Twenty-Sixth Corona Ordinance for Bremen and Bremerhaven

valid from 21 May 2021 until 21 June 2021
including the first amending ordinance, valid from 21 May 2021 onwards

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.
Only two people are allowed to sing together indoors. Or people who belong to the same household.
Only two people are allowed to make music with wind instruments indoors. Or people who belong to the same household.
People who sing or make music professionally are not subject to these restrictions.
Singing and playing the flute with children in day-care centres and in nursery schools, in elementary schools and at universities remains permitted.

The exceptions
In these cases, no distance needs to be maintained:
- Between family members (including patchwork families as well as grandparents and grandchildren)

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1 The complete and legally binding ordinance is the “Twenty-Sixth Ordinance on Protection against New Infections with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2” of 19 May 2021, complemented by the First Ordinance amending the Twenty-Sixth Corona Ordinance of 20 May 2021, the General Decree for extension of the obligation to wear a mouth-and-nose cover in places with a high concentration of people of 28 January 2021, published on 30 January 2021, as well as by the General Decree on exceedance of the incidence value of 100, dated 26 March 2021, and the General Decree of the City of Bremerhaven on measures to combat the spreading of Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (further measures), dated 24 March 2021.
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 two people from another household. 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.
- In groups of children provided they are 14 years old at the most
- During sports that can be practised alone (running, cycling...) or if no more than two people are involved (for instance in tennis). Or if you practice the sport only with people from your own household. Outdoors, you may do sport without distance with up to 10 people.
- 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 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.

2. The number of people

The general rule

- People from one household are allowed to meet with two people from another household. 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.
- A maximum of 10 people are allowed to practice outdoor sports together.
- A maximum of 20 children or teenagers, who must not be more than 18 years old, may participate in outdoor sports as part of a group. A maximum of 2 coaches may be present.
- Indoors, you are only allowed to do sport on your own, in pairs or with people from your own household.

Organised events indoors or outdoors with more than 100 people are prohibited.

For events with up to 100 people, 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

✓ Cultural events, sporting events and other events for entertainment purposes in the open air are allowed with a maximum of 100 spectators. If the incidence value ranges between 50 and 100, spectators must present a current negative corona test. The test may be 24 hours old at the most.

Cultural events, sporting events and other events for entertainment purposes indoors are prohibited.

The exceptions

Gatherings of people are permitted in these cases:

✓ Professional sporting events are also allowed indoors.
✓ 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
✓ In public passenger transport (for instance in buses, trams and trains)
✓ While visiting shops and other facilities that are allowed to open
✓ In the case of rehabilitation sport administered through a prescription, up to 10 people may practice sport together if the distance is at least two metres, if a concept for protection and hygiene is in place, if a list of names is kept and if sufficient ventilation is provided indoors
✓ 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.
3. The wearing of masks

The general rule

From 1 February 2021 onwards, teenagers and adults aged 16 years and older are required to wear a medical face mask in many locations. Here:

In buses, trams and trains, at stations and stops, as well as at the train station, at the airport and at the ferry terminal, in retail stores as well as on the areas around such stores, e.g. on car parks, in schools, and in other publicly accessible rooms and buildings.

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.

You must also wear a medical face mask in buildings of public offices and authorities and at the workplace:

- ✓ in the entrance area
- ✓ in the staircase
- ✓ on the corridor
- ✓ in lifts and lavatories
- ✓ in the waiting room
- ✓ in means of transport organised by a company (e.g. a company bus); only the driver does not need to wear a mask

The following facilities are excluded:

- X Courts
- X Prisons
- X Law enforcement facilities

You must also wear a medical face mask now in the open air in many streets, namely:

- ✓ At weekly farmer’s markets

And in the city centre
✓ Around Central Station between Breitenweg, the cinema “Cinemaxx” and the Überseemuseum, and on the other side down to the street “Bahnhofsplatz” (to “Postamt 5”). This also includes the entire bus terminal. On the backside of the station (towards “Bürgerweide”) there is no obligation to wear a mask.

✓ In the pedestrian precinct of Bremen City Centre (throughout Hutfilterstrasse and Obernstrasse from the Brill junction onwards including Domsheide down to the post office as well as in Ansgaritorstrasse, Pieperstrasse, Papenstrasse, Lloydpassage, Sögestrasse, Katharinenstrasse and Böttcherstrasse). You must also wear a mask on market square and the entire Domshof down to Schüsselkorb and Violenstrasse, as well as in Bischofsnadel.

