



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Daily Situation Report of the Robert Koch Institute

17/11/2020 - UPDATED STATUS FOR GERMANY

Confirmed cases		7-day incidence (7-di)		DIVI -Intensive care register
Total ¹	Active cases ²	Total population	No. of districts with 7-di > 50/100,000 pop	Cases currently in ICU
+14,419 (815,746)	-800 [272,700]	141 cases/ 100,000 EW	+4 [375]	+ 81 [3,517]
Recovered ³	Deaths	People ≥ 60 years	No. of districts with 7-di > 100/100,000 pop	Ended treatment; thereof deceased [%]
+15,000 (ca. 530,200)	+267 (12,814)	104 cases/ 100,000 EW	-1 [274]	+ 432 22%

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

¹ The difference to previous day relates to data entry at RKI; due to delay of data transmission former cases may be included.

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

³ 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 17/11/2020, 12:00 AM)

- Currently, an increase of transmissions in the population in Germany can be observed. Therefore, the entire population is strongly encouraged to commit itself to infection prevention and control.
- The nationwide incidence over the past 7 days is **141** cases per 100,000 population.
- 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 **104** cases/100,000 population.
- The 7-day incidence in Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia, Saarland, Saxony and Rhineland-Palatinate is higher than the national total 7-day incidence.
- Almost all districts have a high 7-day incidence. Only **6** districts have an incidence of ≤ 25 cases/100,000 population. In comparison, **274** districts have an incidence of >100 cases/100,000 population and of these, **20** districts have an incidence of >250 cases/100,000 population.
- The nationwide increase is caused by increasingly diffuse transmission, with numerous clusters in households, but also in community institutions, nursing and long-term care homes, as well as in occupational settings or related to religious events. For a large proportion of cases the transmission setting remains unclear.
- Since mid of October, the number of COVID-19 patients requiring intensive care has strongly increased, from 655 patients on October 15th to **3,517** patients on **17/11/2020**.
- On **17/11/2020**, **14,419** new laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and **267** new deaths associated with COVID-19 have been transmitted to the RKI in Germany.

Epidemiological Situation in Germany

In accordance with the international standards of WHO¹ and ECDC², 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, there is currently an increase of transmission within the population in all federal states. The proportion of COVID-19 cases in older age groups is currently increasing. The reported R-values were stable well above 1 since the beginning of October. Over the past few days the R-value has been fluctuating and is currently around 1. This means that, on average, each person infected with SARS-CoV-2 infects another person. As the number of infected persons is currently very high in Germany, this means that there is still a high number of new cases every day.

The data table on page 1 was adapted on November 11. The aim of the change is to focus on the current situation primarily. Therefore, changes to the previous day are given priority. Reporting data from other surveillance systems will become more visible. In particular data on ICU capacities are of great importance in the current situation.

There are outbreaks in various districts throughout Germany, which are associated with different situations, including households and in old people's and nursing homes. In addition, in many districts there is an increasingly diffuse spread of SARS-CoV-2, without traceable transmission chains.

Currently, however, the number of illnesses among older people is on the rise again. As they more often have a severe course due to COVID-19, the number of serious cases and deaths is also increasing. These can be avoided if we 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.

¹ World Health Organization, https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Surveillance_Case_Definition-2020.1

² 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 **815,746 (+14,419)** 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 (17/11/2020, 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	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	118,596	1,600	1,068	14,782	133.2	2,297	20.7
Bavaria	160,729	1,880	1,225	22,744	173.3	3,191	24.3
Berlin	49,039	1,342	1,336	7,575	206.4	371	10.1
Brandenburg	13,260	387	526	2,005	79.5	251	10.0
Bremen	8,277	57	1,215	1,020	149.7	98	14.4
Hamburg	20,405	185	1,105	2,032	110.0	314	17.0
Hesse	66,503	1,024	1,058	10,276	163.4	905	14.4
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	4,464	29	278	664	41.3	40	2.5
Lower Saxony	56,182	749	703	7,669	95.9	917	11.5
North Rhine-Westphalia	207,224	4,407	1,155	29,798	166.0	2,700	15.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	33,459	896	817	5,920	144.6	370	9.0
Saarland	10,300	190	1,044	1,395	141.4	217	22.0
Saxony	36,083	1,113	886	7,042	172.9	546	13.4
Saxony-Anhalt	8,383	222	382	1,352	61.6	106	4.8
Schleswig-Holstein	11,623	101	400	1,364	47.0	227	7.8
Thuringia	11,219	237	526	1,958	91.8	264	12.4
Total	815,746	14,419	981	117,596	141.4	12,814	15.4

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 429,617 cases (53%) thus their date of reporting is provided in Figure 1.

