Design information for the Ordinance on the restriction of social contacts and the operation of facilities and services due to the Corona pandemic (Corona Contact and Operation Restriction Ordinance)

Status: 16 December 2020

Introduction

The Ordinance Restricting Social Contact and the Operation of Facilities and Services due to the Corona Pandemic was adopted on 7 May 2020 and entered into force on 9 May 2020. It was last amended on 14 December 2020. The Corona Contact and Operation Restriction Ordinance (CoKoBeV) replaces the Third Corona Virus Control Ordinance of 14 March 2020 and the Fourth Corona Virus Control Ordinance of 17 March 2020. While the imperative of a quick "lockdown" was still in the foreground when these ordinances were passed, the CoKoBeV in the meantime regulated the conditions under which a certain form of normality was possible under pandemic conditions. With the measures adopted in November, it was temporarily possible to contain the number of Corona infections and thus also to prevent severe courses of disease and deaths. This also prevented an overload of the health system, as hospitals and especially numerous intensive care units are heavily burdened by the high numbers of seriously ill Corona patients. The exponential growth could be stopped and the incidence of infections - albeit at a high level - stabilised.

With increasing mobility and the associated additional contacts in the run-up to Christmas, Germany is now once again experiencing exponential growth in the number of infections. A further increasing burden on the health system and an unacceptably high number of daily deaths are the result. Therefore, it is necessary to take further profound measures to limit contacts. The goal is to permanently reduce the number of new infections to a value of no more than 50 infections per 100,000 inhabitants per week, so that it will once again be possible for the health offices to identify and interrupt chains of infection as completely as possible and thus further reduce the number of people who become ill. The Robert Koch Institute (RKI) continues to classify the risk to the health of the population caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus as high, and even as very high for the risk groups. Especially in the autumn and winter period, other respiratory diseases are added, so that especially in this period an overload of the generally good health care system in Hesse must be prevented. In addition, social life shifts from outdoor areas to enclosed spaces, which increases the risk of infection.

The CoKoBeV aims to contain and maintain the successes achieved in combating the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus, which has spread worldwide in a very short time. It specifies contact-reducing measures
to slow down the infection process and protect particularly vulnerable groups. The SARS-CoV-2 virus is transmitted from person to person by so-called droplet infection but also in the form of aerosols. Aerosols are mixtures of solid suspended particles, including the virus, and a gas, such as is produced when exhaling. By restricting contacts, closing certain facilities and establishing various distance and hygiene rules, chains of infection are to be broken. The measures serve to protect the health of the population and are also intended to prevent overloading of the health system and people working in this field.

**Staying in the public space is only permitted alone, with members of one's own household and another household up to a maximum group size of five persons; accompanying children up to and including the age of 14 years are not taken into account.** When meeting other persons, a minimum distance of 1.5 metres must be maintained. Public behaviour, such as dancing, which is generally likely to endanger the distance requirement is prohibited, regardless of the number of people. **Celebrating together in public spaces is prohibited. The consumption of alcoholic beverages in public spaces is prohibited.** Violations are punishable by a fine.

Also in this special year, it should be possible to celebrate **Christmas** together. However, in view of the high incidence of infection, this will only be possible on a much smaller scale than usual. From 24 December to 26 December 2020 - as an exception for the holidays - gatherings with **four people beyond one's own household plus children aged up to 14** from the immediate family circle are permitted, even if this includes more than two households. In any case, the immediate family includes grandparents, spouses, civil partners and partners in a non-marital partnership, siblings, sibling children and their respective household members. For visits outside the family circle, the rule continues to apply on Christmas holidays: a maximum of five persons from two households and their children up to and including the age of 14.

In view of the continuing high incidence of infection, an urgent appeal is once again made to the population to reduce contacts to an absolute minimum in the five to seven days before family reunions (protection week).

**In addition, fireworks are banned in public places. The sale of pyrotechnics before New Year's Eve is generally prohibited this year and the setting off of New Year's Eve fireworks is strongly discouraged, especially against the background of the high risk of injury and the already enormous burden on the health system.**

Retail outlets are to be closed from 16 December 2020 until 10 January 2021. Exceptions are provided for the basic supply of the population. The sale of non-food products in the food retail trade, which are not to be allocated to daily needs, may continue to take place to the same extent as before, but may not be expanded under any circumstances.

If the subject matter of the trade is changed or extended to new goods or services that are not customary for trades of the registered type, this shall be reported to the competent authority. A contravention is an administrative offence (section 146(2) no. 2 GewO).
The sale of Christmas trees is still permitted.

Meetings and events are only permitted in cases of special public interest and with the permission of the competent authority, in compliance with the applicable distance and hygiene rules and enabling contact tracing. Gatherings within the meaning of Art. 8 of the Basic Law (for example demonstrations, political meetings and party conferences) are still possible without prior permission.

By closing as many facilities, businesses and meeting places as possible and discontinuing most of the offers, close social contacts are to be minimised to the absolute minimum and chains of infection are to be interrupted. Service enterprises in the field of personal hygiene such as hairdressing establishments, cosmetic studios, massage practices, tattoo studios and similar establishments are closed because physical proximity is indispensable in this field. This also applies if these prohibited body-related services are offered at the customer's home or in any other way outside the customer's own business premises. In these cases, too, the services cannot be offered without the necessary, and currently infectologically undesirable, physical proximity. Medically necessary treatments, for example physiotherapy, occupational therapy and logotherapy as well as podiatry/foot care, remain possible. The provision of services, counselling services as well as handicraft activities is - with some exceptions (see below) - still permitted, provided that the recommendations of the RKI on hygiene, in particular on contacts and compliance with the safety distance, are observed.

The closure of all catering establishments, with the exception of takeaway food, drink and delivery services, and the restriction of overnight accommodation to necessary purposes also serves to prevent the rapid spread of the virus.

The operation of petrol stations and rest areas on federal motorways as well as the motorway service stations serves the basic supply and is still permitted. The same also applies to travel supply shops in the non-publicly accessible area of airports behind the security checkpoints.

Mouth-to-nose covering must be worn in open establishments, places of sale and in the public areas of all buildings open to the public, at permitted events and gatherings and in public transport. Mouth-to-nose coverings must also be worn in all workplaces and business premises. This does not apply at the workplace itself, provided that a distance of 1.5 metres from other persons can be safely maintained (cf. § 1a CoKoBeV and https://www.hessen.de/fuer-buerger/corona-hessen/mund-nasen-bedeckung). This measure is an important component in containing the transmission of the virus.

