



# Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

## Daily Situation Report of the Robert Koch Institute

22/12/2020 - UPDATED STATUS FOR GERMANY

Confirmed cases		7-day incidence (7-di)		DIVI -Intensive care register
Total <sup>1</sup>	Active cases <sup>2</sup>	Total population	No. of districts with 7-di > 50/100,000 pop	Cases currently in ICU
+19,528 (1,530,180)	-2,500 [ca. 366,500]	198 cases / 100,000 pop	+2 [404/412]	+49 [5,216]
Recovered <sup>3</sup>	Deaths	People ≥ 60 years	No. of districts with 7-di > 100/100,000 pop	Completed ICU treatment; thereof deceased [%]
+21,300 (ca. 1,136,700)	+731 (27,006)	196 cases / 100,000 pop	-1 [364/412]	+704 34%

Numbers in ( ) brackets show cumulative values, numbers in [ ] brackets show current values.

<sup>1</sup> The difference to the previous day relates to data entry at RKI; due to delay in data transmission former cases may be included.

<sup>2</sup> Active cases were calculated from the number of transmitted cases minus deaths and the estimated number of recovered cases.

<sup>3</sup> The algorithm for estimation of recovered cases considers information about disease onset and hospitalization but not for late effects because such data were not recorded regularly.

COVID-19 cases are notified to the local public health department in the respective districts, in accordance with the German Protection against Infection Act (IfSG). The data are further transmitted through the respective federal state health authority to the Robert Koch Institute (RKI). This situation report presents the uniformly recorded nationwide data on laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases transmitted to RKI.

– Changes since the last report are marked *blue* in the text –

### Summary (as of 22/12/2020, 12:00 AM)

- Currently, the number of transmissions in the population in Germany is high. Therefore, the entire population is strongly encouraged to commit itself to infection prevention and control even more dedicatedly than before.
- Since 04/12/2020, the case numbers show a sharp increase again. The national 7-day incidence is **198** cases per 100,000 population. In Saxony and Thuringia, it is considerably above the national incidence.
- Since the beginning of September, the proportion of cases in older age groups has been increasing again. The 7-day incidence of people ≥60 years is currently **196** cases/100,000 population.
- Almost all of the 412 districts have a high 7-day COVID-19 incidence. No district had an incidence of ≤25 cases/100,000 population. In comparison, **364** districts have an incidence of >100 cases/100,000 population and of these, **72** districts have an incidence of >250-500 cases/100,000 population and **9** districts of >500 cases/100,000 population.
- The high nationwide number of cases is caused by increasingly diffuse transmission, with numerous clusters especially in households and nursing and long-term care homes, but also in occupational settings, community facilities and related to religious events. For a large proportion of cases the transmission setting remains unclear.
- Yesterday, **19,528** new laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases as well as **731** new deaths associated with COVID-19 have been transmitted to the RKI in Germany. With **5,216** cases, the number of COVID-19 cases treated in intensive care continues to increase.
- RKI now judges the level of threat to the health of the general population as **very high**.
- The Standing Committee on Vaccination (STIKO) published recommendations for the COVID-19 vaccination (17/12/2020).
- On 12/19/2020, a new virus variant was reported in the UK. The ECDC has published a Rapid Risk Assessment on 20/12/2020. To date, it is unknown how the new virus variant will affect the COVID-19 pandemic. So far, the new virus variant has not yet been detected in Germany.

# Epidemiological Situation in Germany

In accordance with the international standards of WHO<sup>1</sup> and ECDC<sup>2</sup>, RKI considers all laboratory confirmations of SARS-CoV-2, irrespective of the presence and severity of clinical symptoms, as COVID-19 cases. Thus, in the following report the term "COVID-19 cases" covers acute SARS-CoV-2 infections as well as cases of COVID-19 disease.

## General current assessment

After a temporary stabilisation of case numbers at a higher level in late August and early September, a steep increase in case numbers ensued in October in all federal states. Due to measures implemented at the beginning of November the rise in cases could be stopped, albeit no considerable reduction in case numbers ensued. Since 04/12/2020 case numbers have been sharply increasing again.

The R-value is currently around 1, with a slight tendency above 1. This means that, on average, each person infected with SARS-CoV-2 infects a little more than another person. As the number of infected persons is currently very high in Germany, this results in a high number of new infections every day.

Outbreaks are being reported from various districts throughout Germany in various settings, particularly in households and increasingly in nursing and long-term care homes, but also in occupational and educational settings. Additionally, in many districts, there is an increasingly diffuse spread of SARS-CoV-2 without traceable transmission chains.

Currently, the 7-day incidence increases in all age groups, particularly in persons aged 80 years or over. As the latter more often have more severe illness due to COVID-19, the number of serious cases and deaths is also increasing. These can be avoided if all prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus with the help of infection control measures.

It is therefore still necessary for the entire population to be committed to infection prevention and control, e.g. by consistently observing rules of distance and hygiene - also outdoors -, by ventilating indoor spaces and, where indicated, by wearing a community mask correctly. Crowds of people - especially indoors - should be avoided.