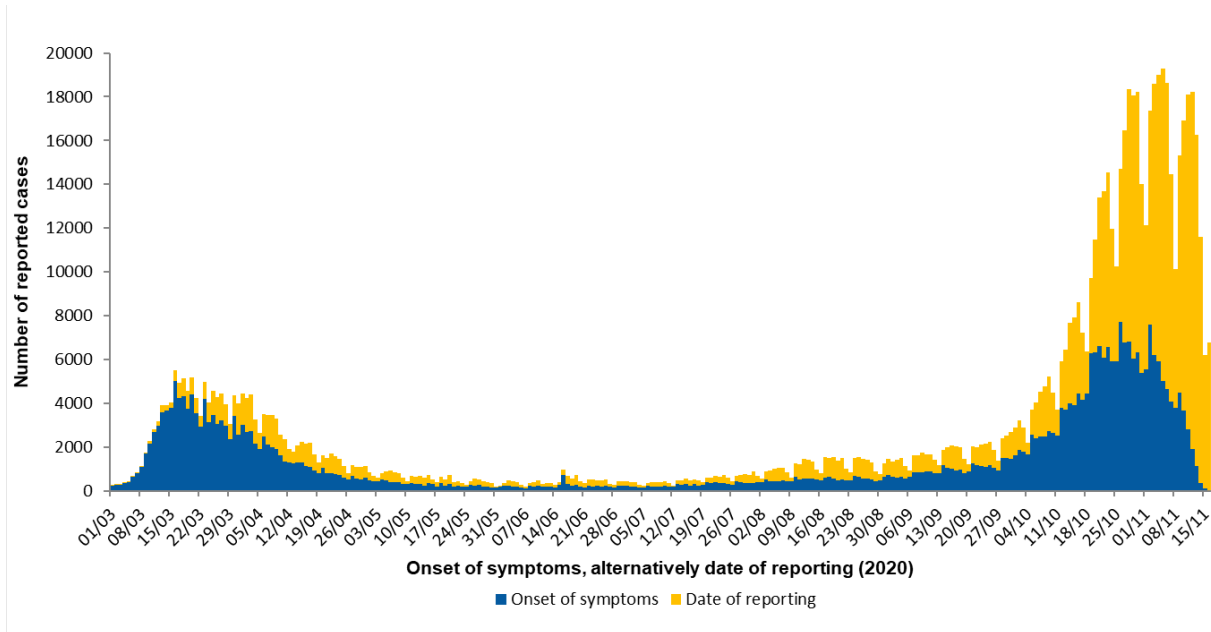


Figure 1: Number of COVID-19 cases in Germany electronically reported to the RKI by the date of symptoms onset or – if unknown – alternatively by date of reporting since 01/03/2020 (17/11/2020, 12:00 AM).

