

**Ordinance  
of the Saxon Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion  
for protection against the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus and COVID-19**

**(Saxon Corona Protection Ordinance /  
Sächsische Corona-Schutz-Verordnung – SächsCoronaSchVO)**

**dated 27 November 2020**

On the basis of § 32 sentence 1 in conjunction with § 28 (1) sentences 1 and 2 as well as § 28a (1), (2) sentence 1 and (3) of the Infection Protection Act ("Infektionsschutzgesetz") dated 20 July 2000 (BGBl. (Federal Law Gazette)) part I, p. 1045), of which § 28 (1) sentence 1 has been amended by Article 1 no. 16 of the act dated 18 November 2020 (BGBl. I, p. 2397), § 28 (1) sentence 2 has been revised in the form of Article 1 no. 6 of the act dated 27 March 2020 (BGBl. I, p. 587) and § 28a (1), (2) sentence 1 and (3) has been added in the form of Article 1 no. 17 of the act dated 18 November 2020 (BGBl. I, p. 2397) as well as in conjunction with § 7 of the Ordinance of the Saxon State Government and the Saxon Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion for the regulation of responsibilities pursuant to the Infection Protection Act and the reimbursement of costs for vaccinations and other prophylactic measures dated 9 January 2019 (SächsGVBl. (Saxon Gazette of Laws and Ordinances) p. 83), as amended by the ordinance dated 13 March 2020 (SächsGVBl. p. 82), the Saxon Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion enacts:

§ 1

**Basic tenets**

(1) On account of the corona pandemic, everyone is required to reduce their physical-social contacts to other people, apart from the members of their own household, to the absolutely necessary minimum. Wherever possible, a distance of at least 1.5 metres to other persons must be maintained and other measures to prevent infection must be observed. These basic tenets apply to all spheres of life, including places of work.

(2) Apart from the regulations in § 3, it is urgently recommended that a mouth and nose covering be worn when making contact in public areas in order to reduce the risk of infections for oneself and others. Regular hand hygiene and avoiding hand-to-face contact also reduce the risk of infection. Parents and legal guardians should ensure that their children or wards also heed these recommendations if they are able to do so. People with disabilities and those with health restrictions may refrain from wearing a mouth and nose covering if they are unable to do so. It is permissible to temporarily refrain from covering the mouth and nose when in contact with hearing-impaired people who depend on reading lip movements. Closed rooms should be ventilated regularly. The use of the corona warning app of the federal government is urgently recommended in order to improve the contact traceability to infected persons.

(3) It is urgently recommended to generally refrain from tourist travel and visits.

§ 2

**Contact restriction, social distancing regulation**

(1) Spending time in public and in one's own house together with other persons is only permitted with members of one's own household, in the company of one's partner, with persons for whom one has custody or a right of access, and with members of one other household up to a maximum total of five persons. Children from the respective households under the age of 14 are not taken into account when calculating the permissible number of persons pursuant to sentence 1.

(1a) Notwithstanding section 1, spending time in public and in one's own house together with other persons is permitted for immediate family members and close friends up to a maximum total of 10 persons for a period beginning on 23 December 2020. Children from the respective persons under the age of 14 are not taken into account when calculating the permissible number of persons pursuant to sentence 1.

(2) In institutions and facilities and with offers according to § 5, the minimum distance of 1.5 metres must be maintained.

(3) Section 1 does not apply to gatherings in churches or of religious communities for the purpose of practising their religion and to funerals. The minimum distance of 1.5 metres must be maintained.

(4) The minimum distance of 1.5 metres as well as section 1 does not apply in child daycare facilities, in school buildings and on school premises, at school events and for offerings pursuant to § 32 Book Eight of the German Social Code (SGB VIII (Achstes Buch Sozialgesetzbuch)) Child and Youth Services in the version promulgated on 11 September 2012 (BGBl. I, p. 2022), last amended by Article 3 (5) of the Act dated 9 October 2020 (BGBl. I, p. 2075). The minimum distance, or alternative protective measures, can be prescribed by the General Decree of the State Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion regulating the operation of child daycare facilities, schools and boarding schools in the context of the fight against the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. Sentence 1 applies accordingly to education and training establishments which provide vocational, school or academic education and training.

