

Information on the designation of international risk areas

As of: 25 February 2022

Please note: The list on the classification of risk areas below is effective as of Sunday, 27 February 2022 at 0:00 a.m. (midnight).

The classification of risk areas can change at short notice. Please check immediately before departure whether the countries in which you have stayed in the last 10 days before entering Germany are classified as risk areas.

Changes made since the last amendment:

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

There were no new areas of variants of concern since the last amendment (see current list and additional information on the classification below).

2. New high-risk areas – areas at particularly high risk of infection due to a particularly high incidence of spread of coronavirus SARS-CoV-2:

There were no new high-risk areas since the last amendment (see current list and additional information on the classification below).

3. Regions no longer considered high-risk areas:

Albania

Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina

Australia

Bangladesh

Belgium

Belize

The Plurinational State of Bolivia

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bulgaria

Colombia

Croatia

Ecuador

France – the French overseas department Guadeloupe – the Collectivities of Saint Barthélemy and Saint Martin

Grenada

Guyana

Hungary

Iraq

Italy

Kosovo

Luxembourg

Madagascar

Montenegro

The Netherlands – the overseas parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sant Eustatius und Sint Maarten

North Macedonia

Panama

Peru

The Philippines

Poland

The Republic of Moldova

Saint Lucia

San Marino

Serbia

Seychelles

Sweden

Suriname

Ukraine

1. **The following states/regions are currently considered to be areas of variants of concern:**

No states/regions are currently considered to be areas of variants of concern.

2. **The following states are currently considered to be high-risk areas:**

- Armenia (**high-risk area** since 6 February 2022)
- Austria with the exception of the municipality of Mittelberg and Jungholz and Rißtal in the municipal area of Vomp and Eben am Achensee (**high-risk area** since 16 January 2022)
- Azerbaijan (**high-risk area** since 6 February 2022)
- Bahrain (**high-risk area** since 9 January 2022)
- Barbados (**high-risk area** since 19 September 2021)
- Belarus (**high-risk area** since 1 October 2021)
- Bhutan (**high-risk area** since 23 January 2022)

- Brazil (**high-risk area** since 23 January 2022)
- Chile (**high-risk area** since 23 January 2022)
- Costa Rica (**high-risk area** since 16 January 2022)
- Cyprus (**high-risk area** since 25 December 2021)
- Czech Republic (**high-risk area** since 14 November 2021)
- Denmark including the Faroe Islands and Greenland (**high-risk area** since 19 December 2021)
- Dominica (**high-risk area** since 22 August 2021)
- Egypt (**high-risk area** since 24 January 2021)
- Estonia (**high-risk area** since 9 January 2022)
- Finland (**high-risk area** since 25 December 2021)
- France (**high-risk area** since 19 December 2021) and the following French overseas departments and overseas territories:
 - Martinique (**high-risk area** since 9 January 2022)
 - New Caledonia (**high-risk area** since 30 January 2022)
 - Réunion (**high-risk area** since 19 December 2021)
- Georgia (**high-risk area** since 25 July 2021)
- Greece (**high-risk area** since 21 November 2021)
- Guatemala (**high-risk area** since 30 January 2022)
- Haiti (**high-risk area** since 8 August 2021)
- Iceland (**high-risk area** since 9 January 2022)
- Iran (**high-risk area** since 13 February 2022)
- Israel (**high-risk area** since 9 January 2022)
- Japan (**high-risk area** since 23 January 2022)
- Jordan (**high-risk area** since 5 December 2021)
- Korea (Democratic People's Republic) (**high-risk area** since 8 August 2021)
- Kuwait (**high-risk area** since 9 January 2022)
- Latvia (**high-risk area** since 16 January 2022)
- Lebanon (**high-risk area** since 19 December 2021)
- Libya (**high-risk area** since 18 July 2021)
- Liechtenstein (**high-risk area** since 5 December 2021)
- Lithuania (**high-risk area** since 1 October 2021)
- Maldives (**high-risk area** since 23 January 2022)
- Mexico (**high-risk area** since 8 August 2021)
- Monaco (**high-risk area** since 25 December 2021)
- Mongolia (**high-risk area** since 23 January 2022)
- Netherlands (**high-risk area** since 21 November 2021)
- Norway (**high-risk area** since 19 December 2021)
- Oman (**high-risk area** since 30 January 2022)
- Palau (**high-risk area** since 30 January 2022)
- Palestinian Territories (**high-risk area** since 6 February 2022)
- Papua New Guinea (**high-risk area** since 8 August 2021)
- Paraguay (**high-risk area** since 23 January 2022)
- Portugal incl. the Azores and Madeira (**high-risk area** since 25 December 2021)

