Leaflet

Infection protection regulations ("Corona virus") pursuant to the Ordinance of the State Government of 17.03.2020 (as last revised on 28.03.2020)

Status 08.04.2020 (10 a.m.)

1. Public spaces

- You can only be in public spaces alone, with one other person or with members of the same household. This shall also apply to driving in your private passenger car. Then a maximum of two persons or members of the same household may be in the car. Taxi rides are excluded from this rule.

- A minimum distance of 1.5 metres must be maintained to other people.

2. In non-public / private areas

- Events and gatherings of more than five people shall be prohibited.

The aforesaid prohibitions of gatherings in non-public areas do not apply for persons who are directly related (parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren) or who live in the same household, as well as their spouses, cohabitants or partners.

As to family Easter celebrations, the following shall apply: First of all, the urgent recommendation is to keep even family gatherings as small as possible. Please bear in mind that especially the elderly are among those at particular risk.

3. Church services and other religious events

All gatherings in churches, mosques, synagogues and meetings of other religious communities shall be prohibited.

Exceptions shall be permitted for:

- Baptisms and marriages with the immediate family and closest friends with a maximum of five people and the priest/pastor.

- Open-air burials with the immediate family and closest friends with a maximum of 5 people (e.g. friends of the deceased), as well as directly related family members of the deceased (parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren) or persons who live in the same household, as well as their spouses, cohabitants or partners. The priest or funeral speaker, as well as the employees of the undertaker shall not be included in this number.
4. Supply of food and necessities

The following shops and facilities offering food and necessities may remain open:

- Retail outlets for food and beverages including bakeries, butchers, farm shops (exception: off-license shops), Tobacco products are not food.
- Specialist food shops in the broader sense (e.g. tea, coffee and confectionery trade, nutritional supplements), without serving and tasting
- Sales stands outside closed premises with an honesty box (no personal service)
- Weekly markets
- Garden centres
- Delivery services including those of online trade
- Collection services of retail trade (upon reservation)
- Take-away-sales from restaurants (not for consumption on site, only up to two collectors may be in the service area at the same time)
- Canteens for employees (minimum distance between the seats: 1.5 metres)
- Food banks
- Pharmacies, drugstores, health care supply stores, hearing care professionals, opticians and medical pedicure practices
- Retailers of gas, in particular medical gases
- Petrol stations
- Banks and savings banks, as well as service points of telecommunication companies
- Dry cleaners and laundrettes
- Sale of magazines and newspapers
- Collection points for pools-lottery tickets
- Pawnshops, only pawn acceptance
- Raiffeisen markets
- Building materials, gardening and pet supply shops
- Wholesale trade
- Tradesmen (also building sites)
  ➔ travelling together in the company vehicle permitted
- Workshops
- Taxis up to five people including the driver
- Service providers (e.g. domestic helps, pawnbrokers, car rental, car sharing)
- Post offices and parcel services
  ➔ Post offices and parcel services operated together with facilities (which are actually prohibited) may only remain open, if the turnover is mainly generated by the post office or the parcel service.

For shops other than post offices and parcel services with a mixed product range the following shall apply:
If the sales of the majority of the product range is permitted, the part of the product range that is actually prohibited may also be sold. (Example: A beverage market also sells gift articles. Then the complete range of products may be sold.)
If the sale of the majority of the product range is prohibited, then only the permitted part of the product range may be sold.
(Example: A flower shop also sells newspapers. Then only newspapers may be sold.)

In any case the hygiene standards must be ensured.
In particular, care must be taken indoors to ensure a minimum distance of 1.5 metres between customers and that access/entrance is controlled. This also applies for DIY stores and garden centres.