(5) Section 1 does not apply to meetings of the state government and local representative bodies or attendance at appointments of the authorities, courts, public prosecutors' offices or other bodies performing public duties, or to measures serving the provision of supplies and health care to the population, or to meetings of local councils and their committees and organs, or to nomination meetings of political parties and voters' associations, or to necessary committee meetings of legal entities under private and public law and of companies and communities with full and partial legal capacity, works meetings and events of the parties to collective bargaining agreements. Participation in public meetings and appointments is to be guaranteed in accordance with the applicable regulations.

### § 3

#### **Mouth and nose covering**

(1) A mouth and nose covering must be worn:

1. when using public passenger transport, including taxis, coaches or regular transport services for the purpose of transport between the place of residence/the dwelling and facilities for people with disabilities, people in need of care or patients for their treatment,
2. in front of the entrance area of and inside wholesale and retail stores as well as shops and on/in the corresponding parking spaces and car parks,
3. in healthcare facilities according to § 23 (3) no. 1 of the Infection Protection Act and by employees of outpatient nursing services when performing nursing and care. This does not apply to the specific treatment rooms or to any inpatients of hospital wards at the place where they eat and drink and in their rooms,
4. when visiting facilities according to § 36 (1) no. 2 of the Infection Protection Act,
5. at places of work and business; this does not apply at the actual workplace if the minimum distance of 1.5 meters can be maintained,
6. in all publicly accessible premises that are regularly open to public:
  - a) in shopping centres, accommodation facilities (circulation and common areas, dining areas until the seat is reached) and public administrations,

- b) in banks, savings banks and insurance companies,
  - c) in front of and inside all catering facilities, including snack bars and cafés, for the delivery and collection of take-away food and drinks,
  - d) in front of and inside churches and rooms of religious communities, with the exception of the ritual reception of food and drink,
  - e) in education and training establishments providing vocational, school or academic education and training, as well as on their premises, with the exception of lessons at colleges of music and dance, or if the minimum distance of 1.5 metres is maintained,
7. in front of the entrance area to schools and child daycare facilities,
8. at all times inside school buildings, on the school premises and at school events; this does not apply,
- a) if the minimum distance of 1.5 metres is maintained,
  - b) for the primary level,
  - c) for after-school care,
  - d) in lessons for pupils at secondary level I, with the exception of evening schools,
  - e) in lessons at special schools at secondary level I, also for teachers and other staff employed in teaching,
  - f) in lessons of the preparation for the world of work stage at special schools, with a focus on intellectual development,
  - g) in inclusive lessons for the main areas of hearing and speech, as well as
  - h) to eat and drink in the school building and,
9. if specified by the General Decree of the State Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion regulating the operation of child daycare facilities, schools and boarding schools in the context of the fight against the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic,
10. when waiting at bus stops, at railway stations, in pedestrian areas, in areas dedicated to sport and games (except for children under the age of ten), on weekly markets and at outdoor sales stands. This applies from 6 a.m. to midnight. Excluded are any movements without stopping by means of transport and sporting activities;
11. at meetings according to § 2 (5), with the exception of persons who are allowed to speak..

(2) Children under the age of six are exempt from the obligation under section 1. Section 1 nos. 1 to 4, 6, 10 and 11 do not apply to staff if other protective measures have been taken or there is no client contact. § 1 (2), sentences 4 and 5 apply accordingly. Permission to inspect a severely disabled person's pass or a medical certificate shall suffice to substantiate an exemption from the obligation under section 1. In this respect, the use and stay according to section 1 cannot be denied for reasons of protection against infection. Persons who, contrary to the obligation under section 1, do not wear a mouth and nose covering, without being exempted according to sentences 2 to 4 are prohibited from use according to section 1, sentence 1, no. 1, alternative 1, and stay according to section 1, sentence 1, nos. 2 to 8 and 10.

