

# **6th Report of the Republic of Austria**

pursuant to Article 25 (2) of the  
Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

Vienna, 2024

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## Introduction

The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities was ratified by the Republic of Austria on 31 March 1998 and entered into force on 1 July 1998. In this context, the Republic of Austria has declared that the term 'national minorities' refers to Austrian citizens living in parts of the federal territory that fall within the scope of the National Minorities Act, i.e. Volksgruppengesetz.<sup>1</sup>

The fifth monitoring cycle was concluded with Resolution CM/ResCMN(2023)14 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (CoM) of 13 December 2023.<sup>2</sup>

The short periods between the report's submission deadline in the second quarter of 2024 and the publication of the Advisory Committee's (AC) opinion ACFC/OP/V(2023)002 of 8 June 2023<sup>3</sup> and the Committee of Ministers' (MC) resolution of 13 December 2023 impact both the report's preparation period and the implementation of the recommendations.

The reporting period for 2021, 2022, and 2023 should be considered. However, it's important to note that the information and statistics for the last reporting year may need to be completed due to administrative circumstances. The annual reports become available as soon as possible, usually in the middle of the following year. Moreover, some measures recommended by the MC and AC, especially those with legal implications, may not be implemented in the short term.

Another problem resulting from the time constraints is the limited opportunity for feedback from the national minorities and their representatives. To ensure that they have enough time, their comments on the report will be submitted later, along with a bilingual German-English summary.

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1 Federal Act on the Legal Status of the National Minorities in Austria (National Minorities Act) / Bundesgesetz über die Rechtsstellung der Volksgruppen in Österreich (Volksgruppengesetz), BGBl. Nr. 396/1976 idF BGBl. I Nr. 84/2013  
[https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1976\\_396\\_0/1976\\_396\\_0.pdf](https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1976_396_0/1976_396_0.pdf) (2024/02/15)  
2 <https://search.coe.int/cm/pages/resultdetails.aspx?objectid=0900001680adcf6e> (2024/02/15)  
3 <https://rm.coe.int/5th-op-austria-de-full-version/1680ace87b> (2024/02/15)

The report is divided into two parts, following the structure set by the Secretariat of the Framework Convention for state reports during the sixth monitoring cycle.<sup>4</sup>

- Measures taken to raise awareness of the results of the fifth monitoring cycle and the Framework Convention,
- Measures taken to improve the implementation of the Framework Convention and implement the fifth cycle recommendations.

According to the structural guidelines, the second part of this document only pertains to the articles for which the Committee of Ministers and the Advisory Committee have made recommendations. The information covered in previous reports is assumed to be known and will not be reiterated.

Since this report also aims to inform the members of the six Austrian national minorities and the public, the articles of the Framework Convention and the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers and the Advisory Committee are presented at the beginning of each article.

It's important to note that the numerical strength of the six national minorities was last determined based on their "colloquial language" in the 2001 census. For more information, please see Annex 1.

Colloquial language	Census 2001
Burgenland Croatian	19,374
Czech	11,035
Hungarian	25,884
Romani	4,348
Slovak	3,343
Slovenian	18,520

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<sup>4</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/acfc-2022-002-6th-cycle-outline-for-state-reports-2769-4106-6758-v-1/1680a73892> (2024/02/15)

# Table of Contents

- Introduction.....3**
- 1 Measures taken to raise awareness of the results of the 5<sup>th</sup> monitoring cycle and the Framework Convention.....7**
- 2 Measures taken to improve the implementation of the Framework Convention and implement 5<sup>th</sup> cycle recommendations.....9**
- Article 3: Scope of Application ..... 9
  - Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 3..... 9
  - Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 3 ..... 9
  - Summary of Recommendations on Article 3 ..... 10
- Article 4: Anti-discrimination legal and institutional framework..... 11
  - Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 4..... 11
  - Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 4 ..... 11
  - Summary of Recommendations on Article 4 ..... 12
- Article 5: Promotion of national minority cultures and languages..... 13
  - Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 5 ..... 14
  - Summary of Recommendations on Article 5: ..... 14
- Article 6: Intercultural dialogue and mutual respect ..... 15
  - Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 6..... 15
  - Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 6 ..... 15
  - Summary of Recommendations on Article 6 ..... 16
- Article 7..... 19
- Article 8..... 19
- Article 9: Radio, TV and print media in national minority languages ..... 20
  - Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 9..... 20
  - Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 9 ..... 20
  - Summary of Recommendations on Article 9 ..... 21
- Article 10: Use of national minority languages with administrative and judicial authorities  
23
  - Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 10..... 24
  - Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 10 ..... 24
  - Summary of Recommendations on Article 10 ..... 25
- Article 11: Names and topographical signs in national minority languages..... 28
  - Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 11 ..... 28
  - Summary of Recommendations on Article 11 ..... 29
- Article 12: Intercultural education and knowledge about national minorities ..... 30

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 12.....	30
Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 12 .....	31
Summary of Recommendations on Article 12 .....	31
Article 13: National minority language teaching at private schools .....	37
Recommendations for immediate action of the Committee of Ministers on Article 13	37
Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 13 .....	37
Summary of Recommendations on Article 13 .....	38
Article 14: National minority language teaching.....	39
Recommendations for immediate action of the Committee of Ministers on Article 14	39
Further recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 14 .....	39
Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 14 .....	40
Summary of Recommendations on Article 14 .....	40
Article 15: Effective participation in public affairs and decision-making processes.....	51
Recommendations for immediate action of the Committee of Ministers on Article 15	52
Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 15 .....	52
Summary of Recommendations on Article 15 .....	52
Article 16 .....	53
Article 17 .....	53
Article 18: Bilateral and cross-border co-operation.....	54
Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 18 .....	54
Summary of Recommendations on Article 18 .....	54
<b>Annex .....</b>	<b>56</b>
Annex 1: Census 2001 .....	56
Annex 2: Government Program 2020–2024 .....	59
Annex 3 to Article 5: Subsidies .....	60
Annex 4 to Artikel 9: Broadcasts in national minority languages .....	62
Annex 5 to Artikel 10: Slovenian at court.....	67
Annex 6 to Artikel 14: National minority language teaching .....	68
<b>Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>96</b>

# 1 Measures taken to raise awareness of the results of the 5<sup>th</sup> monitoring cycle and the Framework Convention

*On which website(s) have the fifth cycle opinion and the related Committee of Ministers Resolution been published, and in which language(s), including minority languages?*

The resolution and opinion are available on the website of the Federal Chancellery's Department for National Minorities Issues in the English original and in German translation.<sup>5</sup> The resolution is also available in all six national minority languages.

*Which domestic follow-up activities were organised, including activities organised jointly with the Council of Europe, and what were their outcomes?*

A further dialogue on the fifth reporting period is planned but has not been possible due to the tight deadlines mentioned above. Therefore, the results can only be reported in the following report.

