

Information on the designation of international risk areas

Current at: 25 January 2021

New “areas of variant of concern”, “high incidence areas”, “risk areas” and regions that are no longer considered as risk areas (see below “Changes since last amendment”) are effective from Wednesday January 27, 2021, at 0:00 am.

Changes since last amendment:

1. *New areas of variant of concern - areas at particularly high risk of infection due to widespread occurrence of SARS-CoV-2 virus variants of concern:*

Portugal

2. *New high incidence areas – areas at particularly high risk of infection due to a particularly high number of cases:*

There are no new high incidence areas considered since last amendment (see current list below)

3. *New risk areas – areas at particularly increased risk of infection:*

There are no new risk areas considered since last amendment (see current list below)

4. *Regions that are no longer considered as risk areas:*

There are no changes since last amendment (see current list below)

Classification as a risk area is the result of a joint analysis and decision-making process by the Federal Ministry of Health, the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community.

The countries/regions listed below are designated as currently presenting an increased risk of infection with SARS-CoV-2. In parentheses is indicated since when an area is classified as a risk area. At the end of the page, there is a summary of countries, which have been classified as risk areas at any time during the last 10 days, but are currently NOT classified as risk areas.

Persons entering the Federal Republic of Germany, who have spent time in a risk area at any specific period within 10 days prior to entry, may be subject to quarantine under the specific quarantine ordinances issued by the competent federal state (Land).

As of November 8, 2020, as a matter of principle, foreigners entering or returning from abroad who have stayed in a risk area within the last **ten** days before entering the country are obliged to enter a **ten-day quarantine** immediately after entry. In addition, persons entering Germany must register before their arrival in Germany at <https://www.einreiseanmeldung.de> and carry proof of registration with them on entry. After five days of quarantine at the earliest, those entering the country can be tested for SARS-CoV-2 to end the quarantine obligation with a negative test result. In order to maintain the community and economic activity, certain groups of people are exempt from the quarantine obligation. Exceptions for family reasons are also intended. If you have any questions about the respective quarantine regulations that apply to you and any possible exemptions, please contact the respective federal state. Regulations of the respective federal states are linked on the following website:

<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/corona-bundeslaender-1745198>

UPDATE: Different regulations apply to persons entering the Federal Republic of Germany after a stay in regions with a particularly high risk of infection. These include regions with particularly high numbers of cases (high incidence areas) and regions in which virus variants of concern (areas of variant of concern) have spread. Stricter rules are provided for these entrants to further limit the introduction of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus and prevent the rapid spread of new virus variants. Anyone who has been in one of these regions in the 10 days prior to entry is **particularly obliged to carry proof (negative test result or corresponding medical certificate) confirming the absence of infection with the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus upon entry** and to present it to the competent authority or the authority commissioned by it upon request. This test must have been carried out at the earliest 48 hours before entry. If entry from a risk area is made using a carrier, proof must also be presented to the carrier prior to departure for verification purposes. Proof may also be required during checks by the Federal Police (e.g. entry checks at the airport or checks close to the border when entering by land). If it is not possible for the persons to be transported to obtain proof in the respective “high incidence area” or “area of variant of concern”, carriers may perform or arrange for pre-departure testing and, in the case of a negative test, provide transportation. This testing (nasopharyngeal swab) by the carrier must take place no more than 12 hours before departure in the case of entry from an area of variant of concern. The proof of a negative test result or corresponding medical certificate must be provided on paper or in an electronic document, in each case in German, English or French. The test performed must meet the requirements stated at <https://www.rki.de/tests>.

Please note: The Federal Government examines, on an ongoing basis, the extent to which areas are to be classified as risk areas. As a result, this list can be modified at short notice and, above all, may be extended.

The existing travel and safety advisories by the Federal Foreign Office (<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/ReiseUndSicherheit/reise-und-sicherheitshinweise>) as well as the Federal Government's information for travellers and commuters (<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/corona-regelungen-1735032>) still apply.

Classification as a risk area is the result of a joint analysis and decision-making process by the Federal Ministry of Health, the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community. This classification as a risk area is based on a two-step assessment. Initially, it is determined in which countries/regions there were more than 50 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants in the last seven days.

In a second step, qualitative and other criteria are used to determine whether or not countries/regions that might nominally fall below this threshold could nonetheless still present an increased risk of infection. The same applies for countries/regions that might nominally fall above this threshold but do not nonetheless present an increased risk. Since the 44th calendar week, the maps of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), broken down by region, have been taken into account for the EU Member States. The map contains data on the 14-day notification rate, testing rate and test positivity. As part of the second step, the Federal Foreign Office and, where relevant, the Federal Ministry of Health and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, provide qualitative reports based on reporting by the local German diplomatic representations, which also covers measures taken to halt the spread of the coronavirus pandemic. Key factors in this assessment are above all the numbers of infection and the type of outbreak (local or wide-spread), testing capacities and the number of tests carried out per capita as well as the measures taken to contain the spread of infection (hygiene regulations, contact tracing, etc.). Similarly, this also takes into account individual countries where reliable information may not be readily available.

