



## Consolidated Federal Law: Entire legislation for the COVID-19 Measures Act, version of 07/27/2021

### long title

Federal law on interim measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (COVID-19 Measures Act - COVID-19-MG)

StF: [Federal Law Gazette I No. 12/2020](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 396/A AB 102 p. 16](#), BR: [AB 10287 p. 903](#).)

### modification

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 16/2020](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 397/A AB 112 p. 19](#), BR: [AB 10288 p. 904](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 23/2020](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 402/A AB 115 p. 22](#), BR: [AB 10291 p. 905](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 104/2020](#) as amended by [Federal Law Gazette I No. 124/2020](#) (VFB) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 826/A AB 370 p. 51](#), BR: [10408 AB 10411 p. 912](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 138/2020](#) (NR: GP XXVII [AB 564 p. 71](#), BR: [10472 AB 10519 p. 917](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 23/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 1197/A AB 629 p. 77](#), BR: [10530 AB 10533 p. 919](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 33/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 1214/A AB 671 p. 85](#), BR: [10541 AB 10542 p. 922](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 82/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 1466/A AB 813 p. 101](#), BR: [AB 10620 p. 925](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 90/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 1324/A AB 757 p. 91](#), BR: [10577 AB 10603 p. 924](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 100/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 1572/A p. 109](#), BR: [10643 AB 10640 p. 926](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 105/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 1662/A AB 883 p. 113](#), BR: [10647 AB 10662 p. 927](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 143/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 1780/A AB 1008 p. 115](#), BR: [AB 10717 p. 929](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 183/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 1824/A AB 1067 p. 125](#), BR: [10748 AB 10750 p. 931](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 204/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [AB 1139 p. 131](#), BR: [AB 10784 p. 934](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 255/2021](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 1969/A AB 1270 p. 135](#), BR: [10796 AB 10820 p. 936](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 6/2022](#) (NR: GP XXVII [AB 1313 p. 139](#), BR: [10864 AB 10873 p. 937](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 64/2022](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 2066/A AB 1438 p. 153](#), BR: [AB 10954 p. 940](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 89/2022](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 2591/A AB 1503 p. 162](#), BR: [10980 AB 10994 p. 942](#).)

[Federal Law Gazette I No. 103/2022](#) (NR: GP XXVII [IA 2652/A p. 168](#), BR: [11008 AB 11018 p. 944](#).)

### text

#### Scope and general provisions

**§ 1.**(1) This Federal Act authorizes the regulation of entering and driving on business premises, places of work, old people's and nursing homes and inpatient residential facilities for the disabled, certain locations and public places in their entirety, the regulation of the use of means of transport, the regulation of meetings and Exit regulations as sanitary measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

(2) Remaining also counts as entering within the meaning of this Federal Act.

(3) Certain places within the meaning of this Federal Act are certain public and certain private places with the exception of private residential areas.

(4) Public places within the meaning of this Federal Act are those that can be entered or driven on by a group of people who have not been previously specified.

(5) The following conditions may be considered in particular as a result of this Federal Act:

1. distance rules,
2. the obligation to wear a mechanical protective device covering the mouth and nose area,
3. other protective measures such as organizational or spatial measures,
4. Prevention concepts, which are programmatic representations of regulations - adapted to the respective offer - to prevent the spread of COVID-19,
5. in connection with entering and driving on business premises for the purpose of purchasing goods or using services (§ 3 Para. 1 Z 1), the use of means of transport (§ 3 Para. 1 Z 3) and entering and driving on certain Places (§ 4 Para. 1 Z 1), with the exception of business premises, means of transport or certain places that are entered and driven on or used to cover the necessary basic needs of daily life, in connection with entering old people's and nursing homes and inpatient residential facilities assistance for the disabled (§ 4a Para. 1) and in connection with participation in meetings (§ 5): carrying out a test for an infection with SARS-CoV-2 with a negative test result and carrying corresponding evidence, and
6. in connection with persons entering and driving on work places (§ 3 Para. 1 Z 2) where there is a significant risk of mutual infection with SARS-CoV-2 due to the nature of the activity and the direct physical contact with other people who are employed there: carrying out a test for an infection with SARS-CoV-2 with a negative test result or carrying out such tests on a regular basis and carrying the corresponding proof with them.