Demographic distribution of cases

Anpassen , wie im deutschen

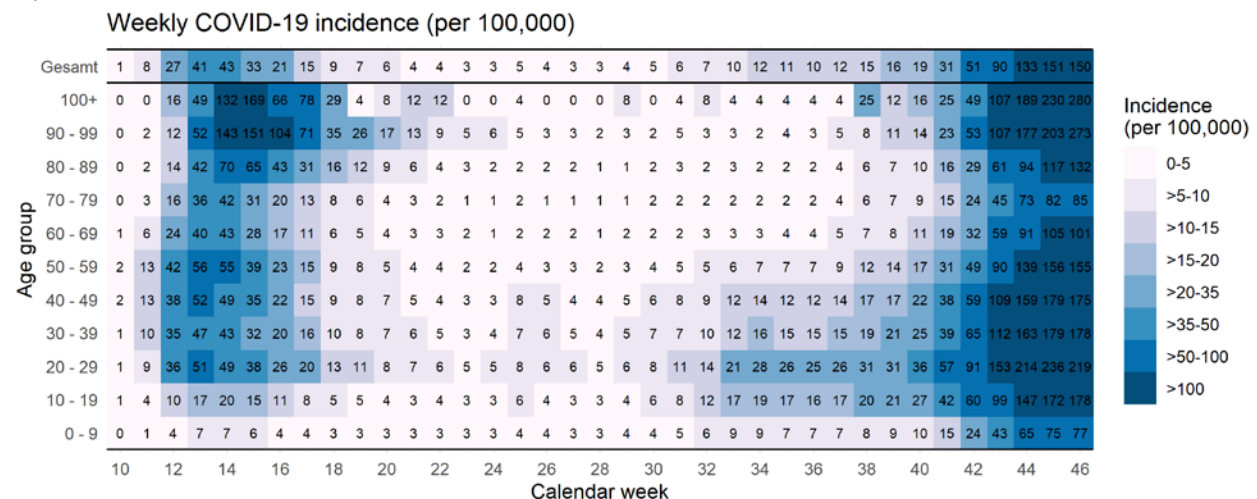


Figure 2: 7-day-incidence of notified COVID-19 cases by age group and reporting week (n=804,791 cases with respective data in the weeks 10 to 46 (17/11/2020, 12:00 AM).

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.

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-groups, and since reporting week 41 also in older age groups. Among 20-29-year-olds, a slight decrease is seen from reporting week 46 upwards; while among the 30-69-year-olds, case numbers seem to have reached a high level plateau.

Clinical aspects

Information on symptoms is available for **517,852 (64%)** of the notified cases. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of the COVID-19 relevant or most common symptoms.

Table 2: Cases with COVID-19 relevant or most common symptoms (17/11/2020, 12:00 AM). *Ageusia and anosmia are reported since week 17

Clinical feature	N with information	N with clinical feature	% with clinical feature
cough	517,852	209,750	41%
fever	517,852	158,449	31%
rhinorrhoea	517,852	126,998	25%
sore throat	517,852	110,877	21%
pneumonia	517,852	7,998	2%
ageusia and anosmia *	373,156	78,516	21%

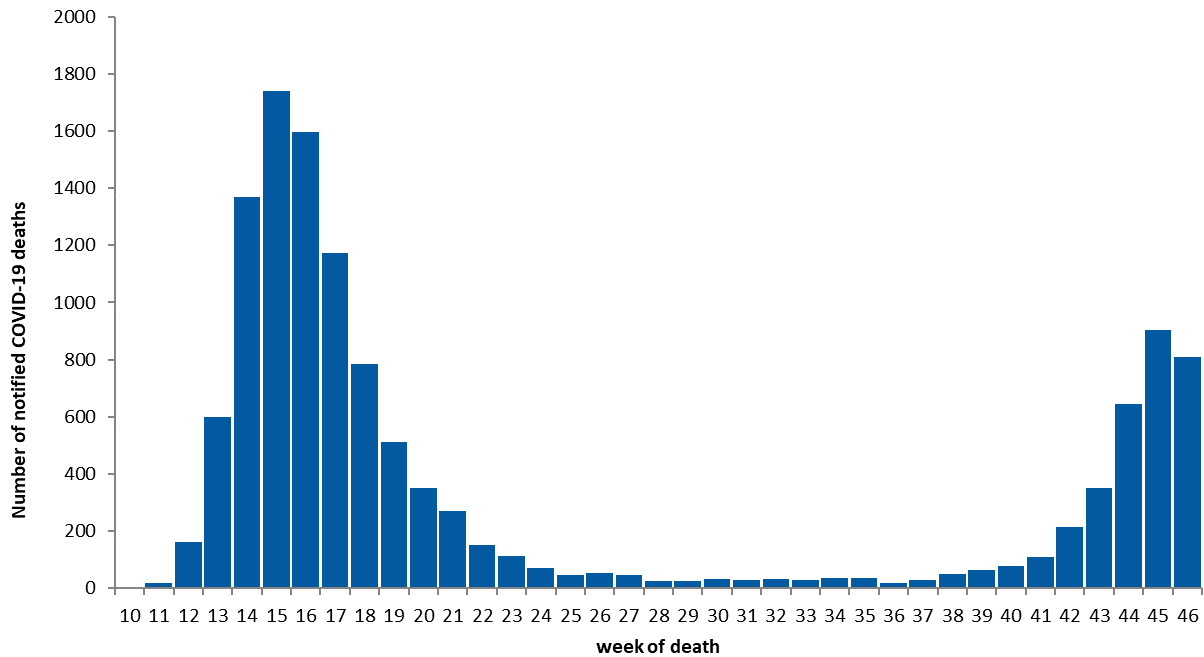
Table 3: COVID-19 cases reported to the RKI by sex and the proportion of hospitalized and deceased for the reporting weeks 10 - 46 (17/11/2020, 12:00 AM),

