



# Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

## Daily Situation Report of the Robert Koch Institute

29/12/2020 - UPDATED STATUS FOR GERMANY

Confirmed cases		7-day incidence (7-di)		Vaccination monitoring	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	No. of vaccinations in last 24h	Change to previous day for cases currently in ICU
+12,892 (1,664,726)	-10,200 [ca. 355,800]	149 Fälle/ 100.000 EW	+0 [391/412]	+19,084	+52 [5,649]
Recovered <sup>3</sup>	Deaths	60-79 years	80+ years	Total no. of vaccinated with one vaccine dose	Completed ICU treatment; thereof deceased [%]
+22,100 (ca. 1,277,900)	+852 (30,978)	119 Fälle/ 100.000 EW	290 [308/412]	41,962	+875 29%

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 29/12/2020, 12:00 AM)

- Currently, the number of transmissions in the population in Germany is high. RKI now judges the level of threat to the health of the general population as **very high**.
- Yesterday, **12,892** new laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases as well as **852** new deaths associated with COVID-19 were transmitted to the RKI in Germany. The national 7-day incidence is **149** cases per 100,000 population. In Saxony and Thuringia, it is markedly above the national incidence.
- Almost all of the 412 districts have a high 7-day COVID-19 incidence. **308** districts have an incidence of >100 cases/100,000 population and of these, **39** districts have an incidence of >250-500 cases/100,000 population and **3** districts of >500 cases/100,000 population.
- The 7-day incidence of people 60-79 years is currently **119** and of people ≥80 years **290** 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.
- On 29/12/2020 (12:15 PM) **5,649** COVID-19 patients were in intensive care. In the preceding 24 hours, **+875** existing patients had been discharged (**29%** of whom had died) and **+927** patients were newly admitted. The resulting number of cases under treatment was **+52** more than the prior day.
- 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, a few cases of this new variant have been transmitted to the RKI.** Further cases may be expected.
- Since 26/12/2020 a total of **41,962** people in Germany have been vaccinated against COVID-19 (<http://www.rki.de/covid-19-impfquoten>)
- On January 1, 2021 no situation report will be released. Testing and notification activities may be lower during the festive season, resulting in a putatively incomplete picture of the epidemiological situation in Germany.

# Epidemiological Situation in Germany

In accordance with the international standards of WHO<sup>1</sup> and ECDC<sup>2</sup>, the RKI considers **all laboratory confirmations of SARS-CoV-2 and confirms these via nucleic acid based (e.g. PCR) or direct pathogen detection, 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 the beginning of December case numbers have been sharply increasing again.

The R-value is currently slightly below 1. Nevertheless, the daily number of new cases remains high due to the large number of current cases. Furthermore, during the festive season the detection, notification and transmission of COVID-19-cases is delayed, thus the R-value may be underestimated.

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.

On 12/19/2020, a new virus variant (B.1.1.1.7) 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. Cases with the new variant have already been detected in Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, France, and Sweden. It is expected that infections with the new variant will be detected in further countries. **So far, a few cases of this new variant have been transmitted to the RKI.** Further cases may be expected. WHO has also reported another new virus variant detected in South Africa possibly associated with higher transmissibility and more severe disease.

Note: On 01/01/2021 no Daily Situation Report will be published.

Reported COVID-19 cases should be interpreted with care during the festive season as there may be fewer medical consultations, less sampling and diagnostic testing during that time. This may lead to fewer notified cases at the local level and hence to fewer transmitted COVID-19 cases to the RKI.

**For the interpretation of case numbers during the Christmas holidays, the turn of the year and the surrounding days, it should be considered that, on the one hand, it is common that fewer people usually visit a doctor during holidays, which means that fewer samples are taken and fewer laboratory tests are performed. This results in fewer pathogen detections being reported to the responsible health authorities.**

<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>

On the other hand, it may be that not all health offices and competent state authorities transmit to the RKI on all days.

