

FAQs: Travel and tourism

13 February 2021

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Please note that the information on this website is only updated after the respective current regulation has come into effect.

Tip

You can search for specific words on this page in order to find the FAQ which answers your question quickly and easily. To do so, press control + F on your keyboard and then enter the desired term.

On Friday (12.02.2021 at 00:00 hours) the COVID-19 Virus Variants Regulation (COVID-19-VvV) comes into effect

What applies to leaving Tyrol?

Hard facts

In spite of the relatively low 7-day incidence of new infections in the province of Tyrol, a rapid spread of the highly infectious variant B1.351 is being observed. This precarious state of affairs and its possible effects on the national epidemiological situation has led the Austrian government – in agreement with the provincial government of Tyrol – to introduce stricter travel rules for large parts of the province regarding leaving Tyrol.

From February 2021, persons who wish to leave Tyrol will need to carry proof of a negative test for SARS-CoV-2 with them. The test itself must have taken place no more than 48 hours previously. These persons are obliged to show this document to the authorities carrying out checks if requested to do so.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

Where does the regulation apply?

These stricter travel rules apply to the province of Tyrol with the exception of the political district of Lienz, the Jungholz local authority area as well as the Riss Valley in the local authority area of Vomp and Eben am Achensee.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

Which legal basis was used for this regulation?

The legal basis for the stricter travel rules to and from Tyrol is Section 24 of the Epidemics Act 1950, Federal Law Gazette no. 186/1950 as amended.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

Which tests are valid?

When leaving Tyrol, a negative test result from an antigen/lateral flow test or a PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 has to be presented to border officials if requested. All forms of proof of test results issued by authorised test centres are accepted. These include the free test facilities of the province used for mass testing, tests carried out by pharmacies as well as all antigen and PCR tests carried out by qualified medical personnel. The test itself must have taken place no more than 48 hours previously.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

Which exceptions apply?

The following are exempted from the stricter travel rules:

- Children up to their tenth birthday
- Transit passengers or travelling through Tyrol without stopping. Essential stops such as going to the toilet can, however, be made.
- Goods transport

- Members of the police, the ambulance service, rescue organisations and the fire service
- When it is necessary to protect human lives and property in the case of an immediate danger

These exceptions must be **plausible, and backed up, for example, by confirmation of an order at their destination for businesspeople and tradespeople, or by showing freight papers or train tickets.**

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

What counts as goods transport?

Goods transport refers to journeys whose sole purpose is to deliver goods. These journeys are exempted from the stricter travel rules. For example, persons entering Tyrol from the other provinces or from neighbouring countries in order to deliver goods do not have to present proof of a negative test.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

If I make a stop during transit through Tyrol, do I have to show proof of a negative test?

Yes, as soon as you make a longer stop while travelling through the province of Tyrol, **proof of a negative test has to be shown.** Essential stops such as going to the toilet or filling up a vehicle with fuel, etc., can, however, be made.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

Do commuters also have to get tested? What are the rules for commuter travel to the neighbouring states?

Yes. The stricter travel rules also affect commuter trips. There are no exceptions to this.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

Do the rules also apply to persons travelling through Tyrol? How can I credibly explain my reason for exemption from the rules?

The answer to the first question is no. the stricter travel rules do not apply to transit passengers or to persons who are solely travelling through the province of Tyrol without stopping. This circumstance has to plausibly explained. The following can serve this purpose: travel documents, confirmation of orders at their place of destination for businesspeople and tradespersons, freight documents or train tickets as well as all other documents which make transit without stopping en route plausible.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

I suddenly need to leave Tyrol, or to travel to Tyrol. Do I have to show confirmation of a negative test?

Persons who have to leave Tyrol to avert imminent danger to their lives or property are exempted from the stricter travel rules. This circumstance has to plausibly explained.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

How much are the fines?

If the stricter travel rules are not adhered to, a person can be charged by the police. In this case, an administrative fine of up to €1,450 can be imposed.

(11.02.2021, 08:00)

FAQs Pre-travel clearance (online entry form)

Pre-travel clearance: Online forms in German and English

- [Pre-travel clearance online form \(German\)](#)
- [Pre-travel clearance online form \(English\)](#)

Pre-travel clearance for commuters: online forms in German and English

- [Pre-travel clearance online form for commuters \(German\)](#)
- [Pre-travel clearance online form for commuters \(English\)](#)

What is pre-travel clearance?