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization, [https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Surveillance\\_Case\\_Definition-2020.1](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Surveillance_Case_Definition-2020.1)

<sup>2</sup> European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19/surveillance/case-definition>

## Geographical distribution of cases

Epidemiological analyses are based on validated cases notified electronically to the RKI in line with the Protection Against Infection Law (Data closure: 12:00 AM daily). Since January 2020, a total of **1,530,180 (+19,528)** laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported to and validated by the RKI (Table 1).

Table 1: Number and cumulative incidence (per 100,000 population) of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths for each federal state electronically reported to RKI, Germany (22/12/2020, 12:00 AM). The number of new cases includes positive cases notified to the local health department at the same day, but also at previous days.

Federal State	Cumulative cases			Last 7 days		Cumulative deaths	
	Total number of cases	Number of new cases*	Cases/100,000 pop.	Cases in the last 7 days	7-day incidence per 100,000 pop.	Number of deaths	Number of deaths/100,000 pop.
Baden-Wuerttemberg	214,466	2,245	1,932	23,067	208	4,101	36.9
Bavaria	292,735	2,975	2,230	28,340	216	5,802	44.2
Berlin	88,029	1,145	2,399	7,259	198	1,024	27.9
Brandenburg	33,461	1,082	1,327	5,116	203	694	27.5
Bremen	12,642	43	1,856	911	134	172	25.2
Hamburg	32,726	301	1,772	2,705	146	549	29.7
Hesse	122,638	676	1,950	12,545	200	2,200	35.0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	9,899	103	616	1,567	97	121	7.5
Lower Saxony	96,232	1,236	1,204	9,087	114	1,684	21.1
North Rhine-Westphalia	357,298	4,579	1,991	34,281	191	5,425	30.2
Rhineland-Palatinate	64,640	1,054	1,579	6,978	170	1,090	26.6
Saarland	17,977	245	1,822	1,809	183	369	37.4
Saxony	109,194	2,180	2,682	17,378	427	2,315	56.9
Saxony-Anhalt	23,564	586	1,074	4,230	193	399	18.2
Schleswig-Holstein	21,060	211	725	2,717	94	333	11.5
Thuringia	33,619	867	1,576	6,388	299	728	34.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,530,180</b>	<b>19,528</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>164,378</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>27,006</b>	<b>32.5</b>

Quality checks and data cleaning by the health authorities and regional offices can lead to corrections to cases previously transmitted (e. g. detection of duplicate reports). This can occasionally lead to negative values for the number of new cases.

### Distribution of cases over time

The first COVID-19 cases in Germany were notified in January 2020. Figure 1 shows COVID-19 cases transmitted to RKI according to date of illness onset from 01/03/2020 onwards. Of these cases, the onset of symptoms is unknown for 846,725 cases (55%) thus their date of reporting is provided in Figure 1.

