



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Daily Situation Report of the Robert Koch Institute

24/11/2020 - UPDATED STATUS FOR GERMANY

Confirmed cases		7-day incidence (7-di)		DIVI -Intensive care register
Total¹	Active cases²	Total population	No. of districts with 7-di > 50/100,000 pop	Cases currently in ICU
+13,554 (942,687)	-4,600 [291,600]	142 cases/ 100,000 EW	+2 [376/412]	+ 28 [3,770]
Recovered³	Deaths	People ≥ 60 years	No. of districts with 7-di > 100/100,000 pop	Ended treatment; thereof deceased [%]
+17,900 (ca,636,700)	+249 (14,361)	112 cases/ 100,000 EW	+4 [283/412]	+ 520 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 24/11/2020, 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 proportion of outbreaks with over 5 people within the settings of nursing homes has continuously and considerably increased since week 38.
- The nationwide incidence over the past 7 days is 142 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 112 cases/100,000 population.
- The 7-day incidence in Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia and Saxony is higher than the national total 7-day incidence.
- Almost all districts have a high 7-day incidence. Only 5 districts have an incidence of ≤ 25 cases/100,000 population. In comparison, 283 districts have an incidence of >100 cases/100,000 population and of these, 29 districts have an incidence of >250 cases/100,000 population.
- The high nationwide number of cases 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 3.770 patients on 24/11/2020.

- Until 24/11/2020, **13,554** new laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and **249** 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 increase has leveled off since the second week of November. The proportion of COVID-19 cases in older age groups is currently increasing. In November, the reported R-values have been fluctuating 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.

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

Currently, however, the number of incident cases 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 **942,687 (+13,554)** 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 (24/11/2020, 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*	133,689	106	1,204	14,080	126.8	2,452	22.1
Bavaria	185,803	2614	1,416	23,366	178.0	3,490	26.6
Berlin	57,309	805	1,562	7,257	197.8	456	12.4
Brandenburg	15,867	194	629	2,264	89.8	287	11.4
Bremen	9,307	23	1,366	978	143.6	112	16.4
Hamburg	22,939	237	1,242	1,831	99.1	339	18.4
Hesse	77,897	1556	1,239	10,778	171.4	1,071	17.0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	5,247	58	326	781	48.6	54	3.4
Lower Saxony	64,504	1199	807	7,497	93.8	1,022	12.8
North Rhine-Westphalia	236,806	3786	1,319	28,520	158.9	3,047	17.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	39,275	966	959	5,560	135.8	434	10.6
Saarland	11,561	176	1,171	1,136	115.1	239	24.2
Saxony	44,927	960	1,103	7,880	193.5	682	16.7
Saxony-Anhalt	10,331	301	471	1,796	81.8	129	5.9
Schleswig-Holstein	13,056	144	450	1,370	47.2	237	8.2
Thuringia	14,169	429	664	2,844	133.3	310	14.5
Total	942,687	13,554	1,133	117,938	141.8	14,361	17.3

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.

*There were technical problems with the data transfer between Baden-Württemberg and the RKI. The missing cases will be reported tomorrow

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 503,737 cases (53%) thus their date of reporting is provided in Figure 1.