Soup kitchens and similar charitable institutions are allowed to open. Here, the consumption of food and drinks is also permitted if it is ensured that the required minimum distance of 1.5 metres can be maintained, in particular through the spacing of the tables.

The interpretative notes provide information on understanding the ordinance based on concrete, non-exhaustive case studies. References to paragraphs without mentioning the legal provision refer to the CoKoBeV.
Responsibility

By way of derogation from Section 5 (1) of the Hessian Public Health Service Act, the local public order authorities are responsible for enforcing the Ordinance on Restricting Social Contact and the Operation of Facilities and Services due to the Corona Pandemic, in addition to the public health offices. Authorities are responsible in addition to the public health authorities if the public health authorities cannot be reached or take action in time to avert an existing dangerous situation. Whether a dangerous situation is present is to be decided by the competent authorities on site. See also the application notes / guidelines for the enforcement of the prohibitions and restrictions from the Corona ordinances.

In justified exceptional situations, i.e. those characterised by a particular local hazard situation, the locally competent authorities remain authorised to order measures that go beyond the ordinance.
Overview

The Corona Contact and Operational Restrictions Ordinance (CoKoBeV) regulates broad areas of public life, the operation of facilities, as well as places of sale and catering establishments, and extracurricular education and training. Due to the continuing dynamic events in the current pandemic situation, the regulations of the ordinance are regularly reviewed and evaluated.

The following list is structured according to the regulations of the ordinance and gives an overview of frequent questions.

The following list is structured according to the regulations of the ordinance and provides an overview of frequent questions, repeats areas explicitly mentioned in the ordinance, if applicable, and explains the applicable hygiene rules. It is not exhaustive. The interpretative notes do not replace the regulations of the Ordinance.

You can find the current regulations on covering the mouth and nose at https://www.hessen.de/fuer-buerger/corona-hessen/mund-nasen-bedeckung.

The respective hygiene regulations of the ordinance must be observed. The overview is updated regularly.

1. meetings and events

Persons from one household may continue to stay and move in the public space - regardless of the number of persons living there. As soon as the stay in the public space takes place with persons from another household, the upper limit of five persons per group applies; associated children up to and including the age of 14 years are not taken into account. When meeting other people, a minimum distance of 1.5 metres must be maintained. Public space within the meaning of the Ordinance includes, inter alia, all public traffic areas and green spaces, public buildings and, in particular, facilities pursuant to section 3. Public space also includes playgrounds, botanical and other public gardens and parks as well as memorials (for events in memorials, section 1 subsection 2b is to be observed; gatherings in memorials are to be assessed pursuant to Article 8 of the Basic Law) and facilities in which people come together pursuant to section 1 subsection 2. However, the exceptions in the relevant paragraph apply here. Schools and day-care centres are not part of the public space within the meaning of section 1(1).

Special regulations apply to public transport, see below. These restrictions are still necessary to further slow down the infection process.

Where a larger number of people are permitted to gather, those responsible must take further protective measures and ensure and monitor compliance with them. Mouth-to-nose coverings must be worn while participating in the gathering.

The recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene must be observed during any gathering.
Meetings and events according to § 1 para. 2

- Accompaniment and care of minors or persons in need of support as well as accompanied contact
- Universities of Cooperative Education
- Family care communities (maximum of three families)
- Fishing exams
- Research institutions
- Research and teaching at universities,
- Court proceedings
- Social hunts (as far as for professional purposes or within the scope of the exercise of duties) as well as fitness tests of hunting dogs
- Music Academies
- Press conferences
- Examinations, state examinations, career examinations
- Marriage ceremonies by the registry office (not the subsequent celebration!)
- Meetings (in particular of state, corporate and municipal collegial bodies*, as well as meetings of parliamentary groups, meetings of parties and electoral groups for the nomination of candidates for election and other meetings for political decision-making)
- Condominium owners’ meetings
- Meetings for business, professional, official, educational or care-related reasons, if the persons have to work together directly
  For example: staff councils, works councils, bodies representing parents and pupils as well as students, teachers’ conferences and school conferences as well as election assemblies from which these bodies emerge; contracting parties, work colleagues who are in regular exchange, pupils and teachers, kindergarten children and educators.
  The necessity of cooperation is subject to the assessment of the respective employers, principals or other responsible persons.

Collective bodies within the meaning of the Ordinance are, for example, the general assemblies of the chambers of industry and commerce and the chambers of handicrafts, but not general assemblies and general meetings. General and members’ meetings are to be assessed according to § 1 para. 2b due to the increased risk of infection and the fact that they do not cover the core area of public life.

Regarding the general prohibition to operate certain facilities and to provide offers, please refer to point 2 Closure and operation of facilities, sports operations.
Regulations for public passenger transport

In public transport, a mask must be worn for the duration of the stay. This does not apply to children under the age of six or to persons who cannot wear a mask for health reasons.

Annex to the interpretative notes.
The minimum distance of 1.5 metres does not apply at stops and on platforms, when boarding and alighting and within public transport vehicles, on buses, citizens' buses, in exempted school transport, on trains, trams, taxis, etc., as well as on ships, ferries and in aircraft. Ferry service is permitted.

For further information on mouth-nose covering, see the appendix to the implementation instructions at https://www.hessen.de/fuer-buerger/corona-hessen/mund-nasen-bedeckung.

Meetings of religious communities, funerals, memorial services in accordance with § 1 para. 2a, for example

- Funerals
- Praying together
- Worship services (also outdoors)
- Religious ceremonies
- Religious education (e.g. confirmation classes)
- Weddings
- Funeral services

Hygiene rules
Meetings are only permitted if

- the **required minimum distance of 1.5 metres between persons** can be maintained unless suitable separating devices are available; this means that each individual must keep a distance from other persons, except between members of two households; in addition, the organiser must design the spatial conditions in such a way that keeping a distance is also possible; falling short of the minimum distance for a short time, for example, in order to pass seated persons, is permissible,

- no **objects** are received and subsequently passed on between persons who do not belong to a common household,

- **appropriate hygiene concepts** are adopted and implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene, controlling access and avoiding queues,

- **notices on the** required spacing and hygiene measures are prominently displayed,

- The **name, address and telephone number of** participants will be recorded by the organiser solely to enable the tracking of infections,
- a covering of the mouth and nose is worn. Clergy are exempt from the mask requirement for the duration of the ceremony, provided the necessary minimum distance is maintained.