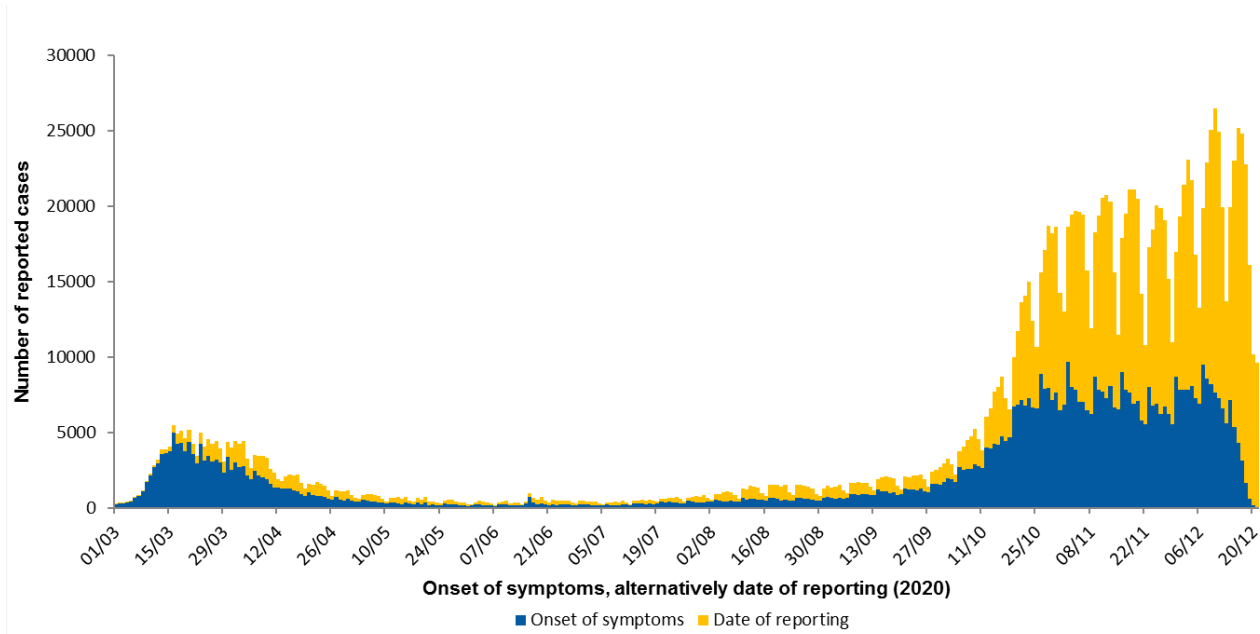
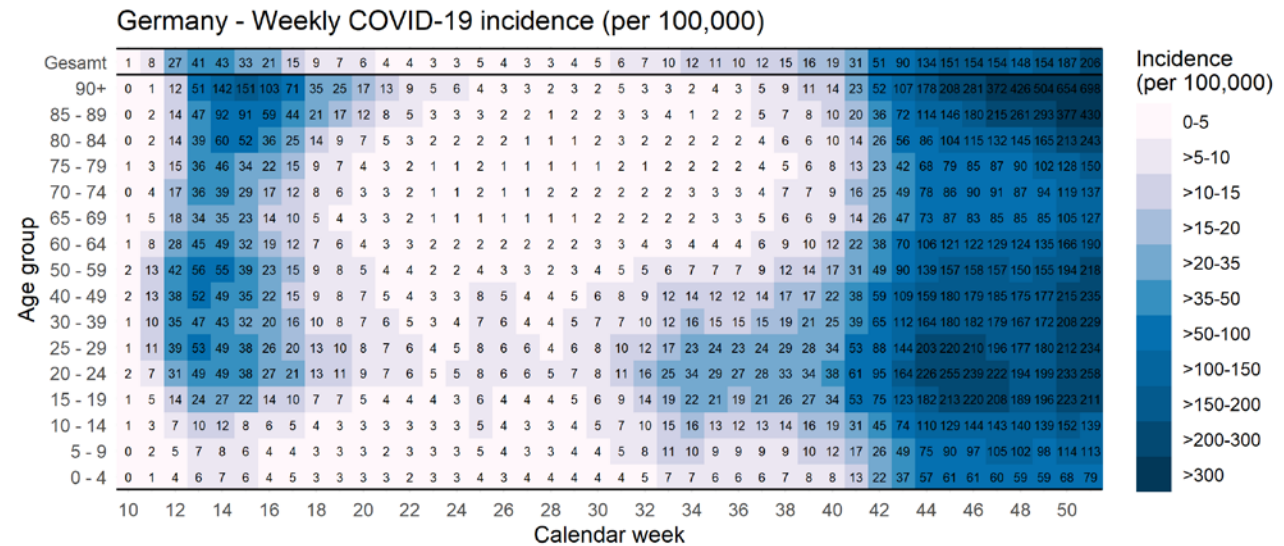


Figure 1: Number of COVID-19 cases in Germany electronically reported to the RKI by the date of symptoms onset or – if unknown – alternatively by date of reporting since 01/03/2020 (22/12/2020, 12:00 AM).

### Demographic distribution of cases



## Clinical aspects

Information on symptoms is available for **942,503** (62%) of the notified COVID-19 cases. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of COVID-19 relevant or most common symptoms.

Clinical feature	N with information	N with clinical feature	% with clinical feature
cough	942,503	373,329	40%
fever	942,503	263,569	28%
rhinorrhoea	942,503	249,445	26%
sore throat	942,503	199,978	21%
pneumonia	942,503	12,634	1%
ageusia and anosmia*	797,710	168,154	21%

Table 2: Cases with COVID-19 relevant or most common symptoms (22/12/2020, 12:00 AM). \*Ageusia and anosmia have been reported since week 17.