(5a) In an ordinance, in which the conditions according to para. 5 nos. 5 and 6 are prescribed, the requirements to be made of the quality, the modality of the implementation and the topicality of such tests are also to be specified, with the topicality depending on the type of tests have to be differentiated. Depending on the epidemiological risk at the respective location to which such a requirement applies, differentiation can be made accordingly when defining these requirements. Insofar as epidemiological requirements do not conflict with this,

1. for children and young people up to the age of 16, possibly staggered according to different age groups, as well as
2. for persons for whom, for medical reasons, it is not possible to carry out a test in the form prescribed under sentence 1 or only in certain sub-forms,

it can be determined that lower requirements are to be placed on the test to be carried out than for other persons or that they are exempted from the obligation to carry out a test.

(5b) Persons who are obliged to carry out a test as a result of a condition prescribed on the basis of Section 1 (5) no. 5 or 6 shall have a test certificate in accordance with Section 4c for the entire duration of their stay at the location to which this condition applies of the Epidemic Act 1950 or other evidence that certifies that the prescribed test has been carried out and the negative test result obtained, and, if applicable, a medical certificate of the existence of medical reasons within the meaning of paragraph 5a no. 2 in conjunction with the relevant implementing ordinance issued for this purpose to conduct themselves and carry out this proof for an inspection

1. the authority,
2. the organs of the public security service and

3. Those persons who, in the case of other administrative criminal liability pursuant to Article 8 Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5a, have to ensure that the applicable restrictions are observed in their sphere of influence,

be available at all times and presented upon request. The bodies and persons named in nos. 1 to 3 are authorized for the purpose of checking evidence to determine personal data and to determine identity, including the date of birth. Reproduction or storage of the evidence and the personal data contained in the evidence by the persons named in point 3 is not permitted, nor is the processing of the data collected as part of the identification process. This also applies to certificates according to § 4b paragraph 1 of the Epidemics Act 1950, [Federal Law Gazette I No. 186/1950](#) .

(5c) Persons for whom due

1. vaccination against COVID-19 or
2. a recovered infection with SARS-CoV-2,

(Note: Z 3 repealed by Art. 2 Z 4, [Federal Law Gazette I No. 100/2021](#) )

it can be assumed that they do not pose a disproportionately greater epidemiological risk than people who have been tested for infection with SARS-CoV-2 with a negative test result are people who are subject to a mandatory on the basis of Section 1 para. 5 nos. 5 or 6 Edition were tested accordingly, basically equal. Exceptions to this basic equality are only permitted to the extent that this is absolutely necessary for epidemiological reasons. Arrangements in this regard are to be made in the ordinance in which the condition pursuant to para. 5 no. 5 or 6 is stipulated.

(5d) The federal minister responsible for the health system can issue more detailed regulations by ordinance on

1. which vaccination or vaccinations at which intervals or combinations as well as
2. which tests in which quality and with which modality of implementation

from which point in time and for which period of time are suitable to justify fundamental equality within the meaning of paragraph 5c. It can also be determined how an infection with SARS-CoV-2 must have been diagnosed and under what conditions and for what period of time such an infection is suitable to justify such basic equality. If there is medical confirmation that you have survived an infection with SARS-CoV-2, a separation notice issued because the addressee of the notice was infected with SARS-CoV-2, or a test has been carried out that shows the presence of antibodies against an infection with SARS-CoV -2 confirmed, a basic equality can be assumed.

(5e ) In addition to the basic equality with persons who have been tested pursuant to para. 5c, further exceptions to the restrictions laid down on the basis of this Federal Act may be ordered for the groups of persons specified in nos. 1 to 3 of this provision if, based on the current state of science, it can be assumed that that the probability of spreading SARS-CoV-2 is significantly reduced and not in particular

1. any residual risk of infecting other people with SARS-CoV-2, which cannot be accepted in the context of the respective restriction,
2. ensuring effective and efficient official control of compliance with applicable restrictions,
3. the enabling of an effective and efficient fulfillment of those obligations, the breach of which is punishable by administrative authorities pursuant to Section 8 Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5a, or
4. the maintenance of the willingness to comply with the applicable restrictions by the persons bound by them

requires the opposite. To accommodate such needs, the use of the exemption may also be subject to compliance with relevant conditions that are less restrictive than the applicable restriction from which the exemption applies. Paragraph 5d applies analogously in this context.