UPDATE: The classification as a special risk area with a particularly high risk is made due to a particularly high incidence for the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus in this area (high incidence area) or because certain variants of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus have occurred widely in this risk area (area of variant of concern).

The decisive factor for the classification of an area as an “area of variant of concern” due to the occurrence of a virus variant is the spread of a virus variant (mutation), which is not simultaneously widespread in Germany and from which it can be assumed that a special risk emanates (e.g. with regard to a suspected or proven higher transmissibility or other characteristics, which accelerate the spread of infection, increase the severity of the disease, or against which the effect of an immunity achieved through vaccination or through a passed infection is weakened).

High incidence areas are risk areas with particularly high numbers of cases. As with risk areas, classification as a high incidence area is based on a two-stage assessment. First, it is determined in which states/regions there were more than 200 new infections per 100,000

inhabitants in the last seven days. In the context of designating an area as a special risk area, other quantitative and qualitative criteria can be used to determine whether or not countries/regions that might nominally fall below this incidence could nonetheless still present an increased risk of infection.

1. The following states are currently considered as areas of variant of concern:

- Brazil (since 19 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Ireland (since 13 January 2021; already a risk area since 9 January 2020)
- Portugal (since 27 January 2021, already high incidence area since 24 January 2021 and risk area since 8 November 2020 incl. the autonomous region Madeira since 9 January 2021)
- South Africa (since 13 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (since 13 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 November 2020)

2. The following states/regions are currently considered high incidence areas:

- Albania (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Andorra (Principality of Andorra) (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 26 August 2020)
- Bolivia (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Colombia (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Czech Republic (high incidence area since 24 January; already a risk area since 25 September 2020)
- Egypt (high incidence area since 19 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Estonia (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 26 December 2020)
- Iran (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Israel (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 3 July 2020)
- Kosovo (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Latvia (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 22 November 2020)
- Lebanon (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)

- Lithuania (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 22 November 2020)
- Mexico (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Montenegro (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 17 July 2020)
- North Macedonia (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Palestinian territories (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 3 July 2020)
- Panama (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Serbia (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Slovenia (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 1 November 2020)
- Spain (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 2 September 2020; incl. the Canary Islands; already a risk area since 20 December 2020)
- United Arab Emirates (high incidence area since 24 January; already a risk area since 23 September 2020)
- USA (high incidence area since 24 January 2021; already a risk area since 3 July 2020)

3. The following states/regions are currently considered risk areas:

- Afghanistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Algeria (since 15 June 2020)
- Angola (since 15 June 2020)
- Argentina (since 15 June 2020)
- Armenia (since 15 June 2020)
- Austria - the complete country with exception of the municipality Jungholz and Mittelberg / Kleinwalsertal (since 1 November 2020)
- Azerbaijan (since 15 June 2020)
- Bahamas (since 15 June 2020)
- Bahrain (since 15 June 2020)
- Bangladesh (since 15 June 2020)
- Barbados (since 17 January 2021)
- Belarus (since 15 June 2020)
- Belgium (since 30 September 2020)
- Belize (since 15 June 2020)
- Benin (since 15 June 2020)
- Bhutan (since 15 June 2020)

- Botswana (since 22 November 2020)
- Bulgaria (since 1 November 2020)
- Burkina Faso (since 15 June 2020)
- Burundi (since 15 June 2020)
- Cameroon (since 15 June 2020)
- Canada (since 15 November 2020)
- Cape Verde (since 3 July 2020)
- Central African Republic (since 15 June 2020)
- Chad (since 15 June 2020)
- Chile (since 15 June 2020)
- Comoros (since 15 June 2020)
- Costa Rica (since 15 June 2020)
- Côte d'Ivoire (since 15 June 2020)
- Croatia (since 1 November 2020)
- Cyprus - Cyprus (since 1 November 2020)
- Denmark – the complete country (since 8 November 2020), the Faroe Islands (since 9 January 2021), excluded is Greenland
- Djibouti (since 15 June 2020)
- Dominican Republic (since 15 June 2020)
- DR Congo (since 15 June 2020)
- Ecuador (since 15 June 2020)
- El Salvador (since 15 June 2020)
- Equatorial Guinea (since 15 June 2020)
- Eritrea (since 15 June 2020)
- Eswatini (since 15 June 2020)
- Ethiopia (since 15 June 2020)
- Finland - the following regions are classified as risk areas:
 - Uusimaa (contains capital city Helsinki) (since 22 November 2020)
 - Varsinais-Suomi (since 20 December 2020)
- France - the following regions are classified as risk areas:
 - Complete Mainland France (since 9 January 2021)
 - French Overseas Territory: French Guiana (since 21 August 2020)
 - French Overseas Territory: French Polynesia (since 15 November 2020)
 - French Overseas Territory: St. Martin (since 26 August 2020)
 - French Overseas Territory: Mayotte (since 24 January 2021)
 - French Overseas Territory: Saint-Barthélemy (since 24 January 2021)
- Gabon (since 15 June 2020)
- Gambia (since 15 June 2020)
- Georgia (since 7 October 2020)
- Ghana (since 15 June 2020)
- Greece - the following regions are classified as risk areas:
 - West Macedonia (since 1 November 2020)
 - Central Macedonia (since 8 November 2020)