✓ In the Schnoor district
✓ At the Schlachte district between Fangturm Street and Erste Schlachtpforte

**In the Viertel**

✓ At Ostertorsteinweg and in the street Vor dem Steintor, between Goetheplatz and St.-Jürgen-Strasse
✓ In Fehrfeld
✓ At Sielwall and Am Dobben, between Humboldtstrasse and Körnerwall

**In Gröpelingen**

✓ On the forecourt of Bremen Central Station
✓ Along the entire Gröpeling Herstrasse from Marssele Strasse onwards
✓ Further along Waller Herstrasse down to the street “Im Freien Meer”
✓ From Gröpeling Herstrasse to the branch into Lindenhofstrasse up to and including Gröpeling Bibliotheksplatz
✓ In the street Am Ohlenhof up to the crossing into Scheesseler Strasse

**In the corona inpatient healthcare centre at the Horse Race Track/Vahrer Strasse**

✓ Vahrer Strasse between Stellichter Strasse and Bevenser Strasse and at the beginning of Ludwig-Roselius-Allee

**In Oslebshausen**

✓ In Schragestrasse with the crossing into Oslebshauer Tor across the corner of Bauermdobben
✓ At Oslebshauer Tor up to the crossing into Ritterhuder Herstrasse and to the crossing/corner of Oslebshauer Herstrasse
✓ Am Oslebshauer Bahnhof (Oslebshausen Train Station) to the corner of Sperberstrasse

**In Hemelingen**

✓ In Sebaldsbrücker Herstrasse between Hemelingen tunnel and the crossing into Hastedter Herstrasse
In Hemelinger Bahnhofstrasse

In the Schweizer district
✓ On and around Osterholz market square including the shopping centre and Schweizer Eck
✓ In Walliser Strasse in a southward direction up to the crossing into Züricher Strasse (sidewalk and cycle track)
✓ In Züricher Strasse to the corner of Sankt-Gotthard-Strasse
✓ In Sankt-Gotthard-Strasse to the corner of Brienzer Strasse
✓ In Davoser Strasse to the corner of Zermatter Strasse
✓ In Zermatter Strasse to the corner of Ute-Meyer-Weg
✓ In Ute-Meyer-Weg up to the crossing into Sankt-Gotthard-Strasse
✓ At the corner of Züricher Strasse and Davoser Strasse to the street Alte Wede (at the beginning)

In Vegesack
✓ On the square outside Vegesack Railway Station up to Alte Hafenstrasse
✓ In pedestrian precinct of Vegesack, along Gerhard-Rohlfs-Strasse, on Botschafter-Duckwitz-Platz and on Sedanplatz and from Breite Strasse through Reeder-Bischoff-Strasse to the station square

In Bremerhaven, a medical face mask must be worn in these places:
✓ In the area of Central Station: on the forecourt of Bremerhaven Central Station between the main station building, the northern bypass of the main station forecourt, the southern bypass up to the main post office building, the stops in the western part of Friedrich-Ebert-Strasse between the northern and southern bypasses,
✓ in the inner city: within the area between Lloydstrasse, Columbusstrasse and Deichstrasse,
✓ in Hafenstrasse, between Lloydstrasse and Lange Strasse,
✓ in Grashoffstrasse between Schillerstrasse and Georgstrasse,
✓ and in Georgstrasse between An der Mühle and Bismarckstrasse.

Cyclists who only cycle through these areas do not have to wear a mask.

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 senior classes of secondary schools and grammar schools
✓ In vocational schools
In art colleges

The exceptions

These people do not have to wear masks

- 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

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. Closure of facilities / establishments

The general rule

X The following facilities / establishments must be closed to visitors: clubs, discotheques, festival halls and similar venues must remain closed to the public.