5. Closure of other shops and facilities

The following facilities must remain closed until further notice:

- Schools and universities
- Childcare facilities
- Cultural institutions of all kinds, in particular museums, theatres, open-air theatres
- Educational institutions of all kinds, in particular academies, training institutes, adult education centres, music schools and youth art colleges
- Cinemas
- Swimming pools (outdoor and indoor), spas and fun pools, saunas
- Public and private sports facilities, in particular fitness studios, as well as dance schools and similar institutions
- Youth centres
- Public libraries
- Place of entertainment of all kinds
- Prostitution sites
- Restaurants, cafés, including those in bakeries, ice-cream parlours, bars, Shisha bars, clubs, discos and pubs
- Cybercafés
- Trade fairs, exhibitions, leisure parks and zoos and providers of leisure activities (also outside enclosed spaces), special markets and similar facilities
- Retail outlets (provided they are not for basic supply)
- Sales stands outside closed premises with personal service
- Public playgrounds and football grounds
- Hairdressers, tattoo/piercing studios, massage studios, beauty salons, nail studios, cosmetic foot care studios, as well as solariums, also when operated on a mobile basis
- Accommodation services, camping sites and camper sites (except for non-tourist purposes)
- Operation of tourist coaches
- Driving schools of any kind
- Car dealers

6. Protection of particularly vulnerable persons

Persons who are not patients, residents, constitute a medical emergency or staff may not enter the following facilities:

- Hospitals
- Prevention and rehabilitation facilities
- Dialysis facilities
- Day-care hospitals and treatment or care facilities
- Stationary and in-patient facilities for people with care and support needs or with disabilities, including short-term care
Outpatient supervised residential communities according to the Residential, Participation and Nursing Care Act (Wohn-, Teilhabe- und Pflegegesetz (WTPG))

7. Prohibition of residents’ leaving facilities pursuant to Section 6 par. 2 Corona Regulation

Residents of nursing homes, facilities for people with disabilities, as well as outpatient supervised residential communities may only leave the premises of the facility on the following occasions:

- Doctor appointments, medical care
- Physiotherapists and comparable services only if medically necessary
- Shopping for daily necessities – however, only if this is not covered by the care facility
- Outdoor activities: only alone or with one other person, groups are prohibited; the premises of the facility may not be left, if there is sufficient space for exercise

Exempt from the total ban: facilities for people with disabilities, if the facility management sees no increased risk for the residents

8. Travel bans

Trips and journeys from risk areas abroad or through Baden-Württemberg are prohibited.

Exceptions shall be permitted

- for travelling to the place of work, activity or employment
- for the delivery of goods
- in particularly justified private hardship cases (e.g. death of a family member)
- for traveling to the place of residence

9. Information

Non-observance of the aforesaid regulations is considered a violation of the infection protection law and may result in fines or criminal charges. Furthermore, law enforcement may use direct coercion if the regulations are not observed.

In individual cases the police authorities and law enforcement may prohibit facilities and companies not named in the ordinance as a specific police measure. This is usually done by a verbal administrative act on site.

Due to the dynamics of the situation supplementary regulations can be added at any time.

Pursuant to Section 8 of the national Corona regulation the responsible local police authorities, in Stuttgart this is the Office of Public Order, may issue stricter rules.
Ordinance of the State Government on Infection Protection Measures
against the Spread of the SARS-Cov-2 Virus (Corona Ordinance - "CoronaVO")

of 17 März 2020
(as amended on 9 April 2020)

On the basis of Art. 32 in conjunction with Art. 28 Para. 1 Sentences 1 and 2 and Art. 31 of
the [German] Infection Protection Act ("IfSG") of 20 July 2000 (Federal Law Gazette I
p. 1045), last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 10 February 2020 (Federal Law Gazette I
p. 148), it is decreed:

Art. 1
Cessation of Operations in Schools, Day Nurseries and Day Care Centres

(1) Until the end of 19 April 2020,

1. The teaching and implementation of extracurricular and other school events at
   public schools, school kindergartens, primary school support classes and the at
   independently sponsored schools and school kindergartens,

2. The use of school buildings for non-school purposes,

3. The operation of childcare facilities as well as childcare, and

4. The operation of childcare facilities at the reliable primary school, flexible afternoon
   care, day nurseries and after-school care centres at the school

are prohibited.