- Romania (**high-risk area** since 23 January 2022)
- Russian Federation (**high-risk area** since 7 July 2021)
- Singapore (**high-risk area** since 30 January 2022)
- Slovakia (**high-risk area** since 31 October 2021)
- Slovenia (**high-risk area** since 26 September 2021)
- Solomon Islands (**high-risk area** since 13 February 2022)
- Switzerland (**high-risk area** since 5 December 2021)
- Syrian Arab Republic (**high-risk area** since 31 January 2021)
- Tajikistan (**high-risk area** since 8 August 2021)
- Trinidad and Tobago (**high-risk area** since 8 August 2021)
- Turkey (**high-risk area** since 17 August 2021)
- Turkmenistan (**high-risk area** since 8 August 2021)
- Uruguay (**high-risk area** since 9 January 2022)
- Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (**high-risk area** since 19 September 2021)
- Vietnam (**high-risk area** since 15 August 2021)
- Yemen (**high-risk area** since 10 October 2021)

Note: Please note that as of 0:00 a.m. (midnight) on 15 January 2022, the Ordinance amending the COVID-19 Protective Measures Exemption Ordinance and the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations came into force. The following regulations apply:

On account of the increasing worldwide spread of readily transmissible SARS-CoV-2 variants (in particular, the delta variant), a **general obligation to furnish proof** applies. This means that persons aged 6 or over must, as a rule, possess a negative test result or proof of vaccination or recovery when entering the country. The general obligation to furnish proof applies irrespective of the mode of transport or whether the person previously spent time in a high-risk area or area of variants of concern. In addition, when entering the Federal Republic of Germany following a stay in a high-risk area or area of variants of concern outside of Germany, a special obligation to register, quarantine and furnish proof has to be observed. With respect to entry into Germany from areas of variants of concern, a ban on carriage – subject to a very limited set of exceptions – applies to the transport of persons via rail, bus, ship or plane directly from those countries.

As of 1 August 2021, risk areas only distinguish between two categories: High-risk areas and areas of variants of concern. The category of “basic” risk area no longer applies. **The cessation of the “basic” risk area category does not mean that there is no longer any risk of infection during stays in these areas. An appreciable increased risk of infection currently exists worldwide.**

On account of the dynamic development of infections, new high-risk areas and areas of variants of concern may need to be determined at short notice.

Find further information here:

<https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/service/gesetze-und-verordnungen/guv-19-lp/coronaeinreisev.html>

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 and Community.

The states/regions listed above are designated as currently presenting an increased risk of infection with SARS-CoV-2. In brackets, you will find the date from which the region was classified as a risk area.

When entering Germany, all travellers aged 6 or over must present a negative test result or proof of vaccination or recovery. Special rules apply to commuters.

Persons who **spent time in one of the risks areas listed above within the 10 days prior to entering the Federal Republic of Germany** must follow specific regulations.