## 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 **1,664,726 (+12,892)** 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 (29/12/2020, 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	231,686	1,657	2,087	16,319	147	4,587	41.3
Bavaria	314,934	1,962	2,400	21,201	162	6,398	48.7
Berlin	94,442	646	2,574	5,325	145	1,172	31.9
Brandenburg	37,820	683	1,500	3,414	135	814	32.3
Bremen	13,259	54	1,946	616	90	186	27.3
Hamburg	35,484	153	1,921	2,091	113	598	32.4
Hesse	132,204	400	2,102	8,744	139	2,582	41.1
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	11,168	113	694	1,242	77	152	9.5
Lower Saxony	103,750	506	1,298	6,972	87	1,851	23.2
North Rhine-Westphalia	383,008	2,521	2,134	24,912	139	6,227	34.7
Rhineland-Palatinate	70,024	827	1,710	5,023	123	1,328	32.4
Saarland	19,341	19	1,960	1,296	131	412	41.7
Saxony	126,421	2,232	3,105	14,849	365	2,838	69.7
Saxony-Anhalt	27,754	316	1,265	3,779	172	532	24.2
Schleswig-Holstein	23,784	260	819	2,473	85	394	13.6
Thuringia	39,647	543	1,858	5,839	274	907	42.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,664,726</b>	<b>12,892</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>124,095</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>30,978</b>	<b>37.2</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.

\*During the festive season COVID-19 cases are detected, notified and transmitted with delays

### 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 927,406 cases (56%) thus their date of reporting is provided in Figure 1.

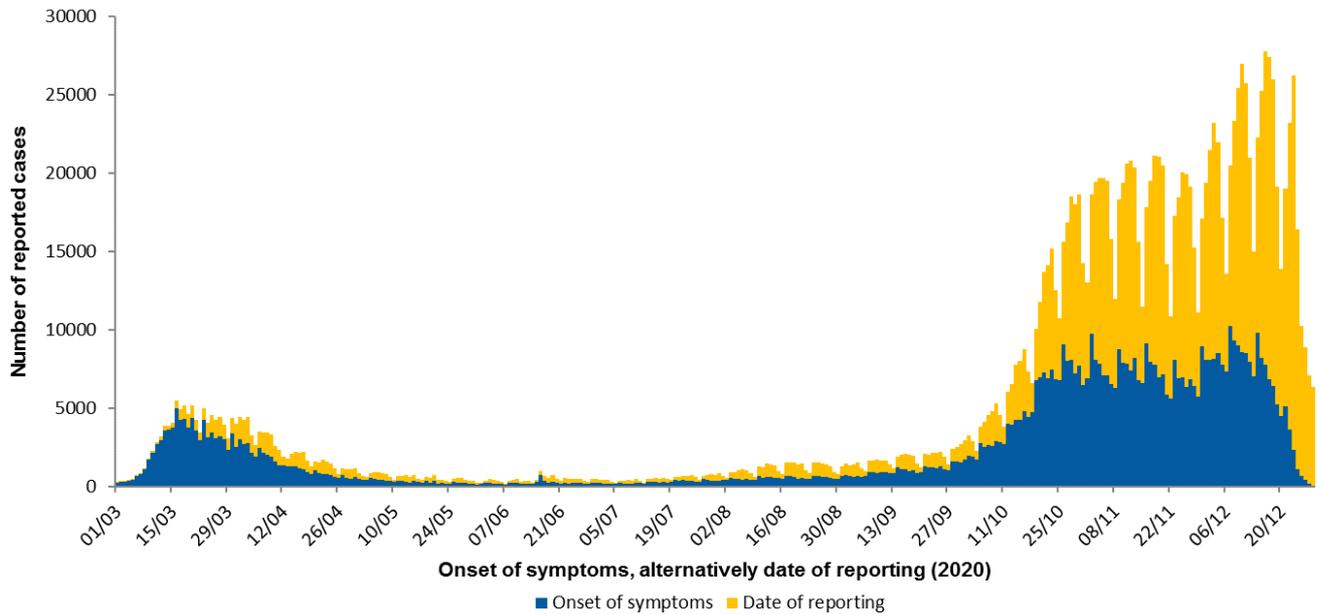


Figure 1: Number of COVID-19 cases in Germany electronically reported to the RKI by the date of symptoms onset or – if unknown – alternatively by date of reporting since 01/03/2020 (29/12/2020, 12:00 AM)\*.  
 \*During the festive season COVID-19 cases are detected, notified and transmitted with delays

