

Information on the designation of international risk areas

Current at: 21 May 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 Sunday May 23, 2021, at 0:00 am.

Changes since the 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:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland incl. all British Overseas Territories, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands is considered as an area of variant of concern.

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

Suriname is considered as additional high incidence area.

Trinidad and Tobago is considered as additional high incidence area.

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

Andorra is considered as additional risk area (no longer a high incidence area).

France incl. all French overseas departments is considered as additional risk area (no longer a high incidence area).

Croatia is considered as additional risk area (no longer a high incidence area).

Slovenia is considered as additional risk area (no longer a high incidence area).

Mongolia is considered as additional risk area (no longer a high incidence area).

Oman is considered as additional risk area (no longer a high incidence area).

St. Lucia is considered as additional risk area.

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

Finland is no longer considered as risk area.

Ireland – the region Midland is no longer considered as risk area.

Jamaica is no longer considered as risk area.

Romania is no longer considered as risk area.

San Marino is no longer considered as risk area.

Slovakia is no longer considered as risk area.

Spain – the autonomous communities Extremadura and Asturias are no longer considered as risk areas.

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.

If you are travelling by plane from any country (irrespective of whether or not the country is classified as a risk area) or have spent time in one of the risks areas listed below within the 10 days prior to entering the Federal Republic of Germany, you must follow specific regulations. The new Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations (Coronavirus-Einreiseverordnung) of 12 May 2021 includes the following:

- **A general obligation on travellers entering the country by air to furnish proof of testing.** As a general rule, travellers entering Germany by plane must – irrespective of whether or not they have spent time in a risk area (incl. high-incidence area and area of variants of concern) – present a negative test result to their carrier prior to departure.
- **Special obligations regarding testing and proof as well as an obligation to quarantine** on persons entering the country after spending time in a foreign risk area, high-incidence area or area of variants of concern. Persons entering the Federal Republic of Germany from a high incidence area or area of variant of concern must have proof of testing immediately upon entry. Persons entering from a risk area (no high incidence area or area of variant of concern) must have proof of testing no later than 48 hours after arrival. With regard to the obligation to quarantine, persons have the option to **test themselves free after a stay in a risk area (NOT high incidence or area of variant of concern)** by presenting a negative test result to the competent authority. If they have spent time in a high incidence area prior to entry, the relevant test may not be conducted earlier than five days after entry. Following a stay in an area of variants of concern, the duration of

quarantine may not be shortened. The obligation to quarantine coming from any kind of risk area will initially be in force until **30 June 2021**.

- For travellers entering Germany from an area of virus variants of concern, a **ban on carriage** has been imposed and transport companies may not transport persons from those areas into Germany via rail, bus, ship or plane.
- **Proof of vaccination or of recovery from COVID-19** can replace a negative test certificate and exempt travellers from quarantine on entry. This does not apply if they have spent time in an area of variant of concern prior to entry.

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

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

For more information on the recognition of diagnostic tests for SARS-CoV-2 for persons arriving in Germany from risk areas go to:

https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Tests.html

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.

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.

The following states/regions are currently considered as areas of variant of concern:

- Botswana (since 7 February 2021; already high incidence area since 31 January 2021 and risk area since 22 November 2020)
- Brazil (since 19 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Eswatini (since 31 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- India (since 26 April 2021; high incidence on 25 April 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Lesotho (since 31 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Malawi (since 7 February 2021; already high incidence area since 31 January 2021 and risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Mozambique (since 7 February 2021; already high incidence area since 31 January 2021 and risk area since 15 June 2020)

- Nepal (since 16 May 2021; already high incidence area since 9 May 2021 and risk area since 15 June 2020)
- South Africa (since 13 January 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland incl. all British Overseas Territories, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands (since 23 May 2021, already a risk area since 16 May 2021)
- Zambia (since 7 February 2021; already high incidence area since 31 January 2021 and risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Zimbabwe (since 7 February 2021; already high incidence area since 31 January 2021 and risk area since 15 June 2020)