(5f) The certificates mentioned in § 4b para. 1 nos. 1 to 3 of the Epidemics Act 1950 can be used as proof of a negative test for SARS-CoV-2, a vaccination against COVID-19 or a recovered infection with SARS-CoV-2 .

(5g) The Federal Minister responsible for the health system can issue more detailed regulations by ordinance on the form of proof of a negative test for SARS-CoV-2, a vaccination against COVID-

19 or a recovered infection with SARS-CoV-2. The evidence may contain the data specified in Section 4c, Section 1, Section 4d, Section 1 and Section 4e, Section 1 of the Epidemics Act 1950.

(6) Prerequisites under this Federal Act are, in particular, certain types or purposes of using places and means of transport.

(7) The epidemiological situation must be assessed using the following criteria in particular:

1. Transmissibility as measured by new COVID-19 cases and clusters,
2. cluster analysis measured by the number of cases with a clarified source,
3. Resources and capacities in the healthcare system, taking into account the current utilization of the existing hospital capacities and the current occupancy in normal and intensive care units,
4. SARS-CoV-2 tests performed including the positive rate,
- 4a. Vaccination coverage of the population and in particular of members of those population groups who, according to the available data, have an above-average risk of severe disease progression with the resulting need for hospitalization or intensive care,
- 4b. the occurrence and spread of virus variants with significantly increased transmissibility and/or significantly increased probability of severe disease progression, as well as
5. regional peculiarities such as a particular influx of non-residents, especially tourist and commuter flows.

(8) In an ordinance issued on the basis of this Federal Act, classifications can be made with regard to the epidemiological situation and different measures can be linked to different risk classifications ("traffic light system").

### **Corona Commission**

**§ 2.**(1) An advisory board (Corona Commission) must be set up at the Federal Ministry for Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection to advise the Federal Minister responsible for the health system on the assessment of the epidemiological situation in accordance with Section 1 (7).

(2) The recommendations of the Corona Commission are to be published on the website of the Federal Minister responsible for the health system. In addition, the main justifications for this should also be published.

### **Entering and driving on business premises and places of work as well as using means of transport**

**§ 3.**(1) If COVID-19 occurs, by ordinance

1. Entering and driving on business premises or only certain business premises for the purpose of purchasing goods or using services,
2. the entering and driving on of work places or only certain work places according to § 2 para. 3 of the Employee Protection Act (ASchG) by persons who are employed there, and
3. the use of means of transport or only certain means of transport

regulated to the extent necessary to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

(2) In accordance with the epidemiological situation, an ordinance pursuant to para. 1 can determine in what number and at what time or under what conditions and conditions business premises or places of work may be entered and driven on or means of transport may be used. Furthermore, entering and driving on business premises or work places as well as the use of means of transport can be prohibited if milder measures are not sufficient.

### **Entering and driving on certain places and public places in their entirety**

**§ 4.**(1) If COVID-19 occurs, entering and driving on

1. certain places or

## 2. public places in their entirety

regulated to the extent necessary to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

(2) Depending on the epidemiological situation, an ordinance pursuant to para. 1 can determine the number and time or under which conditions and conditions these places may be entered and driven on. Furthermore, entering and driving on certain places according to para. 1 no. 1, but not public places in their entirety according to para. 1 no. 2, can be prohibited if more lenient measures are not sufficient.

### **Entering old people's homes and nursing homes as well as inpatient residential facilities for the disabled**

**§ 4a.**(1) If COVID-19 occurs, entry into old people's homes and nursing homes as well as inpatient residential facilities for the disabled can be regulated by ordinance, insofar as this is necessary to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

(2) Depending on the epidemiological situation, an ordinance pursuant to para. 1 can determine the number and time or under which conditions these places may be entered. Furthermore, entering these places can be prohibited if milder measures are not sufficient.