### Demographic distribution of cases

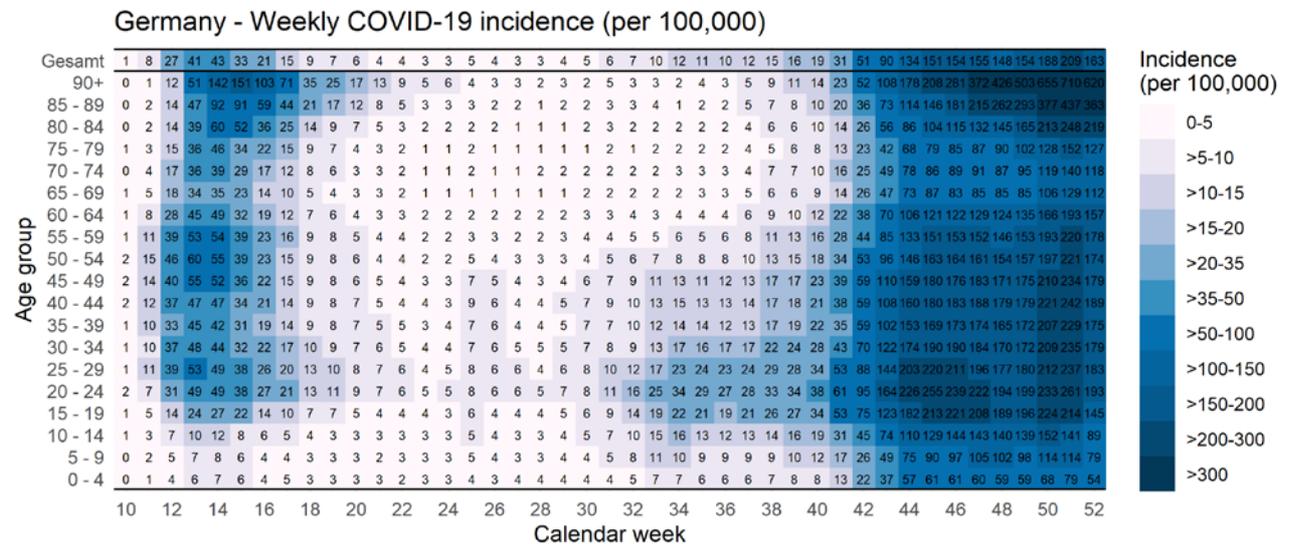


Figure 2: 7-day-incidence of notified COVID-19 cases by age group and reporting week (n=1,656,449 cases with respective data in the weeks 10 to 52 (29/12/2020, 12:00 AM). \*

The age-specific 7-day incidence is shown using a heat map (Figure 2). Age-specific case numbers and age-specific 7-day incidences can be accessed at: [www.rki.de/covid-19-altersverteilung](http://www.rki.de/covid-19-altersverteilung).

The first wave of the pandemic in Germany started in week 11 with a high 7-day incidence in 20-59-year-olds followed by a rising incidence in the over-80 years old until week 15, which fell again until week 24, Since reporting week 32, the nationwide 7-day incidence has increased steadily starting in younger age-

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

groups, and since reporting week 41 also in older age groups. Currently, an increase of the 7-day incidence can be seen in all age groups, especially in the age groups 80 years and older.

### Clinical aspects

Information on symptoms is available for 1,018,665 (61%) 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	1,018,665	402,796	40%
fever	1,018,665	281,885	28%
rhinorrhoea	1,018,665	271,926	27%
sore throat	1,018,665	215,620	21%
pneumonia	1,018,665	13,591	1%
ageusia and anosmia*	873,867	183,876	21%

Table 2: Cases with COVID-19 relevant or most common symptoms (29/12/2020, 12:00 AM). \*Ageusia and anosmia have been reported since week 17.