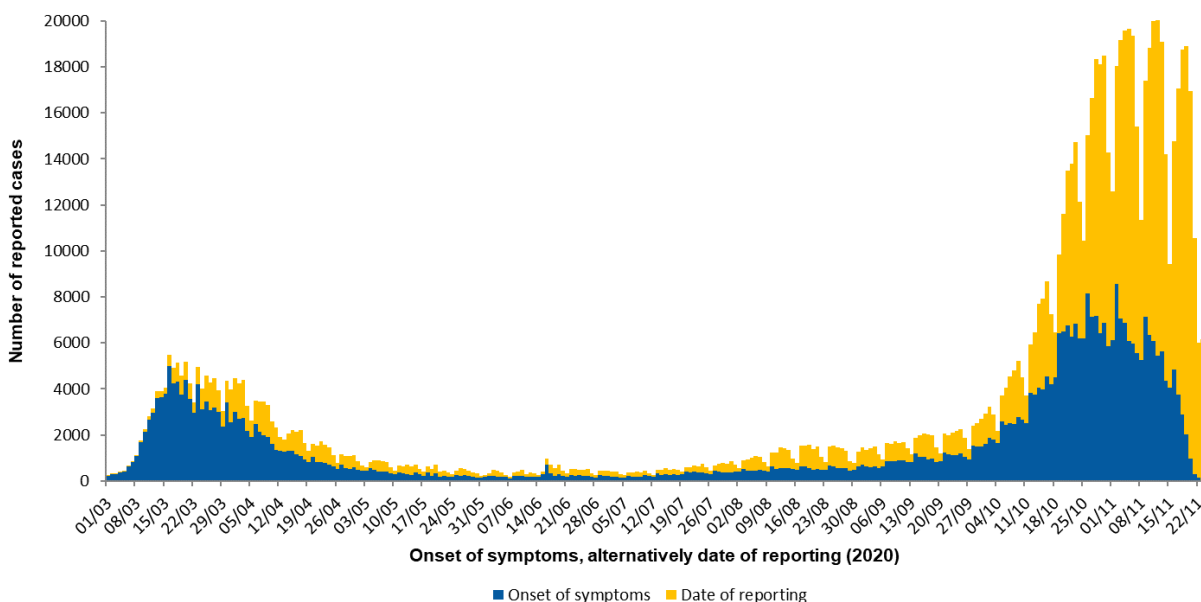


Figure 1: Number of COVID-19 cases in Germany electronically reported to the RKI by the date of symptoms onset or – if unknown – alternatively by date of reporting since 01/03/2020 (24/11/2020, 12:00 AM).

Demographic distribution of cases

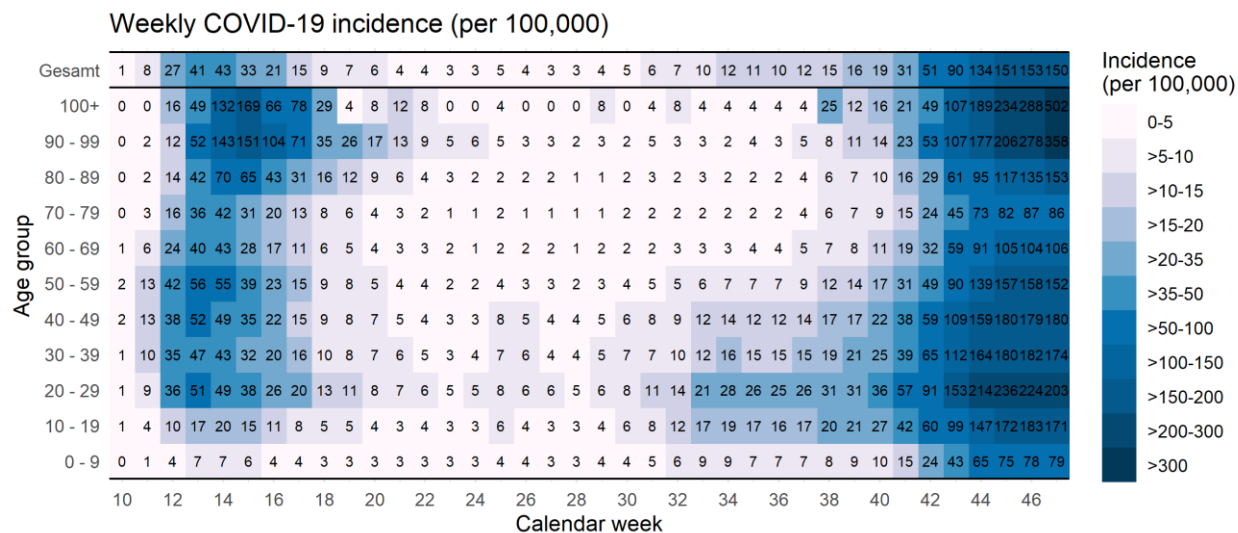


Figure 2: 7-day-incidence of notified COVID-19 cases by age group and reporting week (n=804,791 cases with respective data in the weeks 10 to 47 (24/11/2020, 12:00 AM).

