

Information on the designation of international risk areas

As of: 30 July 2021

Note: Please note that from 0:00 a.m. (midnight) on 1 August 2021, the revised Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations becomes effective:

*On account of the increasing worldwide spread of readily transmissible SARS-CoV-2 variants (in particular, the delta variant), as of this point in time 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 (previously high-incidence 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 will only distinguish between two categories: High-risk areas (previously high-incidence areas) and, as previously, 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 a relevant increased 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 areas of variants of concern and high-risk areas 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>

The changes below to the classification of risk areas ("new since last change") are effective Sunday, 1 August 2021 at 0:00 a.m. (midnight).

Changes since last amendment

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

There have been no new areas of variants of concern since the last amendment (see current list below).

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

Andorra is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer a basic risk area).

Botswana is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer an area of variants of concern).

Eswatini is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer an area of variants of concern).

Lesotho is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer an area of variants of concern).

Malawi is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer an area of variants of concern).

Mozambique is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer an area of variants of concern).

Namibia is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer an area of variants of concern).

Zambia is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer an area of variants of concern).

Zimbabwe is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer an area of variants of concern).

South Africa is now considered a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area (no longer an area of variants of concern).

3. Regions no longer considered as risk areas:

The Dominican Republic is no longer considered a risk area.

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 brackets, you will find the date from which the region was classified as a risk area.

Persons entering by **plane** must – irrespective of whether or not they spent time in a risk area – present a negative test result or proof of vaccination or proof of recovery to their carrier prior to departure.

General obligation to furnish proof (NEW as of 0:00 a.m. on 1 August 2021): When entering the country, 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 **have spent time in one of the risks areas listed below within the 10 days prior to entering the Federal Republic of Germany**, must follow specific regulations.

- **Registration required:** 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. 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.
- **Obligation to furnish proof:** Travellers who spent time in a high-incidence area or, rather, 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 test result is admitted. If entering Germany following a stay in a basic risk area, travellers must be in possession of a negative test result or proof of vaccination or proof of recovery within 48 hours of entry. **(This ceases to be effective as of 0:00 a.m. on 1 August 2021).**
- The proof must be uploaded via the travel portal at <https://einreiseanmeldung.de>.
- **Obligation to quarantine:** Travellers who have spent time in a risk area, must make their way directly to their home – or other place of accommodation at the destination – 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 prematurely or does not have to be started** if proof of recovery, proof of vaccination or a negative test result is submitted via the Federal Republic of Germany entry portal <https://www.einreiseanmeldung.de>. Quarantine can be ended in each case from the time the negative test result has been submitted. If you have spent time in a **high incidence area or, rather, high risk 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**.
- No determination according to section 4 (2) sentence 5 of the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations has been made by the RKI stating that a specific vaccine is sufficiently effective against a virus variant for the area to be classed an area of variants of concern **There is therefore no exemption from the obligation to quarantine in effect for persons who have been fully vaccinated**
- For travellers entering Germany from so-called areas of virus variants of concern, a **ban on carriage** applies to the transport of persons from those countries into Germany by rail, bus, ship or plane.

Special agreements under section 6 (2) sentence 1 number 2 of the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations between the Federal Republic of Germany and national governments on site:

- Currently no agreements within the meaning of section 6 (2) sentence 1 number 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>

For additional 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>) remain unchanged.

Classification as a risk area (**ceases to be effective at 0:00 a.m. on 1 August 2021**) 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 classification as a basic risk area is based on a two-step assessment. The first step is to determine the countries/regions in which there were more than 50 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants in the previous seven days. In a second step, qualitative and other criteria are used to determine whether or not countries/regions that might nominally exceed or fall below this threshold, could nonetheless still present an increased risk of infection. Since the 44th calendar week, particularly the map of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), broken down by region, has been taken into account for the EU Member States. This map contains data on the rate of new SARS-CoV-2 infections, test positivity and the testing rate. As part of the second step, the Federal Foreign Office, based on reporting by German diplomatic representations abroad, and, where relevant, the Federal Ministry of Health and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, provide qualitative reports which also cover measures taken in each case 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, the assessment also factors in the absence of reliable information for individual countries.

