Ordinance on Measures to Combat the Coronavirus (COVID-19) in International Passenger Transport
(COVID-19 Ordinance on International Passenger Transport Measures)

of 27 January 2021

The Swiss Federal Council
on the basis of Article 41 paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Epidemics Act of 28 September 2012 (EpidA),
ordains:

Section 1: Subject matter and purpose

Art. 1

1. The purpose of this ordinance is to prevent the spread of the Sars-CoV-2 coronavirus.

2. To this end it regulates the following for persons entering Switzerland from a state or area with an increased risk of infection:
   a. the recording of contact details;
   b. the quarantine requirement and the performance of quarantine;
   c. testing.

3. It also regulates the recording of contact details for persons who enter Switzerland by rail, bus, boat or aircraft from a state or area without an increased risk of infection.

Section 2: State or area with an increased risk of infection

1 CC 818.101
Art. 2

1 There is an increased risk of infection with the Sars-Cov-2 coronavirus in a state or area if at least one of the following requirements is satisfied:

d. In the state or area concerned a mutation of the Sars-CoV-2 coronavirus has been detected which poses a higher risk of infection or a severe course of the disease compared with the form of the virus prevalent in Switzerland.

e. In the past 14 days the number of new infections per 100,000 persons in the state or area concerned is more than 60 higher than in Switzerland, and this number is not due to specific incidents or cases occurring in a narrowly defined geographical area.

f. The available information from the state or area concerned does not allow a reliable assessment to be made of the risk situation, and there are indications that there is an increased risk of transmission in the state or area concerned.

g. In the past four weeks there have been repeated instances of infected persons who have stayed in the state or area concerned entering Switzerland.

2 The lists of states and areas with an increased risk of infection are set out in Annex 1.

3 The Federal Department of Home Affairs (FDHA) shall update the annex regularly in consultation with the Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP), the Federal Department of Finance (FDF) and the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA).

4 Areas on the border with Switzerland with which close economic, social and cultural exchanges take place may be exempted from inclusion on the list mentioned in paragraph 2 even if they meet the requirements set out in paragraph 1.

Section 3: Recording of contact details

Art. 3 Duties of persons entering Switzerland

1 Prior to entry, persons entering Switzerland from a state or area with an increased risk of infection must supply their contact details in accordance with Article 49 of the Epidemics Ordinance of 29 April 2015\(^2\) (contact details) as follows:

h. electronically via the platform provided by the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) for the entry of travellers’ contact details\(^3\); or

i. on the contact cards in paper form provided by the FOPH.

\(^2\) CC 818.101.1

\(^3\) The platform for the entry of travellers’ contact details is accessible at

www.swissplf.admin.ch
2 Persons who enter Switzerland from states or areas without an increased risk of infection must supply their contact details electronically or on paper only if they enter Switzerland by rail, bus, boat or aircraft.

3 Exempted from the duty under paragraphs 1 and 2 are persons who enter Switzerland from areas on the border to Switzerland with which close economic, social and cultural exchanges take place.

Art. 4 Duties of passenger transport undertakings

1 Undertakings that transport travellers internationally shall ensure that persons entering Switzerland supply their contact details in accordance with Article 3 paragraphs 1 and 2.

2 On request they shall make contact details as set down in Article 3 paragraph 1 letter b available to the FOPH within 24 hours.

3 They shall keep these contact details for 14 days and then destroy them.

4 Upon request they shall provide the FOPH within 48 hours with lists of all cross-border train journeys, bus journeys, boat journeys or flights planned for the following month.

5 They shall send contact details as set down in Article 3 paragraph 1 letter b and lists as set down in paragraph 4 via the platform for passenger transport undertakings provided by the FOPH.

Art. 5 Special duties of airlines

1 Airlines must inform passengers that prior to departure they must be tested for Sars-CoV-2 by means of molecular biological analysis and that they will be admitted to the aircraft only if the result of the test is negative.

2 Prior to departure airlines must check for the existence of a negative test result and, if proof of such cannot be produced, must refuse admission to the aircraft.