(3) Schools and child daycare facilities are allowed to keep an analogue or digital copy of the medical certificate that is presented to prove an exemption from the obligation under section 1, or the original with the approval of the presenter. The certificate or copy must be protected against unauthorized access and deleted or destroyed immediately after expiry of its period of validity, though no later than the end of 2021.

## § 4

### **Closure of facilities and services**

(1) The operation of the following facilities and provision of the following services is prohibited, with the exception of permissible online offers:

1. education and training establishments that do not provide vocational, school or academic training,
2. open-air swimming pools, indoor swimming pools, spas, thermal baths, unless they are rehabilitation facilities,
3. steam baths, steam saunas and saunas,
4. fitness studios and similar facilities, unless they are used for medically necessary treatment,
5. amusement arcades, casinos, betting shops and similar establishments,
6. places and facilities for leisure and amateur sports, with the exception of individual sports on one's own, in pairs or with one's own household on a separate, marked off sports area of a sports facility on the basis of a hygiene concept and with due regard to the recommendations of the professional associations according to § 5 (3), and school sports, including lessons in connection with training within the scope of in-depth training at schools with an emphasis on sports. The prohibition and the limitation of the number of persons do not apply to sportsmen and women who engage in sports activities at such sports facilities, and
  - a) who have an employment contract which obliges them to perform a sporting activity in return for remuneration, the main purpose of which is to earn a living, or who are licenced professional sportsmen and women,
  - b) who are members of a national squad (Olympic squad, perspective squad, junior squad 1) and junior squad 2 of the German Olympic Sports Federation or the top squad of the German Disabled Sports Association, or the squad in a youth academy in the Free State of Saxony, or are students who take part in in-depth training at secondary schools with an emphasis on sports,
  - c) who are students of sport science courses,
7. leisure parks, amusement parks, botanical and zoological gardens, animal parks,
8. folk festivals, fairs, Christmas markets, special markets, exhibitions pursuant to § 65 of the Industrial Code,
9. discos, dance parties,
10. trade fairs,
11. conferences and congresses,
12. museums, memorials, music schools, with the exception of individual lessons, adult education centres, cinemas, theatres, opera houses, concert halls, concert venues, music theatres, clubs and music clubs and similar facilities for audiences,
13. libraries, with the exception of media lending and with the exception of specialist libraries and libraries at universities, the Saxon State and University Library and the German National Library,
14. offers from child and youth welfare services without socio-educational care, facilities and offers for child and youth recreation,
15. circuses,
16. prostitution facilities, prostitution events, prostitution agencies, prostitution vehicles,
17. coach trips,

18. school trips,
19. over-night accommodation, with the exception of overnight stays for necessary professional, social or medical reasons,
20. events that serve as entertainment,
21. restaurants, bars, pubs and similar establishments. The delivery and collection of take-away food and beverages and the operation of canteens and refectories are excluded;
22. establishments providing services with close body contact, with the exception of medically necessary treatment and hairdressers,
23. all other establishments and facilities that serve leisuretime activities.

(2) Access and operation by owners and employees are not covered by the ban according to section 1.

## § 5

### **Facilities, companies and offers with a hygiene concept and contact data collection**

(1) Facilities, companies and offers that are not prohibited under § 4 section 1 are permitted, provided they comply with the hygiene regulations according to sections 2 to 4 as well as the contact data collection according to section 6.

(2) No more than one customer per ten square metres (m<sup>2</sup>) of sales area is allowed in wholesale and retail stores as well as shops with a sales area of up to 800 m<sup>2</sup>. With regard to wholesale and retail stores as well as shops with a sales area of more than 800 m<sup>2</sup>, no more than one customer per 10 m<sup>2</sup> of sales area is allowed on the sales area of 800 m<sup>2</sup> and no more than one customer per 20 m<sup>2</sup> on the sales area in excess of the 800 m<sup>2</sup>. With regard to shopping centres, the respective total sales area has to be taken into account for the calculation according to sentences 1 and 2. Shopping centres and shops must employ a regulated access management system to prevent unnecessary queues in their interior areas.