The personal data collected must be kept for the competent authorities for a period of one month from the beginning of the meeting, funeral service or burial, protected from inspection by third parties and, in the case of confirmed infection of at least one participant, forwarded to them and, immediately after the expiry of the period, securely deleted or destroyed in accordance with data protection regulations. In the case of obviously false information (pseudonyms, “joke names”), efforts should be made to ensure that the personal data is correct, or use should be made of the right of access. The provisions of Art. 13 (duty to inform), 15 (right to information), 18 (right to restriction of processing) and 20 (right to data portability) of the GDPR do not apply; participants must be informed of these restrictions.

If the meeting is expected to fill the space available, participation should only take place after prior registration.

It is strongly recommended to refrain from choral singing and other communal singing.
Other meetings and events according to § 1 para. 2b

Other gatherings and events with personal participation are only permitted in the case of special public interest and with the approval of the competent authority and in compliance with the distance and hygiene rules (see below). Meetings and events are in the public interest if the interest of the general public in holding them outweighs the interest of the general public in a general ban on events in exceptional cases (e.g. for animal disease control or prevention). In particular, the effects on the health system and dangers to life and limb of the general public shall be taken into account in the assessment in each individual case. A strict standard shall be applied. The mere interest of an individual or a group of persons does not constitute a public interest. The number of persons in attendance shall be kept as low as possible and, in order to comply with hygiene rules and the minimum distance, shall be based, inter alia, on the type and size of the venue. Wherever possible, telephone or video conferences should be used.

For the following other meetings, the public interest exists in principle, but the meeting must be approved by the competent authority.

- Blood donations
- Memorials (events)
- Social hunts outside professional/official activities (with more than two households, as long as the participants are divided into groups of up to 10 persons)
- Shooting ranges (not shooting cinemas) may be opened for hunters for the purpose of shooting weapons and obtaining a shooting certificate required by hunting law. For this purpose, they do not fall under the facilities to be closed according to § 2 par. 1a.
- Self-help groups in the areas of addiction and mental illnesses

For other miscellaneous gatherings, an individual public interest test is carried out by the competent authority. For example:

- General and members’ meetings
- Information events
- Scientific conferences

Meetings and events of a sociable and club-related nature (e.g. choir, orchestra and band rehearsals, performances) cannot be in the special public interest, at least because of the current pandemic situation. The same applies to the direct sale of products by way of “parties” and other convivial sales events.

Hygiene rules
Meetings and events that are in the special public interest and have been approved are only permitted if
- The **required minimum distance of 1.5 metres** between individuals or with members of one's own household and another household up to a maximum group size of five persons can be maintained by suitable measures, in particular by controlling the number of visitors, or separating devices are erected instead of the minimum distance. The distance must be given in all directions; the organiser must design the spatial conditions in such a way that it is also possible to keep the distance; falling short of the minimum distance for a short time in order to pass seated persons, for example, is permissible,
- Appropriate **hygiene concepts** are adopted and implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene, control of access to and exit from the venue (e.g. through guidance systems and routing) and the avoidance of queues (e.g. through electronic space and payment management),
- **Notices on the** required spacing and hygiene measures are prominently displayed,
- The **name, address and telephone number of** participants will be recorded by the organiser solely to enable the tracking of infections,
- A **mouth-nose covering** is worn.

The personal data collected shall be kept for the competent authorities for a period of one month from the beginning of the event, protected from inspection by third parties and, in the event of confirmed infection of at least one participant, shall be forwarded to the latter and, immediately after expiry of the period, shall be deleted or destroyed in a secure manner and in accordance with data protection regulations. In the case of obviously false information (pseudonyms, "joke names"), efforts must be made to ensure that the personal data is correct or to make use of the right of access. The provisions of Art. 13 (duty to inform), 15 (right to information), 18 (right to restriction of processing) and 20 (right to data portability) of the GDPR do not apply; participants must be informed of these restrictions.

For reasons of controllability of the hygiene concept by competent authorities, it should be available in writing during the approved event and identify a responsible person.

State youth work and youth social work services can take place in groups of up to five persons including the carer. The regulation covers all youth work and youth social work services provided or funded by the public youth welfare organisations (municipalities) (independent organisations).

When carrying out the offers, it must be ensured that

- The name, address and telephone number of the participants are recorded by the organiser exclusively to enable the follow-up of infections
- Appropriate hygiene concepts are implemented according to the recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene, control of access and avoidance of queues.
- Notices on the required spacing and hygiene measures should be prominently displayed.

Mouth-to-nose coverings must be worn indoors.
For offers of youth work and extracurricular youth education with an educational or counselling content and little physical interaction, § 5 of the Ordinance applies. These are, for example, seminars or courses for groups. If these educational offers take place in closed rooms, a mouth-nose covering must be worn. The recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene are to be observed wherever possible.

**Note**

For the period of the Corona pandemic, professional event organisers must observe the additional occupational health and safety measures required for occupational infection control, as laid down in the SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard, the SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Rule and the working aids of the relevant employers’ liability insurance association. By way of example, for professional rehearsals of orchestra, singing and dance, reference is made here to the industry-specific guidance of the Verwaltungsberufsgenossenschaft “SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard - Recommendations for the Stage and Studio Industry” in the currently valid version.

- **Professional musicians and visitors to academies with wind instruments** should keep a sufficient distance from other people in the direction of the wind. According to current knowledge, this distance should be at least 2 m, but preferably 3 m due to the unpredictable formation of aerosols depending on the instrument, which can remain in the room for a longer period of time. Different air discharge rates at the mouthpieces and air outlets of the various instruments lead to unpredictable air turbulence and aerosols in a large radius around the instrument. In the other directions, the minimum distance is 2 m. The specified minimum distances can be reduced outdoors (taking wind conditions into account) or by suitable technical protective measures, such as protective shields, partitions or screens.

- For **musical instruments with condensation**, suitable measures for removal and disinfection must be provided.

- **Singing** increases the risk of infection, especially through aerosols, especially as the size of the group increases. Therefore, permissible choral singing (professional) outdoors should be preferred. This is pointed out, for example, in the statement of the German Society for Musicians’ Physiology and Musicians’ Medicine of 13 August 2020. Nevertheless, with increased ventilation (see above) and a large distance between choir members, rehearsals and performances may be possible. A distance of at least 6 metres in the singing direction and at least three metres in all other directions from other people must be maintained. A reduction of the distance in the direction of singing to three metres can only take place with increased ventilation and demonstrable compliance with a maximum CO2 concentration of 800 ppm in the room air.