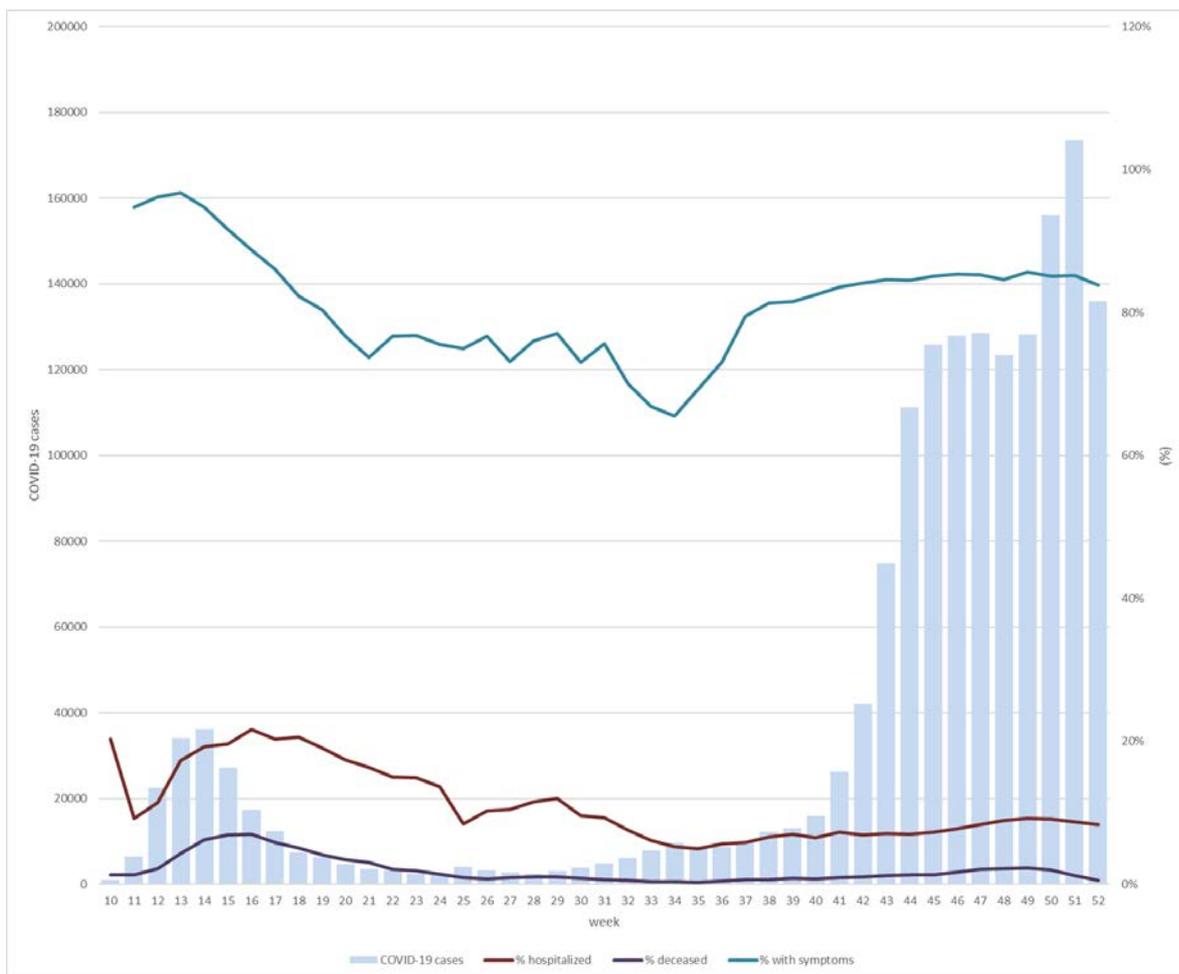


Figure 3: Depiction of the COVID-19 cases and proportion of deceased as well as proportion of hospitalized and COVID-19 cases with relevant symptoms, in relation to the respective number with corresponding data between week 10 – 52. See the underlying data table at [www.rki.de/covid-19-tabelle-klinische-aspekte](http://www.rki.de/covid-19-tabelle-klinische-aspekte)