*How were minority organisations and other non-governmental organisations involved in the preparation of the sixth state report?*

The sixth report was compiled by gathering information from national minority groups wherever possible. The report was then sent to the national minorities' organisations for

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/themen/volksgruppen/rahmenubereinkommen-zum-schutz-nationaler-minderheiten.html> (2024/02/15)

feedback. However, due to the tight deadlines, the comments and a bilingual German-English summary will be submitted at a later point.

*Which other measures were taken to promote awareness of the Framework Convention among persons belonging to national minorities, public officials, local and regional authorities, and the public?*

All parties involved in the report's preparation have been notified of the findings and results of the fifth reporting period. The Committee of Ministers' and Advisory Committee's recommendations have been or will be discussed in regular consultations with other federal and provincial authorities and in meetings and contacts with representatives of national minorities. The primary documents for the entire monitoring cycle are available on the website of the Federal Chancellery's Department for National Minorities Issues.

## 2 Measures taken to improve the implementation of the Framework Convention and implement 5<sup>th</sup> cycle recommendations

### Article 3: Scope of Application

*1. Every person belonging to a national minority shall have the right to freely choose whether to be treated or not to be treated as such while no disadvantage shall result from this choice or from the exercise of the rights connected to that choice.*

*2. Every person belonging to a national minority may exercise their rights and enjoy their freedoms following from the principles enshrined in the present framework Convention individually as well as in community with others.*

### Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 3

- *Review the request for recognition as a national minority made by the Yenish community, as provided for by the federal government's program of 2020–2024. (6)6*

### Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 3

- *The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to review the request for recognition as a national minority made by the Yenish community, as provided for by the federal government's program of 2020–2024. (38)*
- *The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to pursue a constructive dialogue with persons and communities having expressed an interest in benefiting from the*

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6 The (numbers) refer to the resolution of the CM and the statement of the AC.

*protection of the Framework Convention, such as persons belonging to the Bosniak community. Such dialogue may focus on an article-by-article approach to the Framework Convention, depending on the interests and needs expressed by representatives of these communities. (39)*

### **Summary of Recommendations on Article 3**

- Examine the Yenish community's application for national minority recognition,
- Dialogue with other communities which have expressed an interest in protection under the Framework Convention.

In the instrument of ratification of the Framework Convention deposited on 31 March 1998,<sup>7</sup> the Republic of Austria declares that it understands the term "national minorities" within the context of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities as those groups which fall within the scope of the National Minorities Act (Volksgruppengesetz).<sup>8</sup> These national minorities, traditionally at home in parts of the territory of the Republic of Austria, are composed of Austrian citizens with a non-German mother tongue and ethnicity. The Republic of Austria is fully committed to their protection.

Consequently, the Republic of Austria is required to apply the provisions of the Framework Convention to the six national minorities in their respective traditional settlement areas. This requirement also extends to the monitoring mandate of the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of the Council of Europe.

The 2020–2024 government program includes examining the status of the Yenish community (refer to Annex 2). Members of the Yenish community have been consulted at the Federal Chancellery. Additionally, they are involved in the revision process of the Austrian Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=declarations-by-treaty&numSte=157&codeNature=0> (2024/02/15)

<sup>8</sup> Federal Act on the Legal Status of the National Minorities in Austria (National Minorities Act) / Bundesgesetz über die Rechtsstellung der Volksgruppen in Österreich (Volksgruppengesetz), BGBl. Nr. 396/1976 idF BGBl. I Nr. 84/2013  
[https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1976\\_396\\_0/1976\\_396\\_0.pdf](https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1976_396_0/1976_396_0.pdf) (2024/02/15)

## Article 4: Anti-discrimination legal and institutional framework

1. *The Parties undertake to guarantee to persons belonging to national minorities the right of equality before the law and of equal protection of the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.*

2. *The Parties undertake to adopt, where necessary, adequate measures in order to promote, in all areas of economic, social, political, and cultural life, full and effective equality between persons belonging to a national minority and those belonging to the majority. In this respect, they shall take due account of the specific conditions of the persons belonging to national minorities.*

3. *The measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 shall not be considered to be an act of discrimination.*

### Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 4

- *Broaden the mandate of the Ombud for Equal Treatment so that this institution can act more effectively against discrimination affecting persons belonging to national minorities. The authorities should, in particular, consider vesting the Ombud for Equal Treatment with a mandate to initiate court proceedings on behalf of the victims of discrimination. The authorities should also ensure adequate financial and human resources to the Ombud for Equal Treatment so that this institution is adequately equipped to raise awareness of its mandate among persons belonging to national minorities and to reach out to them, including in minority languages. (7)*
- *Step up efforts to combat discrimination against persons belonging to the Roma minority by conducting awareness-raising activities, by regularly assessing and evaluating the situation through promotion of independent research, and by collecting disaggregated data. (8)*

### Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 4

- *The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to broaden the mandate of the Ombud for Equal Treatment so that this institution can act more effectively against discrimination affecting persons belonging to national minorities. The authorities*

*should, in particular, consider vesting the Ombud for Equal Treatment with a mandate to initiate court proceedings on behalf of the victims of discrimination. The authorities should also ensure adequate financial and human resources to the Ombud for Equal Treatment so that this institution is adequately equipped to raise awareness of its mandate among persons belonging to national minorities and to reach out to them, including in minority languages. (50)*

- *The Advisory Committee strongly encourages the authorities to pursue efforts to raise awareness about the anti-discrimination legislation and existing legal remedies, in particular among persons belonging to those communities most exposed to discrimination and support them to bring discrimination cases to court. The authorities should also consider enlarging the litigation capacities for the NGOs to represent the rights and interests of the victims of discrimination. (51)*
- *The Advisory Committee asks the authorities, in consultation with the representatives of national minorities, to clarify the mechanisms for submitting discrimination complaints. (52)*
- *The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to step up their efforts to combat discrimination against persons belonging to the Roma minority by conducting awareness-raising activities, by regularly assessing and evaluating the situation through the promotion of independent research, and by collecting disaggregated data. (61)*

## **Summary of Recommendations on Article 4**

- Extension of the mandate of the Ombud for Equal Treatment to be able to represent the interests of national minorities effectively,
- Raising awareness of anti-discrimination laws as a legal remedy,
- Sensitisation concerning antigypsyism and regular studies and reports.

The Ombud for Equal Treatment's<sup>9</sup> manual covers all forms of ethnic discrimination, including discrimination based on membership or affiliation to one of the six national minorities. The contact form of the Ombud contains the explicit option to select the answer "ethnicity/racism" [Ethnische Zugehörigkeit/Rassismus] to the question "On what grounds were you or the person concerned discriminated against?" [Aus welchem Grund wurden Sie oder die betroffene Person diskriminiert?] and to describe the incident. It is

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<sup>9</sup> [https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1976\\_396\\_0/1976\\_396\\_0.pdf](https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1976_396_0/1976_396_0.pdf) (2024/02/15)

possible to contact the Ombud for Equal Treatment in form of a complaint via telephone and in writing and to arrange a personal counselling appointment. It remains possible to report an incident anonymously for documentation purposes only.