1 Unofficial consolidated version following the adoption of the Fourth Ordinance of the State Government
amending the Corona Ordinance of 9 April 2020 (emergency promulgation pursuant to Art. 4 of the
(2) The prohibition according to Paragraph 1 does not apply to schools at homes for minors recognised in accordance with Art. 28 of the Child and Youth Services Act for Baden-Württemberg, provided that the pupils attend the home all year round, as well as special education and counselling centres with boarding schools that are open all year round. Furthermore, the prohibition does not apply to schools for geriatric care, geriatric care assistance, nursing care, nursing assistance, paediatric care, maternity care (midwives), emergency paramedics and schools for the training of medical-technical assistants and pharmaceutical-technical assistants, insofar as students are examined and taught there, whose completion or knowledge examination is to take place within the framework of the recognition procedure for foreign professional qualifications by 30 May 2020 at the latest, nor to the further training for intensive care nurses. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs may grant exemptions from Paragraph 1 for special education and counselling centres focusing on emotional and social development, vision, hearing, mental development, physical and motor development, pupils undergoing prolonged hospital treatment and corresponding early childhood facilities, if this is required due to special support and care needs.

(3) The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs may allow exceptions to Paragraph 1 as well as to Art. 4 Paragraph 1 for the purpose of conducting final school examinations. The same applies to

1. The Ministry of Social Affairs with regard to health vocational schools and schools for social work, as well as

2. The Ministry of Rural Areas and Consumer Protection with regard to agricultural education.

(4) Exempt from the prohibition in accordance with Paragraph 1 is the service for pupils at primary schools, at primary school levels of special education and advice centres, primary school support classes, school kindergartens, and grades 5 and 6 of schools building on the primary school, as well as children in day care facilities and day care, provided that both parents or the single parent are active in areas of critical infrastructure within the meaning of Paragraph 6 and are not available. Legal guardians are equal to single parents if the other legal guardian is prevented from taking care of the child for serious reasons; the decision to grant such an exemption is taken by the municipality in which the institution is located, subject to strict criteria. Such children shall be provided with emergency care
during the period of the service referred to in paragraph 1 which it replaces, including holiday periods. Emergency care shall be provided by the staff of the child's previous institution in as small groups as possible; exceptions to this rule shall only be permitted in cases of objective impossibility. When meals are consumed together during emergency care, it must be ensured that

1. The places are arranged so that a distance of at least 1.5 metres between the tables, and

2. Standing areas are arranged so that a distance of at least 1.5 metres between persons is guaranteed.

Deviations from the minimum personnel quota specified in Art. 1 of the Childcare Facilities Ordinance may be made in emergency care, provided that the duty of supervision can nevertheless be performed without restriction.

(5) Excluded from the emergency care referred to in Paragraph 4 are children,

1. Who are or have been in contact with an infected person, if 14 days have not yet passed since the contact with an infected person, or

2. Showing symptoms of a respiratory infection or increased temperature.

(6) Critical infrastructure within the meaning of Paragraph 4 is in particular

1. The energy, water, food, information technology and telecommunications, health, finance and insurance, transportation and traffic sectors defined in Arts. 2 to 8 of the BSI Kritis Ordinance ("BSI-KritisV"),

2. The entire infrastructure for medical and nursing care, including the support areas necessary to maintain this care, care for the elderly and outpatient care services; also insofar as it goes beyond the definition of the health sector in Art. 6 BSI-KritisV,
2a. The outpatient facilities and services of the homeless assistance which provide services according to Arts. 67 ff. of the Twelfth Book of the Social Code, as well as community psychiatric and social psychiatric facilities and services that are subject to a care contract, and outpatient facilities and services of drug and addiction counselling centres,

3. The government and administration, parliament, judicial institutions, correctional and deportation detention facilities as well as necessary public services (including the facilities pursuant to Art. 36 Paragraph 1 Numeral 4 IfSG), insofar as employees are designated indispensable by their principal or employer,

4. Police and fire brigades (including volunteers) as well as emergency/rescue services including civil protection as well as the units and agencies of the German Federal Armed Forces (“Bundeswehr”) that are directly or indirectly on duty due to the epidemic caused by the corona virus SARS-CoV-2,

5. Broadcasting and the press,

6. Employees of public transport and rail passenger transport operators and employees of local bus companies, if they work on regular services,

7. Road companies and road maintenance authorities, as well as

8. The funeral business.

(7) In addition to the areas referred to in Paragraph 6, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs may define other areas of critical infrastructure in accordance with the situation.

(8) Pupils and children whose previously attended institution is subject to an operating ban and for whom no exceptions are provided for under Paragraphs 1 to 7 shall not be admitted to the institutions concerned. The persons entitled to custody must ensure that the prohibitions on entering the premises are observed.