(3) The SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Safety and Health Standard of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS), the SARS-CoV-2 occupational safety and health rule as well as existing industry-specific specifications of the accident insurance agencies and supervisory authorities, as well as the latest versions of the relevant recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute for infection protection, or concepts and recommendations of specialist associations are to be taken into consideration. Further protection regulations are to be complied with pursuant to the General Decree of the Saxon Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion to regulate the hygiene requirements to prevent the spread of the corona virus as well as the General Decree of the Saxon Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion to regulate the operation of child daycare facilities, schools and boarding schools in the context of fighting the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

(4) A separate written hygiene concept must be created and implemented on the basis of the recommendations and provisions listed in sections 2 and 3. In particular, this has to include the social distancing regulation and other hygiene measures. The hygiene concept must name a local contact person who is responsible for ensuring compliance with and the implementation of the hygiene concept, the applicable contact restrictions and social distancing regulations as well as ensuring that a mouth and nose covering is worn. The responsible authority can review the hygiene concept and check its compliance.

(5) The responsible authorities are to set out rules for persons accommodated or working in reception facilities or collective accommodation for refugees depending on the respective facility and in agreement with the authorities in charge.

(6) Personal data for the tracking of infections must be collected by organisers of events and operators of facilities, offers and companies which are not forbidden according to § 4 (1) with the exception of persons subject to professional secrecy pursuant to § 53 (1)

of the German Code of Criminal Procedure, the wholesale and retail stores sector, shops and sales stands, as well as the delivery and collection of take-away food and drinks. The following personal data must be processed for this purpose: name, telephone number or e-mail address and postcode of the visitors as well as the period and place of visit. It has to be ensured that no authorised persons gain access to this data. The data may only be processed for the purpose of handing them over to the authorities responsible for collecting this data and have to be deleted four weeks after their collection. The data processed has to be provided to the responsible authority at its request. Processing for any other purposes than contact tracing is not allowed. The data must be deleted or destroyed immediately as soon as it is no longer needed for contact tracing.

(7) If the digital collection of contact data is envisaged according to section 6,

1. the analogue collection of the visitor's contact data and
2. barrier-free data collection

must also be made possible.

## § 5a

### **Schools and child daycare**

(1) If the 7-day incidence rate of new infections per 100,000 inhabitants exceeds 200 in a city which does not belong to a rural district or in a rural district on five consecutive days, Saxony's supreme health authority, in agreement with the school supervisory authority may order the following for general and vocational secondary schools where more than one person among pupils, teachers or other staff has been tested positive for a SARS-CoV-2 corona virus infection:

- a) the restriction of simultaneous schooling in the same classroom to no more than half the number of pupils per class or course for the entire school or individual grade levels of the respective course of education or
- b) the temporary closure of the school.

Deviating regulations can be adopted for final-year classes.

(2) If the 7-day incidence rate of new infections per 100,000 inhabitants exceeds 200 in a city which does not belong to a rural district or in a rural district on five consecutive days, normal operation in child daycare facilities, primary schools and special schools is restricted to fixed groups and reference persons in dedicated rooms or areas. In addition, and notwithstanding § 3 (1) no. 8 d), pupils must also wear a nose and mouth covering during lessons as of secondary level I / grade 7. The highest school supervisory authority issues recommendations for the restricted regular operation. The responsible local authority will publish an official notice informing the public of the termination of the restricted regular operation and the obligation to wear a nose and mouth covering according to sentence 1.

(3) If the incidence rate drops below the values shown in sections 1 and 2, the measures can nevertheless be maintained if and for as long as they are required to fight the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

(4) The figures published by the Robert Koch Institute in its daily situation report are decisive for the incidence rate according to sections 1 and 2. The responsible local authority will publish an official notice if the incidence rate is exceeded.