1. The following states are currently considered high incidence areas:

- Argentina (high incidence area since 18 April 2021)
- Bahrain (high incidence area since 14 February 2021)
- Bolivia (high incidence area since 24 January 2021)
- Cape Verde (high incidence area since 25 April 2021)
- Chile (high incidence area since 3 April 2021)
- Colombia (high incidence area since 24 January 2021)
- Costa Rica (high incidence area since 9 May 2021)
- Cyprus (high incidence area since 21 March 2021)
- Egypt (high incidence area since 24 January 2021)
- Ecuador (high incidence area since 31 January 2021)
- Georgia (high incidence area since 9 May 2021)
- Iran (high incidence area since 24 January 2021)
- Kuwait (high incidence area since 21 March 2021)
- Lithuania (high incidence area since 2 May 2021)
- Maldives (high incidence area since 9 May 2021)
- Mexico (high incidence area since 24 January 2021)
- Netherlands incl. constituent countries and the overseas parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (high incidence area since 6 April 2021)
- Paraguay (high incidence area since 21 March 2021)
- Peru (high incidence area since 3 April 2021)
- Poland (high incidence area since 21 March 2021)
- Qatar (high incidence area since 25 April 2021)
- Seychelles (high incidence area since 14 February 2021)
- Sudan (high incidence area since 31 January 2021)
- Suriname (high incidence area since 23 May 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Sweden (high incidence area since 7 March 2021)
- Syrian Arab Republic (high incidence area since 31 January 2021)
- Tanzania (high incidence area since 14 March 2021)

- Trinidad and Tobago (high incidence area since 23 May 2021; already a risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Tunisia (high incidence area since 25 April 2021)
- Turkey (high incidence area since 11 April 2021)
- Uruguay (high incidence area since 21 March 2021)

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

- Afghanistan (since 21 February 2021)
- Algeria (since 15 June 2020)
- Andorra (since 23 May 2021; high incidence area 24 January 2021 – 22 May 2021)
- Angola (since 15 June 2020)
- Armenia (since 9 May 2021;)
- Austria - the complete country with exception of the municipality Jungholz and Mittelberg/ Kleinwalsertal (since 1 November 2020).
- Azerbaijan (since 15 June 2020)
- Bahamas (since 25 April 2021)
- Bangladesh (since 15 June 2020)
- 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)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (since 16 May 2021; high incidence area 24 January 2021 – 15 May 2021)
- Bulgaria (since 2 May 2021))
- Burkina Faso (since 15 June 2020)
- Burundi (since 15 June 2020)
- Cameroon (since 15 June 2020)
- Canada (since 15 November 2020)
- Central African Republic (since 15 June 2020)
- Chad (since 15 June 2020)
- Comoros (since 15 June 2020)
- Côte d'Ivoire (since 15 June 2020)
- Croatia (since 23 May 2021; high incidence area 11 April 2021 – 22 May 2021)
- Cuba (since 28 February 2021)
- Czech Republic (since 2. May 2021)
- Denmark – the complete country (since 28 March 2021), excluded are Faroe Islands and Greenland
- Djibouti (since 15 June 2020)
- DR Congo (since 15 June 2020)
- El Salvador (since 15 June 2020)