- **A minimum distance of** three metres is recommended outdoors and is to be adapted to the foreseeable wind influences. If the minimum distance cannot be maintained and partitions are not possible, mouth-nose coverings or respiratory protection should be worn. Mouth-to-nose
coverings or respiratory protection are secondary to technical or organisational protective measures.

Source:
Verwaltungsberufsgenossenschaft, Fachinformation Branchenspezifische Handlungshilfe zum SARS-CoV-2-Arbeitsschutzstandard für die Branche "Bühnen und Studios" im Bereich: Proben- und Vorstellungsbetrieb --- Status October 2020

Delimitation question: Relationship of events to educational/training offers according to § 5
In-house training offered by employers and similar institutions shall be subsumed under section 1(2)(1).
External training offers by employers, external providers in extracurricular educational institutions (academies, conference centres, etc.) are to be subsumed under § 5. The same applies to educational leave under the Hesse Act on the Entitlement to Educational Leave. External further education programmes offered by employers, providers in facilities that are in principle also open to the public and used for purposes other than education (e.g. hotels) are to be subsumed under section 1(2b), as they have the character of an event.

The differentiation is necessary and appropriate, as the institutions in which the offers are made are not comparable with each other. Due to the expected contacts with uninvolved third parties, there is a need to set strict requirements for educational offers with event character and to have the individual case assessed by the competent authority.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that educational offers according to § 5 are to be distinguished from information events according to § 1 par. 2b. Information events have as their core the transfer of knowledge (e.g. developments on the stock exchange), whereas educational offers aim at the further development of the participants’ personality.

Family care communities
The mutual assumption of childcare is permitted by a maximum of three families, regardless of the number of children, if social contacts are otherwise reduced as far as possible and take place in a close private circle. The generally applicable distance and hygiene rules (e.g. cough and sneeze etiquette, proper hand washing) should be observed.

Meetings in one’s own domesticity (flat/garden)
It is strongly recommended to limit private gatherings with friends, relatives and acquaintances to one's own household and one other household, but in any case to a maximum of five persons. Children up to the age of 14 are not included. Also in the case of gatherings in private rooms, care should be taken to maintain the minimum distance of 1.5 metres between persons of different households and that the general hygiene recommendations are observed. A gathering is private if it is primarily of a personal nature (e.g. family, friendship or neighbourhood). Meetings of a business, professional, official or political nature are not private. Private meetings are also characterised by the fact that the number of participants is personally known to and limited by the organiser.

It is strongly recommended to reduce the number of households with which contact is made and not to change this in order to prevent the spread of infection.

Meetings/demonstrations

The ordinance does not contain any regulations specific to assemblies. The rules on events are therefore not applicable to assemblies in the sense of Article 8 of the Basic Law (e.g. demonstrations, political assemblies or party conferences). The general rules of the Assembly Act continue to apply to them. In order to balance the tension between protection against infection, which derives from the fundamental right to life and health under Article 2(2) of the Basic Law, and the fundamental right to freedom of assembly under Article 8 of the Basic Law, the assembly authorities assess each individual case. Within the framework of a proportionate weighing according to the principles of practical concordance, an appropriate balance is then struck between the two constitutional rights.
Information stands and events of parties and voter associations

The general rules of conduct in public spaces apply at information stands of parties and electoral associations:

- Compliance with the minimum distance of 1.5 metres to persons who do not belong to one’s own or another known household up to a group size of no more than five persons.
- The wearing of a mask is recommended if there is no obligation to wear a mask in accordance with 1a, especially on heavily frequented traffic routes, squares and open-air areas, e.g. pedestrian zones and traffic junctions.

Hygiene concepts

Hygiene concepts must be adopted and implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene, controlling access and avoiding queues. Hygiene concepts must be suitable in individual cases to prevent the transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus or to significantly reduce the risk of infection. All necessary measures must be taken. Blanket specifications for suitable hygiene concepts cannot be made due to the particularities of each individual case.

In principle, the following minimum requirements and further measures should be met, taking into account the specific risk of infection in each individual case:

- it must be possible to maintain the required minimum distance of 1.5 metres between persons, unless there are suitable separating devices; this means that each individual must keep a distance from other persons, except between members of two households.

- Avoid personal close contacts (e.g. shaking hands or hugging to greet),

- Adhere to hygiene rules (hand washing, cough and sneeze etiquette),

- Provide hygiene items, especially disinfectants,

- Wear mouth-nose covering if necessary in individual cases (the covering obligations of the regulations remain unaffected),

- Regular disinfection of hand contact surfaces (e.g. door handles),

- regular intensive ventilation of rooms; preference for outdoor contacts.
2. closure and operation of facilities and sports operations

The closure of certain establishments and the prohibition of various offers is necessary to slow down the infection process. These are facilities and events where compliance with distance and hygiene rules cannot typically be ensured due to the design of the offer, or where particularly vulnerable groups come together that need to be protected in a special way. Restrictions in recreational and cultural activities are also necessary to slow down the infection process and to keep close social contacts to a minimum. The following list provides an overview of frequently requested areas, repeats areas explicitly mentioned in the VO where applicable, and is not exhaustive.

Facilities and offers that are open to the public are closed:

- Offers for leisure activities (indoors and outdoors)
- Exhibitions
- Brothels
- Clubs
- Discos
- Ice rinks
- EMS Studios
- Fitness studios and similar facilities
- Amusement parks
- Large events where compliance with distance and hygiene regulations cannot typically be ensured
- Youth centres, provided that the recreational character or physical interaction is in the foreground (offers with a clear educational or counselling objective according to § 5 or offers of child and youth work as well as youth social work according to § 1 para. 7 are permitted subject to the respective requirements).
- Trade fairs
- Prostitution sites, prostitution events, prostitution boxes, street prostitution, daytime appointment flats, hourly hotels Pilates studios
- Coach tours
- Saunas
- Boat trips
- Ski lifts
- Swimming pools
- Senior citizens’ meeting places
- Casinos, gambling halls
- City tours
- Dance clubs
• Dance events
• Thermal baths
• Animal parks
• Betting offices
• Yoga studios
• Circus events
• Zoological Gardens
• Zoos

Museums, galleries, castles, theatres, operas, concert halls, cinemas and similar institutions are closed until further notice. The Infection Protection Act stipulates that restrictions on the operation of cultural institutions or cultural events must take into account the importance of artistic freedom. As soon as it is possible in view of the infection situation, cultural institutions should therefore be able to reopen.
Archives, libraries and drive-in cinemas are not closed.

Sports operations

Recreational and amateur sports on and in all public and private sports facilities are only permitted alone, in pairs or with one’s own household.