The fact that hardly any cases of discrimination based on the affiliation to a national minority are reported suggests that their members might not be generally aware of this possibility. However, the support offered by the Ombud for Equal Treatment ranges from information material to counselling and training. In addition to general information brochures,<sup>10</sup> a travelling exhibition on the topic and the so-called Equal Treatment Blog are offered.<sup>11</sup>

Of the Austrian national minority groups, Roma and Romnija are particularly affected by racism. One of the tasks of the Roma Dialogue Platform, which has been taking place approximately every six months since 2012 as part of the Federal Chancellery's Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma,<sup>12</sup> is to raise awareness and inform those affected about ways of countering discrimination. The platform will continue to address this issue in cooperation with those affected in the future.

## **Article 5: Promotion of national minority cultures and languages**

*1. The Parties undertake to promote the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to maintain and develop their culture and to preserve the essential elements of their identity, namely their religion, language, traditions and cultural heritage.*

*2. Without prejudice to measures taken in pursuance of their general integration policy, the Parties shall refrain from policies or practices aimed at assimilation of persons belonging to national minorities against their will and shall protect these persons from any action aimed at such assimilation.*

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/unser-angebot/informationmaterial.html> (2024/02/15)

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/aktuelles-und-services/gleichbehandlungs-blog.html>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/themen/volkgruppen/roma-strategie.html> (2024/02/15)

## Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 5

- *The Advisory Committee strongly encourages the authorities to maintain and further consider increasing the cultural funding annually. The authorities should consult the representatives of the national minorities about their needs and interests in terms of the efficiency of the allocation procedure and ensure that minority organisations can apply for projects and have access to sustainable long-term baseline funding. (70)*

### Summary of Recommendations on Article 5:

- Annual increase in funds for promoting national minorities,
- Survey on the efficiency of the award procedure,
- Long-term and sustainable basic funding.

Currently no further increases are planned following the doubling of funding for the national minority groups in 2021. The efficient organisation of funding allocation is based on ongoing feedback from funding recipients and in exchange with other funding bodies.

The table in Annex 3 provides a detailed overview of the Republic of Austria's total funding allocated to the six national minorities in 2021. Direct funding from the Federal Chancellery, federal ministries, and provinces in 2021 amounted to €11,620,463.69. This amount is anticipated to increase the following year, although the final figures for 2022 and 2023 are not yet available due to pending settlements and reports. Notably, the funding provided by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Economy (BMAW) for the period 2022–2030 for employment measures for Roma and Romnija was raised from €1,140,000.00 to a maximum of €1,250,000.00 per year.<sup>13</sup>

The basic funding of the national minority groups is secured on a long-term and sustainable basis. The annual application option for grants under the National Minorities Act, which currently has a deadline in October for the following year, takes the minority groups' needs

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<sup>13</sup> The Federal Ministry of Labour and Economy (BMAW) has issued a directive for 2022 to 2030 to make it easier for Roma and Romnija, as a national minority with specific labour market problems, to participate in the labour market and society.

[https://www.bmaw.gv.at/dam/jcr:871c06e1-a7e5-4f7d-acf3-0cccf0b83db4/ROMA\\_EMPowerment\\_Sonderrichtlinie\\_2022%20Genehmigt.pdf](https://www.bmaw.gv.at/dam/jcr:871c06e1-a7e5-4f7d-acf3-0cccf0b83db4/ROMA_EMPowerment_Sonderrichtlinie_2022%20Genehmigt.pdf)

and potentially changed requirements into account. The National Minorities Advisory Councils distribute the grants available under the National Minorities Act to individual associations. Payments are made within the first two quarters of the respective funding year, ensuring continuous work and the smooth functioning of the national minority groups' infrastructure.

## **Article 6: Intercultural dialogue and mutual respect**

*1. The Parties shall encourage a spirit of tolerance and intercultural dialogue and take effective measures to promote mutual respect and understanding and co-operation among all persons living on their territory, irrespective of those persons' ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, in particular in the fields of education, culture and the media.*

*2. The Parties undertake to take appropriate measures to protect persons who may be subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence as a result of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.*

### **Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 6**

- *Intensify efforts in ensuring a consistent enforcement of the existing legislation to tackle hate crime and hate speech, including the legislative package against hate on the internet. The authorities should, in particular, raise awareness among persons potentially targeted by hate speech and hate crime about existing legislation and remedies, and regularly evaluate whether the training of the police, prosecutors and judges on the application of the existing legislation on racist offences needs to be intensified. (9)*

### **Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 6**

- *The Advisory Committee urges the authorities to increase their efforts to promote mutual respect, intercultural dialogue and understanding in society and to increase knowledge among the majority population on diversity as an integral part of the Austrian society, including through the educational system. The authorities should*

*further step up their efforts to combat all forms of racism and intolerance, including antigypsyism, antisemitism, and anti-Muslim racism. (83)*

- *The Advisory Committee strongly encourages the authorities to intensify their efforts to counter the reproduction of stereotypes about Roma in the media through supporting media production by Roma themselves and awareness raising among journalists in mainstream media. (84)*
- *The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to intensify their efforts in ensuring a consistent enforcement of the existing legislation to tackle hate crime and hate speech, including the legislative package against hate on the internet. The authorities should, in particular, raise awareness among persons potentially targeted by hate speech and hate crime about existing legislation and remedies, and regularly evaluate whether the training of the police, prosecutors and judges on the application of the existing legislation on racist offences needs to be intensified. (93)*

## Summary of Recommendations on Article 6

- Information on laws and legal remedies against hate crime,
- Training of police, public prosecutors and judges on hate crimes,
- Measures against stereotyping of Roma and Romnija in mainstream media,
- Information of the majority population about national minorities.

Laws and legal remedies relating to hate crimes are documented on the websites of ministries and NGOs and are generally accessible. Information and legal guidelines can be found on the website of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI),<sup>14</sup> which since 2021 publishes annual reports on hate crimes in Austria.<sup>15</sup> The website of the Federal Ministry of Justice (BMJ)<sup>16</sup> provides further information and a link to the victim helpline.<sup>17</sup> The association *Zara* [Zivilcourage & Antirassismus-Arbeit], supported by federal funding, offers an annual report, information, reporting and counselling options, and anti-racism workshops using innovative training concepts.<sup>18</sup>

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14 <https://bmi.gv.at/408/Projekt/start.aspx> (2024/02/15)

15 <https://bmi.gv.at/408/Projekt/files/3272023HateCrimeBericht2022V20230822webBF.pdf> (2024/02/15)

16 <https://www.bmj.gv.at/themen/Fokusthemen/Hasskriminalität.html> (2024/02/15)

17 <https://www.opfer-notruf.at/> (2024/02/15)

18 <https://zara.or.at/de/> (2024/02/15)

As part of the four-year training program for judges, further fundamental and human rights training is required. This training is not just a one-time event but a continuous journey of learning and growth with the necessary support and resources available. Trainees must complete the Fundamental Rights Curriculum module, which is organised in cooperation with the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Fundamental and Human Rights in Vienna,<sup>19</sup> the European Training and Research Center for Human Rights and Democracy in Graz,<sup>20</sup> and the Austrian Institute for Human Rights in Salzburg.<sup>21</sup> Additionally, trainees can participate in a study trip to the European Court of Human Rights, further enhancing their practical understanding of human rights law.