The current COVID-19 pandemic is posing major challenges for the Austrian authorities. Our approach in the struggle against the spread of SARS-CoV-2 has to be constantly re-examined.

Many cases are directly related to travel, and in this regard we need to support the functioning of contact tracing. In doing so, we can draw on the experiences made in other EU Member States.

In order to have the necessary information available for the monitoring of quarantine and for contact tracing, persons wishing to enter the country are obliged to provide certain information in advance via a form which can be filled in online. This particularly includes information about the address where the person is staying or where they are spending quarantine, the means of transport with which they will enter the country, and which countries the person has stayed in during the past ten days. The **pre-travel clearance form** serves exactly this purpose, and is available in German and English.

Registration is possible via the [pre-travel clearance online form](#).

(12.01.2021, 09:00)

What information do I have to give?

The information required is as follows:

- First name and surname
- Date of birth
- Your e-mail address
- Your home address in Austria or the address at which you will be staying during quarantine, if this is not the same.
- Date of entry
- Date when you will leave (if applicable)
- Countries in which you have stayed in the past ten days before entry.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Who has to fill in a pre-travel clearance form?

Every person who is travelling to Austria has to fill in a pre-travel clearance form. Only persons who are covered by the exceptions in accordance with Section 7 para. 1 and Section 8 of the COVID-19 entry regulation are exempted from this (see below).

Registration is possible via the [pre-travel clearance online form](#).

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

How many days before entering Austria do I have to fill in a pre-travel clearance form?

Registration with the pre-travel clearance form may only take place 72 hours before the planned entry time at the earliest.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Does compulsory registration also apply to persons who have already been vaccinated or have recovered from the illness?

Yes. Filling in a pre-travel clearance form and going into quarantine / self-isolation (if applicable) are also obligatory if you are already immunised – regardless of whether you have been vaccinated or have already been infected and have recovered from SARS-CoV-2.

(21.01.2021, 9:00)

Does a pre-travel clearance exempt me from quarantine or testing?

No. A pre-travel clearance form – electronic registration before beginning a journey – has to be filled in by all persons before they enter Austria (for exceptions see below). In addition to this, depending on the reason for entering the country and which country the person is coming from, a medical certificate (**appendix C or D**) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative antigen/lateral flow or PCR test has to be shown upon entry, or the person has to go into quarantine.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Who does not need to register online in advance via a pre-travel clearance form?

The exceptions in accordance with Section 7 para.1 and 8 of the COVID-19 entry regulation include the following examples:

- Unforeseeable family-related reasons which are worthy of special consideration and cannot be postponed
- The urgent care of animals or work required in agriculture or forestry
- The professional transport of vehicles or aircraft

Additional exemptions from registration apply to:

- Transit through Austria without stopping
- The occupants of vehicles of the police and the emergency services, and other public service vehicles
- Persons who begin their journey in Austria and cross the territory of other countries to reach their destination in Austria
- Entry to the local authority areas of Vomp-Hinterriss, Mittelberg and Jungholz

Persons who enter the country for the reasons mentioned above do not have to register online. They are also exempted from the obligation to present a negative test result and to self-isolate. The reason for entering the country **has to be made plausible in the case of checks (e.g. with a suitable document)**.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Do persons who regularly enter Austria (regular commuters) have to register?

Yes. Commuters who regularly enter Austria have to register with a pre-travel clearance form. Regular commuting takes place when a person enters Austria at least once a month for one of the following reasons:

- for work
- to attend school or university
- for family-related reasons or to visit one's partner

This also applies to persons who live in Austria and commute abroad.

The persons mentioned above have to register using a pre-travel clearance form before entering the country, but only once every seven days, or at the latest when a new medical certificate has been issued or a new negative test result has been obtained. The latter applies when the relevant data in the pre-travel clearance form has not changed. Otherwise registration with a new pre-travel clearance form has to be carried out before this.

If online registration is not possible, such as for technical reasons, in exceptional cases a printed form (appendices E or F) can be filled in and handed in when border controls are carried out.

In addition to this, persons entering the country as regular commuters have to be able to present upon entry to the country a medical certificate (appendix C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative antigen/lateral flow or PCR test, whereby the test must have **taken place no longer than 7 days ago**. This can be shown in analogue or digital form. The certificate does not have to be handed over when checks are carried out.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Do children and young people also have to be registered?

Yes, children and young people also have to be registered via the [pre-clearance online form](#).

