

Information on the designation of international risk areas

As of: 1 March 2022

Please note:

With the widespread occurrence of the Omicron variant, the probability of this variant to have a severe course is shown to be less compared to the previous prevalent variants. Therefore, as of Thursday, March 3, 2022 at 0:00 a.m., no states/regions will be considered as high-risk areas with the "Third Amendment to the Coronavirus Entry Regulation" coming into force.

The Designation as a high-risk area will only be made for those areas where there is a high incidence in terms of the spread of variants with higher virulence, compared to the Omicron variant. Thus, countries/areas will no longer be classified as high-risk areas based on the spread of the omicron variant.

The classification of risk areas can still 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:

As of Thursday, March 3 0:00 a.m., the following states/regions are no longer considered high-risk areas (thus, no states/regions will be designated as high-risk areas as of 3/3)

Armenia

Austria with the exception of the municipality of Mittelberg and Jungholz and Rißtal in the municipal area of Vomp and Eben am Achensee

Azerbaijan

Bahrain

Barbados

Belarus

Bhutan

Brazil

Chile

Costa Rica

Cyprus

Czech Republic

Denmark including the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Dominica

Egypt

Estonia

Finland

France - mainland and the French overseas departments and overseas territories Réunion, New Caledonia and Martinique

Georgia

Greece

Guatemala

Haiti

Iceland

Iran

Israel

Japan

Jordan

Korea (Democratic People's Republic)

Kuwait

Latvia

Lebanon

The Libyan Arab Republic

Liechtenstein

Lithuania

Maldives

Mexico

Monaco

Mongolia

The Netherlands

Norway

Oman

Palau

The Palestinian Territories

Papua New Guinea

Paraguay

Portugal incl. the Azores and Madeira

Romania

The Russian Federation
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Switzerland
The Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uruguay
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
Vietnam
Yemen

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:

No states/regions are currently considered to be high-risk areas.

Note: Please note that as of 0:00 a.m. (midnight) on 3 March 2022, the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations will come into force. The following regulations apply (:

With the widespread occurrence of the Omicron variant, the probability of this variant to have a severe course is shown to be less compared to the previous prevalent variants. The Classification as a high-risk area should be reserved for those areas where there is a particularly high incidence in terms of the spread of a variant of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus with higher virulence (especially disease-causing properties) compared to the omicron variant.

For persons, between six and twelve years of age, the isolation ends five days after entry or upon transmission of proof of testing. For persons who have not yet reached the age of six, the isolation requirement now no longer applies.

On account of the worldwide spread of readily transmissible SARS-CoV-2 variants, a **general obligation to furnish proof** applies. This means that persons aged 12 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.

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.

No states/regions are currently designated as areas at increased risk for SARS-CoV-2 infection.

When entering Germany, all travellers aged 12 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; this also applies to vaccinated and recovered persons.
- 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**). For children who have not yet reached the age of six, the obligation to quarantine does not apply. 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). Children who have reached the age of six, but not yet the age of twelve, may terminate their quarantine immediately by submitting a

negative proof of testing. 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 incidence with respect to the spread of a variant of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus with more worrisome characteristics compared with the B.1.1.529 virus variant (omicron variant) in particular because it causes more severe courses

of disease or increased mortality. It is also possible that the area is one in which a variant of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, particularly because of the rate of spread present there or because of insufficiently available or reliable epidemiological data.

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.