Various workshops and seminars are offered in order to sensitize judicial staff in regards to anti-racism. For example, since 2021 the workshop "Dealing with Diversity in the Judiciary" is offered annually in cooperation with ZARA. In this workshop, employees reflect on their own and others prejudices and develop strategies for dealing with diversity. Given its importance in the legal profession, the seminar focuses on the use of non-discriminatory language. Trainees also have the option to attend the two-day seminar "Rom:nja as strangers, criminals, beggars – recognising and avoiding antigypsyism". Additionally, the Federal Ministry of Justice participates in the Council of Europe's Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals programme,<sup>22</sup> which offers ongoing online seminars on relevant topics, including Hate Crime and Speech, ensuring that trainees are constantly updated about the latest developments.

The A World of Difference (AWOD) program was adapted and implemented in Austria through a collaboration of over 20 years between the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Anti-Defamation League (and later as a direct contractual partner with the successor association No Chance for Hate).<sup>23</sup> Every year, approximately 20 three-day seminars are organised nationwide for all Federal Ministry of the Interior employees, with mandatory attendance for law enforcement officers. Since 2002, about 27,700 people have been trained, including 10,500 employees in further training courses and 17,209 participants in basic police training since 2004. This indicates that the AWOD program has been integral to basic police training. The primary goal is to raise awareness among the police force about all

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19 <https://gmr.lbg.ac.at> (2024/02/15)

20 <https://www.etc-graz.eu> (2024/02/15)

21 <https://www.plus.ac.at/oesterreichisches-institut-fuer-menschenrechte/> (2024/02/15)

22 <https://www.coe.int/en/web/help> (2024/02/15)

23 <https://www.adl.org/> (2024/02/15)

forms of discrimination (e.g. based on ethnicity, religion or belief, age, and sexual orientation), including racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia. This training collaboration was recognised as a best-practice model within the framework of the OSCE.

The Austrian Press Council provides opportunities for civil society and affected persons to address and take action against stereotyping in mainstream media.<sup>24</sup> Article 7 of its Code of Honour explicitly calls for protection against defamation and ethnic discrimination.<sup>25</sup> Such reports can also be used as the foundation for legal proceedings.

### **Information for the majority population about national minorities**

Austria's political landscape recognises its diverse traditional heritage and tries to educate the majority population about it. Examples include the National Minorities' Day within the Austrian Parliament,<sup>26</sup> the Parliament's National Minorities Dialogue Platform,<sup>27</sup> and the presentation of the national minorities in the House of Austrian History. The House of Austrian History offers audio guides in all six national minorities languages and also hosts specific exhibitions under the title "Linguistically powerful diversity: national minorities in focus".<sup>28</sup> These activities are funded by the Department for National Minorities Issues of the Federal Chancellery.

The most significant measure taken in recent decades to promote greater awareness of the country's traditional diversity and national minorities is the implementation of the new framework curriculum. This curriculum, which incorporates General Didactic Principle 6 cited below, came into effect at the beginning of 2023:

"A central task of the school is to create a framework for the respectful and appreciative treatment of diversity and the encounter of cultures in everyday life. [...] In particular, the language, culture and respective history of the six autochthonous national minorities in Austria under § 1 para. 2 of the National Minorities Act, Federal Law Gazette No. 396/1976,

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24 <https://www.presserat.at/> (2024/02/15) (2024/02/15)

25 <https://www.presserat.at/showcontent.php?sid=3> (2024/02/15)

26 <https://www.parlament.gv.at/erleben/veranstaltungen/1142236> (2024/02/15)

27 <https://www.parlament.gv.at/erleben/veranstaltungen/1117490> (2024/02/15)

28 <https://hdgoe.at/category/sprachmaechtige-vielfalt> (2024/02/15)

should be addressed in lessons, and an awareness of the rights and protection of minorities should be created."<sup>29</sup>

## Article 7

*The Parties shall ensure respect for the right of every person belonging to a national minority to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, freedom of expression, and freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.*

The CM and AC made no recommendations in this regard; the obligations in this area were fulfilled, and the situation remains unchanged, so the previous Austrian state reports may be referred to.

## Article 8

*The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to manifest his or her religion or belief and to establish religious institutions, organisations, and associations.*

The CM and AC made no recommendations in this regard; the obligations in this area were fulfilled, and the situation remains unchanged, so the previous Austrian state reports may be referred to.

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<sup>29</sup> See, among others, page 7 of [https://www.paedagogikpaket.at/images/Allgemeiner-Teil\\_VS.pdf](https://www.paedagogikpaket.at/images/Allgemeiner-Teil_VS.pdf) (2024/02/15)

## Article 9: Radio, TV and print media in national minority languages

1. *The Parties undertake to recognise that the right to freedom of expression of every person belonging to a national minority includes freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas in the minority language, without interference by public authorities and regardless of frontiers. The Parties shall ensure, within the framework of their legal systems, that persons belonging to a national minority are not discriminated against in their access to the media.*

2. *Paragraph 1 shall not prevent Parties from requiring the licensing, without discrimination and based on objective criteria, of sound radio and television broadcasting, or cinema enterprises.*

3. *The Parties shall not hinder the creation and the use of printed media by persons belonging to national minorities. In the legal framework of sound radio and television broadcasting, they shall ensure, as far as possible, and taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1, that persons belonging to national minorities are granted the possibility of creating and using their own media.*

4. *In the framework of their legal systems, the Parties shall adopt adequate measures in order to facilitate access to the media for persons belonging to national minorities and in order to promote tolerance and permit cultural pluralism.*

### Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 9

- *Step up efforts to ensure a more prominent presence of national minorities and their languages in public media, notably by increasing the quality and quantity of television programs adapted to the needs and interests of persons belonging to national minorities, as well as by increasing the content produced by them. Issues of interest to them should be integrated into mainstream media. (10)*

### Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 9

- *The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to step up their efforts to ensure a more prominent presence of national minorities and their languages in public media,*

*notably by increasing the quality and quantity of television programs adapted to the needs and interests of persons belonging to national minorities, as well as by increasing the content produced by them. Issues of interest to them should be integrated into mainstream media. (106)*

- *The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to consider strengthening support for media content, particularly for children and youth in minority languages, and intensifying the development of digital media in minority languages. The authorities should also consider broadening the range of television programs in minority languages available with German subtitles. (107)*

## Summary of Recommendations on Article 9

- Stronger presence of national minorities (languages) in public service media,
- Programs in the languages of the national minorities with German subtitles,
- Media content in the national minorities' languages for children and young people.