(12.01.2021, 09:00)

When should I fill in the pre-travel clearance form?

The [pre-travel clearance form](#) should be filled in [online](#) before starting the journey.

(12.01.2021, 09:00)

In which way do I receive confirmation of registration?

After registration using this [link to the pre-clearance online form](#), the completed form is available as a download and is also sent by e-mail to the address you have given.

(12.01.2021, 09:00)

When do I have to show the pre-travel clearance form?

The document has to be presented to the authorities upon request and enables them to check that the data given is correct. The authenticity of this confirmation can be checked via a QR code.

Persons to whom none of the exceptions listed in the Covid-19 Entry Regulation apply, additionally have to present a medical certificate or a negative test result for SARS-CoV-2 issued in German or English to the authorities if required when entering the country. The test must have been carried out no longer than 72 hours ago.

This can be shown in either analogue or digital form. The certificate does not have to be handed over when checks are carried out.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Do I have to print out the pre-travel clearance form and carry it with me, or can I show it digitally?

The document is valid in printed as well as electronic form. Showing the QR code on mobile devices - such as smartphones - is thus also permissible.

If online registration is not possible, for technical reasons for example, in exceptional cases a printed form (appendices E or F) can be filled in and handed in when border controls are carried out.

(10.02.2021, 08:00)

How long is my data stored for?

The data is sent to the district administration authorities which are responsible for the place where you are staying. The data is stored for 28 days from the date of entry to the country, then it is deleted. The storage of personal details is thus carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Data Protection Regulation.

(12.01.2021, 09:00)

What should I do if I cannot register online and thus cannot present a pre-travel clearance form at the border?

If registration via the online form is not possible, the form [Appendix E \(PDF, 840 KB\)](#) (German) or [Appendix F \(PDF, 837 KB\)](#) (English) can be filled in and presented on paper. The border control officers then send it on to the relevant district administration authorities.

(13.01.2021, 09:15)

I have filled in a pre-travel clearance form, but the relevant data has changed since then. Do I need to cancel it?

It is currently not possible to cancel your registration with a pre-travel clearance form. However, if relevant data you have entered when registering has changed, it is necessary to register again. Please fill in the form with the up-to-date data and only take the updated form with you when entering the country.

(09.02.2021, 06:30)

When do I have to renew my registration with a new pre-travel clearance form?

Registration using the pre-travel clearance form normally has to be carried out by every person before they enter Austria. Registration is thus only valid for the respective person and the corresponding entry into the country. In other words, a new registration is required for every time you wish to enter the country. If relevant information you have entered changes after registration but before entering Austria, registration has to be carried out again with the updated data. You only need to take the updated form with you when entering the country.

There are, however, special rules for persons who regularly enter Austria: diverging from the information given above, persons who are regular commuters to Austria (at least once a month) only have to register with a new pre-travel clearance form once every seven days, but they need to do so at the latest when they have a new medical certificate or negative test result. This applies when the relevant data in the pre-travel clearance form has not changed during this period. Otherwise, registration with a new pre-travel clearance form also has to be carried out by regular commuters before this.

(09.02.2021, 06:30)

FAQs COVID-19 Entry Regulation

You can find answers to frequently asked questions in **English** in this selection of [FAQs \(PDF, 231 KB\)](#).

Appendices to the amendment of the COVID-19 Entry Regulation, valid from 10 February 2021

- [Appendix A \(PDF, 86 KB\)](#)
- [Appendix F: Registration pursuant to Section 2a of the COVID-19 Entry Regulation \(COVID-19-EinreiseVO\)](#)
- [Appendix G \(PDF, 703 KB\)](#)
- [Appendix H \(PDF, 702 KB\)](#)

Appendices to the amendment of the COVID-19 Entry Regulation, valid from 13 February 2021

- [Appendix C](#)
- [Appendix D](#)
- [Appendix E: Registration in accordance with Section 2a COVID-19 Entry Regulation](#)

From which countries is it still possible to enter Austria without restrictions?

Persons can enter **without restrictions** when

- the state or region from which they are entering is listed in Appendix A

and

- the person has spent the past ten days solely in Austria or in one of the countries listed in Appendix A.

The countries and regions listed in Appendix A are currently (as at 13.02.2021): **Australia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Korea and the Vatican.**

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Which rules apply for entry from EU/EEA states and from Switzerland, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican?