### **gatherings**

**§ 5.**(1) If COVID-19 occurs, subject to para. 2, meetings of people from different households can be regulated insofar as this is necessary to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

(2) In any case, meetings of fewer than five people from fewer than three households plus six minor children of these people and minors for whom these people have existing supervisory duties may not be regulated in an order pursuant to paragraph 1.

(3) In an order pursuant to paragraph 1, a distinction must be made according to the type, size and purpose of the meeting, the nature of the place of the meeting and the degree of personal relationships between the persons.

(4) In an arrangement pursuant to para. 1, meetings

1. be bound to compliance with certain conditions or requirements or
2. be limited in terms of the number of people or
3. are subject to a notification or authorization requirement or
4. restricted to certain groups of people or professions.

In any case, measures according to nos. 3 and 4 may not be ordered for meetings in private residential areas. If necessary, the measures according to nos. 1 to 4 must be taken in parallel. If the measures mentioned in nos. 1 to 4 are not sufficient, meetings can be prohibited.

(5) Prerequisites or requirements within the meaning of para. 4 no. 1 may not include the use of contact tracing technologies. This does not apply to the collection of contact data in accordance with Section 5c of the Epidemics Act 1950 (EpiG), [Federal Law Gazette No. 186/1950](#) .

(6) Restrictions on groups of people or professions according to para. 4 no. 4 must not be based on gender, disability, ethnicity, age, religion, belief, sexual orientation or on the existence of an assignment to the COVID-19 risk group according to § 735 para. 1 turn off ASVG.

(7) If an ordinance is issued or amended on the basis of paragraph 1 and this means that a meeting can no longer be approved, an approval that has already been granted may not be exercised for the duration of the validity of this legal situation. Deviating from this, this Ordinance may stipulate that existing permits may be exercised in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance which were not valid at the time the permit was granted and which are sufficiently specific. In such a case, the permits are deemed to have been changed in accordance with the regulation for the duration of the validity of the new legal situation. § 68 paragraph 3 AVG remains unaffected.

(8) If an ordinance is issued or amended on the basis of paragraph 1 and this means that any approval could be granted in a way that is more favorable for the organizer of the meeting, the

authority cannot accept a new application for approval because of decided reject thing.

(9) Permission for a meeting may be granted from the time of the promulgation of an ordinance pursuant to para. 1 if the time of holding the meeting is after the effective date of the ordinance. In this case, the approval becomes effective when the regulation comes into force.

### **exit regulation**

**§ 6.**(1) If it is essential to prevent the spread of COVID-19, to prevent an imminent collapse of medical care or similar emergency situations, and measures according to §§ 3 to 5 are not sufficient, an ordinance can be ordered that the Leaving your own private living area is only permitted for specific purposes. Not all measures according to §§ 3 to 5 have to be exhausted if an initial regulation to prevent the spread of COVID-19 appears to be the more proportionate means, taking into account all interests involved.

(2) An exit regulation according to para. 1 can also be limited to certain times depending on the epidemiological situation.

(3) Purposes according to para. 1, for which leaving one's own private living area is in any case permissible, are:

1. Averting an immediate danger to life, limb and property,
2. Caring for and providing assistance to people in need of support as well as exercising family rights and fulfilling family obligations,
3. covering the necessary basic needs of daily life,
4. professional purposes, if necessary, and
5. Staying outdoors for physical and mental relaxation.

### **responsibilities**

**§ 7.**(1) Ordinances pursuant to this Federal Act shall be issued by the Federal Minister responsible for the health system.

(2) Ordinances pursuant to this federal law may be issued by the governor of the state if no ordinance pursuant to para. 1 has been issued or additional measures to an ordinance pursuant to para. 1 are determined. Ordinances according to § 6 require the approval of the federal minister responsible for the health system.

(3) Ordinances pursuant to this federal law may be issued by the district administrative authority if no ordinances pursuant to para. 1 or 2 have been issued or additional measures to ordinances pursuant to para. 1 or 2 are determined. Regulations according to § 6 require the approval of the governor.

(4) In an ordinance pursuant to paras. 1 to 3, regional differentiation can be made according to the respective epidemiological situation.

(5) Ordinances pursuant to Paragraphs 2 and 3 or parts thereof can be repealed by ordinance pursuant to Paragraph 1. Ordinances pursuant to para. 3 or parts thereof can be repealed by ordinance pursuant to para. 2.

