

**Ordinance of the State Government on Infection Protection Measures  
against the Spread of the SARS-Cov-2 Virus (Corona Ordinance - "CoronaVO")<sup>1</sup>**

of 17 March 2020

(as amended on 28 March 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Unofficial consolidated version following the adoption of the Third Ordinance of the State Government amending the Corona Ordinance of 28 March 2020 (emergency promulgation pursuant to Art. 4 of the Promulgation Act and available at [www.baden-wuerttemberg.de/corona-verordnung](http://www.baden-wuerttemberg.de/corona-verordnung))

(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. Who stayed within the previous 14 days in an area designated by the Robert Koch Institute ("RKI") as a risk area at the time of their stay; this also applies if the area is newly classified as a risk area within 14 days of the return, or
3. 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.

(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

##### Travel Prohibitions in Foreign Risk Areas

(1) Driving and travelling from a risk area abroad according to the RKI classification into or through the territory of the State of Baden-Württemberg is prohibited, with the exception of journeys to the place of work, place of activity or employment, residence or the place of destination or departure of a consignment of goods as well as in cases of particularly justified hardship for private reasons (e.g. family death).

(2) Only such journeys are permitted as are reasonably necessary to reach the place of work, the place of activity or employment, the place of residence or the place of destination or departure of a delivery of goods as quickly and safely as possible. Interruptions of journeys, in particular for shopping or leisure purposes, are prohibited.

(3) When travelling to the place of work, place of activity or employment, the completed and signed commuter certificate of the Federal Police or the completed certificate of

entitlement of the State of Baden-Württemberg must be carried to enter the Federal Republic of Germany for the purpose of exercising a profession; when travelling by motor vehicle, the commuter certificate or the certificate of entitlement must be displayed clearly visible behind the windscreen.

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,
6. Youth centres,
7. Public libraries,
8. Places of entertainment, especially amusement arcades, casinos, betting agencies,
9. Places of prostitution, brothels and similar establishments,
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 or to make their operation dependent on the compliance with conditions.

(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,
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 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  
(abolished)

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.

(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. 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 have been in risk areas abroad or particularly affected regions in Germany according to RKI classification during the last 14 days, who have had contact with an infected person or who show 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.

## Art. 9

### Regulatory Offences

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,
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. Makes trips and journeys contrary to Art. 3a Paragraph 1 and 2,
5. Fails to carry along the commuter's certificate or the certificate of entitlement contrary to Art. 3a Paragraph 3,
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, or
13. Enters, contrary to Art. 7, one of the facilities mentioned therein.

Art. 10  
Effective Date

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.

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:**

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