As long as the state in question is NOT in Appendix A, persons entering from an EU/EEA state, Switzerland, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, the Vatican, or who have not spent the past ten days solely in Austria and/or in one of these states, must bring with them a medical certificate (Appendix C or Appendix D) or a test result issued in German or English indicating a negative PCR or antigen/lateral flow test for SARS-CoV-2, whereby the test must **not have taken place more than 72 hours ago (or in the case of regular commuters 7 days, see above)**. If neither of these can be presented, the person has to have a PCR or antigen/lateral flow test for SARS-CoV-2 carried out immediately or within 24 hours of entry at the latest, and at their own cost.

After entry, these persons have to self-isolate immediately for ten days.

Ending the quarantine early due to a negative PCR or antigen/lateral flow test can take place on the fifth day at the **earliest (i.e. the fifth day after entry, whereby the day of entry counts as 'day zero')**.

There are exemptions for the following groups of persons:

- Humanitarian aid workers
- Persons who are travelling for work-related purposes (this also includes 24-hour carers, but not regular commuters)
- An accompanying person in the case of entry for medical reasons
- Persons who are entering the country due to an obligation imposed by a court or authority, such as a summons to court proceedings
- Foreign citizens if they have photo ID in accordance with Section 95 of the Aliens Police Act 2005 (diplomats accredited in Austria). The legitimation card has to be shown upon entry to the country.

For these persons, entering the country is possible with a medical certificate (appendix C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative antigen/lateral flow or PCR test for SARS-CoV-2, whereby the test must have taken place no longer than 72 hours ago. Self-isolation is not required. A medical certificate or the test result has to be presented at upon entry if checks are carried out. If neither of these can be presented, however, the person has to immediately self-isolate for ten days. Persons who have to go into quarantine have to confirm this with their signature in accordance with Appendices E or F. Any costs incurred have to be paid oneself. In these cases, ending self-isolation early with a negative PCR or antigen/lateral flow test is possible at any time after entry.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

What is considered entry for work reasons?

Entry for work-related reasons is given when the reasons for entry are directly linked with work. Re-entry for work reasons is also given when a person has left Austria for work-related reasons. Work-related reasons can be confirmed by, for example, confirmation from an employer, delivery notes, an order confirmation, or evidence of a business appointment or a job interview, etc. A time-related component should also be taken into account: for example, a stay of several weeks is not plausible if the business appointment is only planned to last for three days. Confirmation of this kind should contain the time of the appointment and its duration, or in the case of a new job the start of the employment relationship.

(10.02.2021, 08:00)

Which rules apply for entry from states which are NOT listed in Appendix A?

Entry from other states which are not mentioned above is normally not allowed. However, there are exceptions to this ban on entry.

Entry from other states is possible for the following groups of persons in accordance with Section 5 para. 4 if they have a medical certificate (Appendix C or D) or a test result issued in German or English, and then undergo obligatory self-isolation for ten days. The earliest

possible time for ending quarantine with a PCR or antigen/lateral flow test is from **the fifth day after entry, whereby the day of entry counts as 'day zero'**:

- Austrian citizens, EU/EEA citizens and persons who live in the same household as them
- Swiss citizens and persons who live in the same household as them
- Persons who are normally resident or have a place of residence in EU/EEA states or Andorra, Monaco, San Marino or the Vatican, and persons who live in the same household as them
- Persons who possess confirmation of an application in accordance with Art. 18 para. 1 of the Agreement on the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (withdrawal agreement),
- Persons who are entitled to live in Austria due to a residence permit or other document confirming their right of residence in accordance with the Settlement and Residency Act
- Members of staff of diplomatic missions or consulates and persons who live in the same household as them
- Employees of international organisations and persons living in the same household as them
- Persons who work for a domestic regional administrative body or a domestic public-law body and whose place of work is abroad, as long as the work of this body is in the interests of the Republic of Austria
- Persons who are entering the country to take up or continue a course of study or research at an Austrian university
- Persons who are entering the country to attend a school.

A medical certificate or the test result has to be presented at the border if required. If a medical certificate (appendix C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative antigen/lateral flow or PCR test – whereby the test must have taken place no later than 72 hours ago - cannot be presented upon entry, a test must be carried out at the person's own cost, either immediately or within 24 hours after entry at the latest.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

For which persons according to Section 5 para. 4 are there further exceptions when entering from a state or region other than those listed in Appendix A?