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

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deaths among currently reported cases are expected for weeks 49-52. 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 and has remained above 80% since. These percentages may equally change due to delayed reporting and data corrections. During the summer (weeks 26-36) these proportions were lower 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)

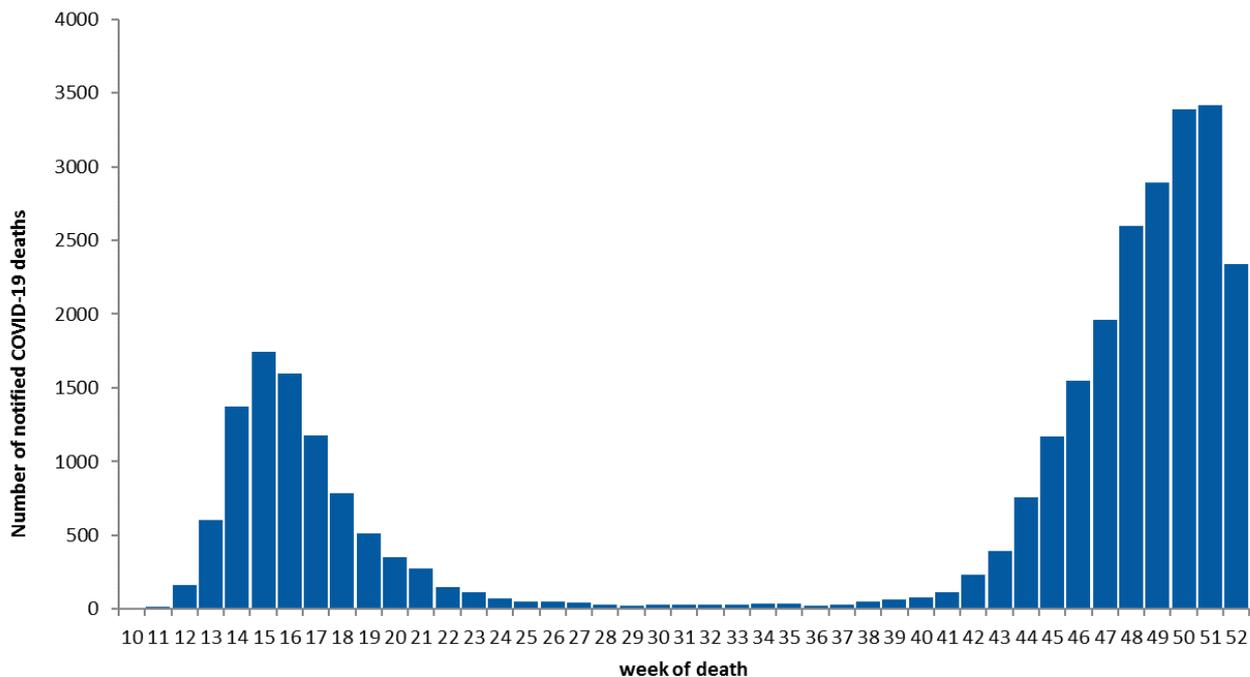


Figure 4: Number of notified COVID-19 deaths according to week of death for the reporting weeks 10 - 52 (29/12/2020, 12:00 AM).

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, 27,305 (88%) were among people aged 70 years or older, with a median age of 84 years (Table 3), while this age group accounts for only 15% of all cases. Thus far, 13 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 30,924 notified deaths; 29/12/2020, 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+
<b>Male</b>	3	3	19	43	142	621	1735	3,997	7,381	2345
<b>Female</b>	7		10	24	71	240	701	2180	6,952	4,450
<b>Total</b>	10	3	29	67	213	861	2436	6,177	14,333	6,795

\*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=217,394 cases; 29/12/2020, 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	13,502	9,573 / 71%	8602	1,826	9,300
	Occupation in facility	43,593	3,360 / 8%	1383	42	38,600
§ 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*	43,941	n.a.	484	3	40,700
	Occupation in facility	21,652	1,697 / 8%	478	17	19,700
§ 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	63,049	47,999 / 76%	10,020	8,719	41,700
	Occupation in facility	31,657	3,709 / 12%	878	91	27,400

\*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.