The classification as a special risk area with a particularly high infection risk occurs if the specific risk area has a particularly high incidence of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus spread (high-incidence area) or because certain variants of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus have occurred widely in this risk area (area of variants of concern).

The decisive factor in the classification of a foreign country as a special risk area due to the occurrence of a virus variant (**area of variant of concern**) is the spread of a virus variant (mutation), which is not concurrently 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 past infection is weakened).

High incidence area or, rather, high risk areas are risk areas with especially high case rates. As with the risk areas, the classification as a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area is based on a two-step assessment. The first step is to determine the countries/regions in which there were more than 200 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants in the previous seven days. Based on further qualitative and quantitative criteria, a second step can determine whether an especially high risk of infection exists or not, regardless of whether the incidence has been exceeded.

Please note, as of 0:00 a.m. on 1 August 2021, the revised Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations becomes effective: Accordingly, the classification criteria for high-risk areas (previously high incidence areas) or areas of variants of concern have been amended:

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 insufficient 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 has been identified as being present, that is associated with characteristics of increased risk to health (increased transmissibility or morbidity), but that is sensible to vaccines or protection from prior infection.

From 1 August 2021, 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 coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 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. 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 still only comes into effect on the day following publication of this determination by the Robert Koch Institute on the internet at <https://www.rki.de/risikogebiete>. This should provide travellers and the countries and/or regions concerned time to respond to the classification and make the relevant arrangements.

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

- Brazil (area of variant of concern since 19 January 2021; already a basic risk area since 15 June 2020)
- Uruguay (area of variant of concern since 6 June 2021; already a high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 21 March 2021; already a basic risk area since 15 June 2020)

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- 2. **The following states are currently considered to be high incidence area or, rather, high risk areas:**
 - Andorra (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)
 - Argentina (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 18 April 2021)
 - Bolivia (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 24 January 2021)
 - Botswana (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)
 - Chile (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 3 April 2021)
 - Colombia (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 24 January 2021)
 - Costa Rica (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 9 May 2021)
 - Cuba (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 18 July 2021; basic risk area form 28 February 2021 until 17 July 2021)
 - Cyprus (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 11 July 2021)
 - Ecuador (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 31 January 2021)
 - Egypt (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 24 January 2021)
 - Eswatini (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)
 - Fiji (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 11 July 2021)
 - Georgia (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 25 July 2021; basic risk area form 13 June 2021 until 24 July 2021)
 - India (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 7 July 2021)
 - Indonesia (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 18 July 2021; basic risk area form 15 June 2020 until 17 July 2021)
 - Iran (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 24 January 2021)
 - Kuwait (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 21 March 2021)
 - Lesotho (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)
 - Libya (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 18 July 2021; basic risk area form 15 June 2020 until 17 July 2021)
 - Malawi (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)
 - Malaysia (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 13 June 2021)
 - Mongolia (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 13 June 2021)
 - Mozambique (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)
 - Namibia (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)
 - Nepal (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 7 July 2021)
 - Netherlands incl. the autonomous countries and the Caribbean parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 27 July 2021; mainland Netherland (18 July 2021) and Sint Maarten (6 July 2021) are basic risk areas until 26 July 2021)
 - Oman (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 20 June 2021)
 - Paraguay (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 21 March 2021)
 - Peru (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 3 April 2021)
 - Portugal incl. the autonomous regions Madeira and Azores (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 7 July 2021)