Week	Total cases	Mean age (years)	Men	Women	Number with clinical information	Percent with no or no symptoms relevant for COVID-19	Number with information on hospitalization	Number hospitalized	Percent hospitalized	Number of deaths	Percent deaths
10	892	42	53%	47%	831	7.6%	800	162	20%	12	1.35%
11	6,434	45	56%	44%	5,775	5.3%	5,612	519	9%	85	1.32%
12	22,427	45	55%	45%	20,192	3.8%	19,339	2,204	11%	478	2.13%
13	34,025	48	49%	51%	30,834	3.2%	29,452	5,105	17%	1,449	4.26%
14	36,079	51	45%	55%	31,966	5.3%	31,470	6,054	19%	2,251	6.24%
15	27,183	52	44%	56%	23,564	8.3%	24,039	4,706	20%	1,866	6.86%
16	17,353	51	45%	55%	14,852	11.3%	15,500	3,352	22%	1,211	6.98%
17	12,384	50	45%	55%	10,279	13.9%	10,941	2,222	20%	717	5.79%
18	7,438	48	48%	52%	6,235	17.7%	6,587	1,353	21%	376	5.06%
19	6,225	47	48%	52%	5,217	19.8%	5,600	1,066	19%	251	4.03%
20	4,727	45	49%	51%	3,927	23.4%	4,199	732	17%	158	3.34%
21	3,615	43	50%	50%	2,812	26.4%	3,106	509	16%	109	3.02%
22	3,209	42	51%	49%	2,541	23.5%	2,764	414	15%	65	2.03%
23	2,355	39	51%	49%	1,834	23.3%	2,073	311	15%	45	1.91%
24	2,343	37	54%	46%	1,733	24.4%	2,081	283	14%	32	1.37%
25	4,088	36	59%	41%	2,928	25.1%	3,733	315	8%	38	0.93%
26	3,204	37	55%	45%	2,318	23.3%	2,849	289	10%	23	0.72%
27	2,694	36	52%	48%	2,063	26.9%	2,466	258	10%	26	0.97%
28	2,418	36	56%	44%	1,909	24.2%	2,185	250	11%	24	0.99%
29	3,017	36	52%	48%	2,348	22.8%	2,630	316	12%	30	0.99%
30	3,934	36	52%	48%	3,137	27.0%	3,430	325	9%	32	0.81%
31	4,818	36	50%	50%	3,589	24.6%	4,065	367	9%	32	0.66%
32	6,046	34	54%	46%	4,394	30.3%	5,147	377	7%	30	0.50%
33	7,938	32	53%	47%	5,629	33.4%	6,793	410	6%	30	0.38%
34	9,584	32	55%	45%	7,003	35.0%	8,054	406	5%	27	0.28%
35	8,806	32	53%	47%	6,634	31.0%	7,168	344	5%	16	0.18%
36	8,604	33	54%	46%	6,387	27.2%	6,874	373	5%	33	0.38%
37	9,767	35	52%	48%	7,161	20.7%	7,641	426	6%	57	0.58%
38	12,258	36	51%	49%	9,069	18.7%	9,571	607	6%	73	0.60%
39	13,048	37	52%	48%	9,650	18.6%	10,379	712	7%	99	0.76%
40	15,881	38	52%	48%	11,590	17.5%	12,741	791	6%	104	0.65%
41	26,121	39	51%	49%	18,360	16.5%	20,227	1,431	7%	194	0.74%
42	42,007	39	51%	49%	27,891	15.8%	31,193	2,067	7%	357	0.85%
43	74,691	40	50%	50%	44,880	15.3%	52,167	3,522	7%	683	0.91%
44	110,985	41	50%	50%	59,935	15.4%	70,929	4,666	7%	846	0.76%*
45	125,471	41	49%	51%	63,178	14.7%	74,493	4,930	7%	652	0.52%*
46	125,043	42	49%	51%	52,430	15.5%	67,437	3,937	6%	284	0.23%*