The national minority languages have a relatively high presence on the only public broadcasting medium, ORF. Every year, there are approximately 100 hours of TV and about 4,000 hours of radio programmes, excluding repeated programmes. Detailed information can be found in tables one to four in Annex 4.

The magazine *WIR | Češi, Hrvati, Magyarok, Roma, Slováci, Slovenci*, which has been broadcast nationwide on ORF III fortnightly in the languages of all national minorities since September 2022, is an example of the continuous expansion of this presence in the reporting period.

Besides the programs provided by ORF, other initiatives receive financial support under Federal national minority funding. Radio Agora<sup>30</sup> collaborates on programs with the ORF regional studio in Carinthia and produces at least four hours of daily programming. This means that Slovenian-language radio produced in Austria can be continuously received from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the entire language area, including Carinthia and southern Styria. The remaining twelve program hours offer a mix of music, news, and cultural programs from

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<sup>30</sup> <https://www.agora.at/home/> (2024/02/15)

other initiatives, some of which also use Slovenian. The same applies to the 130-minute trilingual (German/Slovenian/Italian) program *Servus, Srečno, Ciao*, broadcasted by ORF Carinthia from Monday to Friday, which is not included in the above figure of 4,000 broadcasting hours.

Since 2021, the Multilingual Open Radio Mora,<sup>31</sup> also supported by Federal national minority funding, is producing a radio program in Burgenland Croatian. After signing cooperation agreements with the RomaService Association in 2022 and the Burgenland-Hungarian Cultural Association in 2023, the program now further includes broadcasts in Romani and Hungarian. In addition to the live stream, there is a terrestrial frequency for central Burgenland, with plans to expand to southern Burgenland.

The increased funding for national minorities, approved in 2020, includes separate funding allocations for each 'lead medium' chosen by the National Minorities Advisory Council (see Annex 2). This extra funding ensures that media representing national minority groups receive adequate support. It's important to note that the funding is not only limited to print media but can also be used for other periodic (online) media, demonstrating its flexibility. The advisory councils of the national minorities have identified the following 'lead media':

Minority	Lead medium	Print	Digital
Burgenland Croatian	<i>Hrvatske Novine</i>	weekly	<a href="#">Onlineportal</a> <sup>32</sup>
Czechs	<i>Videňské svobodné listy</i>	fortnightly	<a href="#">Onlineversion</a> <sup>33</sup>
Hungarians	<i>Rólunk. Ausztria Magyar Oldalai</i>		<a href="#">OnlineMedium</a> <sup>34</sup>
Roma	<i>Radio Mora</i>		<a href="#">Onlineradio</a> <sup>35</sup>
Slovaks	<i>Pohlady</i>	quarterly	<a href="#">Onlineversion</a> <sup>36</sup>
Slovenes	<i>Novice</i>	weekly	<a href="#">Onlineportal</a> <sup>37</sup>

31 <https://www.radio-mora.at/> (2024/02/15)

32 <https://hrvatskenovine.at/> (2024/02/15)

33 <https://viden-vsl.at/> (2024/02/15)

34 <https://rolunk.at/> (2024/02/15)

35 <https://www.radio-mora.at> (2024/02/15)

36 <https://www.slovaci.at/pohlady.html> (2024/02/15)

37 <https://www.novice.at/> (2024/02/15)

The national minority groups acknowledge the importance of Internet media. Nearly all print media have online versions, with many also maintaining YouTube channels and other social media presence. Radio Agora and Radio Mora also offer streaming platforms, as does the ORF. The ORF provides current information in all languages of the national minorities,<sup>38</sup> radio programmes, on-demand TV magazines, and a video archive documenting the history of the national minorities in Austria on the ORF TVthek.<sup>39</sup>

The bimonthly Burgenland-Croatian magazine *Moj Novi Minimulti*<sup>40</sup> and its Romani version, *Mri Nevi Mini Multi*,<sup>41</sup> are essential media products for children and young people. In addition to the two weekly broadcasts in Burgenland-Croatian – *Plava raka* for children and *Živo srebro* for young people – the minority editorial office of the Burgenland Regional ORF Studio started the weekly bilingual German-Hungarian radio program *JuniorOn* in the autumn of 2023.<sup>42</sup>

## Article 10: Use of national minority languages with administrative and judicial authorities

*1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use freely and without interference his or her minority language, in private and in public, orally and in writing.*

*2. In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if those persons so request and where such a request corresponds to a real need, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible, the conditions which would make it possible to use the minority language in relations between those persons and the administrative authorities.*

*3. The Parties undertake to guarantee the right of every person belonging to a national minority to be informed promptly, in a language which he or she understands, of the reasons for his or her arrest, and of the nature and cause of*

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38 <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/> (2024/02/15)

39 <https://tvthek.orf.at/history/Volksgruppen-in-Oesterreich/13557924> (2024/02/15)

40 <https://minimulti.bildungsserver.com> (2024/02/15)

41 <http://www.roma-service.at/minimulti.shtml> (2024/02/15)

42 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/aktuell/junioron100.html> (2024/02/15)

*any accusation against him or her, and to defend himself or herself in this language, if necessary, with the free assistance of an interpreter.*

### **Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 10**

- *Facilitate the oral and written use of minority languages in contacts with administrative authorities, notably through practical measures enabling administrative authorities to use such languages and by raising awareness of this right among persons belonging to national minorities. The authorities should take steps to promote positive measures, such as minority language competencies, in recruitment of civil servants. (11)*

### **Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 10**

- *The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to facilitate the oral and written use of minority languages in contacts with administrative authorities, notably through practical measures enabling administrative authorities to use such languages and by raising awareness of this right among persons belonging to national minorities. The authorities should take steps to promote positive measures, such as minority language competencies, in the recruitment of civil servants. (116)*
- *The Advisory Committee strongly encourages the authorities to pursue their efforts to promote the digital use of minority languages by and with the administrative authorities and regularly monitor the progress achieved. (117)*
- *The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to carry out awareness-raising activities in order to inform persons belonging to national minorities in the areas concerned that they are entitled to use their minority languages in courts. (122)*
- *The Advisory Committee invites the authorities to pursue, in close co-operation with the persons belonging to the Slovene minority, their efforts to find sustainable solutions for securing the use of the Slovenian language before the judicial authorities. (123)*

## Summary of Recommendations on Article 10

- Facilitating or ensuring the use of the languages of the national minorities at court and in public administration by informing about this possibility and taking language skills into account throughout the recruiting and training process of staff,
- Promoting the digital use of the national minorities' languages in administration.

The National Minorities Act specifies Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian in Burgenland and Slovenian in Carinthia as additional official languages in court and administration. The Government Program 2020–2024 emphasises the commitment to ensure the use of these languages in both court and administration, including in the virtual space, and to safeguard bilingual district jurisdiction as outlined in Annex II of the National Minorities Act.