(9) In accordance with Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs is authorised to extend the duration of the prohibition in accordance with
Paragraph 1 by statutory order, as well as to determine its conditions and adapt the structure of emergency care in accordance with Paragraphs 4 and 5. The right of the responsible authorities to order further measures according to the Infection Protection Act remains unaffected.

Art. 2
Universities

(1) Studies at universities, teacher training colleges, art and music colleges, universities of applied sciences, the Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University ("DHBW") and the state academies are suspended until 19 April 2020; studies that have already commenced are interrupted until that time. Online offers are still possible. The university decides on its own responsibility whether to make up for missed events and examinations. The universities will ensure that students are able to complete all courses of study planned for the summer semester 2020 and at the same time ensure that they are able to study. Refectories and cafeterias shall remain closed until 19 April 2020. The state libraries shall remain closed to the public until 19 April 2020. Online services may remain open for scientific use.

(2) In accordance with Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of Science is authorised by statutory order to extend the duration of the prohibition pursuant to Paragraph 1 and to permit exceptions in justified individual cases. Furthermore, in order to conduct final examinations, exceptions to Paragraph 1 and Art. 4 Paragraph 1 may be permitted

1. By the Ministry of the Interior with regard to the Baden-Württemberg Police Academy, and

2. by the Ministry of Justice with regard to the Schwetzingen School of Law.

The right of the responsible authorities to order further measures according to the Infection Protection Act remains unaffected.

Art. 3
Prohibition of Staying in the Public Space, of Events and Other Gatherings
(1) Staying in the public space is only permitted alone, with another person not living in the household or in the company of members of the own household. Wherever possible, a minimum distance of 1.5 metres is to be kept from other persons in the public space.

(2) Outside of the public space, events and other gatherings of more than five people are prohibited, subject to the right of self-organisation of the State Parliament and the local authorities. Excluded are events and other gatherings if their participants

   1. Are related in a direct line, such as parents, grandparents, children and grandchildren, or

   2. Live together in the same household,

as well as their spouses, partners or associates. The prohibition according to sentence 1 applies in particular to meetings in clubs, other sports and leisure facilities as well as public and private educational institutions in the extracurricular sector.

(3) Excluded from the prohibition according to Paragraphs 1 and 2 are events, gatherings and other meetings if they are intended to serve

   1. The maintenance of work or service operations or the maintenance of public safety and order or services of general interest, or

   2. The operation of facilities, except where prohibited by this Ordinance.

Sentence 1 Numeral 1 applies in particular to events, gatherings and other meetings of the courts, public prosecutor's offices and notaries of the state. It shall also apply to events that serve the purpose of medical care, such as events to solicit blood donations, if appropriate measures are taken to protect against infections within the meaning of Art. 4 Paragraph 5.

(4) Events and other gatherings in churches, mosques, synagogues and the assemblies of other religious communities are generally prohibited. In accordance with Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs is authorised by statutory order, subject to infection control requirements, to establish regulations deviating from Paragraphs 1 and 2 for events and other gatherings in churches, mosques, synagogues and meetings of
other religious communities as well as for all funerals, prayers for the dead, washing of corpses and laying out of burials.

(5) Notwithstanding the regulations in Arts. 1 and 2, the relevant inspection authorities may, in order to carry out professionally qualifying state examinations, including knowledge examinations, allow exceptions to the prohibitions in Paragraphs 1 and 2 as well as Art. 4 Paragraph 1 Numeral 2.

(5a) Notwithstanding the provisions in Arts. 1 and 2, the ministry responsible for the subject matter of the training may, in order to remedy a shortage of personnel and subject to conditions to protect against infection, permit exceptions to the prohibitions in Paragraphs 1 and 2 and Art. 4 Paragraph 1 Numeral 2 for the conduct of training or qualification events for occupations in the critical infrastructure according to Art. 1 Paragraph 6.