Art. 6 Tasks of the FOPH and the cantons

1 The FOPH shall ensure that contact details are processed for the enforcement of the quarantine in accordance with Article 7 and that the data are forwarded without delay to the cantons responsible for the persons entering the country.

2 As soon as it becomes aware of the entry of a person infected with Sars-CoV-2, it shall take the following measures:

4 The platform for passenger transport undertakings can be accessed at www.swissplf.admin.ch
a. It shall require the passenger transport undertaking to provide the contact details supplied on paper of the persons who entered Switzerland with the person infected with Sars-CoV-2.
b. On the basis of the contact details received electronically and the contact details as set down in letter a, it shall identify the persons who had close contact with the person infected with Sars-CoV-2.
c. It shall without delay forward the processed contact details to the cantons responsible for the persons entering the country.

3 The FOPH may delegate the tasks set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 to third parties. In doing so it shall ensure that data protection and data security are assured.

4 It shall destroy the data one month after the persons concerned enter Switzerland.

5 The cantons shall destroy the data one month after receiving them from the FOPH.

Section 4:
Testing and quarantine requirement and duty to notify for persons entering Switzerland

Art. 7 Testing and quarantine requirement

1 The following persons must prove that in the last 72 hours they have been tested for Sars-CoV-2 by means of molecular biological analysis and that the result of the test was negative:

j. persons who enter Switzerland and who have within the previous 10 days stayed for any time in a state or area with an increased risk of infection;

k. persons who enter Switzerland by air from a state or area without an increased risk of infection.

2 Persons as set down in paragraph 1 letter a are required immediately on entry to go directly to their home or to other suitable accommodation. They must remain there continuously for 10 days following their entry (entry quarantine).

3 Persons as set down in paragraph 1 who on entering Switzerland cannot provide proof of a test with a negative result must immediately after entering Switzerland and after consultation with the competent cantonal authority have, at their own expense, a test:

a. by means of molecular biological analysis for Sars-CoV-2; or

b. by means of a rapid test for Sars-CoV-2.

4 Persons in entry quarantine may come out of quarantine early if:

a. they submit to the competent cantonal authority the negative result of one of the following analyses carried out at their own expense; the analysis may not have been carried out before the seventh day:
1. molecular biological analysis for SARS-CoV-2,
2. a rapid test for Sars-CoV-2; and
b. the competent cantonal authority gives its consent to early termination of quarantine.

Persons who terminate entry quarantine early in accordance with paragraph 4 must wear a face mask outside their home or accommodation and maintain a distance of at least 1.5 metres from other persons until the time until which quarantine would have lasted in accordance with paragraph 2.

If a person enters Switzerland via a state or area that does not have an increased risk of infection, the competent cantonal authority may deduct the time spent in that state or area from the period that must be spent in quarantine in accordance with paragraph 2.

Art. 8 Exemptions from the testing and quarantine requirement

1 The following persons are exempted from the testing and quarantine requirement under Article 7:

a. persons whose work is essential to maintain:
   1. the efficiency of the health service,
   2. public security and order,
   3. the efficiency of institutional beneficiaries as defined in Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Host State Act of 22 June 2007s,
   4. Switzerland’s diplomatic and consular relations;

b. persons who in the course of their professional activities transport passengers or goods across borders;

c. persons who enter Switzerland for compelling professional or medical reasons and whose visit cannot be postponed;

d. persons who are re-entering Switzerland after a stay in a state or area with an increased risk of infection for compelling professional or medical reasons that couldn’t be postponed;

e. persons who as transit passengers have stayed less than 24 hours in a state or area with an increased risk of infection;

f. persons who enter Switzerland for the purpose of transiting the country and who intend and are able to travel on directly to another country;

g. persons who are re-entering Switzerland after participating in an event in a state or area with an increased risk of infection if proof is provided that their participation and stay took place in compliance with a specific set of precautionary measures; participation in an event is deemed in particular to be participation, generally on a professional basis, in a sports competition or cultural event, or in a specialist conference for professionals;

5 CC 192.12
h. persons who provide proof that they have been infected with Sars-CoV-2 in the three months before entering Switzerland and are considered to be cured.