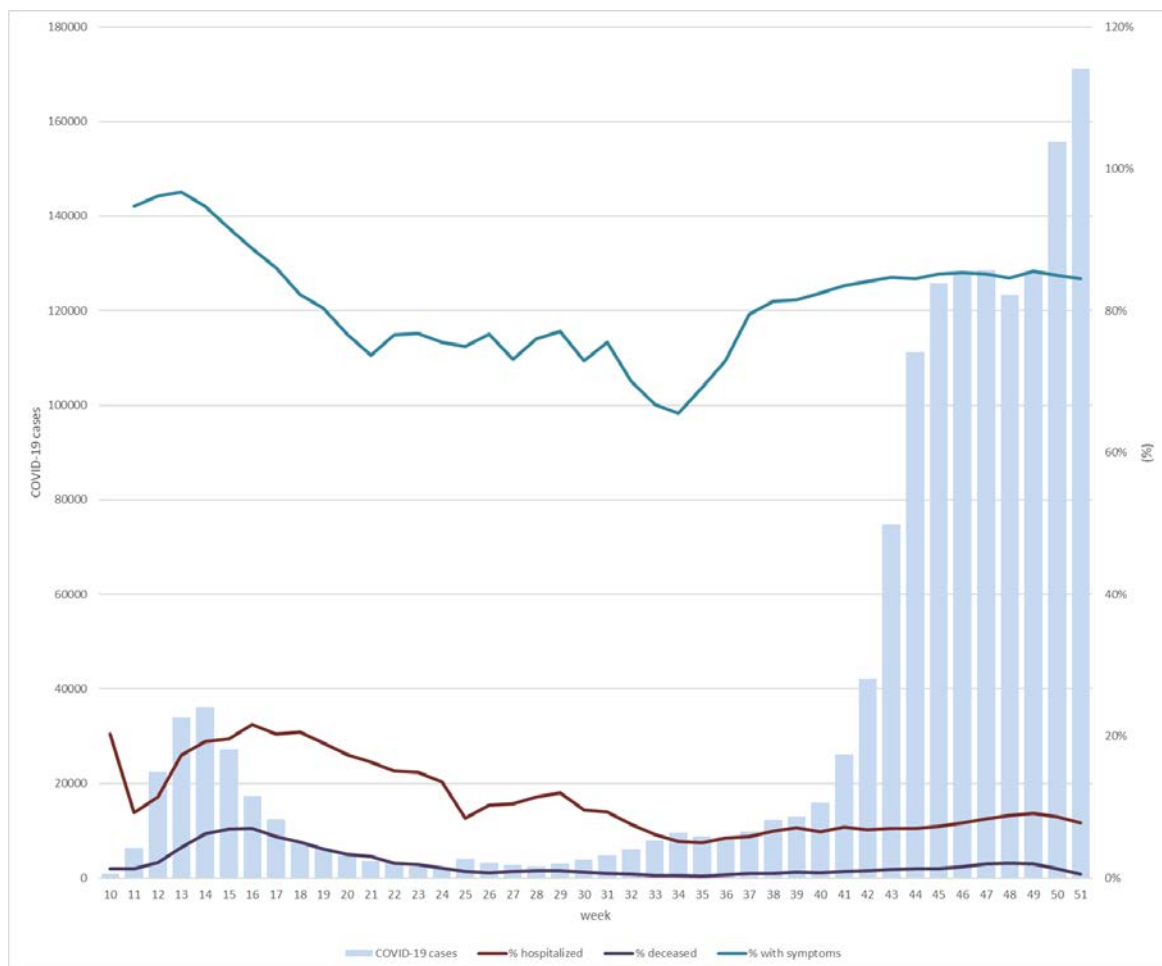


Figure 3: Depiction of the COVID-19 cases and proportion of deceased as well as proportion of hospitalized and COVID-19 cases with relevant symptoms, in relation to the respective number with corresponding data between week 10 – 51. See the underlying data table at [www.rki.de/covid-19-tabelle-klinische-aspekte](http://www.rki.de/covid-19-tabelle-klinische-aspekte)

Figure 3 displays the percentages of deceased, hospitalized and cases with COVID-19 relevant symptoms. The percentage of deaths among cases was less than 1% between week 30 and 41. An increasing trend is visible from week 36 onwards. As deaths occur on average only 2-3 weeks after infection, further reports of deaths among currently reported cases are expected for weeks **48-51**. The proportion of hospitalized COVID-19 cases stabilized at 6 to 9% since week 37. The percentage of cases with COVID-19 relevant symptoms increased from 79% in week 37 to **86%** in week 49. These percentages may equally change due to delayed reporting and data corrections. During the summer (weeks 26-36) these proportions were lower

Note: The report is a snapshot and is continuously updated.

at 65% and 77%. During that time period returning travelers were increasingly tested, among whom asymptomatic infections were detected more frequently. The data on which the figure is based and that were published here on previous Tuesdays can be found at: [www.rki.de/covid-19-tabelle-klinische-aspekte](http://www.rki.de/covid-19-tabelle-klinische-aspekte)