The training and competition of top-level and professional sports is permitted in sports facilities, provided that it is based on a comprehensive hygiene concept and the recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene are observed. This also applies to training and rehearsals for professional stage dance and ballet, where the focus is on the sporting component. More detailed information on the definition of top-level and professional sport can be found in a decree issued by the HMdIS on 3 November 2020.

Accordingly, recreational and amateur sports can take place on outdoor sports facilities or in covered facilities (sports halls, climbing halls, shooting sports facilities, etc.) merely alone, in pairs or with one’s own household. This allows, for example, couples dancing, tennis singles, table tennis singles, golf with two people, judo or shooting sports. These requirements apply accordingly to sports programmes in adult education centres, dance and ballet schools.

Indoor sports facilities may be used by a maximum of two persons or members of a common household at the same time. Extensive sports facilities or outdoor sports facilities such as sports fields, athletics stadiums, tennis courts, golf courses or riding arenas may be used simultaneously by several individuals engaged in sports. It must be ensured that there is no mixing of the individual groups of people. The prerequisite for this is that the different groups of people do not share changing rooms and sanitary facilities and do not meet each other in any other way, so that the distance rules are observed in any case. Group training in game sports is explicitly excluded from this possibility.
Transport facilities for winter sports and ice rinks are closed. The operation of ice rinks in the open air is permitted subject to compliance with the relevant hygiene regulations.

**Personal training with a maximum of two persons may be offered.** Sports facilities may also be used for this purpose. Personal training in fitness studios is not permitted. Fitness studios and similar facilities shall be closed. Unless medically necessary treatments take place there (e.g. rehabilitation sport, physiotherapeutic treatments).

In public, **citizens can exercise either alone, in pairs or with members of their own or another household, then up to a maximum group size of five people; accompanying children up to and including the age of 14 are not taken into account.** This allows families, for example, to engage in sporting activities together in public spaces and to go for a bike ride. It is thus possible to engage in individual sports in public spaces, i.e. on paths, waterways and public water areas, in the forest or in parks, such as jogging, cycling or hiking. Riding, rowing, sailing, gliding and cross-country skiing, for example, are also possible in the sense of recreational sports activities in public, subject to the other contact restrictions. The removal of sports equipment from sports facilities is permitted for this purpose.

The movement of horses is also permitted on the sports grounds against the background of the protection of animal welfare; individual riding courses are also permitted. This does not include group events, competitions or similar. Riding outdoors is only permitted in compliance with the distance regulations.

These regulations are to be understood in the sense of a health sport character.

Sporting activities are permitted without restriction for the preparation for and taking of recruitment tests, performance assessments and other examinations in training and courses of study in which sport is an essential component and for the purpose of school sport. Sports facilities may also be opened for this purpose.

In all of the above cases, spectators are not permitted. Only compulsory accompanying persons, such as legal guardians, may attend.

**Club and meeting rooms at sports facilities and the like are generally closed.** Club meeting rooms may be opened for permissible events within the meaning of the Corona Contact and Operating Restrictions Ordinance.

**Rehabilitation sport** according to § 64 para. 1 no. 3 SGB IX as well as functional training according to § 64 para. 1 no. 4 SGB IX are not subject to the requirements of § 2 para. 2 CoKoBeV, as they are medical measures, i.e. the offers may also be made available in (small) groups. It is recommended to reduce the group to five persons plus the trainer. It is strongly recommended to wear a mouth-nose covering if the offer does not take place in publicly accessible buildings where mouth-nose covering is compulsory. Furthermore, a hygiene concept must be drawn up for safety reasons.
Swimming pools and bathing establishments on bodies of water

All swimming pools, outdoor pools, bathing lakes, thermal baths, saunas and similar facilities are closed to the public from 2 November. The holding of swimming courses and the training of sports clubs in popular and recreational sports is prohibited. The use of swimming pools for the purposes of top-level and professional sport or school sport does not constitute public traffic and is permitted. The same applies to rehabilitation sport and functional training within the meaning of SGB IX.
3. sales outlets and similar establishments

Retail outlets are to be closed to the public. Exceptions are made for the basic supply of the population. In the case of mixed goods shops, the focus of the assortment is decisive. If it is predominantly a permitted assortment, the shop may remain open overall and may sell goods of the entire assortment. Otherwise the shop must close. Extensions of the assortment beyond basic supply are not permitted. Current and spontaneous extensions of the product range to generate a new sales focus constitute a circumvention of the existing prohibition and are therefore prohibited.

The offering of pick-up and delivery services is expressly permitted to sales outlets closed to the public. Orders can be placed by telephone, email or via an online offer. The goods can be collected or delivered.

DIY stores may only open for tradesmen and craftswomen who are commercially active.

Facilities closed to the public may still be entered for internal purposes such as inventory or renovation.

For example, the following may open to the public:

- Pick-up and delivery services
- Tailors/Tailoring
- Pharmacies
- Opticians
- Out-of-home sales from restaurants (collection or delivery)
- Car rental / operation of car rental stations / car sharing
- Motorway service stations (see service stations)
- Specialist baby markets
- Banks and savings banks
- DIY stores for the purchase of craftsmen and craftswomen only
- Building materials trade, for commercial customers
- Undertaker
- Fuel trade (oil, pellets etc.)
- Copy shop (Trade in goods is only permitted in connection with the provision of these services.)
- Monument, facade and building cleaners
- Direct sales from food producers (e.g. fruit stalls, self-pickers, fishing on public and private waters. The sales area regulation is not to be complied with at public waters).
- Drugstores
- Bicycle workshops incl. sale of spare parts
- Delicatessen
- Financial investment intermediary
- Florists
- Photo studios
- Liberal professions
- Cemetery nurseries
• Feed trade
• Shops of the food trade (e.g. bakeries, butchers, etc.)
• Shops with specialised DIY shop assortments such as paint or flooring shops
  Specialist flooring shops only for tradesmen's shopping
• Drinks markets
• Wholesale
• Farm shops, farm-gate sales
• Hearing aid acoustician
• Real estate agent
• Internet cafés (trade in goods is only permitted in connection with the provision of these services, the sale of food and beverages for consumption on site is not permitted)
• Hunting and fishing supplies
• Jewellers (repair only)
• Chimney sweep
• Vehicle Sign Services
• Motor vehicle workshops incl. sale of spare parts
• Kiosks
• Agricultural trade with fertilisers and pesticides, seeds, agricultural machinery, Spare parts etc.
• Food retailing
• Speciality food shops such as wine shops, liquor shops, confectionery shops (for sale only).
• Parcel stations, post offices
• Pawnshops (trading in goods is only permitted in connection with the provision of these services, sales to third parties are only permitted on collection or delivery).
• Raiffeisen markets
• Health food shops
• Cleaners
• Travel supply shops in the non-publicly accessible area of airports behind the security check, provided that the focus is on permissible product ranges.
• Travel agencies
• Medical supply stores
• Service points of telecommunications companies (companies offering services such as the conclusion of mobile phone and other telecommunications contracts as well as repairs. Trade in goods is only permitted in connection with the provision of these services.
• Key services
• Shoe and key repair
• Disruptive services
• Solariums (the covering of the mouth and nose may be removed during use).
• Tobacco and e-cigarette shops
• Filling and service stations on the federal motorways and motorway service stations (filling stations and filling station shops, sanitary facilities and take-away food)
• Petrol stations and petrol station shops
• Pet supplies
• Animal shelters, boarding kennels and commercial pet sitters (reducing (physical) customer contact to the bare minimum and complying with all hygiene regulations)
- Transport services of all kinds including taxi
- Insurance intermediary
- Christmas tree sale
- Weekly markets Laundrettes
- Newspaper and magazine sales
- Newspaper delivery