(6) Ordinances pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 must be communicated to the Federal Minister responsible for the health system before they come into force.

### **penal provisions**

#### **§ 8th.**(1) Who

1. enters or drives over a business premises or a place of work or uses a means of transport which entry, driving on or use of which is prohibited in accordance with § 3, or
2. enters or drives into a place that is prohibited from entering or driving under Section 4 or Section 4a,

commits an administrative offense and is to be punished with a fine of up to 1,450 euros or, in the event of non-payment, with imprisonment of up to four weeks.

(2) who

1. enters or drives on a business premises or a place of work contrary to the conditions laid down in an ordinance pursuant to Section 3 or conditions imposed on him or uses a means of transport contrary to the conditions laid down in an ordinance pursuant to Section 3 or conditions imposed on him or
2. enters or travels through the locations specified in an ordinance pursuant to Section 4 or Section 4a contrary to the times, conditions or conditions imposed there,

commits an administrative offense and is to be punished with a fine of up to 500 euros or, in the event of non-payment, with imprisonment of up to one week.

(3) Anyone who, as the owner of a business premises or a place of work, as an operator of a means of transport, as an operator of an old people's and nursing home or an inpatient residential facility for the disabled or as an obligated person pursuant to Section 4 with regard to certain private places not covered by para. 1, does not take care of this shall ensure that the business premises, the place of work, the means of transport, the old people's and nursing home or the stationary residential facility of the disabled aid or the specific private place, which entry or driving on is prohibited according to §§ 3 to 4a, is not entered or driven on, commits an administrative offense and is to be punished with a fine of up to 30,000 euros or, in the event of non-payment, with imprisonment of up to six weeks.

(4) Anyone who, as the owner of a business premises or a place of work, as an operator of a means of transport, as an operator of an old people's and nursing home or an inpatient residential facility for the disabled or as an obligated person pursuant to Section 4 with regard to certain private places not covered by Para. 2, does not take care of this shall ensure that the business premises, the place of work, the means of transport, the old people's and nursing home or the stationary residential facility of the disabled aid or the specific private place are not entered contrary to the number of persons, times, requirements or conditions laid down in an ordinance pursuant to §§ 3 to 4a or is an administrative offense and is to be punished with a fine of up to 3,600 euros or, in the event of non-collection, with imprisonment of up to four weeks.

(5) Anyone who violates an ordinance pursuant to Section 6 commits an administrative offense and is to be punished with a fine of up to EUR 1,450 or, in the event of non-payment, with imprisonment of up to four weeks.

(5a) Who

1. organizes a meeting and in doing so disregards a prohibition or authorization requirement pursuant to Section 5, or takes part in a prohibited or unauthorized meeting, commits an administrative offense and is to be punished with a fine of up to EUR 1,450 or, in the event of non-compliance, with imprisonment of up to four weeks ;
2. who organizes or takes part in a meeting contrary to the other restrictions set out in Section 5 (4) commits an administrative offense and is to be punished with a fine of up to EUR 500 or, in the event of non-compliance, with imprisonment of up to one week;
3. organizes meetings on a commercial basis and in doing so disregards a prohibition or a permit requirement pursuant to Section 5, commits an administrative offense and is to be punished with a fine of up to EUR 30,000, or with imprisonment of up to six weeks in the event of non-compliance;
4. organizes meetings on a commercial basis and in doing so disregards other restrictions specified in accordance with Section 5 (4) or fails to ensure that restrictions specified in accordance with Section 5 (4) are observed, commits an administrative offense and is liable to a fine of up to EUR 3,600, in the event of non-compliance punishable by imprisonment of up to four weeks.

(6) Anyone who, contrary to Article 9, prevents the bodies of the district administrative authority, the experts consulted by them or the bodies of the public security service from entering or inspecting, providing information or presenting documents that are related to compliance with the

requirements and requirements under this Federal Act is denied, commits an administrative offense and is to be punished with a fine of up to 1,450 euros or, in the event of non-payment, with imprisonment of up to four weeks.