According to the National Minorities Act, Slovenian is the official language at the mixed-language district courts of Bleiburg/Pliberk,<sup>43</sup> Eisenkappel/Železna Kapla<sup>44</sup> and Ferlach/Borovlje,<sup>45</sup> as well as at the Regional Court of Klagenfurt/Celovec in the area covered by the Higher Regional Court of Graz. At the three district courts whose websites are bilingual, Slovenian was used in a total of 66 proceedings in 2022 (see Annex 5). In these proceedings, applications and lawsuits were filed in Slovenian, hearings and interrogations of parties to proceedings were conducted independently or with the involvement of interpreters in Slovenian and judgements and decisions were written in Slovenian. In addition, information is also provided orally in Slovenian, especially during office days in the courts.

The Federal Ministry of Justice is supporting the new edition of a legal dictionary to promote equal access for members of the Slovene national minority. To ensure bilingual jurisdiction in Carinthia in the long term, all job advertisements for the Carinthian courts include the additional requirement for knowledge of Slovenian to be particularly desirable.

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43 <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-bleiburg/okrajno-sodi-e-pliberk.27a.si.html> (2024/02/15)

44 <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-eisenkappel/okrajno-sodi-e-elezna-kapla.285.si.html> (2024/02/15)

45 <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-ferlach/okrajno-sodi-e-borovlje.28b.si.html> (2024/02/15)

Slovenian was not used in proceedings at the Regional Court of Klagenfurt in 2021 and 2022, consistent with previous years. There were also no reports of Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian being used as official languages at the district courts of Burgenland and the Regional Court of Eisenstadt. However, these languages are regularly used in informal communication between representatives of the authorities and members of the national minorities.

The language of the courts in today's Burgenland has predominantly been German for centuries, leading to little use of Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian in legal proceedings. Despite attempts to change this, including compiling and publishing a legal terminology dictionary for Burgenland Croatian,<sup>46</sup> the situation still needs further improvement. Nevertheless, efforts continue to not only formally but also practically establish Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian in the legal domain, as outlined in the Government Program 2020–2024 (Annex 2).

The same applies to the use of Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian in the administration of Burgenland. While the provincial and district administrative authorities do not formally use these languages, they are regularly utilised in informal interactions between authorities and members of national minorities. Knowledge of the languages of the national minorities is an advantage for employment in Burgenland administration and is increasingly being included in job descriptions. Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian are primarily used in local administration, whereby language use always depends on the proportion of the national minority and increasingly also on their language skills.

Thanks to the digitalisation initiative of the Federal Chancellery, the languages of the national minorities are increasingly present on a formal digital level. For example, the websites of two of the four Hungarian municipalities are partly bilingual – Oberpullendorf/Felsőpulya,<sup>47</sup> and in bilingual preparation – Unterwart/Alsóőr.<sup>48</sup> The municipality of Trausdorf/Trajštof<sup>49</sup> has an entirely Burgenland-Croatian-German website, while those of the municipalities of Großwarasdorf/Veliki Borištof<sup>50</sup> and Nikitsch/Filež<sup>51</sup> are partly bilingual.

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46 Tomsich, Rudolf. 1999. *Pravni Rječnik. Nimško-Gradišćanskohrvatski / Rechtswörterbuch. Deutsch-Burgenländischkroatisch*. 2 Bände. Wien: Bundeskanzleramt.

47 <https://www.oberpullendorf.gv.at/hu/> (2024/02/15)

48 <https://www.unterwart.at/hu/> (2024/02/15)

49 <https://www.trausdorf-wulka.at/hr/pocetak/> (2024/02/15)

50 <https://www.grosswarasdorf.at/hr/> (2024/02/15)

51 <https://nikitsch.gv.at/hr/> (2024/02/15)

The situation is similar at the local level in Carinthia. Slovenian is mainly used in municipal administration, although its use naturally depends on the proportion of national minority members in the total population of the respective municipality and increasingly also on their language skills. In Carinthia, the digitalisation initiative is also helping to ensure that the websites and digital administration of the municipalities are increasingly bilingual. The websites of the municipalities of Ludmannsorf/Bilčovs<sup>52</sup> and Zell/Sele<sup>53</sup> are entirely bilingual in German and Slovenian, including forms. At the same time, Eisenkappel/Železna Kapla<sup>54</sup> and Globasnitz/Globasnica<sup>55</sup> are largely bilingual.

The National Minority Office of the Province of Carinthia<sup>56</sup> handles administrative matters concerning the Slovene national minority at the provincial and, in some cases, district levels. They provide bilingual forms online, which can also be accessed through the websites of the district administrative authorities of Klagenfurt Land, Villach Land, and Völkermarkt. The office also offers translation and interpreting services, mainly for the Office of the Carinthian Regional Government and municipal authorities. On their website they provide an online glossary of specialised administrative terminology standardised for Slovenian at the Office of the Carinthian Regional Government. The Carinthian Academy of Administration also offers a workshop on using Slovenian as an official language. Furthermore, the websites of the Carinthian Provincial Government<sup>57</sup> and the province's homepage<sup>58</sup> are available in Slovenian.

As shown in the funding table (Annex 3), several ministries, including the Federal Chancellery, support national minorities. Regarding language use, the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research (BMBWF) offers online forms in Czech, Hungarian, Slovak, and Slovenian.<sup>59</sup> The Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) provides online forms in five of the six

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52 <https://ludmannsdorf.at/sl/> (2024/02/15)

53 <https://www.zell-sele.at/sl> (2024/02/15)

54 <https://www.bad-eisenkappel.info/sl/> (2024/02/15)

55 <https://www.globasnitz.at/?lang=sl> (2024/02/15)

56 The National Minority Office is an independent organisational unit within the Provincial Office Directorate. It is responsible for all matters concerning the Slovene national minority at the Office of the Carinthian Provincial Government. Its task is to improve the Slovene national minority's access to the provincial administration and develop suggestions for improvement.

<https://www.ktn.gv.at/Verwaltung/Amt-der-Kaerntner-Landesregierung/Abteilung-1/Volksgruppen%5fMenschenrechte/Volksgruppenbüro> (2024/02/15)

57 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/SI/Slovensko> (2024/02/15)

58 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/Slovensko> (2024/02/15)

59 [https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1976\\_396\\_0/1976\\_396\\_0.pdf](https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1976_396_0/1976_396_0.pdf) (2024/02/15)

languages of the national minorities, including Burgenland Croatian, Hungarian, and Slovenian, which are considered additional co-official languages under the National Minorities Act.<sup>60</sup>

## Article 11: Names and topographical signs in national minority languages

*1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use his or her surname (patronym) and first names in the minority language and the right to official recognition of them, according to modalities provided for in their legal system.*

*2. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to display in his or her minority language signs, inscriptions and other information of a private nature visible to the public.*

*3. In areas traditionally inhabited by substantial numbers of persons belonging to a national minority, the Parties shall endeavour, in the framework of their legal system, including, where appropriate, agreements with other States, and taking into account their specific conditions, to display traditional local names, street names and other topographical indications intended for the public also in the minority language when there is a sufficient demand for such indications.*

### Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 11

- The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to assess, in close consultation with representatives of national minorities, the extent to which there exists a need and demand for additional topographical signs to be displayed in minority languages in the geographical areas inhabited by a substantial number of persons belonging to national minorities. The authorities should expand the opportunities to display street names, traditional local names on maps, cultural and touristic signposts in minority languages. (130)*

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<sup>60</sup> <https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/start.asp??typ=AW&styp=spr> (2024/02/15)

- *The Advisory Committee invites the federal authorities to encourage and financially support municipalities in the Länder of Burgenland and Carinthia to make use of the statutory possibilities in force and voluntarily introduce topographical indications in minority languages. (131)*

## Summary of Recommendations on Article 11

- Survey of the need for additional, voluntary topographical labelling.