\*During the festive season COVID-19 cases are detected, notified and transmitted with delays

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 49 to 52, of the 593,715 reported COVID-19 cases, information regarding the country of exposure was missing in 315,278 (53%) 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 204 cases in week 52. In weeks 49-52, a total of 1,469 persons (less than 0.3% of all cases) 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 almost every district (408/412). There are 39 districts with incidences of >250 to 500 cases/100,000 and 3 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
0.54 (95%-prediction interval: 0.48 – 0.60)	0.67 (95%-prediction interval: 0.64 – 0.71)

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. **During the festive season COVID-19 cases are detected, notified and transmitted with delays, thus the R-value may be under-estimated.**

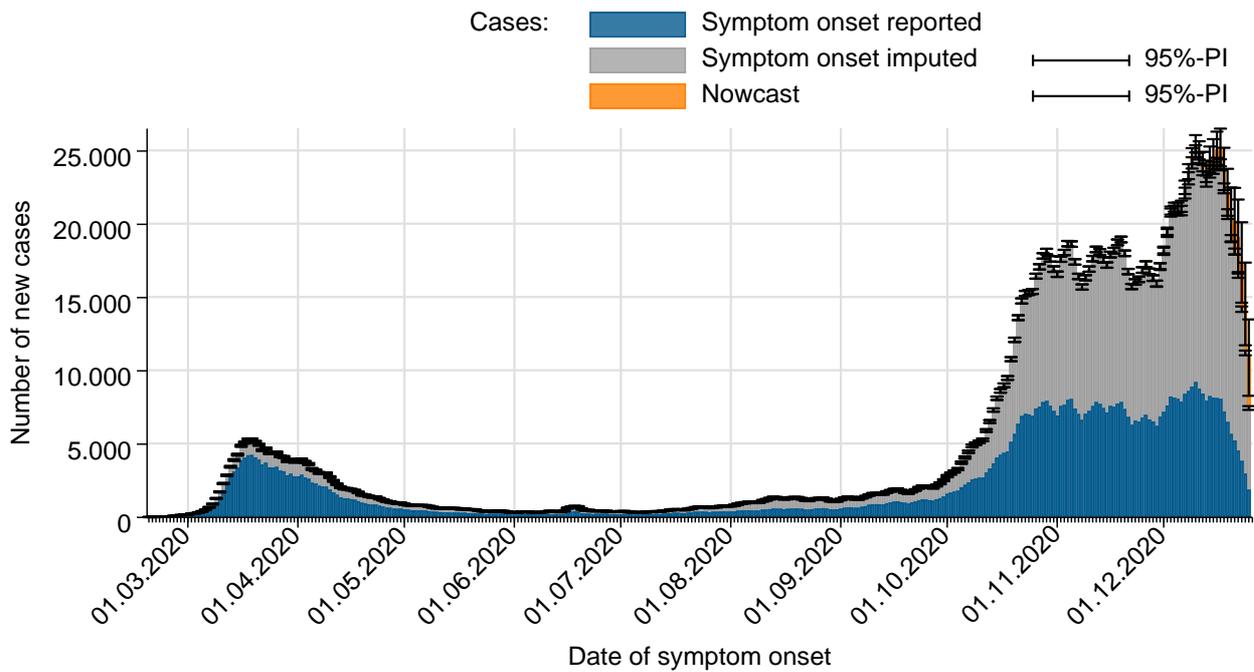


Figure 5: Number of notified COVID-19 cases with known date of illness onset (dark blue), estimated date of illness onset for cases without reported date of onset (grey) and estimated number of not yet notified cases according to illness onset electronically reported to RKI (orange) (as of 29/12/2020, 12 AM, considering cases up to 25/12/2020).  
 \*During the festive season COVID-19 cases are detected, notified and transmitted with delays