(6) The relevant authorities may, on important grounds and subject to conditions aimed at protecting against infection, grant exemptions from the prohibition laid down in Paragraphs 1 and 2. An important reason exists in particular if

1. Meetings and other events serve to maintain the critical infrastructure as defined in Art. 1 Paragraph 6, or

2. It is a statutory event and a postponement of the date is not possible.

Art. 3a
Regulatory Authorisation for Measures Regarding Entry and Return

Pursuant to Art. 32 Sentence 1 IfSG, the Ministry of Social Affairs is authorised to enact by statutory order, without prejudice to Arts. 5 and 6, measures for fighting the corona virus in respect of persons entering and returning [to the State], in particular

1. The isolation of persons entering the country from a country outside the Federal Republic of Germany in an appropriate manner in accordance with Art. 30 Paragraph 1 Sentence 2 IfSG,
2. The obligation of persons pursuant to Numeral 1 pursuant to Art. 28 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 IfSG to report to the authorities responsible for them and to draw attention to the existence of the conditions for isolation,

3. The observation of persons according to Numeral 1 pursuant to Art. 29 IfSG, and

4. Prohibitions against professional activity for persons according to Numeral 1 pursuant to Art. 31 IfSG, including those directed against persons who are resident outside of Baden-Württemberg,

as well as to impose exceptions to these and conditions, including further orders to this effect pursuant to Art. 28 Paragraph 1 IfSG; in this context, provision may also be made for the imposition of fines in the event of infringements.

Art. 4
Closure of Facilities

(1) The operation of the following facilities shall be prohibited until 19 April 2020:

1. Cultural institutions of any kind, especially museums, theatres, playhouses, open air theatres,

2. Educational institutions of any kind, in particular academies, further education institutions, adult education centres, music schools and youth art schools,

3. Cinemas,

4. Swimming pools and indoor pools, thermal and fun pools, saunas,

5. All public and private sports facilities and sports venues, in particular fitness studios as well as dance schools, and similar facilities,

5a. Marinas, unless use is necessary to secure the boats against loss or damage without delay, for launching and recovering them, for maintaining professional boat use (e.g. professional fishing) or for carrying out professional activities on the premises (e.g. boat work by tradesmen),
6. Youth centres,

7. Public libraries,

8. Places of entertainment, especially amusement arcades, casinos, betting agencies,

9. Places of prostitution, brothels and similar establishments; also prohibited is any other practice of prostitution within the meaning of Art. 2 Paragraph 3 of the Prostitute Protection Act,

10. Restaurants and similar establishments such as cafés, ice cream parlours, bars, shisha bars, clubs, discos and pubs,

11. Fairs, exhibitions, leisure and animal parks and providers of leisure activities (also outside of closed rooms), special markets and similar facilities,

12. All other retail outlets not belonging to the establishments referred to in Paragraph 3, in particular outlet centres,

13. Public playgrounds and football grounds,

14. Hairdressers, tattoo/piercing studios, massage studios, cosmetic studios, nail studios, studios for cosmetic foot care as well as tanning studios,

15. Lodging establishments, camping sites and caravan sites; accommodation may exceptionally be provided for business, official or, in cases of particular hardship, private purposes, and

16. Operation of coaches in tourist transportation.

(2) According to Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of Social Affairs is authorised by statutory order to prohibit the operation of further facilities, to make their operation dependent on the compliance with conditions or, in exceptional cases, to authorise the operation of the facilities referred to in Paragraph 1 subject to conditions and in agreement with the competent ministry.
(3) The prohibition referred to in Paragraph 1 shall not apply to

1. The retail sale of food and beverages, including bakeries, butcher shops, with the exception of purely wine and spirits shops,

2. Weekly markets and farm shops, including mobile points of sale for agricultural products,

3. Pick-up and delivery services, including those of online commerce,

4. Outside selling of restaurants,

4a. Canteens for employees or members of public institutions, in which case Art. 1 Paragraph 4 Sentence 5 shall apply accordingly,

5. Places of issue of food banks,

6. Pharmacies, drugstores, medical supply stores, Hearing aid acousticians, opticians and practices for medical foot care,

6a. Retailers for gases, especially for medical gases,

7. Petrol stations,

8. Banks and savings banks, as well as service points of telecommunication companies

9. Dry cleaners and laundries,

9a. Law enforcement facilities required for the purposes of training and education as well as for the maintenance of the service,

