

Information on the designation of international risk areas

As of: 13 August 2021

The list of classification of risk areas below is effective Sunday, 15 August 2021 at 0:00 a.m. (midnight).

PLEASE NOTE: The new “high risk area” – Turkey – is effective from Tuesday, 17 August 2021, at 0:00.

Changes since last amendment from Sunday, 8 August 2021:

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 risk areas – areas at particularly high risk of infection due to a particularly high incidence of spread of coronavirus SARS-CoV-2:
France - the French overseas territories of French Guiana in South America and French Polynesia in the South Pacific Ocean
Israel
Kenya
Montenegro
Turkey is effective from Tuesday, 17 August 2021, at 0:00
Vietnam
United States of America

3. Regions no longer considered as high risk areas:
Portugal (excluded are the regions Lisbon and Algarve)

1. **The following states/regions are currently considered to be areas of variants of concern:**
 - Brazil (area of variant of concern since 19 January 2021)
 - Uruguay (area of variant of concern since 6 June 2021)

2. **The following states are currently considered to be high risk areas:**
 - Algeria (high risk area since 8 August 2021)

- Andorra (high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Argentina (high risk area since 18 April 2021)
- Bangladesh (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Bolivia (high risk area since 24 January 2021)
- Botswana (high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Chile (high risk area since 3 April 2021)
- Colombia (high risk area since 24 January 2021)
- Costa Rica (high risk area since 9 May 2021)
- Cuba (high risk area since 18 July 2021)
- Cyprus (high risk area since 11 July 2021)
- Ecuador (high risk area since 31 January 2021)
- Egypt (high risk area since 24 January 2021)
- Eswatini (high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- France – the following regions and overseas departments are classified as high risk areas:
 - Occitanie (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
 - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
 - Corsica (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
 - Guadeloupe (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
 - Martinique (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
 - Réunion (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
 - Saint Martin (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
 - Saint Barthélemy (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
 - French Guiana (high risk area since 15 August 2021)
 - French Polynesia (high risk area since 15 August 2021)
- Fiji (high risk area since 11 July 2021)
- Georgia (high risk area since 25 July 2021)
- Haiti (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Honduras (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- India (high risk area since 7 July 2021)
- Indonesia (high risk area since 18 July 2021)
- Iran (high risk area since 24 January 2021)
- Iraq (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Israel (high risk area since 15 August 2021)
- Kazakhstan (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Kenya (high risk area since 15 August 2021)
- Korea (Democratic People's Republic) (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Kuwait (high risk area since 21 March 2021)
- Lesotho (high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Libya (high risk area since 18 July 2021; basic risk area form 15 June 2020 until 17 July 2021)
- Malawi (high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Malaysia (high risk area since 13 June 2021)

- Mexico (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Mongolia (high risk area since 13 June 2021)
- Montenegro (high risk area since 15 August 2021)
- Morocco (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Mozambique (high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Myanmar (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Namibia (high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Nepal (high risk area since 7 July 2021)
- Netherlands – the following overseas parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands are classified as high risk areas:
 - Aruba (high risk area since 27 July 2021)
 - Curaçao (high risk area since 27 July 2021)
 - Bonaire (high risk area since 27 July 2021)
 - Sint Eustatius (high risk area since 27 July 2021)
 - Sint Maarten (high risk area since 27 July 2021)
 - Saba (high risk area since 27 July 2021)
- Oman (high risk area since 20 June 2021)
- Paraguay (high risk area since 21 March 2021)
- Papua New Guinea (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Peru (high risk area since 3 April 2021)
- Philippines (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Portugal – the following regions are classified as high risk areas:
 - Algarve (high risk area since 7 July 2021)
 - Lisbon (high risk area since 7 July 2021)
- Russian Federation (high risk area since 7 July 2021)
- Senegal (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Seychelles (high risk area since 14 February 2021)
- South Africa (high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Spain incl. the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands (high risk area since 27 July 2021; basic risk area from 11 July 2021 until 26 July 2021)
- Sudan (high risk area since 31 January 2021)
- Surinam (high risk area since 23 May 2021)
- Syrian Arab Republic (high risk area since 31 January 2021)
- Tajikistan (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Tanzania (high risk area since 14 March 2021)
- Thailand (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Trinidad and Tobago (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Tunisia (high risk area since 25 April 2021)
- Turkey (high risk area since 17 August 2021)
- Turkmenistan (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland incl. all British Overseas Territories, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands (high risk area since 7 July 2021)
- United States of America (high risk area since 15 August 2021)

- Uzbekistan (high risk area since 8 August 2021)
- Vietnam (high risk area since 15 August 2021)
- Zambia (high risk area since 1 August 2021)
- Zimbabwe (high risk area since 1 August 2021)

Note: Please note that from 0:00 a.m. (midnight) on 1 August 2021, the revised Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulation has come into force:

*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 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 are 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 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 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-19-1p/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, Building and Community.

The countries/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 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 above 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-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.
- 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 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 risk area** prior to entry, the relevant test may **not be conducted earlier than five days** after entry ("free testing" possible from day five after 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), the quarantine does not have to be started.
- Following a stay in an **area of variants of concern**, the duration of a 14 day **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 classified 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 variants of concern, a **ban on carriage** applies to the transport of persons from those countries into Germany by rail, bus, ship or plane.

Determination on the sufficient effectiveness of vaccines against virus variants licensed in the EU according to section 4 (2) sentence 5 of the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations.

Currently, 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 which is authorised for use in the European Union is sufficiently effective against a virus variant for the area to be classified an area of variants of concern. For more information please see FAQ (in German only):

<https://www.rki.de/SharedDocs/FAQ/NCOV2019/gesamt.html#FAQId16437092>

Determination of the RKI according to section 4 (2) sentence 5 of the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations	Vaccine licensed in the EU
Variant	
P 1 (Gamma)	Insufficient data available to make this determination.

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

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 area 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, Building 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 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 only comes into effect on the day following publication of this determination by the Robert Koch Institute on this website. This should provide travellers and the countries and/or regions concerned time to respond to the classification and make the relevant arrangements.