* Data not yet meaningful, as outcome of the diseases in these weeks is still unclear

Table 3 shows the distribution of hospitalizations and deaths by reporting week. The proportion of deaths among all notified cases peaked at 7% in reporting week 16, 2020. Since then, it decreased markedly until week 34 and has remained well under 1% since then. The proportion of cases reported with no or no symptoms relevant for COVID-19 increased over time until week 34 to 35%, but decreased since then to below 20% after week 38.

Figure 3: Number of notified COVID-19 deaths according to week of death for the reporting weeks 10 - 46 (17/11/2020, 12:00 AM).



Notified COVID-19 deaths according to week of death are shown Figure 3. The number of deaths has been increasing since week 37; markedly since week 42.

Of all deaths, **11,037** (86%) were in people aged 70 years or older, but only 12% of all cases were in this age group (Table 4). Thus far, 6 deaths among COVID-19 cases under 20 years of age have been reported to the RKI. Pre-existing medical conditions were reported for two of the six cases.

Table 4: Number of notified COVID-19 deaths by age group and gender electronically reported to RKI (Data available for 11,498 of notified deaths; 17/11/2020, 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	90-99	100+
Male	1	3	10	24	76	324	840	1,873	3,058	876	12
Female	2		4	12	37	120	311	906	2,672	1,575	65
Total	3	3	14	36	113	444	1,151	2,779	5,730	2,451	77

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.

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 5). The number of deaths was particularly high among persons cared for in facilities according to §§ 23 and 36.

Among the cases reported as working in medical facilities (§ 23 IfSG), 74% were female and 26% male. Their median age was 40 years. 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.

Since week 38 a new software version is available for the collection of data on care, accommodation and occupation in respective institutions. Due to fundamental changes in the data format, this data could not be included in the reporting so far. In the meantime, RKI has adjusted the analysis strategy so that there is a noticeable increase in all categories compared to yesterday.

Table 5: 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=113,216 cases; 17/11/2020, 12:00 AM)