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 47 upwards; while among the 30-69-year-olds, case numbers seem to have reached a high-level plateau. Among the over 80-year-olds there is a substantial increase in cases.

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

Clinical aspects

Information on symptoms is available for 591,643 (63%) of the notified cases. Table 2 shows the distribution of hospitalizations and deaths by reporting week.

Table 2: COVID-19 cases reported to the RKI by sex and the proportion of hospitalized and deceased for the reporting weeks 10 - 47 (24/11/2020, 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	22,429	45	55%	45%	20,193	3.8%	19,341	2,205	11%	478	2.13%
13	34,025	48	50%	50%	30,839	3.2%	29,453	5,106	17%	1,450	4.26%
14	36,086	51	45%	55%	31,972	5.3%	31,479	6,058	19%	2,252	6.24%
15	27,181	52	44%	56%	23,564	8.3%	24,038	4,706	20%	1,866	6.87%
16	17,353	51	45%	55%	14,854	11.3%	15,500	3,353	22%	1,211	6.98%
17	12,383	50	45%	55%	10,279	13.9%	10,942	2,222	20%	717	5.79%
18	7,442	48	48%	52%	6,237	17.7%	6,591	1,356	21%	376	5.05%
19	6,225	47	48%	52%	5,217	19.8%	5,599	1,067	19%	252	4.05%
20	4,732	45	49%	51%	3,931	23.4%	4,202	733	17%	158	3.34%
21	3,618	43	50%	50%	2,811	26.4%	3,108	508	16%	109	3.01%
22	3,214	42	51%	49%	2,545	23.5%	2,769	417	15%	66	2.05%
23	2,356	39	51%	49%	1,836	23.3%	2,076	311	15%	45	1.91%
24	2,343	37	54%	46%	1,733	24.5%	2,081	283	14%	32	1.37%
25	4,090	36	59%	41%	2,929	25.1%	3,734	315	8%	38	0.93%
26	3,203	37	55%	45%	2,316	23.3%	2,849	290	10%	23	0.72%
27	2,695	36	52%	48%	2,064	26.9%	2,467	258	10%	26	0.96%
28	2,418	36	56%	44%	1,911	24.1%	2,184	250	11%	25	1.03%
29	3,020	36	53%	47%	2,349	22.8%	2,631	316	12%	31	1.03%
30	3,934	36	52%	48%	3,166	27.0%	3,448	332	10%	32	0.81%
31	4,817	36	50%	50%	3,679	24.5%	4,119	382	9%	33	0.69%
32	6,050	34	54%	46%	4,480	30.2%	5,221	393	8%	30	0.50%
33	7,940	32	53%	47%	5,648	33.4%	6,808	411	6%	30	0.38%
34	9,590	32	55%	45%	7,008	35.0%	8,060	406	5%	28	0.29%
35	8,812	32	53%	47%	6,637	31.0%	7,175	344	5%	16	0.18%
36	8,610	33	54%	46%	6,394	27.1%	6,883	374	5%	33	0.38%
37	9,768	35	52%	48%	7,164	20.7%	7,649	427	6%	57	0.58%
38	12,264	36	51%	49%	9,073	18.7%	9,574	607	6%	73	0.60%
39	13,049	37	52%	48%	9,652	18.6%	10,382	713	7%	101	0.77%
40	15,893	38	52%	48%	11,628	17.6%	12,792	794	6%	110	0.69%
41	26,129	39	51%	49%	18,425	16.5%	20,310	1436	7%	201	0.77%
42	42,020	39	51%	49%	28,048	15.9%	31,377	2097	7%	377	0.90%
43	74,731	40	50%	50%	45,398	15.3%	52,697	3612	7%	763	1.02%
44	111,068	41	50%	50%	62,008	15.4%	72,955	4949	7%	1045	0.94%
45	125,623	41	49%	51%	67,190	14.7%	77,934	5407	7%	985	0.78%*
46	127,472	42	48%	52%	65,563	14.6%	77,304	5298	7%	822	0.64%*
47	125,162	43	48%	52%	54,001	15.3%	66,745	4221	6%	359	0.29%*

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

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% until week 43 where the proportion of deaths exceeded 1% again for the first time after a slightly increasing trend could be observed since week 39.

