



# How to get a visa for Vienna

A short summary



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## Your trip to PGDay Austria 2025

For many, the journey to PGDay Austria is quite a long one. Therefore, so you don't forget anything, we have put together a short summary to help you find your way through the "jungle of authorities".

### Who needs a visa?

The Schengen visa C must be applied for when traveling for tourism, business, or visiting purposes (without gainful employment). It is valid for a maximum of 90 days within a period of 180 days.

Holders of a Schengen visa C are in principle entitled to enter and stay in the Schengen countries, provided that the requirements of Art. 6 of the Schengen Borders Code are met and the visa is not subject to any territorial restrictions.

Schengen member states are: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the non-EU member states Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein.

### Countries that require a Schengen visa

If there is no agreement on a visa-free regulation between the home country and the EU, the regular visa requirements according to the Schengen Agreement will apply. The following overview shows the countries and local authorities whose citizens also have to apply for a visa for short-term stays:

A to F	G to M	N to S	T to Z
Afghanistan	Gabon	Namibia	Tanzania
Algeria	Gambia	Nepal	Tajikistan
Angola	Ghana	Niger	Thailand
Amenia	Guinea	Nigeria	Togo
Azerbaijan	Guinea-Bissau	North Korea	Tunista
Bahrain	Guyana	Oman	Turkey
Bangladesh	Haiti	Pakistan	Turkmenistan

Belarus	India	Palestinian	Uganda
Belize	Indonesia	Authority	Uzbekistan
Benin	Iraq	Papua New	Vietnam
Bhutan	Iran	Guinea	Yemen
Bolivia	Ivory Coast	Philippines	Zambia
Botswana	Jamaica	Principe	Zimbabwe
Burkina	Jordan	Qatar	
Burundi	Kazakhstan	Rwanda	
Cambodia	Kenya	Russia	
Cameroon	Kyrgyzstan	Sao Tome	
Cape Verde	Kosovo	Saudi Arabia	
Central African	Kuwait	Senegal	
Chad	Laos	Sierra Leone	
China	Lesotho	Somail	
Comoros	Lebanon	Sri Lanka	
Congo	Liberia	South Africa	
Cuba	Libya	Sudan	
Democratic	Madagascar	South Sudan	
Republic of Congo	Malawi	Suriname	
Dominican	Maldives	Syria	
Republic	Mali		
Djibouti	Morocco		
Ecuador	Mauritania		
Equatorial Guinea	Myanmar/Burma		
Egypt	Mongolia		
Eritrea	Mozambique		
Eswatini			
Ethiopia			
Faso			
Fiji			

\*Email Support

The exemption for short stays also applies to UK citizens around the world:

- British nationals in overseas territories
- Citizens of the British Overseas Territories
- British citizens overseas
- Persons under the protection of the United Kingdom
- British subjects

## Who needs an Airport Transit Visa?

Citizens of certain countries also need a visa to stop at an airport in the Schengen area. Holders of an Airport Transit Visa (A) may not leave the transit area of the airport.

The following list shows all countries whose nationals typically require a visa for transit at an airport in the Schengen area:

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Iran
- Iraq
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Somalia
- Sri Lanka

In addition, many Schengen countries also require visas from travellers of different states

## **What do you need for a visa?**

### **Valid travel document**

A passport that is valid for at least three months after the planned departure from the Schengen area and was issued within the last ten years. It must also have at least two blank pages.

### **Passport photo**

A current passport photo that meets the ICAO criteria (35x45 mm, color).

### **Financial means**

Proof of sufficient financial means to cover living expenses during the stay as well as the return journey; e.g. bank statements, traveler's checks, or a declaration of liability from a person resident in Austria.

### **Accommodation**

Proof of accommodation for the entire duration of the stay; e.g. hotel reservations or letters of invitation.

### **Means of transportation**

Proof of the planned return journey; e.g. flight ticket or other tickets.

### **Travel health insurance**

Travel health insurance that is valid for the entire Schengen area and has a minimum cover of 30,000 euros for medical emergencies, hospitalization, and repatriation.

### **Purpose of stay**

Proof of the purpose of the trip; e.g. business invitation, letter of invitation from friends/family, or travel documents.

## Family status and professional ties

Proof of family or professional ties in the home country that demonstrate the likelihood of return.

## Fingerprints

It may be necessary to take fingerprints.

## No threat to public order

There must be no reasons that make entry or stay in the Schengen area appear dangerous to public order or security.

## Additional documents depending on the reason for travel

Electronic declaration of commitment from the inviting company and signed invitation on company stationery in its original form (or via a company email to the embassy), from which travel purpose, travel dates, name and date of birth as well as the passport number of the invitee(s) can be seen.

## Where can I get a visa?

All types of visas are generally issued by representation authorities (**FMEIA**) abroad or, in strictly exceptional cases, by some border control posts or, in permissible extension cases, by the provincial police directorates.

The representation authority (**BMEIA**) of the country in which the visa applicant's main destination is located is responsible for issuing a Schengen visa. If the stay in several countries is equally weighted (e.g. in the case of a round trip), the representation authority of the country in whose territory the main destination is located with regard to the duration and purpose of the stay is responsible. If no main destination can be determined, the Member State of first entry into the Schengen area is responsible.

Territorial responsibility for applications for category A and C visas is determined by the applicant's legal place of residence in the consular district of the representation authority. The representation authority may exercise extraordinary jurisdiction over

applications from third-country nationals who are legally resident but not domiciled there if the applicant justifies that he/she had to submit his/her application to that consulate.

## Timings concerning a visa application

You can apply for your visa up to six months before the start of your planned trip. Submit your application as soon as your travel plans have been finalized.

As a rule, the processing time for an admissible Schengen visa application should not exceed 15 calendar days. If further checks are necessary, the processing time may increase to up to 45 calendar days.

## Version History

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