- Equatorial Guinea (since 15 June 2020)
- Eritrea (since 15 June 2020)
- Estonia (since 16 May; high incidence area 24 January 2021 – 15 May 2021)
- Ethiopia (since 15 June 2020)
- France incl. all French overseas departments (since 23 May 2021; high incidence area 2 May 2021 – 22 May 2021)
- Gabon (since 15 June 2020)
- Gambia (since 15 June 2020)
- Ghana (since 15 June 2020)
- Greece (since 7 March)
- 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 9 May 2021; high incidence area 7 March – 8 May 2021)
- Indonesia (since 15 June 2020)
- Iraq (since 15 June 2020)
- Ireland – the following regions are classified as risk areas:
 - Border (since 21 March 2021)
 - Dublin (since 21 March 2021)
 - Mid-East (since 21 March 2021)
- Italy (since 8 November 2020)
- Jordan (since 16 May 2021; high incidence area 7 March 2021 – 15 May 2021)
- Kazakhstan (since 15 June 2020)
- Kenya (since 15 June 2020)
- Korea (Democratic People's Republic, North Korea) (since 15 June 2020)
- Kosovo (since 16 May 2021; high incidence area 24 January 2021 – 15 May 2021)
- Kyrgyzstan (since 15 June 2020)
- Latvia (since 11 April 2021)
- Liberia (since 15 June 2020)
- Libya (since 15 June 2020)
- Liechtenstein (since 24 October 2020)
- Lebanon (since 16 May 2021; high incidence area 24 January 2021 – 15 May 2021)
- Luxemburg (14 July 2020 – 20 August 2020 and since 25 September 2020)
- Madagascar (since 15 June 2020)
- Malaysia (since 9 May 2021)
- Mali (since 15 June 2020)
- Mauritania (since 15 June 2020)
- Moldova, Republic of (since 25 April 2021)
- Monaco (since 1 November 2020)
- Mongolia (since 23 May 2021; high incidence area 2 May 2021 – 22 May 2021)

- Montenegro (since 9 May 2021; high incidence area 24 January – 8 May 2021)
- Morocco (since 15 June 2020)
- Namibia (since 14 February 2021)
- Nicaragua (since 15 June 2020)
- Niger (since 15 June 2020)
- Nigeria (since 15 June 2020)
- North Macedonia (since 16 May 2021; high incidence area 24 January 2021 – 15 May 2021)
- Norway - the following counties are classified as risk areas:
 - Oslo (since 8 November 2020)
 - Viken (since 15 November 2020)
 - Agder (since 2 May 2021)
 - Vestfold og Telemark (since 9 May 2021)
- Oman (since 23 May 2021; high incidence area 25 April 2021 – 22 May 2021)
- Pakistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Palestinian territories (since 16 May 2021; high incidence area 24 January 2021 – 15 May 2021)
- Panama (since 28 February 2021)
- Papua New Guinea (since 17 June 2020)
- Philippines (since 15 June 2020)
- Poland (since 9 May 2021; high incidence area 21 March – 8 May 2021)
- Portugal - the following regions are classified as risk areas:
 - Madeira (autonomous region) (since 14 March 2021)
 - Azores (autonomous region) (since 18 April 2021)
- Republic of the Congo (since 15 June 2020)
- Russian Federation (since 15 June 2020)
- São Tomé and Príncipe (since 16 June 2020)
- Saudi Arabia (since 15 June 2020)
- Serbia (since 16 May 2021; high incidence area 24 January 2021 – 15 May 2021)
- Senegal (since 15 June 2020)
- Sierra Leone (since 15 June 2020)
- Slovenia (since 23 May 2021; high incidence area 24 January 2021 – 22 May 2021)
- Somalia (since 15 June 2020)
- South Sudan (since 15 June 2020)
- Spain – the following autonomous communities and cities are classified as risk areas:
 - Andalusia (since 14 August 2020)
 - Aragon (since 31 July 2020)
 - Cantabria (since 14 August 2020)
 - Castile-La Mancha (since 18 April 2021)
 - Castile and León (since 14 August 2020)
 - Catalonia (since 31 July 2020)
 - Madrid (since 14 August 2020)
 - Melilla (since 14 August 2020)
 - Navarra (since 31 July 2020)

- Basque country (since 14 August 2020)
 - La Rioja (since 3 April. 2021)
- Sri Lanka (since 16 May 2021)
- St. Lucia (since 23 May 2021)
- Switzerland (since 24 October 2020)
- Tajikistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Timor Leste (East Timor) (since 17 June 2020)
- Togo (since 15 June 2020)
- Turkmenistan (since 17 June 2020)
- Ukraine (since 16 May 2021; high incidence area 11 April 2021 – 15 May 2021)
- United Arab Emirates (since 18 April)
- USA (since 7 March 2021)
- Uzbekistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Vatican City State (since 1 November 2020)
- Venezuela (since 15 June 2020)
- Yemen (since 15 June 2020)