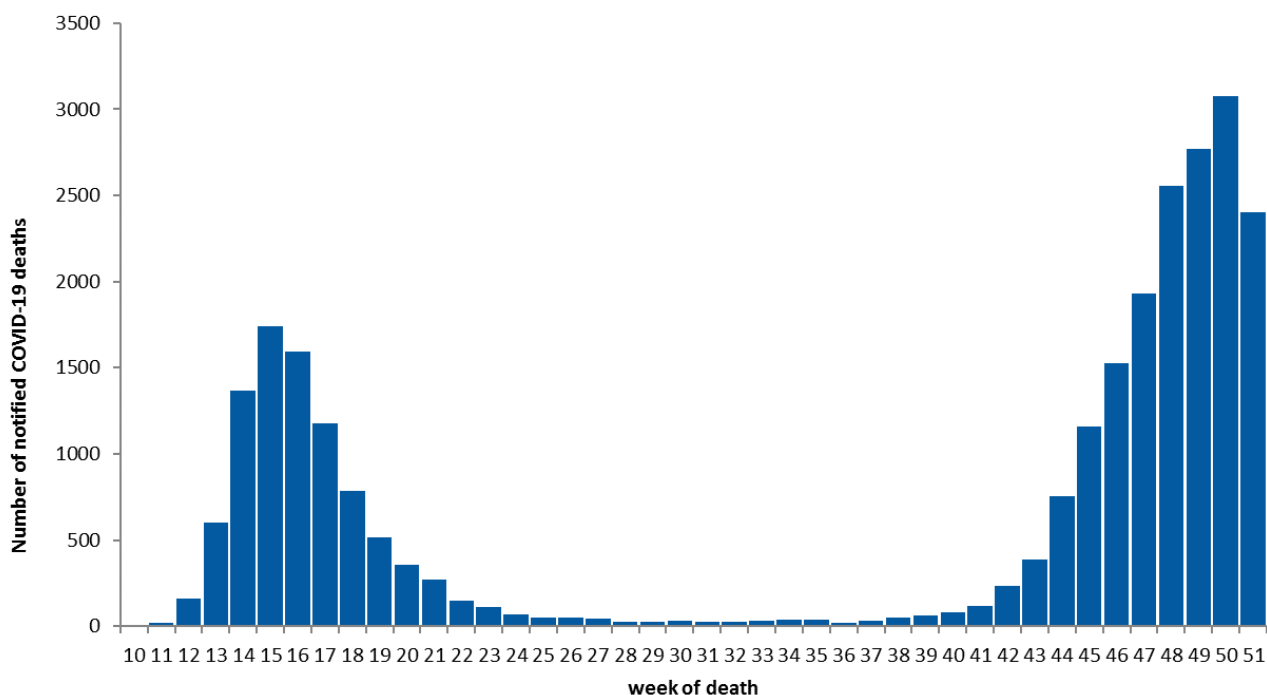


Figure 4: Number of notified COVID-19 deaths according to week of death for the reporting weeks 10 - 50 (22/12/2020, 12:00 AM).

The figures on the first page show the number of deaths reported daily according to date of entry at RKI. This may also include cases with a date of death several days in the past. Figure 4 shows the reported COVID-19 deaths by calendar week according to the date of death. For recent weeks, further reports of deaths among reported cases can be expected.

A significant increase in the number of deaths was observed since week 37. Of all deaths, 23.740 (88%) were among people aged 70 years or older, with a median age of 83 years, while this age group accounts for only 14% of all cases (Table 3). Thus far, 17 deaths among COVID-19 cases under 20 years of age have been reported to the RKI. Child deaths are still being validated.

Table 3: Number of notified COVID-19 deaths by age group and gender electronically reported to RKI (Data available for 26,964 notified deaths; 22/12/2020, 12:00 AM)

Gender	Age group (in years)									
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
Male	4	4	17	40	131	555	1537	3,548	6,408	2027
Female	8	1	11	24	66	206	620	1920	6,003	3,834
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>2157</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>12,411</b>	<b>5,861</b>

\*Cases are currently being validated.

## Occupation, accommodation or care in facilities

In accordance with the Protection Against Infection Act (Infektionsschutzgesetz, IfSG), the RKI receives information on occupation, accommodation or care in a facility relevant for infection control for reported COVID-19 cases.

Since information on occupation, accommodation or care in these facilities is missing in many cases, the numbers of cases working, accommodated or cared for in these facilities reported here should be considered minimum values. Among the COVID-19 cases reported from the above-mentioned facilities, the proportion of cases that actually acquired their infection in these facilities is unknown.

Table 4: Notified COVID-19-cases according to possible occupation, accommodation or care in facilities relevant for transmission of infectious diseases according to the Protection Against Infection Act (IfSG), reported to RKI (n=200.647 cases; 22/12/2020, 12:00)

Facility according to		Total	≥60 years, number / prop.	Hospitalised	Deaths	Recovered (estimate)
§ 23 IfSG (e.g. hospitals, outpatient clinics and practices, dialysis clinics or outpatient nursing services)	Cared for / accommodated in facility	12,453	8,732 / 70%	7920	1,614	8,300
	Occupation in facility	40,028	3,086 / 8%	1308	35	34,500
§ 33 IfSG (e.g. day care facilities, kindergartens, facilities for after school care, schools or other educational facilities, children's homes, holiday camps)	Cared for / accommodated in facility*	41,783	n.a.	465	3	37,100
	Occupation in facility	20,300	1,589 / 8%	455	16	17,700
§ 36 IfSG (e.g. facilities for the care of older, disabled or other persons in need of care, homeless shelters, community facilities for asylum-seekers, prisons)	Cared for / accommodated in facility	57,095	42,794 / 75%	9,279	7,790	36,600
	Occupation in facility	28,988	3,392 / 12%	840	74	24,300

\*for care according to § 33 IfSG only cases under 18 years of age are considered, as other information may be assumed to be incorrect. Due to changes in the variables, no notifications according to §42 are listed here.

The number of COVID-19 cases was highest among persons cared for or employed in care facilities according to § 36 IfSG, among persons employed in medical facilities according to § 23 IfSG and among persons cared for in educational facilities according to § 33 IfSG (Table 4). The number of deaths was particularly high among persons cared for in facilities according to §§ 23 and 36. The high number of cases among people cared for or working in various care facilities (§ 36 IfSG) is consistent with numerous reported outbreaks, especially in nursing homes.