The following facilities and shops must remain closed until 21 June 2021:

X Theatres, operas, cinemas, concert halls to the public
X Amusement arcades, casinos, betting shops to the public
X Prostitution is prohibited in prostitution facilities and in vehicles used for prostitution; swingers clubs must close.
X Swimming pools and adventure swimming pools are closed to the general public;
✓ But: School sports may take place in fixed cohorts
✓ And: swimming lessons are allowed
✓ And: rehabilitation sports are allowed
X Saunas and fitness centres as well as electro-muscular stimulation studios to the general public
X Public and private sports facilities;
   However, they do not have to close
   ✓ if individual sports are practiced there,
   ✓ if group sports are practised there,
      o with a maximum of 10 adults
      o or with a maximum of 20 children and teenagers who are 18 years old at the most,
✔️ if a profession is exercised there,
✔️ if rehabilitation sport is taking place there,
✔️ for the purpose of making physical activity opportunities available to day-care centres and for exercising school sport, provided there are fixed cohorts,
✔️ if people do sport who are completely vaccinated. Or persons who were ill with corona and are healthy again

❌ Trade fairs, conventions, commercial exhibitions, special markets, funfairs, flea markets and similar events.
❌ Amusement parks, indoor playgrounds, and other places of amusement for the public.
❌ Hotels, guesthouses, and other accommodation establishments
  ✔️ **But:** People who do not have to pay the tourism tax are allowed to stay overnight
  ✔️ Tourists are allowed to stay overnight if they show a negative corona test. The test may be 48 hours old at the most. Persons who are fully vaccinated or persons who were ill with corona and are healthy again do not have to show a test.

However, the operators of the establishments are allowed to use their rooms for permitted events.

The following facilities and establishments are allowed to open:
✔️ Weekly farmer’s markets and galleries (for dealing in art)
✔️ Refectories
✔️ Company canteens; food may be eaten at the canteen only if it is not possible to do so at the workplace for hygienic reasons, e.g. in a hospital; otherwise, food must be taken away from the canteen
✔️ Gastronomic establishments e.g. in hotels or guesthouses in order to supply guests who are still allowed to be there (business trips)
✔️ Gastronomic establishments such as restaurants, cafés and pubs: they are allowed to serve guests outdoors until 11 o’clock in the evening. For this, they must have a protection and hygiene concept. Guests must provide their contact details. If the incidence is over 50, all guests must show a negative test result at the entrance. This must be no more than 24 hours old. People who are completely vaccinated or people who were ill with corona and are healthy again do not have to show a test.
✔️ Out-of-home sales of food and beverages are permitted, but only to take away; alcoholic beverages to take away may only be sold in closed drinking vessels.

The following facilities are allowed to open again:
✔️ Hairdresser’s shops,
✔️ beauty salons
✔️ Massage parlours
✔️ Tattoo studios
✔️ Nail studios
During provision of the service, you must wear a medical mask.

**The exceptions**

**These shops and facilities are allowed to open:**
- Grocery shops; these places may only grant access to so many people that each shopper occupies 10 square metres. If a shop is larger than 800 square metres, only such a number of people are allowed in the shop – as far as the space is concerned that goes beyond 800 square metres – that each person has 20 square metres of space.
- If a store is over 800 square meters in size, only so many people are allowed in the shop – as far as the space is concerned that goes beyond 800 square metres – that each person has 40 square meters of space.
- Weekly farmer’s markets, farm shops, direct selling from the farm,
- Food delivery services,
- Beverage stores,
- Pharmacies, medical supply stores, health food stores, drugstores, infant speciality stores,
- Opticians and hearing aid specialists,
- Bookstores,
- Petrol stations and newspaper sales outlets,
- Banks and savings banks,
- Post offices,
- Cleaners and laundrettes,
- Pet supply stores and animal feed markets,
- Sales outlets for cut flowers, potted flowers and potted plants as well as for flower arrangements and grave decorations and for specialist horticultural retailers such as plant nurseries, garden centres and garden markets
- DIY stores and gardening stores, **but:** only for tradespeople and craftspeople,
- Car and motorcycle repair shops; bicycle repair shops,
- Ticket sales outlets for buses and trams,
- The wholesale trade
- General merchandise stores, such as kiosks if they predominantly sell goods that you need every day. If these stores sell predominantly other goods, they may sell only such things that you need every day.
- Museums, art halls, zoological and botanical gardens as well as memorials are allowed to open. However, you must make an appointment prior to visiting these places.

Stores are not allowed to expand their "marginal" assortments.
Shops selling goods that are not needed on a daily basis must remain closed, e.g. toy shops, clothing shops, electronics markets, etc. In these shops, the following shall be allowed:

- Mail order business and the delivery of ordered goods
- You are allowed to pick up ordered items in the shop if you have made an appointment beforehand (click & collect)
- You are allowed to receive advisory services in the shop on your own, or with a person from the same household. For this purpose, you must make an appointment beforehand (click & meet). Furthermore, you need to provide your contact details in writing. An accompanying person may accompany people with disabilities or people dependent on assistance or children under 18 years of age. There may only be so many people or groups of people present in the shop that each person or group has 40 square metres of space.