10. The sale of magazines and newspapers,

11. Raiffeisen stores and agricultural trade,
12. Sales outlets for building, gardening and pet supplies, and

13. Wholesalers.

Where mixed assortments are offered, parts of assortments whose sale is not permitted under Sentence 1 may be sold if the permitted part of the assortment is predominant; these outlets may then sell all assortments which they normally also sell. If the prohibited part of the product range predominates at one location, the permitted part may be resold on its own if spatial separation is possible. Opening is permitted, with the exception of Good Friday (10 April 2020) and Easter Sunday (12 April 2020), on all Sundays and public holidays, limited to the period from 12 noon to 6 p.m., provided that opening of the respective facilities on Sundays and public holidays is not already permitted under other regulations. The opening of shopping centres and department stores is only permitted for the exceptions mentioned in Sentence 1. The Ministry of Economic Affairs is authorised to impose conditions toward this regard.

(3a) Post offices and parcel services may, notwithstanding Paragraphs 1 to 3, continue to operate. Where the post office or parcel service is operated in conjunction with an establishment prohibited under Paragraph 1, it may not be operated, with the exception of ancillary services necessary for the dispatch of letters and parcels, if the turnover generated by the operation of the post office or parcel service, including ancillary services, is negligible in comparison with that generated by the sale of the product range of the prohibited establishment; in no case may facilities referred to in Numerals 9 and 14 of Paragraph 1 be operated in addition to post offices or parcel services.

(4) Service providers, craftsmen and workshops may carry out their activities in full, except as provided for in Paragraph 1.

(5) Where an activity or the operation of a facility is permitted under paragraphs 3 to 4, establishments and facilities with customer traffic in enclosed spaces shall take steps to ensure that access is controlled and queues are avoided within the given local conditions. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that a distance of 2 metres, if at all possible, and at least 1.5 metres is maintained between persons if no suitable separating structures are available. Excluded from the requirements of the minimum distance are those activities in which close physical proximity cannot be avoided, in particular those in connection with the provision of therapeutic and nursing aids and appliances, the provision of medical,
dental, psychotherapeutic, nursing and other activities of health care and care within the meaning of the Fifth and Eleventh Book of the Social Code and the provision of assistance services within the meaning of the Ninth Book of the Social Code, including the facilitation of blood donations.

Art. 5
Initial Admission Facilities

(1) Persons admitted to a state facility for initial admission pursuant to Art. 3 of the Refugee Admission Act ("FlüAG") may not leave the accommodation and care area allocated to them for a period of 14 days after the commencement of their accommodation pursuant to Art. 6 Paragraph 1 FlüAG. The relevant regional council may at any time assign new accommodation and care areas to the persons concerned and order exceptions to the obligation in Sentence 1.

(2) Pursuant to Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of the Interior is authorised to issue further regulations by statutory order to separate certain groups of persons within the state facilities for initial admission.

Art. 6
Measures for the Protection of Particularly Vulnerable Persons

(1) Facilities pursuant to Art. 23 Paragraph 3 Sentence 1 Numerals 1 and 3 to 5 IfSG as well as partially inpatient facilities for people with care and support needs or with disabilities, including short-term care, may no longer be entered for visiting purposes. Access to

1. Specialist hospitals for psychiatry with the exception of specialist hospitals for gerontopsychiatry,

2. Psychosomatic specialist hospitals, as well as

3. Child and adolescent psychiatric hospitals,

each including the associated day clinics, shall be decided by the management of the respective institution.
(2) In-patient facilities for people in need of care and support or with disabilities, as well as out-patient assisted living communities for which a provider is responsible in accordance with the Residence, Participation and Care Act may no longer be entered for visiting purposes. The facilities may allow access for visiting purposes if appropriate measures can be taken to protect against infection. Facilities for people with disabilities are exempted from the prohibition of entry in accordance with Sentence 1 if, in view of the physical constitution of the residents, an increased risk of infection need not be assumed. The institutions shall decide whether an exception according to Sentence 3 exists and shall indicate this in the information pursuant to Paragraph 9.

(3) Access by outside persons to the institutions referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 for other reasons, in particular for professional or family reasons, shall be permitted only in exceptional cases and with the agreement of the management of the institution. If access is granted, suitable precautions must be taken to prevent infection.