The requirements for topographical designations in the languages of national minorities, as specified in Annex I of the National Minorities Act, have been met. Municipalities are legally allowed to install additional bilingual place-name signs and topographical inscriptions as long as the municipal council has approved it within the scope of its autonomy.

During the reporting period, the municipalities of Feistritz im Rosental/Bistrica v Rožu with signs for Suetschach/Sveče and Matschach/Mače, Sittersdorf/Žitara vas with signs for Sielach/Sele and St. Jakob im Rosental/Šentjakob v Rožu chose to use optional bilingual place name signs. St. Jakob/Šentjakob has expanded its bilingual signage to include Dragositschach/Dragožiče, Dreilach/Dravlje, Feistritz/Bistrica, Fresnach/Brežnje, Gorintschach/Gorinčiče, Längdorf/Velika vas, Rosenbach/Področca, St. Oswald/Šentožbolt, Schlatten/Svatne, Tallach/Tale, Tschernitzen/Čemernica and Winkl/Kot, making all 22 villages in the municipality signposted bilingually. Additionally, the city of Klagenfurt/Celovec named the Fabjan Hafner Passage and the Urban Jarnik Bridge after recognised personalities from the Slovene national minority based on the recommendations of the Working Group for Cartographic Place Naming. Furthermore, although not legally required, the Austrian Federal Railways (ÖBB) installed bilingual signage as part of the renovation and new construction of the Koralm railway in St. Michael ob Bleiburg/Šmihel nad Pliberkom and Aich im Jauntal/Dob v Podjuni. They will do the same in Wiederndorf/Vidra vas, Bleiburg/ Pliberk and Bleiburg Stadt/Pliberk mesto in the future.

In 2023, bilingual street number signs were installed in Trausdorf/Trajštof, Burgenland.<sup>61</sup> In addition, the province has compiled a brochure documenting toponyms in Burgenland, including Burgenland Croatian, German, Romani, and Hungarian<sup>62</sup>

The School Atlas published by the Province of Styria documents the origin of Styrian place names, which can be interpreted as a commitment to 'Slovene Styria'.<sup>63</sup>

## Article 12: Intercultural education and knowledge about national minorities

*1. The Parties shall, where appropriate, take measures in the fields of education and research to foster knowledge of the culture, history, language, and religion of their national minorities and of the majority.*

*2. In this context the Parties shall inter alia provide adequate opportunities for teacher training and access to textbooks, and facilitate contacts among students and teachers of different communities.*

*3. The Parties undertake to promote equal opportunities for access to education at all levels for persons belonging to national minorities.*

### Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 12

- *Ensure proper implementation of the January 2023 school curricula, coupled with the production of updated educational materials and in-service teacher training to this effect. (12)*
- *Identify and implement long-term sustainable solutions to ensure equal opportunities for children and students belonging to the Roma minority at all levels, including by*

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<sup>61</sup> [https://www.bvz.at/eisenstadt/initiative-erste-zweisprachige-hausnummernschilder-in-trausdorf-trausdorf-358593919\(2024/02/15\)](https://www.bvz.at/eisenstadt/initiative-erste-zweisprachige-hausnummernschilder-in-trausdorf-trausdorf-358593919(2024/02/15))

<sup>62</sup> Johann Seedoch. 2002. Verzeichnis der burgenländischen Ortsnamen in deutscher, ungarischer, kroatischer und Roman-Sprache. Eisenstadt: Land Burgenland.

<sup>63</sup> [https://www.schulatlas.at/1-basisinformationen-und-grundlagen/1-5-die-ortsnamen-der-steiermark/\(2024/02/15\)](https://www.schulatlas.at/1-basisinformationen-und-grundlagen/1-5-die-ortsnamen-der-steiermark/(2024/02/15))

*enacting a Roma school mediation and learning assistance strategy supported by adequate funds. (13)*

## **Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 12**

- *The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to ensure the proper implementation of the January 2023 school curricula, coupled with the production of updated educational materials and in-service teacher training to this effect. (139)*
- *The Advisory Committee strongly encourages the authorities to elaborate a concept for bilingual teacher training, extending the legal requirements for such training to bilingual kindergartens. The authorities should regularly and effectively, in close consultation with minority representatives, monitor the quality of teacher training for bilingual education at all levels, including in kindergartens. (145)*
- *The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to identify and implement long-term sustainable solutions to ensure equal opportunities for children and students belonging to the Roma minority at all levels, including by enacting a Roma school mediation and learning assistance strategy supported by adequate funds. (151)*
- *The Advisory Committee invites the authorities to conduct a comprehensive study on challenges faced by Roma women and girls in education and, on that basis, to develop and implement targeted measures. (152)*

## **Summary of Recommendations on Article 12**

- Implementation of the 2023 curricula in teacher training and materials,
- Concept for teacher training for bilingual teaching,
- Appropriately budgeted Romani school mediation and learning support strategy,
- Study on challenges for Romnija in education.

The new curricula for primary (VS) and secondary (MS) schools as well as grammar schools (AHS) issued on 2 January 2023 are in use from the start of implementation in the 2023/24 school year, beginning with year 1 of primary school (VS).<sup>64</sup> Their guidelines and didactic principles were incorporated into teacher training and the development of new teaching

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<sup>64</sup> <https://www.paedagogikpaket.at/massnahmen/lehrplaene-neu.html> (2024/02/15)

materials since coming into force. As implementation only began shortly after the reporting period and the end of the first implementation school year in July 2024 is outside of this period, information on these developments will be provided in the following report.

### **Teacher training for bilingual teaching in languages of national minorities**

For several years, teaching staff training in the languages of national minorities has been developed and implemented in the curricula and syllabuses of educational institutions for elementary education (BAfEP), university colleges of teacher education (PH/PPH), and universities (UNI). These curricula meet international standards and current quality criteria. They have recently been modernised and are being regularly evaluated, updated, and adapted to new challenges, similar to other curricula at Austrian educational institutions.