- Eastern Macedonia and Thrace (since 8 November 2020)
 - Thessaly (since 8 November 2020)
- Guatemala (since 15 June 2020)
- Guinea (since 15 June 2020)
- Guinea-Bissau (since 15 June 2020)
- Guyana (since 15 June 2020)
- Haiti (since 15 June 2020)
- Honduras (since 15 June 2020)
- Hungary (since 1 November 2020)
- India (since 15 June 2020)
- Indonesia (since 15 June 2020)
- Iraq (since 15 June 2020)
- Italy (since 8 November 2020)
- Jamaica (since 15 June 2020)
- Jordan (since 7 October 2020)
- Kazakhstan (since 15 June 2020)
- Kenya (since 15 June 2020)
- Korea (Democratic People's Republic, North Korea) (since 15 June 2020)
- Kuwait (since 15 June 2020)
- Kyrgyzstan (since 15 June 2020)
- Lesotho (since 15 June 2020)
- Liberia (since 15 June 2020)
- Libya (since 15 June 2020)
- Liechtenstein (since 24 October 2020)
- Luxemburg (14 July 2020 – 20 August 2020 and since 25 September 2020)
- Madagascar (since 15 June 2020)
- Malawi (since 15 June 2020)
- Malaysia (since 24 January 2021)
- Maldives (since 17 July 2020)
- Mali (since 15 June 2020)
- Malta (since 17 October 2020)
- Mauritania (since 15 June 2020)
- Moldova, Republic of (since 15 June 2020)
- Monaco (since 1 November 2020)
- Mongolia (since 15 June 2020)
- Morocco (since 15 June 2020)
- Mozambique (since 15 June 2020)
- Namibia (since 26 December 2020)
- Nepal (since 15 June 2020)
- Netherlands - complete country (incl. constituent countries and the Caribbean parts of the Netherlands) (since 17 October 2020)
- Nicaragua (since 15 June 2020)

- Niger (since 15 June 2020)
- Nigeria (since 15 June 2020)
- Norway - the following counties are classified as risk areas:
 - Oslo (since 8 November 2020)
 - Viken (since 15 November 2020)
 - Rogaland (since 9 January 2021)
 - Trøndelag (since 9 January 2021)
 - Vestfold og Telemark (since 17 January 2021)
- Oman (since 15 June 2020)
- Pakistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Papua New Guinea (since 17 June 2020)
- Paraguay (since 15 June 2020)
- Peru (since 15 June 2020)
- Philippines (since 15 June 2020)
- Poland (since 24 October 2020)
- Qatar (since 15 June 2020)
- Republic of Moldova (since 15 June 2020)
- Republic of the Congo (since 15 June 2020)
- Romania (since 7 October 2020)
- Russian Federation (since 15 June 2020)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (since 17 January 2021)
- San Marino (since 1 November 2020)
- São Tomé and Príncipe (since 16 June 2020)
- Saudi Arabia (since 15 June 2020)
- Senegal (since 15 June 2020)
- Seychelles (since 17 January 2021)
- Sierra Leone (since 15 June 2020)
- Slovakia (since 17 October 2020)
- Somalia (since 15 June 2020)
- South Sudan (since 15 June 2020)
- Sudan (since 15 June 2020)
- Suriname (since 15 June 2020)
- Sweden (since 15 November 2020)
- Switzerland (since 24 October 2020)
- Syrian Arab Republic (since 15 June 2020)
- Tajikistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Tanzania (since 15 June 2020)
- Timor Leste (East Timor) (since 17 June 2020)
- Togo (since 15 June 2020)
- Trinidad and Tobago (since 15 June 2020)
- Tunisia (since 7 October 2020)
- Turkey (since 15 June 2020)
- Turkmenistan (since 17 June 2020)

- Ukraine (since 15 June 2020)
- Uruguay (since 20 December 2020)
- Uzbekistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Vatican City State (since 1 November 2020)
- Venezuela (since 15 June 2020)
- Yemen (since 15 June 2020)
- Zambia (since 15 June 2020)
- Zimbabwe (since 15 June 2020)

4. Areas that have been risk areas at any time during the past 10 days but are currently no risk areas anymore:

- Greece: the regions Attica (since 8 November 2020 – 24 January 2021) and North Aegean (since 15 November 2020 – 24 January 2021)
- Norway: the county Innlandet (since 26 December 2020 – 24 January 2021)