Dyke Association on the right bank of the river Weser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bremen Dyke Association on the left bank of the river Weser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nutrition: food industry, food trade, agriculture and horticulture (§ 4 BSI-KritisV), including supply and logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Information technology and telecommunications (§ 5 BSI-KritisV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Finance and insurance industry: banks, stock exchanges, insurances, financial service providers (§ 7 BSI-KritisV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Media and culture: broadcasting services (TV and radio), printed and electronic press, cultural heritage, symbolic buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>bremenports GmbH &amp; Co. KG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Pilot associations / pilot transfer operations at the port and on the river Weser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>EUROGATE Technical Services in the seaport district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Fishing port operating company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Bremen Air Traffic Control Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Bremerhaven Investment Promotion and Urban Development Corporation, WFB (Business Development Agency of Bremen), Bremen Trade Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Bremen Airport Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Petrol stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Undertakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Bremen Environmental Enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Bremen and Bremerhaven Real Estate Corporations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Inpatient care facilities (such as educational assistance).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Critical infrastructure:

21. Lawyers and attorneys, tax consultants, public accountants
22. Guardianship associations and legal guardians
23. Security firms