(5) Quarantine measures implemented by the responsible local authorities and other measures under infection protection law remain unaffected by the regulations of the preceding sections.

## § 6

### **Seasonal workers**

Anyone who employs people who

1. enter the Free State of Saxony temporarily from abroad for the purpose of taking up work for at least three weeks on a regular basis or at a certain time during the year (seasonal workers),
2. live in collective accommodation, and
3. work in companies, in which more than ten employees, including temporary workers, are employees of a contractor and others persons, work at the same time,

must ensure that these have a medical certificate in the German or English language at the start of their employment, from which it is clear that a molecular biology test has revealed no evidence of an infection with the SARS-CoV-2 corona virus. The test must have been carried out no more than 48 hours before their arrival. Persons, who do not have a medical certificate according to sentence 1 may not be employed. The owner of the business that employs seasonal workers is obliged to report the start of work of seasonal workers to the responsible authority 14 days in advance. A later report is only allowed if the business owner can demonstrate that an earlier report was not possible for peremptory operational or other reasons. The report has to include the names of the seasonal workers, their place of accommodation, type and period of activity, as well as the contact data of the business owner. The reporting obligation also exists if the seasonal workers change the company or employer during their stay in the Federal Republic of Germany.

## § 7

### **Visiting and entry regulations for health and social care facilities**

(1) The following facilities may be visited under the conditions set out in section 2:

1. retirement and nursing homes,
2. institutions pursuant to § 2 (1) of the Saxon Care and Quality of Living Act dated 12 July 2012 (Sächsisches Betreuungs- und Wohnqualitätsgesetz (SächsGVBl) p. 397), last amended by the act dated 6 June 2019 (SächsGVBl p. 466), and outpatient-assisted residential communities and residential groups of people with disabilities pursuant to § 2 (2) and (3) of the Saxon Care and Quality of Living Act, insofar as part 2 of the act applies to them,
3. hospitals as well as preventive and rehabilitation facilities in which medical care comparable to that of hospitals is provided (facilities in accordance with § 23 (3) sentence 1 nos. 1 and 3 of the Infection Protection Act dated 20 July 2000 (BGBl I p. 1045) last amended by Article 5 of the law dated 19 June 2020 (BGBl. I p. 1385) and
4. inpatient child and youth welfare facilities subject to approval pursuant to § 13 (3) sentence 1, § 19 (1) sentence 1, § 34 sentence 1, § 35, § 35a (2) nos. 3 and 4, § 42 (1) sentence 2 and § 42a (1) of the Eighth Book of the German Social Code, as well as dwellings in which inclusion assistance is provided to children and adolescents.

(2) The facilities according to section 1 are obliged to maintain the possibilities for visits. Within the framework of a hygiene plan pursuant to § 36 (1) nos. 1 and 2 or § 23 (5) of the Infection Protection Act or an independent concept, regulations governing visits and, if necessary, residents leaving and entering the facilities must ensure that the regulations do not lead to complete social isolation of those affected (facility-based, resident-oriented visit concept). The regulations in particular must include provisions relating to hygiene measures that have to be observed, to the number of visitors, to the traceability of possible infection chains and that ensure continuous practical training in the healthcare and nursing specialist professions. § 5 (6) and (7) apply accordingly. The visiting and entry regulations must be adjusted to the current regional infection situation and must be commensurate with the protection of the persons who are cared for and their civil rights and liberties.

(3) Workshops for disabled people and offers from other service providers pursuant to § 60 of the Ninth Book of the German Social Code dated 23 December 2016 (BGBl I p. 3234), which was last amended by Article 8 of the law dated 14 December 2019 (BGBl.

l p. 2789), must have an occupational health and safety as well as a hygiene plan in line with § 5 (4). In the case of employees who live in facilities in accordance with section 1 no. 2, the occupational health and safety as well as the hygiene plan are to be coordinated with the respective management of the workshop employees' residential facility. To this end, arrangements must be made in connection with the return to the institution, in particular regarding transport and the organisation of work. Sentences 1 to 3 are to apply analogously to other day-structuring services for people with disabilities, whereby the occupational health and safety as well as the hygiene concept must be replaced by the hygiene concept according to § 5 (4).