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.

Table 3 shows the number and percentage of the COVID-19 relevant or most common symptoms.

Table 3: Cases with COVID-19 relevant or most common symptoms (24/11/2020, 12:00 AM). *Ageusia and anosmia are reported since week 17.

Clinical feature	N with information	N with clinical feature	% with clinical feature
cough	591,643	237,542	40%
fever	591,643	177,355	30%
rhinorrhoea	591,643	146,978	25%
sore throat	591,643	126,575	21%
pneumonia	591,643	8,710	1%
ageusia and anosmia *	446,912	95,078	21%

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.

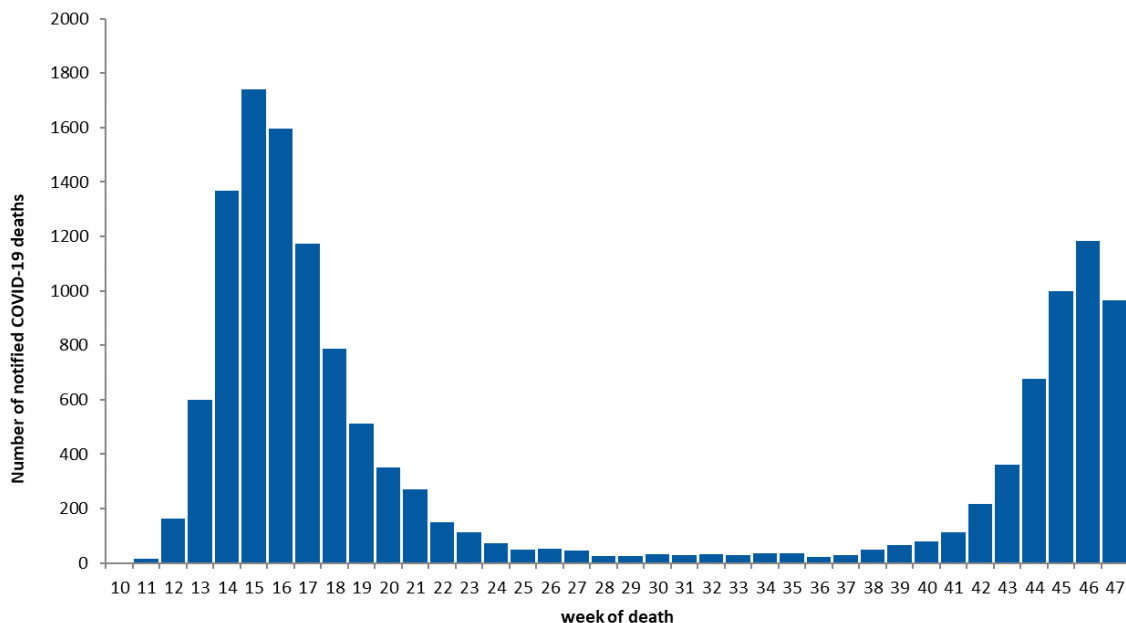


Figure 3: Number of notified COVID-19 deaths according to week of death for the reporting weeks 10 - 47 (24/11/2020, 12:00 AM).

Of all deaths, 12,399 (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.

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Table 4: Number of notified COVID-19 deaths by age group and gender electronically reported to RKI (Data available for 14,346 of notified deaths; 24/11/2020, 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	13	27	90	352	931	2,070	3,449	1000	15
Female	2		5	13	40	131	339	1012	3,006	1,773	74
Total	3	3	18	40	130	483	1270	3,082	6,455	2,773	89

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.