In accordance with Section 5 para. 5, the following persons do not have to self-isolate when they can present a medical certificate (Appendices C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative PCR or antigen test result upon arrival, and when the test took place no longer than 72 hours ago:

- Humanitarian aid workers
- Persons who are travelling for work-related purposes (this also includes 24-hour carers, but not regular commuters)
- An accompanying person in the case of entry for medical reasons
- Persons who are entering the country due to an obligation imposed by a court or authority, such as a summons to court proceedings
- Foreign citizens if they have photo ID in accordance with Section 95 of the Aliens Police Act 2005 (diplomats accredited in Austria).

Proof of the test result has to be shown if required by the authorities. If such proof cannot be presented, the person has to immediately self-isolate for ten days. Any costs incurred for self-isolation have to be paid oneself. In this case, ending self-isolation early with a negative PCR or antigen/lateral flow test is possible at any time after entry.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

I have to show a negative test result when entering Austria. What is considered to be proof of a test?

Proof can take the form of a medical certificate (appendix C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative antigen/lateral flow or PCR test, whereby the test must have taken place no longer than 72 hours ago (or 7 days ago in the case of regular commuting, see above). This can be shown in analogue or digital form; e.g. scanned on a mobile phone. Tests which are considered to have been issued in Austria include PCR or antigen/lateral flow tests from the official testing centres of the provinces, those carried out in pharmacies, or in the weekly tests for occupational groups. So-called home tests are not considered to be proof of negative status.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

How do the authorities checked whether I have a medical certificate (appendix C or D) or a test result issued in German or English?

Proof of a negative test result has to be shown to border control officers if they carry out checks. Checks can be carried out at any time by the relevant authorities, in the form of border controls or as part of vehicle spot checks, etc.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Who has to pay the costs of a PCR or antigen/lateral flow test in order to end self-isolation early?

The costs incurred for the test have to be paid oneself. Throughout Austria there are a wide range of free test offers (e.g. in the testing centres of the provinces and at pharmacies – see, for example, <http://www.oesterreich.gv.at>– „Österreich testet“ or [FAQs: Testing and quarantine](#)).

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

How can I get tested and end self-isolation from the fifth day onwards?

Ending quarantine early with a negative PCR or antigen/lateral flow test can take place from the fifth day at the earliest (**i.e. from the fifth day after entry, whereby the day of entry counts as ‘day zero’**). It is possible to leave your place of residence or accommodation to be tested in spite of self-isolation. Care should be taken to reduce the risk of infection as far as possible.

Testing is possible in various laboratories ([List of laboratories \(PDF, 476 KB\)](#)). These tests have to be paid for yourself. In addition, there are numerous ways to be tested free of charge – for example by registering at specialised pharmacies

(<https://www.apothekerkammer.at/>) or in the test centres of the individual provinces (see <https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/>– “Österreich testet”).

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Is it possible to leave Austria again before the end of self-isolation?

Yes. For the purpose of leaving Austria, self-isolation can be ended early after less than ten days. Please ensure that you minimise the risk of infection as far as possible when leaving the country.

(19.12.2020, 00:00)

Which rules apply to regular entry into Austria (regular commuters)?

According to Section 6a, persons who enter Austria regularly (commuters) have to present upon entry to the country a medical certificate (appendix C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative antigen/lateral flow or PCR test for SARS-CoV-2, whereby the test must have taken place no longer than 7 days ago). If a medical certificate or a test result issued in Austria cannot be presented, a PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 or an antigen/lateral flow test for SARS-CoV-2 must be carried immediately, or within 24 hours at the latest.

Regular commuting takes place when a person enters Austria at least once a month for one of the following reasons:

- for work-related reasons
- to attend school or university
- for family-related reasons or to visit one’s partner.

This also applies to persons who live in Austria and commute abroad.

At the border to Austria, these persons have to give plausible reasons for their regular journeys when asked to do so by the authorities. In addition, registration with a pre-travel clearance form has to be carried out every 7 days, or at the latest when a new medical

certificate or test result is issued – if the details which need to be given have not changed in this period. If they have, registration with a new pre-travel clearance form has to be carried out whenever any of the relevant details change.

If online registration is not possible, for technical reasons for example, in exceptional cases a printed form (appendices E or F) can be filled in and handed in when border controls are carried out.

In addition, persons entering the country on regular commuter trips have to present a medical certificate (appendix C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative antigen/lateral flow or PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 when required to do so, whereby the test must have taken place **no longer than 7 days** ago. This can be shown in analogue or digital form. The certificate does not have to be handed over when checks are carried out.