(4) The persons referred to in Art. 7 shall not be allowed access to the facilities referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2. If these persons wish to enter an establishment for the purpose of treatment or admission, the prior consent of the institution must be obtained. Exceptions to Sentence 2 may only be made in cases of emergency. Wherever possible, measures to protect against infection should also be taken in these cases.

(5) In order to maintain medical care and nursing operations, persons working in the institution who would be prohibited from entering in accordance with Paragraph 4 may, after consideration, continue their professional activities in the institution while observing protective measures. The decision on whether to continue the activity and the necessary protective measures shall be taken by the institution.

(6) Exceptions to Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 may be permitted by the institutions for related persons on a case-by-case basis, for example in the context of terminal care or to accompany a sick child and subject to conditions. In the cases referred to in Paragraph 4, it is mandatory to take appropriate measures to protect against infection.

(7) Care and support services prior to and in line with care are temporarily discontinued if they are carried out as group services due to an increased risk of infection, especially for
the particularly affected vulnerable groups. Services discontinued in accordance with Sentence 1 include in particular:

1. Services according to Art. 45c Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 Numeral 1 of the Eleventh Book of the Social Security Code ("SGB XI") in conjunction with Art. 6 Paragraph 1 of the Support Services Ordinance ("UstA-VO"), such as
   a) Support groups (for people with predominantly cognitive impairments, e.g. people in need of care suffering from dementia), and
   b) Services for the support in everyday life such as leisure time trips for disabled people and people in need of care).

2. Voluntary work initiatives according to Art. 45c Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 Numeral 2 SGB XI in conjunction with Art. 7 UstA-VO insofar as they are created as a group event, and

3. Self-help services according to Art. 45d SGB XI in conjunction with Art. 8 UstA-VO.

(8) The Ministry of Social Affairs is authorised under Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG to issue further regulations by statutory order to protect persons at risk from infection with SARS-Cov-2 and to amend the regulations in this paragraph.

(9) Information about the access prohibitions in accordance with Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be provided by the facilities in a clearly visible manner prior to access, for example by means of a conspicuous notice on the access doors.

Art. 6a
Restriction of Dental Treatments

(1) In the dental care of patients in the specialist areas of

1. Oral surgery,

2. Dentistry, stomatology and maxillofacial surgery, and
3. Orthodontics

only acute illnesses or pain conditions (emergencies) may be treated. In accordance with Sentence 1, treatments other than emergencies shall be postponed until after the expiry of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular, dental and orthodontic treatments within the meaning of Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 of patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 or of persons in quarantine should in emergencies generally be provided in hospitals with a dental background (university dental clinics, clinics with an oral and maxillofacial surgery department or dental clinics). Services pursuant to Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 may also be provided in dental practices with a corona focus instead of facilities pursuant to Sentence 1. The locations of the facilities referred to in Sentences 1 and 2 shall be published via the Association of Statutory Health Insurance Dentists Baden-Württemberg ("Kassenzahnärztliche Vereinigung Baden-Württemberg") and the State Chamber of Dentists Baden-Württemberg ("Landeszahnärztekammer Baden-Württemberg"); the publication shall be updated.

Art. 7
Prohibitions to Enter

In the institutions named in Art. 1 Paragraph 1 and Art. 2 Paragraph 1, a general prohibition of entry shall apply to persons who are or have been in contact with an infected person if 14 days have not yet passed since the contact with an infected person or who have symptoms of a respiratory infection or increased temperature.

Art. 8
Further Measures Pursuant to the Infection Protection Act

This Ordinance is without prejudice to the right of the competent authorities to adopt more stringent measures to protect against infections. The Ministry of Social Affairs is the supreme police authority responsible for the adoption of measures in accordance with the Infection Protection Act. The Ministry of Social Affairs exercises specialist supervision over measures taken by the local police authorities responsible under Art. 1 Paragraph 6 of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Social Affairs on Responsibilities under the Infection Protection Act.
A regulatory offence in the sense of Art. 73 Paragraph 1a Numeral 24 of the Infection Protection Act is committed by anyone who deliberately or negligently

1. Stays in a public space contrary to Art. 3 Paragraph 1, Sentence 1,

2. Takes part in an event or other gathering of more than five persons in each case, contrary to Art. 3 Paragraph 2,

3. Does not comply with requirements for the protection against infections contrary to Art. 3 Paragraph 6,

4. (abolished)