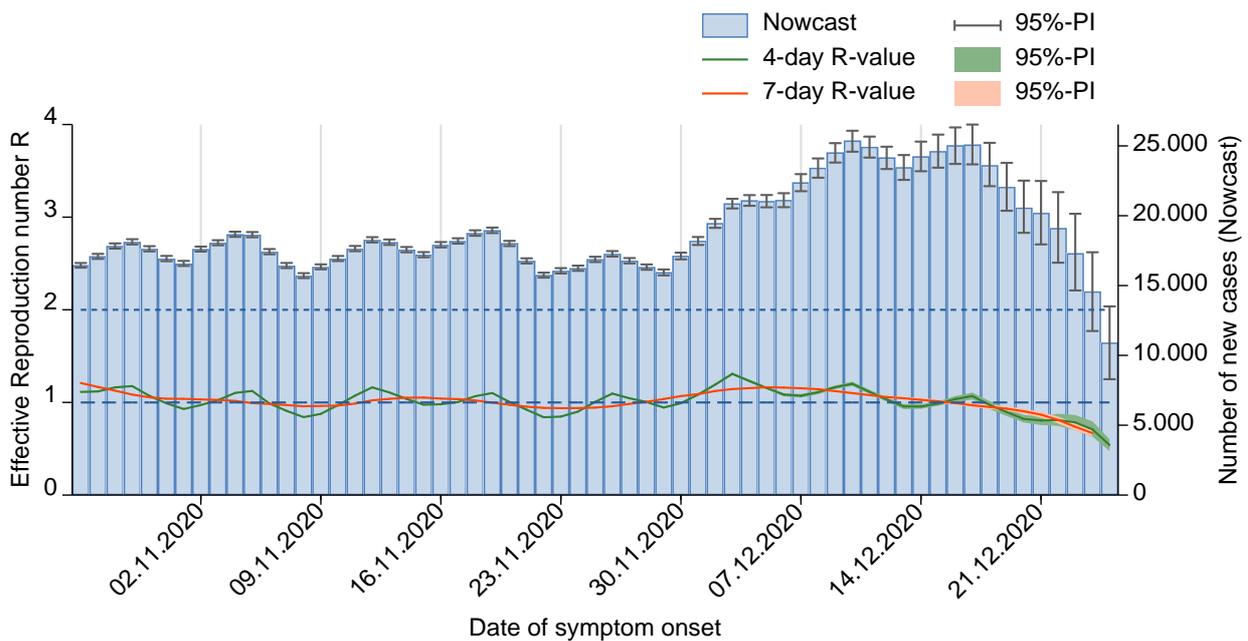


Figure 6: The estimated R-values (in green and orange) over the last 60 days, against the background of estimated number of COVID-19 cases according to illness onset (as of 29/12/2020, 12 AM, considering cases up to 25/12/2020).

\*During the festive season COVID-19 cases are detected, notified and transmitted with delays

The R-value is currently slightly below 1. Nevertheless, the daily number of new cases remains high due to the large number of current cases. Furthermore, during the festive season the detection, notification and transmission of COVID-19-cases is delayed, thus the R-value may be underestimated.

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).

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

## 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/#/index>).

As of 29/12/2020, a total of 1,287 hospitals or departments reported to the DIVI registry. Overall, 26,750 intensive care beds were registered, of which 22,022 (82%) are occupied, and 4,728 (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 (29/12/2020, 12:15 PM).

		Number of patients	Change to previous day*
Currently	Currently in ICU	5,649	+52
	- thereof with invasive ventilation	3,071 (54%)	+54
	New admissions to ICU		+927
Total	Discharged from ICU	48.745	+875
	- thereof deaths	12.561 (26%)	+258 (29%)

\*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 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

- [Vaccination started in Germany on the 26<sup>th</sup> of December 2020](#)
- 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  
[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>
- 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)
- 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)
- Selected and regularly updated information on COVID-19 <https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/outbreaks/COVID-19/COVID19.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/faq-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.