### **control**

**§ 9.**(1) The district administrative authority and, at their request, the bodies of the public security service within the scope of their duty to provide support pursuant to Section 10 can monitor compliance with bans on entering, prerequisites and requirements as well as restrictions pursuant to Section 5 (4) – also by on-site inspections. The organs of the district administration authority, the experts consulted by them and the organs of the public security service are authorized to set up business premises, places of work, means of transport, old people's and nursing homes and stationary residential facilities for the disabled, certain places and places of *meeting (note 1)* to enter and inspect, as well as to inspect and secure evidence of all documents related to compliance with bans on entry, prerequisites and conditions under this Federal Act and restrictions under Section 5 (4). The respective owner or obligated party must allow the organs of the district administration authority, the experts consulted by them and the organs of the public security service to enter and inspect, to provide them with the necessary information and to submit the necessary documents.

(2) The right of entry pursuant to paragraph 1 does not include the private living area and external jobs that are located in the private living area.

(3) Supervisory bodies pursuant to §§ 24ff of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act - LMSVG, [Federal Law Gazette I No. 151/2005](#) , bodies of the authorities responsible for the enforcement of commercial regulations and bodies of the labor inspection are within the scope of their official duties to review in an ordinance according to this federal law as a requirement or prerequisite, on site.

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*Note 1: Art 2 Z 23 of the amendment [Federal Law Gazette I No. 90/2021](#) reads: "... In § 9 Para as well as stationary residential facilities for the disabled, certain places and places of meeting "replaced and...". The word order to be replaced is correct: "Means of transport and specific places".)*

### **Participation of organs of the public security service**

**§ 10.**(1) The organs of the public security service shall support the authorities and organs responsible under this Federal Act at their request in carrying out their tasks described or in enforcing the planned measures, if necessary using coercive means.

(2) The organs of the public security service shall participate in the implementation of this Federal Act and the ordinances issued on the basis of this Federal Act

1. measures to prevent impending administrative violations,
2. Measures to initiate and secure administrative penal proceedings and
3. the punishment of administrative violations by penal orders (§ 50 VStG).

For this purpose, business premises, places of work with the exception of those in private homes, means of transport, certain places and places of meeting with the exception of those in private homes may be entered.

(3) If, according to the professional assessment of the respective health authority within the framework of the cooperation provided for in paragraph 1, there is a risk for the organs of the public security service based on the type of communicable disease and its transmission possibilities, which can only be countered by special protective measures the health authorities are obliged to take adequate protective measures.

### **Hearing of the Corona Commission**

**§ 11.**The federal minister responsible for the health system must – except in the case of imminent danger – hear the Corona Commission before issuing ordinances under this federal law.



(note 1)

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Note 1: Art. 2 Z 11 of the amendment [BGBl. I No. 100/2021](#) reads: "In § 11 Para. 3 the word "those" is replaced by the word "the". The instruction could not be executed.)

### **Agreement with the Main Committee of the National Council**

**§ 12.**(1) The following ordinances of the Federal Minister responsible for the health system require the agreement of the Main Committee of the National Council:

1. Ordinances according to § 3 paragraph 2 last sentence, with which entering, driving on or using is prohibited,
2. Ordinances according to § 4 paragraph 2 last sentence or according to § 4a paragraph 2 last sentence, with which entering or driving on is prohibited,
3. Regulations according to § 6.

(2) In the event of imminent danger, the Main Committee of the National Council shall be in agreement with ordinances pursuant to para. 1 within four days of their being issued.

(3) An ordinance pursuant to Section 3 (2) last sentence, Section 4 (2) last sentence and Section 4a (2) last sentence prohibiting access, driving on or use shall provide for this to be banned for four weeks at the latest ceases to have effect after it has come into force. An ordinance pursuant to Section 6 shall provide for it to expire no later than ten days after it has come into force. An ordinance pursuant to Section 5 shall provide for it to expire no later than four weeks after it has come into force. However, insofar as this ordinance regulates meetings with more than 500 people, this regulation expires at the latest twelve weeks after it comes into force. If an ordinance according to § 5 regulates meetings in the private living area, however, it is to be provided that

(4) Federal Government ordinances pursuant to Article 13, Paragraph 1 require the consent of the Main Committee of the National Council.