5. (abolished)

6. Operates a facility contrary to Art. 4 Paragraph 1,

7. Operates a facility prohibited on the basis of Art. 4 Paragraph 2 in conjunction with a statutory order of the Ministry of Social Affairs or fails to comply with a requirement for the operation of a facility,

8. Sells parts of a product range contrary to Art. 4 Paragraph 3 Sentence 2 or 3,

9. Operates a facility contrary to Art. 4 Paragraph 3a Sentence 2,

10. Does not ensure, contrary to Art. 4 Paragraph 5, that a minimum distance of 1.5 metres is maintained between persons,

11. Enters, contrary to Art. 6 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, one of the facilities mentioned therein,

12. Offers, contrary to Art. 6 Paragraph 7, care and support services in preparation for and in the context of care,
12a. Performs dental treatment contrary to Art. 6a Paragraph 1,

13. Enters, contrary to Art. 7, one of the facilities mentioned therein, or

14. Contrary to Art. 5 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1, leaves an accommodation and care area assigned to him or violates a regulation on the separation of certain groups of persons within a state facility for initial admission pursuant to Art. 5 Paragraph 2.

Art. 10
Effective Date, Transitional Regulation

(1) This Ordinance shall enter into force on the day following its promulgation. At the same time, the Corona Ordinance of 16 March 2020 shall cease to be in force.

(2) Until the ordinance of the Ministry of Social Affairs based on Art. 3a enters into force, Art. 3a in the version of the Second Ordinance of the State Government amending the Corona Ordinance of 22 March 2020 (law gazette ("GBL.") p. 135) shall continue to apply.

Art. 11
Date of Expiry

(1) This Ordinance shall expire on 15 June 2020. Unless otherwise specified in this Ordinance, the measures shall apply until the expiry of the Ordinance.

(2) Pursuant to Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of Social Affairs is authorised to change the date of expiry.

Stuttgart, 17 March 2020

The government of the State of Baden-Württemberg:

Kretschmann
Strobl Sitzmann
Dr. Eisenmann Bauer
Untersteller    Dr. Hoffmeister-Kraut
Lucha           Hauk
Wolf            Hermann
Erler
Preventing infections:

**The Top Ten tips for hygiene**

We encounter many germs such as viruses and bacteria in everyday life. Simple hygiene precautions can help to protect ourselves and others from infectious or contagious diseases.

1. **Wash your hands regularly**
   - After you come home
   - Before and while you are preparing food
   - Before meals
   - After visiting the toilet
   - After blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing
   - Before and after contact with sick persons
   - After contact with animals

2. **Wash your hands thoroughly**
   - Hold your hands under running water
   - Apply soap from all sides
   - Rub hands for around 20 to 30 seconds
   - Rinse off under running water
   - Dry off using a clean towel

3. **Keep your hands away from your face**
   - Don’t touch your mouth, eyes or nose with unwashed hands

4. **Cough or sneeze properly**
   - Keep your distance and turn away from others when coughing and sneezing
   - Use a paper tissue or hold the crook of your arm in front of mouth and nose

5. **If you are ill, stay away from others**
   - Rest and recover at home
   - Avoid close contact with others while you are infectious
   - Stay in a separate room and, where possible, use a separate toilet
   - Do not share tableware or towels with other people

6. **Protect wounds**
   - Cover wounds with a plaster or bandage

7. **Keep your home clean**
   - Regularly clean your kitchen and bathroom in particular with household detergents
   - Ensure cleaning cloths can dry out properly after use and replace them often

8. **Handle food hygienically**
   - Always keep susceptible food well refrigerated at all times
   - Keep raw animal products away from food that is usually eaten raw
   - Cook meat at a minimum of 70 °C
   - Scrub fruit and vegetables thoroughly

9. **Wash tableware and clothing using a hot cycle**
   - Clean cutlery and kitchen utensils with hot water and a detergent — or in the dishwasher
   - Wash dishcloths, cleaning cloths, hand towels, flannels, bedclothes and underwear at a minimum of 60 °C

10. **Ventilate rooms often**
    - Ventilate enclosed spaces several times a day for a few minutes

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*Quelle: Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA) Stand 2016*