- Russian Federation (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 7 July 2021)
- Seychelles (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 14 February 2021)
- South Africa (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Spain incl. the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 27 July 2021; basic risk area from 11 July 2021 until 26 July 2021)
- Sudan (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 31 January 2021)
- Surinam (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 23 May 2021)
- Syrian Arab Republic (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 31 January 2021)
- Tanzania (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 14 March 2021)
- Tunisia (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 25 April 2021)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland incl. all British Overseas Territories, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 7 July 2021)
- Zambia (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Zimbabwe (high incidence area or, rather, high risk area since 1 August 2021)

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

- Afghanistan (since 21 February 2021)
- Algeria (since 15 June 2020)
- Angola (since 15 June 2020)
- Bahamas (since 25 April 2021)
- Bahrain (since 11 July 2021)
- Bangladesh (since 15 June 2020)
- Belarus (since 15 June 2020)
- Belize (since 15 June 2020)
- Benin (since 15 June 2020)
- Bhutan (since 15 June 2020)
- Burkina Faso (since 15 June 2020)
- Burundi (since 15 June 2020)
- Cabo Verde (since 20 June 2021)
- Cameroon (since 15 June 2020)
- Central African Republic (since 15 June 2020)
- Chad (since 15 June 2020)
- Côte d'Ivoire (since 15 June 2020)
- Croatia - the following counties are currently classified as basic risk areas:
 - Zadar (since 27 June 2021)
- Denmark – excluded is Greenland (since 25 July 2021)
- 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)
- Ethiopia (since 15 June 2020)
- France - the following regions and overseas departments are classified as basic risk areas:
 - Corsica (since 25 July 2021)
 - Occitanie (since 25 July 2021)
 - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (since 25 July 2021)
 - Réunion (since 28 February 2021)
 - French Guiana (since 21 August 2020)
 - St. Martin (since 26 August 2020)
 - Martinique (since 25 July 2021)
- Gabon (since 15 June 2020)
- Gambia (since 15 June 2020)
- Ghana (since 15 June 2020)
- Greece (since 18 July 2021)
- 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)
- Iraq (since 15 June 2020)
- Ireland (since 25 July 2021)
- Kazakhstan (since 15 June 2020)
- Kenya (since 15 June 2020)
- Korea (Democratic People's Republic, North Korea) (since 15 June 2020)
- Kyrgyzstan (since 15 June 2020)
- Liberia (since 15 June 2020)
- Madagascar (since 15 June 2020)
- Maldives (since 18 July 2021; high incidence area or, rather, high risk area from 9 May 2021 until 17 July 2021)
- Mali (since 15 June 2020)
- Malta (since 25 July 2021)
- Mauritania (since 15 June 2020)
- Mexico (since 13 June 2021)
- Monaco (since 25 July 2021)
- Morocco (since 15 June 2020)
- Myanmar (since 18 July 2021)
- Nicaragua (since 15 June 2020)
- Niger (since 15 June 2020)

- Nigeria (since 15 June 2020)
- Pakistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Panama (since 28 February 2021)
- Papua New Guinea (since 17 June 2020)
- Philippines (since 15 June 2020)
- Republic of the Congo (since 15 June 2020)
- Rwanda (since 27 June 2021)
- St. Kitts and Nevis (since 20 June 2021)
- Senegal (since 15 June 2020)
- Sierra Leone (since 15 June 2020)
- Somalia (since 15 June 2020)
- South Sudan (since 15 June 2020)
- Sri Lanka (since 18 July 2021; high incidence area or, rather, high risk area from 13 June 2021 until 17 July 2021)
- Tajikistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Thailand (since 18 July 2021)
- Timor Leste (East Timor) (since 17 June 2020)
- Togo (since 15 June 2020)
- Trinidad and Tobago (since 11 July 2021; high incidence area or, rather, high risk area from 23 May 2021 until 10 July 2021)
- Turkey (since 6 June 2021)
- Turkmenistan (since 17 June 2020)
- Uganda (since 20 June 2021)
- United Arab Emirates (since 18 April 2021)
- Uzbekistan (since 15 June 2020)
- Venezuela (since 15 June 2020)
- Yemen (since 15 June 2020)