### **Come into effect**

**§ 13.**(1) This Federal Act shall enter into force at the end of the day of promulgation and expire at the end of December 31, 2021. If this is absolutely necessary due to the epidemiological situation, another date for the expiry of this federal law may be determined by ordinance of the Federal Government, whereby this date may not be after December 31, 2021.

(1a) Paragraph 2 in the version of the federal law Federal [Law Gazette I No. 16/2020](#) comes into force retrospectively as of March 16, 2020.

(2) If an ordinance was issued in accordance with Article 3, the provisions of the Epidemic Act 1950, [Federal Law Gazette No. 186/1950](#) , regarding the closure of business premises within the scope of this ordinance do not apply.

(3) The provisions of the Epidemics Act 1950 remain unaffected.

(3a) The Employee Protection Act (ASchG), [Federal Law Gazette No. 450/1994](#) , in the version of the Federal Law Federal [Law Gazette I No. 100/2018](#) , and the Federal Civil Servants Protection Act - B-BSG, [Federal Law Gazette I No. 70/1999](#) , in the version of the federal law Federal [Law Gazette I No. 153/2020](#), stay untouched. Carrying out SARS-CoV-2 tests is considered an occupational medical examination in accordance with Section 82 Z 5 ASchG and Section 78 Para. 4 Z 6 B-BSG. Deviating from § 82 Z 6 ASchG and § 78 Para. 4 Z 7 B-BSG, the implementation of COVID-19 vaccinations to combat pandemics by occupational physicians can also be carried out without connection to the work of the employees or servants in the prevention period (§ 82a ASchG and § 78 B-BSG) are included. The federal minister responsible for the health system can issue an ordinance on a flat-rate reimbursement of costs from the federal government with regard to company tests. Tests within the scope of operational tests are free of charge.

(4) Ordinances based on this federal law may be issued before it comes into force, but may not come into force before this.

(4a) Ordinances that only correspond to a new version of this federal law may be issued from the date of promulgation of the federal law bringing about the change, but may not enter into force before the new federal provisions come into force.

(5) §§ 1, 2 and § 2a in the version of Federal [Law Gazette I No. 23/2020](#) shall come into force on the day following the announcement.

(6) The title, §§ 1 to 11 including headings as well as §§ 12 and 13 in the version of the federal law Federal [Law Gazette I No. 104/2020](#) come into force on the day following the announcement; at the same time, § 2a and its heading become ineffective.

(7) Section 9 in the version of the Federal [Law Gazette I No. 138/2020](#) shall enter into force on the day following the announcement.

(8) Article 1 paragraphs 5, 5a to 5c, Article 8 paragraph 6 and Article 12 paragraphs 3a and 4a as well as Article 13 in the version of the federal law Federal [Law Gazette I No. 23/2021](#) come into effect on the day following the announcement Power.

(9) Article 1 paragraph 5 item 5, paragraph 5a and Article 3 paragraph 1 item 2 in the version of the federal law Federal [Law Gazette I No. 33/2021](#) shall come into force on the day following the announcement.

(9a) Section 1 (5) no. 5, Section 1 (5a) to (5e) and Section 12 (3a) in the version of Federal [Law Gazette I No. 82/2021](#) shall come into force on May 19, 2021.

(10) § 1 para. 1, 5, 5a to 5f and 7, § 3 para. 1 no. 2, § 4a including the heading, § 5 including the heading, § 6, § 7 para. 2 and 3, §§ 8 and 9, § 10 including the heading and §§ 11 to 14 in the version of the federal law [BGBl. I No. 90/2021](#) come into force on the day following the announcement.

(11) Section 13 (1) in the version of Federal [Law Gazette I No. 105/2021](#) shall enter into force on the day following the announcement.

(12) Article 1 paragraphs 5a to 5g, Article 9 and Article 11 paragraph 3 in the version of Federal [Law Gazette I No. 100/2021](#) shall come into force on the day following the announcement.

(13) Section 5 (4) and Section 12 (3) in the version of Federal [Law Gazette I No. 143/2021](#) shall enter into force on the day following the announcement.

### completion

**§ 14.** With the execution of this federal law

1. with regard to Section 13 (3a), first and second sentence, the Federal Minister of Labor in agreement with the Federal Minister responsible for the health system,
2. otherwise the federal minister responsible for the health system entrusted.