(4) Judicial hearings may take place in any of the facilities referred to in section 1. This includes the right of legal counsel, court registrars and other parties to the proceedings to be present.

(5) On-site contacts by employees of the social welfare and youth welfare office, guardians, lawyers, notaries, guardians ad litem and legal guardians are also permitted, as well as by guardians/custodians if matters of personal care have to be attended to, and parents with visiting and access rights. Additionally, visits for pastoral care purposes are permitted. The visit must be coordinated with the facility management in advance; the facility management may make admission subject to conditions. In suspected cases, access must always be denied in accordance with the guidelines of the Robert Koch Institute.

(6) Access is also permitted for

1. employees of supervisory authorities,
2. employees of the home supervisory authority,
3. employees of the medical services of the statutory and private health insurance companies,
4. pupils and teachers within the scope of education and training in health and social welfare professions or education at specialist secondary schools providing higher education entrance qualification, and
5. for medical and therapeutic care.

(7) The Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion may issue further regulations and hygiene rules by general decree. Exceptions to this may be permitted by the responsible local authorities in individual cases if they are necessary or feasible under infection protection law.

## § 8

### **Measures to be taken by the responsible local authorities**

(1) The responsible local authorities may take tighter measures to control the infection rate depending on the current regional infection situation. The measures taken are to be published as an official notice. The measures taken must be monitored by the responsible local authorities in respect of their further implementation.

(2) The responsible local authorities must order the obligation to wear a mouth and nose covering in public spaces in places where people either stay together in a confined space for a period of time or at least not only temporarily.

(3) If the 7-day incidence rate of new infections per 100,000 inhabitants exceeds 50 in a city which does not belong to a rural district or in a rural district on five consecutive days, the responsible local authority must take further measures to control the pandemic, including in particular:

1. ban the selling or consumption of alcohol in certain public places or certain establishments accessible by the public at all times or limited to certain times,
2. close adult education establishments with the exception of online offers,



3. further limit the number of participants in meetings in accordance with § 9 (1) if this is required for reasons appropriate under infection protection law.

The responsible local authorities can take further measures in accordance with the German Infection Protection Act with due consideration to the graduated scheme in accordance with § 28a (1) and (2) of the Infection Protection Act. Churches and religious communities are to regulate their gatherings for the purpose of practising their religion under their own responsibility with a binding effect, including regulations in respect of the duration of the gathering and communal singing.

(4) If the 7-day incidence rate of new infections per 100,000 inhabitants exceeds 200 in a city which does not belong to a rural district or in a rural district on five consecutive days, the responsible local authority must order:

1. a total or time-limited ban on the selling and consumption of alcohol in certain public places or certain establishments accessible by the public,
2. the limitation of meetings in accordance with § 9 (1) to a number of participants up to a maximum total of 200; exceptions may be granted in individual cases if this is justifiable from an infection protection law point of view,
3. a time-limited stay-at-home order. Leaving one's home without good reason is to be prohibited. Good reasons are:
  - a) to avert a risk to one's life and limb as well as to property,
  - b) to conduct professional activities,
  - c) to attend a school or child daycare facility, a facility providing inclusion assistance to people with disabilities, an establishment which provides vocational, school or academic education and training as well as a church and other place for practising one's religion,
  - d) to go shopping to buy articles of everyday use in shops and to purchase services within one's city or rural district of residence and the neighbouring city or rural district,
  - e) to perform the necessary delivery transport services, including the delivery of letters and packages as well as mail-order services,
  - f) the deployment of fire and rescue services or disaster control forces in respect of journeys to their base or to the place of the incident,
  - g) to use medical, psycho-social and veterinary services as well as to consult practitioners of the healing and health care professions if this is necessary from a medical point of view or within the scope of urgently necessary pastoral care,
  - h) to visit spouses and cohabitants as well as civil union partners, people in need of help, ill people or people with disabilities if they do not live in an institution and to exercise custody rights and one's right of access in the respective private area,
  - i) to participate in meetings held by the state government and the local representative bodies as well as to attend appointments at the authorities, courts, public prosecutor's offices or other bodies performing public duties, including attendance at public court proceedings and attendance at appointments at local councils and their committees and organs as well as measures serving the provision of supplies and health care to the population. Participation in public meetings and appointments has to be ensured in accordance with the applicable regulations,
  - j) to participate in necessary committee meetings of legal entities under private and public law as well as of companies and communities with full and partial legal capacity, works meetings and events of the parties to collective bargaining agreements, meetings of academic councils, nomination meetings of political parties and voters' associations,

