

Name, Student's first name: _____

Study Programme: _____

Semester: _____

Matriculation number: _____

BTU Cottbus – Senftenberg
Admissions and Registrar's Office
Platz der Deutschen Einheit 1
03046 Cottbus

This declaration must be signed before the lecture and given to the lecturer (s). The declaration must thereafter be forwarded to the Admissions & Registrar's Office.

Declaration on the voluntary completion of a test or partial performance during maternity leave.

I hereby declare that I am currently on maternity leave. I have been informed about my rights to participate in courses during maternity leave:

I am aware that I do not have to take examinations or other academic achievements during the maternity leave because maternity protection as a statutory protection period according to §§ 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the MuSchG (see page 2 of this document) which also applies to me as a student.

Taking the following test or partial performance is based on my free decision. I explicitly declare that I would like to take this exam despite the maternity leave, as this is permitted under my constitutional right and I am doing well.

Should this change after taking the exam, I can revoke this statement and submit within 5 working days after the exam a medical certificate which determines the incapacity to the Admissions and Registrar's Office.

Module to which the exam / partial service belongs (including module no.):

Examination date: _____

Place, Date

Student's Signature

§ 3 Protection Periods before and after Delivery

(1) The employer may not employ a pregnant woman in the last six weeks before delivery (protection period before childbirth) unless she expressly declares herself ready for work. She may revoke the declaration according to clause 1 at any time with effect for the future. The probable day of confinement, as it results from the medical certificate or the certificate of a midwife or a maternity caregiver, shall be used to calculate the terms of protection before confinement. If a woman does not deliver on the expected day, the protection period before delivery is shortened or extended accordingly.

(2) The employer may not employ a woman until the expiration of eight weeks after delivery (protection period after delivery). The protection period after delivery is extended to twelve weeks

1. in premature births,
2. in multiple births and,
3. If a disability is present in the child according to section 2 (1) sentence 1 of the Ninth Book of the Social Code and is determined by a doctor.

In case of a premature delivery, the term of protection after delivery according to clause 1 or clause 2 and the shortened period after delivery according to paragraph 1 clause 4 is extended. According to sentence 2 point 3, the protection period after delivery is extended only if the woman requested it.

(3) The training institution may allow a woman according to § 1 (2) clause 2 point 8, to become active within the term of protection after delivery in the context of school or academic training, if the woman expressly requests this from her apprenticeship office. The woman can revoke her statement at any time with effect in the future.

(4) The employer may employ a woman after the death of her child at the end of the first two weeks after delivery, if

1. the woman expressly demands this and
2. the medical certificate does not contradict this.

She may at any time revoke her statement under clause 1 point 1 with effect for the future.

§ 4 Prohibition of overtime; Rest period

(1) The employer shall not employ a pregnant or nursing woman 18 years of age or older for a job that requires the woman to work over eight and a half hours daily or over 90 hours within the double week. A pregnant or nursing woman under the age of 18 must not be employed by the employer in a working situation where the woman is required to do more than eight hours a day or more than 80 hours a week. In the double week Sundays are included. The employer may not employ a pregnant or nursing woman to an extent that exceeds the contractually agreed weekly working time on average over the month. For several employers, the working hours must be calculated together.

(2) The employer shall grant the pregnant or nursing woman at least eleven hours' uninterrupted rest after the end of the daily working time.

§ 5 Prohibition of Night work

(1) The employer may not employ a pregnant or nursing woman between 8 pm and 6 am. They may employ them until 10 pm if the requirements of § 28 are met.

(2) The training institution may not have a pregnant or lactating woman in the context of paragraph 1 (2) clause 2 point 8, work on Sundays and public holidays as part of school or academic training. The training institution allow her to take part in training events on Sundays and public holidays, if

1. the woman expressly agrees
2. participation in training at this time is required,
3. the woman is given a spare rest day each week following an uninterrupted period of at least eleven hours, and
4. In particular, an unaccountable threat to the pregnant woman or her child through autonomous work is excluded.

The pregnant or nursing woman may revoke her statement under clause 2 point 1 at any time with effect in the future.

§ 6 Work ban on Sundays and Holiday

(1) The employer may not employ a pregnant or nursing woman on Sundays and public holidays. They may only employ them on Sundays and public holidays if

1. the woman expressly agrees
2. an exception to the general ban on work on Sundays and public holidays is permitted under § 10 of the Working Hours Act,
3. the woman is given a spare rest day each week following an uninterrupted period of at least eleven hours, and
4. In particular, an unaccountable threat to the pregnant woman or her child through autonomous work is excluded.

The pregnant or nursing woman may revoke her statement under clause 2 point 1 at any time with effect in the future.

(2) The training institution may not have a pregnant or lactating woman in the context of paragraph 1 (2) clause 2 point 8, work on Sundays and public holidays as part of school or academic training. The training institution may allow her to take part in training events on Sundays and public holidays, if

1. the woman expressly agrees
2. participation in training at this time is required,
3. the woman is given a spare rest day each week following an uninterrupted period of at least eleven hours, and
4. In particular, an unaccountable threat to the pregnant woman or her child through autonomous work is excluded.

The pregnant or nursing woman may revoke her statement under clause 2 point 1 at any time with effect in the future.

§15 Communication and Evidence from Pregnant and Nursing Women

(1) A pregnant woman should inform her employer about her pregnancy and the expected date of delivery as soon as she knows she is pregnant. A nursing woman should tell her employer as soon as possible that she is breastfeeding.

(2) At the request of the employer, a pregnant woman should provide a medical certificate or the certificate of a midwife or a maternity caregiver as proof of her pregnancy. The certificate of pregnancy should include the expected date of delivery