Persons who enter the country within the framework of regular commuting from countries or regions in Appendix A have to make it plausible that they have spent the last ten days before entry either solely in Austria or in a state or region listed in Appendix A.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Which rules apply for the entry into Austria of children?

For **children travelling alone**, the same rules apply to entry as for adults.

Children up to the age of ten who are accompanied by an adult are exempted from obligatory testing for entry into Austria.

The same legal rules apply to them as to the adults accompanying them.

(19.12.2020, 00:00)

Which rules apply in the case of entry for medical reasons?

Entry is **possible without restrictions** when it takes place for the use of **absolutely necessary medical services in Austria**. This rule applies to

- Austrian citizens
- Persons who are subject to compulsory health insurance in Austria
- Persons whom an Austrian hospital has agreed to provide treatment to.

When entering the country, confirmation has to be shown of the absolute necessity of using medical services in accordance with Appendices G or H.

After undergoing absolutely necessary medical treatment abroad, the re-entry of persons with a place of residence in Austria, or who are normally resident in Austria, is possible without restrictions.

When re-entering the country, confirmation is required of the absolute necessity of using medical services abroad in accordance with Appendices G or H.

(19.12.2020, 00:00)

Which rules apply to entry into Austria with regard to individual family-related reasons which are worthy of special consideration?

- Entry is **possible without restrictions for unforeseeable family-related reasons which are worthy of special consideration and cannot be postponed**, such as severe illness, death, funerals, births, and, in emergency cases, caring for people in need of support.

In these cases the ten-day period of self-isolation and obligatory testing do not apply.

Evidence of family-related reasons which are worthy of special consideration has to be provided at the border, for example by presenting one of the following documents:

- A copy of a death certificate
- An invitation to a funeral
- Confirmation from a hospital

- Copy of a birth certificate
- Confirmation of an expected date of birth
- Medical certificates
- Entry is possible in connection with **other important and predictable family-related events** such as weddings, christenings, birthday parties **or non-regular visits to a partner**. The general quarantine rules apply.

Regardless of these possibilities, **other statutory provisions on entry** to Austria must also **be complied with** (such as those on visas and residency). Further information on this is available from the website of the Ministry of the Interior.

(19.12.2020, 00:00)

For which groups of persons do exceptions apply, so that they can enter Austria without restrictions?

The following groups of persons can enter (or re-enter) without restrictions:

- Persons who facilitate the transport of goods and passengers
- Persons who, in individual cases, have to provide urgent care to animals or carry out work required in agriculture or forestry
- Persons who enter the country in the context of the professional transport of vehicles and aircraft
- Persons who enter for compelling reasons in the interests of the Republic
- Transit passengers or persons who travel through Austria without stopping.
- Persons who enter the country to carry out a repatriation flight or an overland repatriation mission
- Persons who begin their journey in Austria and cross the territory of other countries without stopping in order to reach their destination in Austria.
- Persons in vehicles of the police and emergency services or public service vehicles in the meaning of Section 26a of the Road Traffic Regulation
- Persons who enter the local authority areas of Vomp-Hinterriss, Mittelberg (Kleinwalsertal) and Jungholz

(10.02.2021, 08:00)

Do persons who wish to enter Austria need to obtain confirmation of the legality of their entry (in terms of the entry regulations) from an official source?

No. Neither the Ministry of Health nor other authorities issue such documents.

Documentation of this kind is not necessary to enter Austria. The provisions on visas apply independently of the regulations on entry.

(19.12.2020, 00:00)

Can I cross the border for shopping?

The entry restrictions of the respective countries have to be taken into account. However, persons returning to Austria from a state or region not listed in Appendix A have to self-isolate for ten days. This can be ended from the 5th day after entry at the earliest with a negative PCR or antigen/lateral flow test, whereby the day of entry is considered to be 'day zero').

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

I live abroad and work as a 24-hour carer in Austria. What do I need to be aware of?

24-hour carers are allowed to enter Austria for work-related reasons.

Entry is possible with a medical certificate (Appendices C or D) or a test result issued in German or English. This certificate has to confirm a negative PCR or antigen/lateral flow test. The test must have taken place within the last 72 hours.