The consumption of food and beverages of the food trade on site (e.g. in bakeries and butchers' shops) is not permitted, cf. point 4 Restaurants and overnight accommodation establishments.

Hessian lottery administration (Lotto / Toto) sales points are open if they are part of a shop or facility open to the public.

For example, the following is prohibited for public use:

- Clothing trade
- Flower trade, nursery, tree nursery except for the sale of Christmas trees
- Bookshops, if the focus of the product range lies here
- Individual appointments in the prohibited retail trade
- Electrical retail trade (workshop, if available may open)
- Factory shops, beyond the permissible assortments
- Manufacturer direct sales centres
- Fairs and special markets (e.g. Christmas markets)
- Motor vehicle trade also in the outdoor area (exception: truck and commercial vehicle trade)
- Cosmetic shops / natural cosmetic shops
- Mixed goods shops whose assortment is predominantly not permitted
- Outlet centre, beyond the permitted product ranges
- Stationery shop
- Toy trade

**Delimitation issue: flower trade, florists and cemetery nurseries**

The flower shop is to be closed to the public due to the general closure of the retail trade. Since florists focus on creative activities, opening to the public is permissible in compliance with hygiene regulations.

Cemetery nurseries serve to care for and lay out graves and thus provide basic supplies. Pick-up and delivery service is explicitly possible for all outlets.

**Sales outlets and similar establishments**

**Hygiene rules**

Compliance with the minimum distance of 1.5 metres between persons must be ensured by suitable measures, in particular by controlling the number of visitors, unless suitable separating devices are available to maintain this distance; this means that each individual must keep a distance from other persons, except between members of two households (a maximum of five persons; accompanying
children up to and including the age of 14 are not taken into account). Furthermore, the organiser must design the spatial conditions in such a way that keeping a distance is also possible,

- **Notices on the required spacing and hygiene measures** are displayed prominently.
- **No more than one customer per 10 square metres or part thereof** shall be admitted to the first 800 square metres of sales area.
- **No more than one customer per 20 square metres or part thereof** is admitted to the sales area exceeding 800 square metres.
- **Entering the public area of shops is only permitted** if a mouth/nose covering is worn for the entire duration of the visit. Any covering of the mouth and nose that is likely to reduce the spread of the virus, such as virus, e.g. self-tailored masks, scarves, shawls (cf. appendix to the interpretative notes).

For shopping centres, the respective total sales area is decisive for the calculation of the permissible number of customers. The sales staff is not taken into account in the calculation of the permissible number of persons. The sales area or total sales area of shopping centres includes all areas accessible to the public, such as aisles, stairways in sales rooms, checkout areas, vestibules and customer toilets (cf. Section 11 (3) BauNVO). The sales area is to be distinguished from, for example, office and social rooms, parking spaces for cars and storage areas. If sales are made from the warehouse or if the salesroom is also used for storage purposes, the storage area is to be counted towards the sales area. Converted parking spaces (e.g. by erecting a sales tent at DIY stores, parking cars at a car dealership for exhibition purposes) also count as sales space.

**The obligation to wear a mouth-nose covering also applies in covered or covered shopping streets of shopping centres, covered shopping arcades, at weekly markets, as well as in front of the shops and in the associated parking areas.**

**Special and weekly markets**

The holding of weekly markets remains permitted in their current composition. The holding of special markets such as flea markets and Christmas markets is prohibited. For reasons of practicability, there is no need to control access due to the square metre regulation at weekly markets. For this reason, special attention must be paid to compliance with distance and hygiene regulations. Mouth and nose coverings must be worn at all times.

The consumption of food and drink in the immediate vicinity of the sales premises and on the traffic areas of the weekly markets is prohibited.

When consuming food and drinks during breaks, shop assistants should withdraw to an area where there is no direct contact with customers and colleagues.
4. restaurants and overnight accommodation

Restaurants Ice cream parlours, ice cream cafés and other businesses may only offer food and drinks for collection or delivery.

Collection and delivery

Hygiene rules

Collection of food and beverages may only take place if

- it is ensured that the food and drinks are available without waiting time or that the waiting places are designed in such a way that a distance of at least 1.5 metres between the people collecting the food and drinks can be guaranteed,
- appropriate hygiene measures are taken and monitored, and
- Notices on the required distance and hygiene measures are posted.

Pick-up also includes drive-in offers, as the food in such cases is also not consumed on site.

Canteens and refectories are closed for on-site consumption. The taking of food and drinks is permitted. Mouth-to-nose coverings must be worn while in canteens or refectories. The consumption of food and beverages in the immediate vicinity of the point of sale is prohibited. Service stations (petrol and rest areas) and motorway service stations remain open to maintain supplies for travellers and professional drivers.

Establishments that do not focus on offering food are to be closed.

These include in particular:

- Bars
- Pubs
- Public houses
- Shisha bars
Hotels and accommodation

Overnight accommodation is only permitted for necessary purposes. **Overnight accommodation for tourist purposes is not permitted.** This includes river cruise ships and rentals of holiday homes and campsites. Bus tours for tourist purposes are also not permitted. Self-use of holiday homes, flats, caravans (also as so-called “permanent campers”) or similar is generally permitted.

Overnight stays for necessary purposes include, in particular, work commitments that cannot be postponed, or compelling family obligations or personal requirements. In the period from 23 December 2020 to 27 December 2020, overnight stays for the purpose of family visits are permitted.