- k) to attend together with a person of another household unpostponable appointments at bailiffs, lawyers, notaries, tax consultants, auditors, insolvency administrators and undertakers generally and for legal support services,
- l) to conduct meetings and visits in accordance with § 2 (1), (1a) and (5),
- m) to accompany people in need of assistance and minors,
- n) to marry in the presence of the immediate family members, whereby the number of 25 persons may not be exceeded,
- o) to tend to a dying person and to attend funerals in the presence of the immediate family members, whereby the number of 25 persons may not be exceeded,
- p) to carry out sport and exercise outdoors within a radius of 15 kilometres of one's place of residence as well as to visit one's own or leased allotment garden or property subject to complying with the contact restrictions in accordance with § 2 (1) and (1a),
- q) to carry out indispensable actions in order to feed and take care of animals.

Hygiene plans for gatherings in churches and of religious communities held to practise religion have to be adapted to the specific infection situation. This can be achieved by reducing the number of participants, the duration and communal singing.

(5) The figures published by the Robert Koch Institute in its daily situation report are decisive for the incidence rates according to sections 3 and 4. The responsible authority will publish an official notice if the incidence rate applicable under section 3 sentence 1 and section 4 is reached. If the number drops below the incidence rate shown in section (3) sentence 1 or section 4, the measures in accordance with sections 3 and 4 can nevertheless be maintained if and for as long as they are required to fight the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

(6) In the event of a concrete, spatially limited increase in the number of infections (hotspot), appropriately limited measures must be taken.

## § 9

### Meetings

(1) Outdoor meetings within the meaning of the Saxon Public Meetings Act dated 25 January 2012 (SächsGVBl. p. 54), which was last amended by article 7 of the law dated 11 May 2019 (SächsGVBl. p. 358), are only permitted in one fixed location and with a maximum of 1,000 participants, if

1. all participants in the meeting, the head of the meeting as well as stewards wear a mouth and nose covering. § 3 (2) is to apply accordingly;
2. a minimum distance of 1.5 metres is observed between all participants in the meeting.

(2) Meetings with more than 1,000 participants can be approved if the risk of infection can be reduced to a reasonable extent by the person registering the meeting by means of technical and organisational measures, which go beyond section 1.

(3) Otherwise, the Saxon Public Meetings Act remains unaffected.

## § 10

### Saxon State Parliament

The Saxon State Parliament is excluded from the provisions of this ordinance on account of its constitutional right to organise its own affairs as well as the right of the owner of the premises to undisturbed possession and the police power of the parliament's president in accordance with article 47 (3) of the constitution of the Free State of Saxony. In addition, the responsible authorities have to take due account of the special constitutional position of

the parliament and its members in respect of the measures taken on the basis of the Infection Protection Act.