2 For persons who display the symptoms of COVID-19, paragraph 1 does not apply unless the person can provide a medical certificate proving that the symptoms have a different cause.

3 For persons as set down in paragraph 1 letter a, the employer shall verify and certify that entering Switzerland is essential.

4 The competent cantonal authority may in justified cases permit further exceptions from the testing and quarantine requirement or relax certain conditions.

Art. 9 Duty to notify

Any person who is required to go into entry quarantine in accordance with this Ordinance must notify the competent cantonal authority within two days of his or her arrival in Switzerland and follow the instructions given by this authority.

Section 5: Controls and notifications by border control authorities

Art. 10

1 Border control authorities can carry out risk-based checks on persons entering Switzerland from states or areas with an increased risk of infection. This involves checking that such persons:
   a. have a negative test result as set down in Article 7 paragraph 1;
   b. have supplied contact details in accordance with Article 3 paragraph 1.

2 If the person checked cannot provide proof of a negative test result or that they have supplied their contact details, the border control authority shall notify the competent cantonal authority. The notification shall comprise information on the person entering Switzerland, the time and place of the control, the stated intended place of stay in Switzerland and the result of the control.

3 The border control authorities can impose fixed penalties.

Section 6: Final provisions

Art. 11 Repeal and amendment of other legislation

1 The COVID-19 Ordinance on International Passenger Transport Measures of 2 July 2020⁶ is repealed.

2 The amendment of other enactments is regulated in Annex 2.

⁶ AS 2020 2737, 3549, 3699, 4513, 6399; 2021 15
Art. 12 Commencement
This ordinance comes into force on 8 February 2021.

27 January 2021 On behalf of the Swiss Federal Council
The President of the
Swiss Confederation: Guy Parmelin
The Federal
Chancellor: Walter Thurnherr
List of the states and areas with an increased risk of infection

1. States and areas

Andorra
Brazil
Czech Republic
Estonia
Ireland
Israel
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Latvia
Lebanon
Lithuania
Malta
Monaco
Montenegro
Panama
Portugal
San Marino
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
South Africa
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States of America
2. Areas in neighbouring countries

Areas in Germany

If a state is on the list, this includes all its areas, islands and overseas territories, even if these are not separately listed.
– State of Saxony
– State of Thuringia

Areas in France:
– Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur

Areas in Italy:
– Region of Emilia Romagna
– Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia
– Region of Veneto

Areas in Austria
– State of Salzburg
Amendment of other legislation

The following enactments are amended as follows:

1. **Fixed Penalties Ordinance of 16 January 2019**

   **Annex 2 Number XVII**

   XVII. Epidemics Act of 28 September 2012 (EpidA) in conjunction with the COVID-19 Ordinance on International Passenger Transport Measures of 27 January 2021

   17001. Failure to provide proof of a molecular biological analysis of Sars-Cov-2 with a negative result on entry to Switzerland (Art. 83 para. 1 letter k EpidA in conjunction with Art. 7 para. 1 COVID-19 Ordinance on International Passenger Transport Measures)

   17002. Failing to supply contact details or supplying false contact details on entry to Switzerland (Art. 83 para. 1 letter k EpidA and Art. 3 paras. 1 and 2 COVID-19 Ordinance on International Passenger Transport Measures)

2. **Covid-19 Ordinance 3 of 19 June 2020**

   **Art. 4 para. 1 letters b and c repealed**

   **Annex 3**

   In Annex 3 “United Kingdom” and “South Africa” are deleted.

3. **COVID-19 Loss of Earnings Ordinance of 20 March 2020**

8 CC 314.11
9 CC 818.101
10 CC ...
11 CC 818.101.24
12 CC 830.31

10 / 12
Art. 2 para 2bis

2bis Loss of earnings on the basis of entry quarantine under the terms of Article 7 of the COVID-19 Ordinance on International Passenger Transport Measures of 27 January 2021 does not constitute grounds for entitlement to compensation.