A **necessary professional obligation** is given if the personal attendance on site is necessary for compelling professional reasons and it is not possible to use alternative means of (tele-) communication or to have a representative attend the meeting. This includes the participation in measures of animal disease prevention and control.

A **compelling family obligation** exists if health reasons require personal presence. This includes, in particular, meetings of family members and their permanent life partners in connection with births, necessary care, palliative treatments, deaths and funeral services or burials.

(Round) birthdays, weddings and other festive occasions (e.g. anniversaries, school enrolments, celebrations with a religious background) do not constitute family obligations that constitute a necessary purpose.

Personal requirements are, for example, medical reasons that cannot be postponed. It is recommended to have the attending doctor confirm such a requirement by means of a certificate.

Establishments and persons offering overnight accommodation for necessary purposes must seriously check whether there are signs of misrepresentation. If there are reasonable doubts, the overnight stay must be refused.

**The permitted overnight accommodation also includes hospitality and catering for guests.**
5. universities, vocational academies and music academies

§ 1, § 1a and § 5a together form the framework for the operation of higher education institutions, vocational and music academies and non-university research institutions and in teaching for the Hessian hybrid semester concept of the winter semester 2020/2021. The higher education institutions have drawn up concepts to ensure the range of courses and teaching also in the winter semester. The concept includes a priority for online teaching and provides for justified exceptions, such as in particular practical events, laboratory activities, internships, practical and artistic training sections and examinations. This will be continued. The regional peculiarities in the pandemic situation are taken into account by the universities on site. They can therefore immediately convert events to digital formats or create follow-up or transitional arrangements.

Essential requirements for the hygiene protection concepts of the scientific institutions are

- Exception to the contact restriction,
- Minimum distance of 1.5m,
- Mouth-nose covering obligation,
- Contact data collection.

In the operation of universities, vocational and music academies and non-university research institutions, the contact restriction of Section 1, paragraph 1, sentence 1 does not apply, provided that this operation is based on a comprehensive distance and hygiene concept (Section 1, paragraph 2, no. 2). This exception from the contact restriction corresponds to the experience that the operation of the scientific facilities mentioned can be organised in the vast majority of areas in conformity with the infectiological requirements of a pandemic. Testing and approval within the institution is carried out by the hygiene concept. The higher education institution, vocational academy or music academy must prepare this in writing. It must also include a responsible person. The recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene are to be observed wherever possible. This also includes specifications on ventilation. This regulation is flanked by a service instruction from the ministry responsible for the subject, which stipulates, among other things, that every state-run academic institution must appoint a central contact person for the local health authority.

Areas in which the hygiene rules cannot be easily observed (e.g. sports, refectories) are regulated separately in the ordinance. The pandemic-related requirements of occupational health and safety were not to be regulated in the ordinance, as these are considered federal law. They must be taken into account in the hygiene concepts wherever employees are deployed. This means that hygiene concepts in these cases must be preceded by a risk assessment.

The contact restriction of section 1(1) sentence 1 shall also not apply to examinations within the named academic institutions (section 1(2) no. 3). The term "examination" also includes all assessment examinations prior to admission to a degree programme. This exception to the contact restriction is justified because examinations can be organised in conformity with the infectious requirements of a pandemic. This applies to all forms of examinations. The necessary adjustments are to be made in the
hygiene concepts and, if necessary, by resolutions of the examination boards, as far as this is possible below the examination regulations. The necessity of observing the hygiene rules and drawing up a viable hygiene concept results from § 1 Para. 5 CoKoBeV and § 1a Para. 3 No. 4 CoKoBeV.

With few exceptions, the minimum distance of 1.5m applies to the operation of universities and vocational and music academies. Higher education institutions and vocational and music academies (§ 1 para. 1 p. 2). Few exceptions are possible:

- For practical courses, an alternative is opened up to enable the teaching of different subjects: either keeping a distance without covering the mouth and nose or wearing a mouth and nose covering if the distance falls below the minimum distance. The exception mainly concerns artistic courses of study as well as laboratory and workshop work in natural science and technical courses of study.

- In courses of permanently fixed composition (organised like a school) with up to 30 students who do not belong to further groups with a different composition (known nationwide as the "cohort principle"), the minimum distance does not have to be observed. Mouth-to-nose covering is to be worn. It is infectiologically recognised that the risk of infection is lower here than in large HEIs where the curriculum is set individually.

Due to the membership structure of the university, the buildings and facilities that are basically open to the public and guests, and due to the hybrid semester concept, there was a need for a separate, clear regulation on oral hygiene. The obligation to cover the mouth and nose increases the protection against infection. It must be worn while in the circulation areas, event rooms, meeting rooms and examination rooms of higher education institutions, vocational academies and music academies (Section 1a, Paragraph 1, No. 11). This also applies for the duration of meetings and courses.

The following specific exemptions from the obligation to wear the mouth-nose covering are given (§ 1a para. 3):

- Multiple workplaces provided that a distance of 1.5 m to other persons can be safely maintained.

- In teaching events, teachers at universities, vocational academies, music academies and extracurricular educational institutions, if a hygiene concept is in place that ensures at least the distances to be maintained and the regular exchange of air,

- Those involved in examinations at universities, vocational academies and music academies, if a hygiene concept is in place that ensures at least the distances to be maintained and the regular exchange of air,

- Teachers and learners giving practical lessons with wind instruments,
- Practical sports examinations and training in study programmes (§ 2 para. 1a sentence 5 Co-KoBeV)

Contact details must be recorded for each appointment at face-to-face study events, in particular for courses, examinations and admission events. Identification can take place digitally using self-reporting software or the so-called Studicard. The higher education institution shall ensure that it is able to transmit the data specified in section 1 subsection 2b no. 2 at the request of the health authority. Section 1(2b)(2) shall also apply in other respects. In the case of the use of exercise rooms, PC rooms, study and work rooms, workstations in libraries, which are available to students outside of courses for the purposes of their studies, the regulation on the collection of contact data in § 1 Para. 2b No. 2 shall apply accordingly. Here, too, the necessary identification can also be made in digital form. There is no entitlement to the opening of rooms. The academic institution decides on the basis of its possibilities and the hygiene concept.

Scientific conferences and congresses in attendance shall be treated as events within the meaning of § 1 para. 2b. Their implementation follows the same criteria. This is justified because the conferences and congresses also cause a great deal of travel due to the regular international or Germany-wide popularity, increase the number of contacts and can usually also be held digitally without further ado. They can be held if they are in the public interest and the competent authority approves them.