If a certificate of this kind cannot be presented upon entry, the carer has to self-isolate for ten days. Ending self-isolation early with a negative PCR or antigen test is possible. The carer can apply to the respective province for the reimbursement of the cost of the test. The amount is then reimbursed to the province by the federal government.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

I live in a border area and have family members in need of support in the neighbouring country. What do I need to be aware of?

Persons who regularly care for family members in need of support in a neighbouring country do not have to self-isolate upon their return if they can present a medical certificate (Appendices C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative PCR or antigen test result, and when the test took place **no longer than 7 days ago**. If a medical certificate or a test result issued in German or English cannot be presented, a PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 or an antigen/lateral flow test for SARS-CoV-2 must be carried out immediately, or within 24 hours at the latest. At the border to Austria, these persons have to give plausible reasons for their regular journeys when asked to do so by the authorities. In addition, registration with a pre-travel clearance form has to be carried out every 7 days, or at the latest when a new medical certificate or test result is issued – if the details which need to be given have not changed in this period. Otherwise, registration with a new pre-travel clearance form has to be carried out whenever the relevant details change.

If online registration is not possible, for technical reasons for example, in exceptional cases a printed form (appendices E or F) can be filled in and handed in if border controls are carried out.

Persons who enter the country regularly from states or regions in Appendix A can do so without restrictions (no obligation to provide a test or to self-isolate). It is, however necessary that the person can plausibly explain that they have spent the past ten days before entry solely in Austria or in one of the countries listed in Appendix A.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

I live in a border area and work in the neighbouring country. What do I need to be aware of?

When persons who work abroad return to Austria at least once a month, this is considered to be regular entry for occupational purposes. These persons do not have to self-isolate if they can present a medical certificate (Appendices C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative PCR or antigen/lateral flow test result for SARS-CoV-2 upon arrival, and when the test took place **no longer than 7 days ago**. If a medical

certificate or a test result issued in German or English cannot be presented, a PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 or an antigen/lateral flow test for SARS-CoV-2 must be carried out immediately, or within 24 hours at the latest.

At the border to Austria, these persons have to give plausible reasons for their regular journeys when asked to do so by the authorities. In addition, registration with a pre-travel clearance form has to be carried out every 7 days – at the latest when a new medical certificate or test result is issued – if the details which need to be given have not changed in this period. Otherwise, registration with a new pre-travel clearance form has to be carried out whenever the relevant details change.

If online registration is not possible, for technical reasons for example, in exceptional cases a printed form (appendices E or F) can be filled in and handed in if border controls are carried out.

Persons who enter the country as part of regular commuting from countries or regions in Appendix A have to make it plausible that they have spent the last ten days before entry either solely in Austria or in a state or region listed in Appendix A. These persons can enter the country without restrictions.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

I live abroad and work in Austria. Has anything changed for me as a commuter?

Persons who enter Austria at least once a month for reasons related to work, attending a school, or for family reasons, do not have to self-isolate when they can present on arrival a medical certificate (Appendices C or D) or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative PCR or antigen test result for SARS-CoV-2, and when the test took place **no longer than 7 days ago**. If a medical certificate or a test result issued in German or English cannot be presented, the person must self-isolate for ten days, whereby the quarantine can be ended early **at any time** by a negative result of a PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 or an antigen/lateral flow test for SARS-CoV-2.

At the border to Austria, these persons have to give plausible reasons for their regular journeys (back) to Austria when asked to do so by the authorities. In addition, registration

with a pre-travel clearance form has to be carried out every 7 days, or at the latest when a new medical certificate or test result is issued – if the details which need to be given have not changed in this period. Otherwise, registration with a new pre-travel clearance form has to be carried out beforehand whenever the relevant details change.

Commuters who enter Austria less than once a week have to register with a pre-travel clearance form every time they enter the country.

If online registration is not possible, for technical reasons for example, in exceptional cases a printed form (appendices E or F) can be filled in and handed in if border controls are carried out.

Persons who enter the country as part of regular commuting from countries or regions in Appendix A have to make it plausible that they have spent the last ten days before entry either solely in Austria or in a state or region listed in Appendix A. These persons can enter the country without restrictions.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

I live and work abroad. Can I come to Austria for skiing?

Entering the country for skiing – without quarantine – is only permissible from countries listed in Appendix A. If entry is possible due to an exemption, the day can of course also be spent doing sports.

However, it should be noted that hotels and other forms of accommodation cannot currently be used for leisure purposes. Restaurants, pubs and bars, etc., are also closed.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)

Where can I find travel information and travel warnings?