## Possible countries of exposure

In weeks 47 to 51, of the 707,193 reported COVID-19 cases, information regarding the country of exposure was missing in 370,543 (52%) cases. In reporting week 11, the proportion of all cases was 46% for cases that had a possible foreign country as place of exposure. It then fell steadily to 0,4% in reporting week 19 as a result of travel restrictions.

As of reporting week 25, borders reopened, initially in Europe, after which the proportion of cases reporting a probable country of infection abroad markedly increased. It peaked in week 34 at 49% and declined again since then. The absolute number of cases with exposure abroad was stable after the end of the summer vacation period (week 38) to week 45 with an average of 1,700 cases per week. Since then, it has decreased to currently 307 cases in week 51. The proportion of all cases with a reported foreign place of exposure has decreased significantly to > 1% in week 51. In weeks 47-51, 2,570 persons reported a possible site of infection abroad.

Travelers from a COVID-19 risk area within 14 days of entry into Germany must maintain a 10-day quarantine unless they have a negative test result from a test taken five days after arrival (for further details see <https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/coronavirus-infos-reisende>).

## Outbreaks

An increased incidence of >25 cases in 7 days/100,000 population was reported for nearly every district (412/412). There are 72 districts with incidences of >250 to 500 cases/100,000 and 9 districts with an incidence of >500 cases/100,000 in the last 7 days. The dashboard (<https://corona.rki.de>) shows all affected districts.

In most districts, the transmission is diffuse, with several cases clustering in households. Many outbreaks particularly in households and retirement and nursing homes, but also in various occupational settings, hospitals and facilities for asylum seekers and refugees, community facilities such as kindergartens and schools, and in the context of religious gatherings continue to contribute to the elevated incidence.

## Estimation of the reproduction number (R)

The reproduction number, R, is defined as the mean number of people infected by one infected person. The estimation of the R-value is based on the so-called nowcasting (Figure 5), a statistical procedure that shows the development of the number of cases after the onset of the disease and also forecasts it for the last few days. This forecast is subject to uncertainty, which is also reflected in the prediction intervals given for the R-value. After other case reports have been received at the RKI, the R-value is adjusted for the past days and, if necessary, corrected upwards or downwards. In recent weeks, values reported at the beginning of a week were typically corrected slightly upwards. They had thus slightly underestimated the real COVID-19 events in Germany, values estimated towards the end of a week were more stable. The currently estimated course of the R-value is shown in Figure 6.

4-day R-value	7-day R-value
0.93	0.95
(95%-Prädiktionsintervall: 0.80 – 1.09)	(95%- Prädiktionsintervall: 0.87 – 1.06)

Delays in reporting of case numbers at weekend days can lead to cyclical fluctuations of the 4-day R-value. The 7-day R-value is less affected because all week days are used to determine the value.