For state institutions, the regulations laid down in the service instructions of the competent ministry shall apply in addition.

6. extracurricular education, training

In the case of extracurricular educational offers as well as initial, further and continuing training offers, teaching must take place in such a way that the recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene can be observed wherever possible. There is no upper group limit in institutions. Mouth-to-nose coverings must be worn in closed rooms.

The regulations apply in particular to:

- Training of civil servants and pay-scale employees in the public sector
- Vocational training centre
- Berufsbildungswerk
- Vocational training institutions (supra-, extra- and company-based)
- Educational institutions of organised sport, driving schools
- (Individual) lessons in the private sector
- Hunting dog training
- Cultural education programmes offered by cultural institutions closed to the public, such as theatres and castles (§ 2 para. 1a sentence 2) for individual groups of day-care centres, schools and youth welfare institutions
- Art schools
Lessons that do not take place in institutions but in a private/home environment are to be limited to individual lessons. Lessons which are offered outside the private/domestic environment on a voluntary basis or by associations should be limited to individual lessons or to fixed small groups. Lessons within the meaning of the interpretative notes do not include the joint practice of what has been learned individually. This means that choir, orchestra and band rehearsals as well as other similar gatherings do not constitute an extracurricular educational offer, but are gatherings according to § 1 par. 2b. For dance and ballet lessons, the regulations on recreational and amateur sports apply.

**Practical driving lessons** at driving schools are permitted. The wearing of a mouth-nose covering is strongly recommended, as the distance requirement cannot be observed during the practical part of the driving lessons. Taking the practical driving test is permitted under the conditions of § 1a para. 1 no. 10 CoKoBeV.

Schools for adults and technical schools as well as vocational schools, which are predominantly attended by pupils of full age, are schools in the sense of § 33 No. 3 IfSG. Therefore, § 5 paragraph 1 does not apply to them. In principle, a mouth-nose covering must be worn in these schools. The obligation to wear a mouth-nose covering does not apply during the consumption of food and drinks and insofar as it is necessary to remove the mouth-nose covering for school purposes, e.g. for singing, playing instruments or during sports.
7. services and craft activities

Services and counselling including handicraft activities are possible as long as they are not explicitly prohibited. Body-related services and those in the field of personal hygiene are prohibited. Permitted activities should be carried out without direct personal contact as far as possible. Mouth-to-nose coverings must be worn in all workplaces and operating areas. This does not apply at the site itself, provided that a distance of 1.5 metres from other persons can be safely maintained. The recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute on hygiene, in particular on contact and maintaining a safe distance, must be observed.

The operation of veterinary practices, as well as medically necessary physiotherapy for animals, is permitted. The operation of dog schools and dog salons is permitted.

Prohibited services close to the body and those of personal hygiene include in particular:

- Barber shops
- Brow bars
- Hairdressing establishments
- Beauty salons (also if they are connected to dermatological practices)
- Cosmetic foot care
- Cryogenic chambers, unless prescribed by a doctor
- Nail studios (cosmetic-aesthetic manicure and/or pedicure)
- Massage practices, unless prescribed by a doctor
- Piercing studios
- Spa establishments
- Tattoo studios
- Thai Massage Studio
- Waxing studios
- Wellness studios
- Eyelash studios

The prohibited body-related services and personal hygiene services may also not be provided at the customer's premises, e.g. in the context of a home visit or in any other way outside the customer's own business premises.

Furthermore, the following personal care services are permitted:

- Medically necessary treatments, in particular
  - Occupational therapy
  - Alternative practitioner
  - Speech therapy
  - Medical chiropody (stationary and mobile, prerequisite is the use of the professional title podiatrist / podologist or medical chiropodist / medical chiropodist) *
It is pointed out that anyone wishing to use the professional title "podiatrist" or "podologist" requires permission according to § 2 Para. 1 PodG. The designation "medical chiropodist" or "medical podiatrist" may only be used by persons with a licence according to the PodG or an authorisation or state recognition, according to § 1 Para. 1 Sentence 2 PodG. Merely advertising with the designation "medical chiropody" is not sufficient. Providers must be entitled to use the titles mentioned and be able to prove this.

- Medically prescribed massages
- Physiotherapy
- Podiatry
- Other medically necessary forms of therapy (for example, nutrition therapy, dieticians)

Prohibited services, for example cosmetic treatments and beard care, may also not be provided by permitted establishments. Treatment requests for which there is a reasonable suspicion that they are not medically necessary are to be refused by the service providers concerned.

Group therapies are only permissible if they are prescribed by a doctor and the implementation in the group is absolutely necessary. The regulations on events and meetings apply to self-help groups.

Stricter hygiene rules apply to establishments offering permitted near-body services, as the risk of transmission is significantly increased due to unavoidable close contact during the provision of the service.

**Hygiene rules** Body-related services

- For **persons working in establishments with permitted near-body services**, the obligation to wear **mouth-to-nose covering** applies for the entire duration of a customer contact.
- **Customers** are only allowed to enter if they wear a **mouth-nose covering for the entire duration of their stay**.
- Customers are only permitted to accept the service insofar as and as long as the service can only be used without covering the mouth and nose.
- **Accompanying persons in need of care** (for example children under 6 years of age) is permitted.
- **The name, address and telephone number of** the clients shall be recorded by the service provider solely to enable the follow-up of infections.

In the case of direct customer contact, the personal data collected must be kept for the competent authorities for a period of one month after this contact, protected from inspection by third parties, and in the case of confirmed infection of at least one customer, it must be forwarded to the competent authorities and, immediately after expiry of the period, securely deleted or destroyed in accordance with data protection regulations. In the case of obviously false information (pseudonyms, "joke names"),
efforts should be made to ensure that the personal data are correct, or use should be made of the right of access. The provisions of Art. 13 (duty to inform), 15 (right to information), 18 (right to restriction of processing) and 20 (right to data portability) of the GDPR do not apply; customers must be informed of these restrictions.
For more information on mouth-to-nose coverage, please visit
https://www.hessen.de/fuer-buerger/corona-hessen/mund-nasen-bedeckung

Contact addresses

Contact: https://corona.hessen.de  
Bürgertelefon Hessen/HotlineHessen-wide hotline for questions, concerns and information on the Corona virus: 0800-555 4666
We answer questions on health and quarantine daily from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. For further questions, concerns and information about the Corona virus, you can reach us from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Thursday and from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Fridays.

From abroad please select:
+49 611 32 111 000

You can also email us your questions:
buerghertelefon@stk.hessen.de