All of the travel information provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is available at www.bmeia.gv.at

(11.11.2020, 13:00)

Can I cancel my flight or my journey free of charge due to the coronavirus?

Consumers currently have many travel-related questions due to COVID-19. You can find an overview of telephone contacts and online help services in relation to travel rights at konsumentenfragen.at.

(11.11.2020, 13:00)

I am a guest (at a hotel, etc.) Where can I find information about the current regulations?

As a guest or customer you can find information about the current regulations in the field of tourist accommodation at <http://www.sichere-gastfreundschaft.at> (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism, the Austrian Economic Chambers) and on the website of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism in the section Informationen zum Corona-Virus (in German).

(11.11.2020, 13:00)

I own or manage a tourism-related business Where can I find information?

Information for tourism-related businesses is available at <http://www.sichere-gastfreundschaft.at> (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism, the Austrian Economic Chambers).

(11.11.2020, 13:00)

Which regulations apply to tourist accommodation businesses such as hotels, guest houses and camp sites, etc.?

Information on the current regulations in the field of tourist accommodation is available at <http://www.sichere-gastfreundschaft.at> (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism, the Austrian Economic Chambers).

In addition, information is also available in Section 7 of the COVID-19 Measures Regulation

(11.11.2020, 13:00)

Who can Austrians abroad contact about their questions/problems?

Austrians who are abroad and require consular assistance in connection with the coronavirus should get in touch with the relevant embassy. The respective 24-hour help line numbers can be found on the websites of the embassies. For medical assistance, the embassy doctor is responsible (details are also given on the websites).

The foreign service APP – which can be viewed at www.bmeia.gv.at/reise-aufenthalt/auslandsservice/reiseregistrierung/ – contains the contact details of all Austrian representations worldwide.

In the headquarters in Vienna, the Citizen's Service is the point of contact. However, Austrians living abroad should always contact the respective embassy first. The Citizen's Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports Austrians abroad around the clock on **+43 190 115 4411** in the case of **emergencies abroad**.

(11.11.2020, 13:00)

Does a positive antibody test exempt you from the quarantine rules for entry to Austria?

No. An antibody test only provides personal information. Currently, a positive antibody test does not exempt you from any quarantine measures.

This also applies to a vaccination against the virus. People who are already vaccinated against Covid-19 also have to adhere to the general rules on entering the country.

(29.01.2021, 10:00)

Can I self-isolate at the home of family members?

Quarantine can be spent together with family members in their home. However, you should stay apart from the other persons, for example by staying in separate rooms, by using the bathroom at different times and only using your own toiletries and towels. It is also important to act responsibly and not to come into contact with other persons.

(18.12.2020, 15:15)

Are my family members in the same household also in quarantine?

No. The quarantine regulations are linked to entry into the country. However, you should stay apart from the other persons, for example by staying in separate rooms, by using the bathroom at different times and only using your own toiletries and towels. If the flat or house does not provide suitable opportunities to ensure this, one should choose suitable accommodation which one can pay for oneself.

(18.12.2020, 15:15)

Can tourist accommodation or hotels be used for self-isolation?

Entering hotels or similar accommodation as a tourist is still forbidden. However, when using tourist accommodation or a hotel is an urgent necessity – if, for example, there is no other way to comply with the quarantine rules – then it is allowed.

(18.12.2020, 15:15)

Can my family have visitors while I am self-isolating in their home?

Yes, they can, as long as there is no contact between the visitors and the person in quarantine.

(18.12.2020, 15:15)

I am a sportsperson and am returning from a training camp or a competition. Which restrictions on entry apply to me if I do not earn any money (yet) with sport? Close content

If it has a professional character and the aim is to earn a living with it in the future, taking part in amateur and youth sport is considered to have an occupational purpose. It thus constitutes an exemption from entry restrictions, regardless of whether the activity is carried out for pay or not.

It is possible to travel to and from training camps or competitions in Austria if a medical certificate or a test result issued in German or English confirming a negative PCR or antigen/lateral flow test result for SARS-CoV-2 can be presented, and when the test took place no longer than 72 hours ago. If this is not possible, the person has to immediately self-isolate for ten days, which can, however, be ended at any time by a negative PCR or antigen test.

In the case of an inspection by the authorities, a credible explanation must be provided, such as confirmation from the organiser of the competition.

(13.02.2021, 11:00)



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