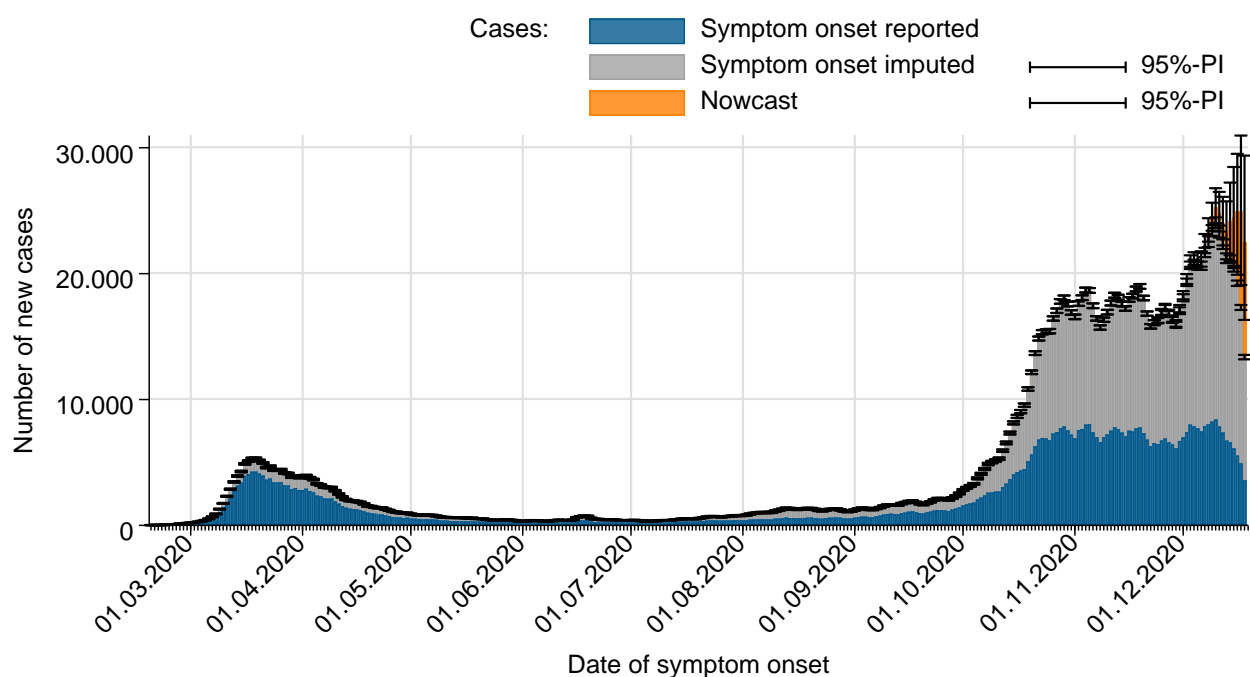


Figure 5: Number of notified COVID-19 cases with known date of illness onset (dark blue), estimated date of illness onset for cases without reported date of onset (grey) and estimated number of not yet notified cases according to illness onset electronically reported to RKI (orange) (as of 22/12/2020, 12 AM, considering cases up to 18/12/2020).

Note: The report is a snapshot and is continuously updated.



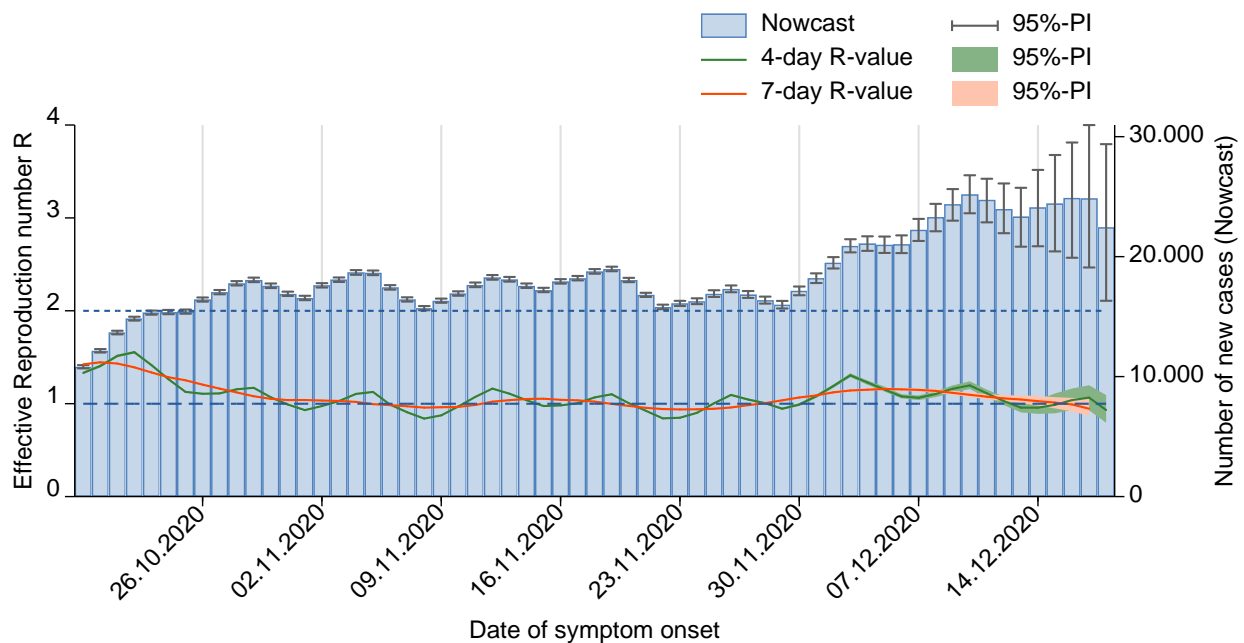


Figure 6: The estimated R-values (in green and orange) over the last 60 days, against the background of estimated number of COVID-19 cases according to illness onset (as of 22/12/2020, 12 AM, considering cases up to 18/12/2020).

The R-value is currently around 1, with a slight tendency above 1. This means that, on average, each person infected with SARS-CoV-2 infects a little more than another person. As the number of infected persons is currently very high in Germany, this results in a high number of new infections every day.

Sample calculations as well as an excel sheet presenting both R-values with daily updates can be found under [www.rki.de/covid-19-nowcasting](http://www.rki.de/covid-19-nowcasting). A detailed description of the methodology is available at [https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/EpidBull/Archiv/2020/17/Art\\_02.html](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/EpidBull/Archiv/2020/17/Art_02.html) (Epid. Bull, 17 | 2020 from 23/04/2020).

## DIVI intensive care register

The German Interdisciplinary Association for Intensive and Emergency Medicine (DIVI) has in collaboration with RKI established a registry to document the number of available intensive care beds as well as the number of COVID-19 cases treated in participating hospitals on a daily basis. Since 16/04/2020, all hospitals with intensive care beds are required to report (<https://www.intensivregister.de/#/intensivregister>).

As of 22/12/2020, a total of **1,287** hospitals or departments reported to the DIVI registry. Overall, **26,806** intensive care beds were registered, of which **22,038** (82%) are occupied, and **4,768** (18%) are currently available. The number of COVID-19 cases treated in participating hospitals is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: COVID-19 patients requiring intensive care (ICU) recorded in the DIVI register (22/12/2020, 12:15 PM).