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

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.

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 in closed rooms

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.
The exception

Prostitution is prohibited.

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

By 31 May 2021, 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.
- Further conditions are possible at individual facilities (such as making an appointment for a visit).

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

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 90 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
($\textsection$ 16 to $\textsection$ 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”)
- At the facilities, employees and all persons over the age of 10 must wear a mask.
  - X Not in outdoor areas if the distance is maintained
  - X 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")
✓ Suitable masks must also be worn in school buildings:
✓ Elementary school children must also wear mouth-and-nose covers if the incidence value in the city is 100 or higher. A cloth or a simple (cloth) mask shall be sufficient.
  ▪ 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
✓ Provided enough rapid tests are available at a school, the following will apply:
  o 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.
  o 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.
  o You may also enter the school premises without a negative test if you take an exam.
✓ Persons and instruction groups should be on 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")
✓ 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.
Part 4
Domestic Quarantine
(§ 19 to § 19b)

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 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.

X Category 1 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 cohort 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

X However, if the contact person is infected with a variant (British, South African or Brazilian), the quarantine shall last:
  o 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, governing for example where you have to wear a mouth-and-nose cover in public. Or where alcohol may not be sold for a certain period of time.

If 200 people or more per 100,000 inhabitants become infected in Bremen or in Bremerhaven within 7 days, the local authorities shall enact additional rules and prohibitions to improve the protection of people from a corona infection.

6. Low-incidence regulation
   (§ 22b)

If fewer than 50 people per 100,000 inhabitants become infected in Bremen or in Bremerhaven within 7 days, and if this number remains below 50 on 5 consecutive working days, the municipal authorities shall deviate from the rules prescribed in this ordinance.

In this event, the authorities may determine:

- People from more than two households are allowed to meet
- People are allowed to do sports in groups indoors as well
- Entertainment events may also be conducted indoors with a maximum of 100 people
- Events may take place outdoors with a maximum of 250 people
- Facilities that are now still closed are allowed to reopen
- People may visit public or private museums, art halls, zoological and botanical gardens or memorials again without an appointment.

The authorities can set conditions for the opening of those facilities.

If **fewer than 35 people** per 100,000 inhabitants become infected in Bremen or in Bremerhaven within 7 days, and if this number remains below 35 on 5 consecutive working days, the municipal authorities shall allow even more.
But: If the incidence value in Bremen or in Bremerhaven rises again to 50 people per 100,000 inhabitants, or even higher, and if the value remains at 50 or higher on 3 consecutive working days, the authorities shall revoke the permissions again.

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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.
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. Audit Court of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen
4. Bremerhaven city council (members)
5. Municipal government of the City of Bremerhaven (members and employees)
6. Bremen public health department
7. Bremen public order office
8. Bremen civil registry office
9. Bremen immigration office
10. Bremen municipal services office (and associated offices)
11. Bremen and Bremerhaven police departments
12. Bremen and Bremerhaven fire brigades
13. 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

14. Public prosecution authority of Bremen
15. General public prosecution authority of Bremen
16. Courts in the federal state of Bremen
17. Prison in the federal state of Bremen
18. Port authority of the Hanseatic City of Bremen (= function of public order office in the port district)
19. Food Safety, Animal Health and Veterinary Services Office of the federal state of Bremen
20. State examination office for chemistry, hygiene and veterinary medicine
21. Board of weights and measures in the federal state of Bremen
22. Trade supervisory authority of the federal state of Bremen
23. Job Centre, Federal Labour Agency
24. Road and Traffic Office
25. Social Services Office
26. Bremen Pension and Integration Office
27. Federal state pay office

28. Social insurance institutions, welfare benefit providers, organisations supporting students
29. Independent organisations assisting children and young people, refugees and the homeless, the elderly and disabled people, drug users and addicted persons
30. Staff ensuring emergency care at children’s day-care centres and schools
31. School personnel
32. Inpatient care facilities (such as educational assistance)
33. The Federal State Commissioner for Data Protection and the Freedom of Information
34. State Commissioner for Women/Bremen
35. Performa Nord
36. Corresponding institutions of other federal states and municipalities
37. Institutions whose activities are necessary for the maintenance of diplomatic and consular relations and for the functional capability of
3. Critical infrastructure:

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