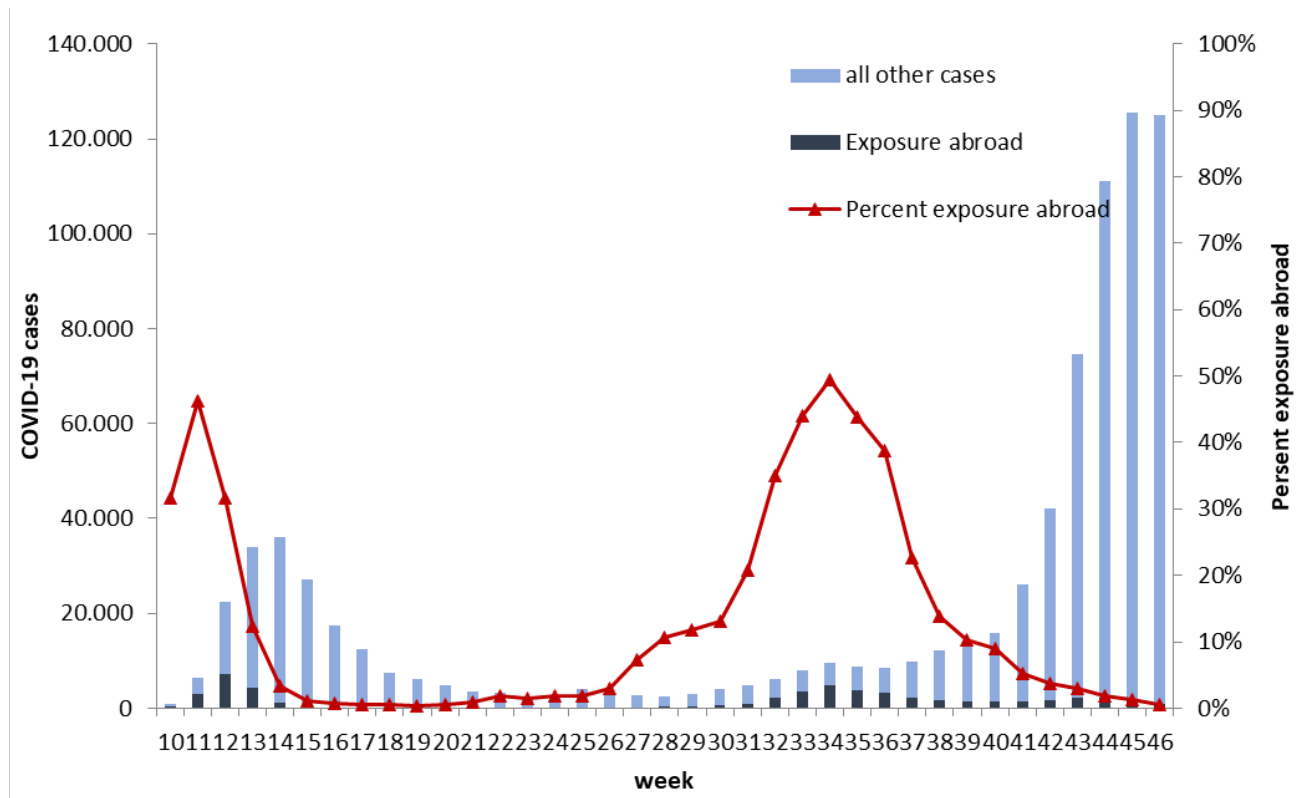
Facility according to		Total	Hospitalised	Deaths	Recovered (Estimate)
§ 23 IfSG (e.g, hospitals, outpatient clinics and practices, dialysis clinics or outpatient nursing services)	Cared for / accommodated in facility	7,199	4,605	919	4,900
	Occupation in facility	24,502	901	25	21,900
§ 33 IfSG (e.g, day care facilities, kindergartens, facilities for after school care, schools or other educational facilities, children’s homes, holiday camps)	Cared for / accommodated in facility*	23,701	270	3	19,000
	Occupation in facility	11,100	317	9	9,400
§ 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, repatriates and refugees as well as other mass accommodation and prisons)	Cared for / accommodated in facility	30,221	5,730	4,482	21,100
	Occupation in facility	16,493	587	49	14,600

*for care according to § 33 IfSG only cases under 18 years of age are taken into account, as other information may be assumed to be incorrect. Due to changes in the variables, no notifications according to §42 are listed in Table 5.

Possible countries of exposure

Of the 815,746 reported COVID-19 cases, information regarding the country of exposure was missing in 367,373 (45%) cases.

Figure 4: Presentation of the cases with probable place of infection abroad compared to all other cases (exposure in Germany and place of exposure unknown) and the proportion of cases with exposure abroad, in reporting week 10 to 46, 2020 (17/11/2020, 12:00 AM)



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

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

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. While the absolute figures for cases with foreign exposure since week 38 are at an average of 1551 cases per week [range 755 - 2064], the proportion has clearly decreased to 0,6% in week 46. This is due to the high number of autochthonous cases, which is >100,000 cases in the last 7 days. In weeks 43-46, 6,553 persons reported a possible site of infection abroad.

Table 6 lists the countries in addition to Germany that were most frequently reported as the probable place of infection in weeks 43 to 46. Poland, Romania, Italy, Turkey, and Austria were most frequently reported as the country of exposure.

Table 6: Countries of exposures named for COVID-19 cases notified in weeks 43 to 46; 2020 (a total of 6,553 answers of a foreign country), multiple answers possible (17/11/2020, 12:00 AM),

Probable country of infection	Week 43	Week 44	Week 45	Week 46	Total
Germany	37,598	50,895	55,172	48,903	192,568
Poland	490	522	327	132	1,471
Romania	166	114	108	67	455
Turkey	139	125	111	64	439
Italy	156	164	70	32	422
Austria	101	136	105	49	391
Kosovo	78	117	134	46	375
Switzerland	92	56	44	21	213
Bosnia and Herzegovina	62	54	54	20	190
The Netherlands	67	54	20	15	156
Northern Macedonia	43	57	29	19	148
Spain	51	50	23	17	141
France	50	47	30	12	139
Greece	41	37	34	15	127
Ukraine	52	32	30	11	125
Others	546	463	386	197	1,592
Total	39,732	52,923	56,677	49,620	198,952