## § 11

### **Enforcement assistance, administrative offences**

(1) The authorities responsible according to § 1 (1) sentence 1 of the Ordinance of the Saxon State Government and the Saxon Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion for the regulation of responsibilities under the Infection Protection Act and for the reimbursement of costs for vaccinations and other prophylactic measures have to implement

1. the provisions of this ordinance,
2. the duties and powers exercised by the supreme state health authority pursuant to § 1 (1) sentence 3 of the Ordinance of the Saxon State Government and the Saxon Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion for the regulation of responsibilities under the Infection Protection Act and for the reimbursement of costs for vaccinations and other prophylactic measures in urgent cases, and
3. the measures taken by the supreme state health authority pursuant to § 1 (2) of the Ordinance of the Saxon State Government and the Saxon Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion for the regulation of responsibilities under the Infection Protection Act and for the reimbursement of costs for vaccinations and other prophylactic measures.

The principle of proportionality is hereby to be observed. They may request enforcement assistance from the local police authorities. Responsibilities for the enforcement of occupational health and safety provisions according to the Saxon Occupational Health and Safety Regulation dated 6 July 2008 (Arbeitsschutzzuständigkeitsverordnung (SächsGVBI p. 416), which was last amended by the regulation dated 8 October 2019 (SächsGVBI p. 706) remain unaffected.

(2) An administrative offence within the meaning of § 73 (1a) no. 24 of the Infection Protection Act is committed by anyone who

1. wilfully
  - a) contrary to § 2 (1) sentence 1, spends time in public or in their own home in the company of their partner, with members of their own household, persons for whom they have custody or a right of access and members of another household with more than a total of five persons,
  - b) contrary to § 2 (2), does not maintain the minimum distance of 1.5 metres,
  - c) contrary to § 4 (1), opens, operates, carries out, attends or uses facilities, companies or events, and none of the exceptions according to section 1 nos. 2, 4, 6, 12, 18, 20, 21 or 22 or section 2 applies,
  - d) contrary to § 8 (3) no. 3 and (4) sentence 1 no. 2, organises a meeting that does not comply with the restrictions,
  - e) contrary to § 9 (1), organises a meeting which is not at one fixed location or with more than 1,000 participants without a permit according to § 9 section 2.
2. negligently or wilfully
  - a) contrary to § 3 (1) no. 1 to 4, 6, 7 or 10, § 8 (2) or § 9 (1) no. 1, does not wear a mouth and nose covering, and none of the exceptions according to § 3 (1) no. 3, no. 6 letter d or e, no. 10 or (2) or § 9 (1) no. 1 applies,
  - b) contrary to § 5 (2) sentences 1 and 2, allows more customers to enter their premises per square metre of sales area than is permitted,
  - c) contrary to § 5 (2) sentence 1, opens, operates or carries out facilities, companies and offers without a hygiene concept, or does not comply with the hygiene concept,
  - d) contrary to § 5 (4) sentence 3, does not appoint a contact person on site,

- e) contrary to § 5 (4) sentence 3, does not enforce the contact restrictions, social distancing regulations or the obligation to wear a mouth and nose covering,
- f) contrary to § 5 (6), does not collect personal data, and none of the exceptions according to § 5 (6) sentence 1, half-sentence 2 applies,
- g) contrary to § 6 sentence 1, employs a person without a medical certificate or does not comply with the reporting obligation according to § 6 sentence 4 at all, or not on time, and none of the exceptions according to § 6 sentence 5 applies,
- h) contrary to § 7 (2), does not draw up an independent plan for visiting, entering and leaving the facility,
- i) contrary to § 8 (3) sentence 1 no. 1 and (4) sentence 1 no. 1, sells or consumes alcoholic drinks,
- j) contrary to § 8 (3) sentence 1 no. 2, operates an adult education facility,
- k) contrary to § 8 (4) sentence 1 no. 3, leaves their home without good cause.

## § 12

### **Effective date, expiration**

(1) This ordinance becomes effective on 1 December 2020. At the same time, the Saxon Corona Protection Ordinance dated 10 November 2020 (SächsGVBl p. 574) becomes ineffective. § 5a (2) becomes effective on 2 December 2020.

(2) This ordinance becomes ineffective at the end of the day on 28 December 2020.

Dresden, den

The State Minister of Social Affairs  
and Social Cohesion

Petra Köpping