	Number of patients	Percentage	Change to previous day*
<b>Currently in ICU</b>	5,216		+49
- of these: with invasive mechanical ventilation	2,726	52%	+36
<b>New admissions to ICU</b>			+753
<b>Discharged from ICU</b>	43,751		+704
- of these: deaths	10,997	25%	+242

\*The interpretation of these numbers must consider the number of reporting hospitals and therefore the number of reported patients may change from day to day. On certain days, this can explain an occasionally important decrease or increase in the cumulative number of discharged patients or deaths compared with the day before.

## Risk Assessment by the RKI

In view of persistently high case numbers the risk assessment of the RKI was adapted to the current situation on 11/12/2020. The RKI now judges the threat to the health of the general population to be **very high**. The revised version highlights the increasingly diffuse SARS-CoV-2 transmission as well as the occurrence of outbreaks especially in households, occupational settings and nursing and senior care homes. Therefore, more rigorous case finding and contact tracing as well as better protection of vulnerable groups is essential. Vulnerable persons can only be reliably protected if the number of new infections can be substantially reduced. The current version can be found here:

[https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges\\_Coronavirus/Risikobewertung.html](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Risikobewertung.html) (in German)

## Measures taken in Germany

- General ruling: Ban on flights from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Federal Republic of Germany to protect against entry-related infection risks regarding novel mutations of the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (20/12/2020, in German)  
<https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/DE/Anlage/LF/allgemeinverfuegung-flugverbot-uk.pdf>
- Information on the designation of international risk areas (18/12/2020)  
[https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges\\_Coronavirus/Risikogebiete\\_neu.html](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Risikogebiete_neu.html)
- Recommendations on COVID-19-vaccination (17.12.2020, in German)  
<https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/Impfen/ImpfungenAZ/COVID-19/Impfempfehlung-Zusfassung.html>
- Third law on protection of the population in the event of an epidemic of national concern (18/11/2020, in German) <https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/service/gesetze-und-verordnungen/guv-19-lp/drittes-bevoelkerungsschutzgesetz.html>
- Management of contact persons (14/12/2020, in German)  
[https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges\\_Coronavirus/Kontaktperson/Management.html](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Kontaktperson/Management.html)
- Further governmental resolutions regarding additional containment measures (Lockdown, 13/12/2020, in German) <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/merkel-beschluss-weihnachten-1827396>
- National Testing Strategy – who will be tested for SARS-CoV-2 in Germany (30/11/2020, in German)

- [https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges\\_Coronavirus/Teststrategie/Nat-Teststrat.html](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Teststrategie/Nat-Teststrat.html)
- Updated Testing Criteria for autumn and winter season (11/11/2020, *in German*)  
[https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges\\_Coronavirus/Teststrategie/Testkriterien\\_Herbst\\_Winter.html](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Teststrategie/Testkriterien_Herbst_Winter.html)
  - Important information and guidance on the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 for returning travellers (08/11/2020)  
[https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges\\_Coronavirus/Transport/BMG\\_Merkblatt\\_Reisende\\_Tab.html](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Transport/BMG_Merkblatt_Reisende_Tab.html)
  - SARS-CoV-2 test criteria for schools during the COVID 19 pandemic (12/10/2020, *in German*)  
[https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges\\_Coronavirus/Teststrategie/Testkriterien-Schulen.pdf](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Teststrategie/Testkriterien-Schulen.pdf)
  - Preventive measures in schools during the COVID 19 pandemic (12/10/2020) (*in German*)  
[https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges\\_Coronavirus/Praevention-Schulen.pdf](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Praevention-Schulen.pdf)
  - Selected and regularly updated information on COVID-19  
<https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/outbreaks/COVID-19/COVID19.html>
  - Information on the designation of international risk areas  
[https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges\\_Coronavirus/Risikogebiete\\_neu.html](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Risikogebiete_neu.html)
  - The ministry of health has published a record of all measures implemented in Germany since 27/01/2020 (*in German*)  
<https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/coronavirus/chronik-coronavirus.html>
  - Information from the Ministry of Health for travellers entering Germany: Frequently asked questions and answers (*in German*)  
<https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/coronavirus-infos-reisende/fag-tests-einreisende.html>
  - Corona-Warn-App  
<https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/outbreaks/COVID-19/CWA/CWA.html>
  - Information on additional regulations at the regional level regarding control measures such as physical distancing or quarantine regulations for persons entering from other countries can be accessed here (*in German*):  
<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/corona-bundeslaender-1745198>
  - Data on current disease activity can be found on the RKI dashboard:  
<https://corona.rki.de/>
  - A distance of 1.5 metres to other individuals must be maintained in public spaces: (*in German*)  
<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/besprechung-der-bundeskanzlerin-mit-den-regierungschefinnen-und-regierungschefs-der-laender-1733248>
  - (Non-medical) face masks must be worn on public transport and in shops in all federal states.