The proportion of cases with a probable place of infection abroad increased significantly after the opening of borders in calendar week 25, but has been declining again since week 35 (see Figure 4). Travelers who stayed in a COVID-19 risk area within 14 days of entry must maintain a 10-day quarantine unless they have a negative test result from a test taken five days after arrival (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 (406 of 412). There are 20 districts in the group of the highest incidence of >250 to 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 small outbreaks in retirement and nursing homes, in hospitals and facilities for asylum seekers and refugees, and community facilities, kindergartens and schools, various occupational settings and in the context of religious gatherings continue to contribute to the increase of 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
1,00	0,97
(95%-prediction interval: 0,83 – 1,17)	(95%- Prädiktionsintervall: 0,88 – 1,05)

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,

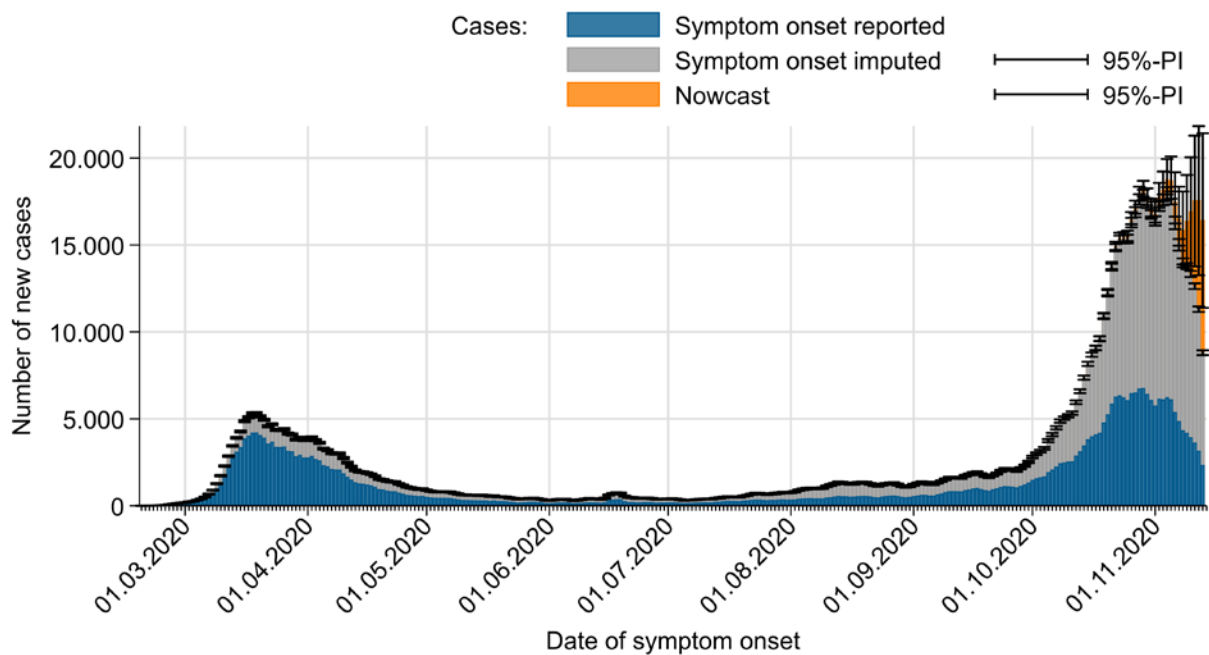


Figure 5: Number of notified COVID-19 cases with known date of illness onset (dark blue), estimated date of illness onset for cases without reported date of onset (grey) and estimated number of not yet notified cases according to illness onset electronically reported to RKI (orange) (as of 17/11/2020, 12 AM, taking into account cases up to 13/11/2020),