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.

As of 18/11/2020, the number and proportion of persons ≥ 60 years old are reported in each category.

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=126,281 cases; 24/11/2020, 12:00 AM).

Einrichtung gemäß		Total	≥ 60 years		Deaths	Recovered (Estimate)
			Number / (%)	Hospitalised		
§ 23 IfSG (e.g. hospitals, outpatient clinics and practices, dialysis clinics or outpatient nursing services)	Cared for / accommodated in facility	7,978	5,311 (67%)	5103	1,019	5,500
	Occupation in facility	26,680	2,083 (8%)	962	25	23,900
§ 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*	27,180	n.a.	305	3	22,500
	Occupation in facility	12,639	963 (8%)	332	10	10,800
§ 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	33,592	23,339 (69%)	6,178	4,774	23,200
	Occupation in facility	18,212	2,058 (11%)	627	50	15,800

*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.

Possible countries of exposure

Of the **942,687** reported COVID-19 cases, information regarding the country of exposure was missing in **430,476 (46%)** 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 532 cases in week 47, and the proportion of all cases with corresponding information has decreased significantly to 0.4% in week 47.**

In weeks **44-47**, **5,291** persons reported a possible site of infection abroad. **The countries most frequently mentioned in the last four weeks for exposure abroad were Poland, Turkey and Kosovo. Overall, the trend is decreasing for all countries.**

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 (407 of 412). There are **29** 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 4), 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 5.

4-day R-value	7-day R-value
0.87	0.90
(95%-prediction interval: 0.73 – 0.99)	(95%- Prädiktionsintervall: 0.83 – 0.97)

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.

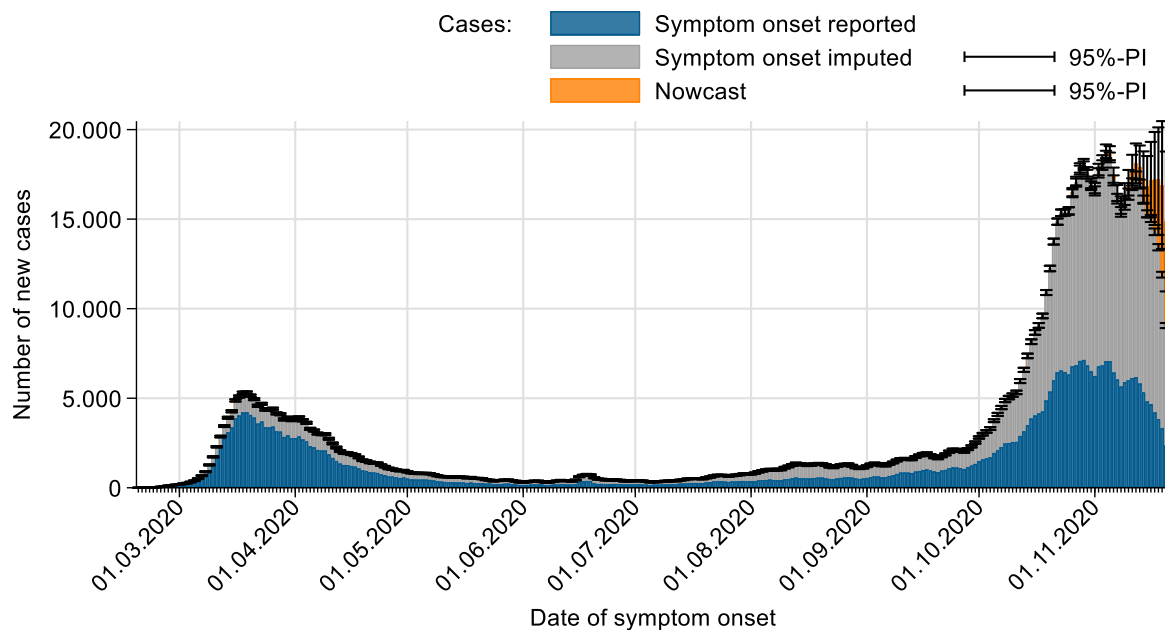


Figure 4: Number of notified COVID-19 cases with known date of illness onset (dark blue), estimated date of illness onset for cases without reported date of onset (grey) and estimated number of not yet notified cases according to illness onset electronically reported to RKI (orange) (as of 24/11/2020, 12 AM, considering cases up to 20/11/2020).