- **Obligation to register:** Travellers who spent time in a risk area are obliged to fill out the **digital registration on entry** at <https://www.einreiseanmeldung.de> and carry the confirmation with them when entering the country. New risk areas appear in the digital registration on entry at 0:00 on the day they come into force. The confirmation will be checked by the carrier and may also be checked by the Federal Police within the framework of its responsibilities as a border control agency.
- **Special obligation to furnish proof:** Travellers who spent time in a high-risk area must carry with them a test result or proof of vaccination or recovery and, if demanded by the carrier, present such proof for the purpose of carriage. In case of a stay in an area of variants of concern, only a PCR test result is admitted.
- The proof must be uploaded via the upload portal of the digital registration on entry at <https://www.einreiseanmeldung.de>. Travelers should use the individual link on the registration confirmation (PDF document) for this purpose.
- **Obligation to quarantine:** Travellers who spent time in a risk area must make their way directly to their home upon arrival and remain isolated there for a period of ten days (**home quarantine**). Persons who have spent time in an area of variants of concern prior to entry, must quarantine for 14 days.
- **Ending quarantine:** Quarantine at home **may be ended early** if proof of recovery, proof of vaccination or a negative test result is submitted via upload portal of the digital registration on entry at <https://www.einreiseanmeldung.de>. The individual link on the registration confirmation (PDF document) should be used to upload the proof of recovery, proof of vaccination or a negative test result. Quarantine can be ended in each case from the time the negative test result is submitted. If you spent time in a **high-risk area** prior to entry, the relevant test may **not be conducted earlier than five days** after entry (test to release possible from day five following entry). Vaccinated and recovered persons can end the quarantine from the time when the proof of vaccination or recovery is transmitted via the entry portal. If the transmission takes place before entry (strongly recommended), no quarantine is needed.
- Following a stay in an **area of variants of concern**, the duration of the 14-day quarantine may not be shortened.
- **No** determination according to section 4 (2) (5) of the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations has been made by the RKI stating that a specific vaccine was sufficiently effective against the virus variant that caused the area to be classified an area of variants of concern. **There is therefore no exemption from the obligation to quarantine for persons who have been fully vaccinated following a stay in an area of variants of concern.**

- For travellers entering Germany from so-called areas of variants of concern, a **ban on carriage** applies to the transport of persons from these countries into Germany by rail, bus, ship or plane.

Special agreements under section 6 (2) (1) no. 2 of the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations between the Federal Republic of Germany and respective national governments:

- Currently no agreements within the meaning of section 6 (2) (1) no. 2 of the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations exist with other countries.

For more information on the foregoing obligations, exemptions and requirements regarding the relevant proof, go to:

<https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/service/gesetze-und-verordnungen/guv-19-lp/coronaeinreisev.html>

You can also find answers to frequently asked questions (FAQ) at:

<https://www.rki.de/SharedDocs/FAQ/NCOV2019/gesamt.html>

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>) remain unchanged.

Information on the classification of risk areas

The classification of high-risk areas and areas of variants of concern is carried out by the Federal Ministry of Health in agreement with the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community for areas outside the Federal Republic of Germany for which a particularly increased risk of infection with the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 has been identified.

High-risk areas can be regions with especially high numbers of cases, e.g. a factor of the average seven-day incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants in Germany. A regular indicator is having a seven-day incidence rate of considerably over 100. High-risk areas can also be areas in which - based on quantitative or qualitative criteria (for example, the rate of spread present there, a high hospitalization rate, a low rate of testing accompanied by a high rate of positivity, or insufficiently available or reliable epidemiological data) – a high risk for a SARS-CoV-2 infection is assumed. It is also possible that the area is one in which a variant of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, that is associated with characteristics increasing the risk to health (increased transmissibility or morbidity), but against which vaccines or prior infection are assumed to afford sufficient protection, has been identified as present.

An **area of variants of concern** is an area for which it has been determined that a specific variant of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus with characteristics of concern, which is not yet widespread in the Federal Republic of Germany, is occurring in this area and for which relevant evidence exists that either certain vaccines approved in the European Union or a

previous infection with the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus show no or only limited protection against this variant or that it shows other similarly serious characteristics of concern, in particular because it causes more severe disease or a higher mortality. The same applies if there is still uncertainty regarding the virus variant with regard to the effects mentioned. A spread of the virus variant in the Federal Republic of Germany is to be assumed if it represents the dominant virus variant in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The classification as a high-risk area or area of variants of concern comes into effect at the earliest on the day following publication of this determination by the Robert Koch Institute on this website. This should provide travellers and the states and/or regions concerned time to respond to the classification and make the relevant arrangements.