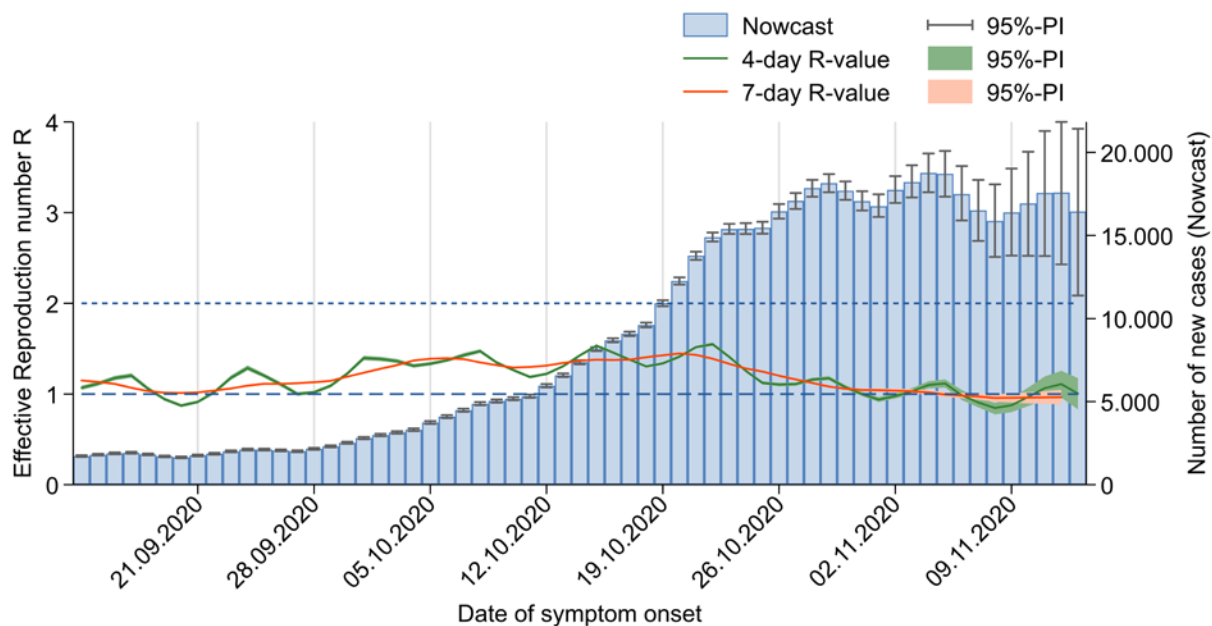


Figure 6: The estimated R-values (in green and orange) over the last 60 days, against the background of estimated number of COVID-19 cases according to illness onset (as of 17/11/2020, 12 AM, taking into account cases up to 13/11/2020),

The reported R-values have been stable well above 1 in October. Over the past few days the R-value has been fluctuating and is currently around 1. This means that, on average, each person infected with SARS-CoV-2 infects another person. As the number of infected persons is currently very high in Germany, this means that there is still a high number of new cases 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. A detailed description of the methodology is available at 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 17/11/2020, a total of **1,288** hospitals or departments reported to the DIVI registry. Overall, **28,337** intensive care beds were registered, of which **21,818** (77%) are occupied, and **6,519** (23%) are currently available. The number of COVID-19 cases treated in participating hospitals is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: COVID-19 patients requiring intensive care (ICU) recorded in the DIVI register (17/11/2020, 12:15 PM).

	Number of patients	Percentage	Change to previous day*
Currently in ICU	3,517		+81
- of these: with invasive mechanical ventilation	2,010	56%	+39
Discharged from ICU	26,804		+432
- of these: deaths	5,994	22%	+108

*The interpretation of these numbers must take into account 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 the recent increase in case numbers with severe disease, which have to be treated in ICUs and the increasingly tense situation in the health system the risk assessment of the RKI was adapted to the situation on 11/11/2020, The current version can be found here:

https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Risikobewertung.html (in German)

Measures taken in Germany

- Recommendations on distribution of COVID-19-vaccines by The Standing Committee on Immunisation (STIKO). The German Ethics Council and German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina (09/11/2020, in German) <https://www.ethikrat.org/fileadmin/Publikationen/Ad-hoc-Empfehlungen/deutsch/gemeinsames-positions-papier-stiko-der-leopoldina-impfstoffpriorisierung.pdf>
- National Testing Strategy – who will be tested for SARS-CoV-2 in Germany (14/10/2020, in German) https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Teststrategie/Nat-Teststrat.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
- 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
- Selected and regularly updated information on COVID-19 (in English) <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
- 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>

- Orders concerning travel after the determination of an epidemic situation of national significance by the German Bundestag (29/09/2020)
https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Transport/BMG_Merkblatt_Reisende_Tab.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.