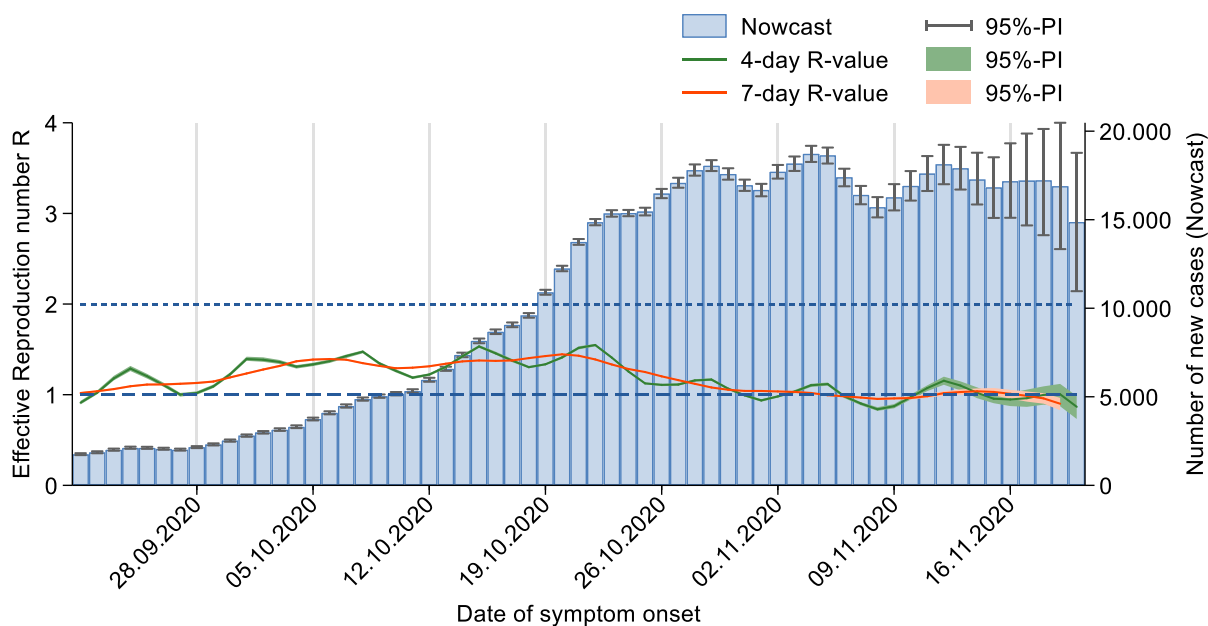


Figure 5: The estimated R-values (in green and orange) over the last 60 days, against the background of estimated number of COVID-19 cases according to illness onset (as of 24/11/2020, 12 AM, considering cases up to 20/11/2020).

The reported R-values have been fluctuating around 1 in November. 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 24/11/2020, a total of 1,288 hospitals or departments reported to the DIVI registry. Overall, 27,882 intensive care beds were registered, of which 21,925 (79%) are occupied, and 5,957 (21%) are currently available. The number of COVID-19 cases treated in participating hospitals is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: COVID-19 patients requiring intensive care (ICU) recorded in the DIVI register (22/11/2020, 12:15 PM).

	Number of patients	Percentage	Change to previous day*
Currently in ICU	3,770		+28
- of these: with invasive mechanical ventilation	2,176	57%	+15
Discharged from ICU	29,335		+520
- of these: deaths	6,634	23%	+116

*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 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

- 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 (18/11/2020, *in German*) https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Kontaktperson/Management.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
- 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-positionspapier-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
<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-bundestanzlerin-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.