The educational institution for elementary education (BAfEP) Oberwart<sup>65</sup> offers Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian, and the BAfEP Carinthia<sup>66</sup> offers Slovenian as a two-hour optional subject. The following table shows the number of students:

Language	2021/22	2022/23
Burgenland Croatian	18	20
Hungarian	19	10
Slovenian	49	36

Teachers for the primary level (VS) receive their training at the university colleges of teacher education (PH/PPH). The PPH Burgenland is responsible for Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian, while the PH Carinthia is responsible for Slovenian. The Bachelor's degree program for primary education at the PPH Burgenland lasts for eight semesters and provides elective options with an individual focus from the third semester onwards. These options include bilingual teaching in Croatian<sup>67</sup> and Hungarian.<sup>68</sup> Romani will also be offered if there is the need and a sufficient number of applications. The PPH Carinthia offers an eight-semester

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65 <https://www.bafep-oberwart.at/> (2024/02/15)

66 <https://www.bafep-ktn.at> (2024/02/15)

67 <https://www.ph-burgenland.at/studium/hochschullehrgaenge/zweisprachiger-unterricht-deutsch/kroatisch> (2024/02/15)

68 <https://www.ph-burgenland.at/studium/hochschullehrgaenge/zweisprachiger-unterricht-deutsch/ungarisch> (2024/02/15)

university course for team teaching German and Slovenian as the language of instruction<sup>69</sup> and a four-semester university course for bilingual teaching at primary schools with German and Slovenian as mother tongue.<sup>70</sup> The total number of students is shown in the table below:

Language	2021/22	2022/23
Bgld Croatian	12	11
Hungarian	5	3
Slovenian	33	28

The training of secondary level teachers, including those for secondary schools (MS), general secondary schools (AHS), and vocational secondary schools (BHS), takes place in development networks (DN) that involve cooperation between universities and university colleges of teacher education (PH/PPH). Slovenian, Slovak, Czech, and Hungarian are part of the DN North-East,<sup>71</sup> while Burgenland Croatian and Slovenian are part of the DN South-East.<sup>72</sup> The University of Graz, in collaboration with PPH Burgenland, offers teacher training in Burgenland Croatian. At the same time, the University of Klagenfurt and PH Carinthia provide programs for teaching Slovenian at both the Bachelor's (BA) and Master's (MA) levels.<sup>73</sup> The University of Vienna is responsible for Bachelor's (BA) and Master's (MA) programs in Czech, Hungarian, Slovak, and Slovenian teaching subjects.<sup>74</sup> Based on the latest university statistics, the student numbers for the winter semester 2021/22 are shown in the following table.

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69 [https://www.ph-kaernten.ac.at/fileadmin/media/mehrsprachigkeit/TeamlehrerIn\\_VS\\_mit\\_deutscher\\_slowenischer\\_USpr.pdf](https://www.ph-kaernten.ac.at/fileadmin/media/mehrsprachigkeit/TeamlehrerIn_VS_mit_deutscher_slowenischer_USpr.pdf) (2024/02/15)

70 [https://www.ph-kaernten.ac.at/fileadmin/media/lehrgaenge/Kurzinfos/PHK\\_LH\\_ZU\\_Info\\_ZweisprachigerUnterrichtanVS\\_2019-03-14.pdf](https://www.ph-kaernten.ac.at/fileadmin/media/lehrgaenge/Kurzinfos/PHK_LH_ZU_Info_ZweisprachigerUnterrichtanVS_2019-03-14.pdf) (2024/02/15)

71 <https://www.lehramt-ost.at/> (2024/02/15)

72 <https://www.lehramt-so.at/> (2024/02/15)

73 [https://www.lehramt-so.at/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/1\\_Bachelorstudium-Sek-AB.pdf](https://www.lehramt-so.at/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/1_Bachelorstudium-Sek-AB.pdf) / [https://www.lehramt-so.at/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/2\\_Masterstudium-Sek-AB.pdf](https://www.lehramt-so.at/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/2_Masterstudium-Sek-AB.pdf) (2024/02/15)

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[https://senat.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user\\_upload/s\\_senat/konsolidiert\\_Lehramt/Teilcurriculum\\_Ungarisch\\_BA\\_Lehramt.pdf](https://senat.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/s_senat/konsolidiert_Lehramt/Teilcurriculum_Ungarisch_BA_Lehramt.pdf) /

[https://senat.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user\\_upload/s\\_senat/konsolidiert\\_Lehramt/Teilcurriculum\\_Ungarisch\\_MA\\_Lehramt.pdf](https://senat.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/s_senat/konsolidiert_Lehramt/Teilcurriculum_Ungarisch_MA_Lehramt.pdf) (2024/02/15)

Language	2021/22	BA	MA
Subject Burgenland Croatian <sup>75</sup>	4	4	0
<i>Subject Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian</i>	87	69	18
Subject Czech	1	1	0
Subject Slovak	4	3	1
Subject Slovenian	6	4	2
<i>Slavic Studies</i>	1,290	1,068	122
Subject Hungarian	3	2	1
<i>Finno-Ugric Studies</i>	143	108	35

Source: [Statistik Austria Bildung in Zahlen 2021/22](#)<sup>76</sup>

The relatively low number of students should be seen in the context of the overall study programme, into which individual subjects are integrated. Although they are not explicitly studying to become teachers, students of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian could become Burgenland Croatian teachers. Similarly, students of Slavic studies could potentially become teachers of all Slavic languages of the national minorities, including but not limited to Burgenland Croatian, Czech, Slovak, and Slovenian. The same potential applies to some students of Finno-Ugric Studies about Hungarian. In addition, employing lateral entrants with specialist knowledge is just as much a possibility in the Austrian education sector as employing teachers from neighbouring countries.

Information about the opportunity to train as a teacher in the languages of national minorities is available during regular student counselling sessions and public relations work at universities and universities of teacher education. It is also integrated into the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) career information system.<sup>77</sup>

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75 Source: [https://www.ph-online.ac.at/ph-bgld/pl/ui/\\$ctx;lang=DE/Studierendenstatistik.html?pAuswertung=4&pSJ=1783&pSemester=S&pGruppierung=2&pVerteilungsschlüssel=FALSE](https://www.ph-online.ac.at/ph-bgld/pl/ui/$ctx;lang=DE/Studierendenstatistik.html?pAuswertung=4&pSJ=1783&pSemester=S&pGruppierung=2&pVerteilungsschlüssel=FALSE) (2024/02/15)

76 [https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/pages/324/Bildung\\_in\\_Zahlen\\_21\\_22\\_Tabellenband.pdf](https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/pages/324/Bildung_in_Zahlen_21_22_Tabellenband.pdf) (2024/02/15)

77 among others: <https://www.ausbildungskompass.at/ausbildungen/106466-lehramt-sekundarstufe-allgemeinbildung-unterrichtsfach-burgenlandkroatisch-kroatisch/>

## Education and learning support for Romani children

In regards to the inclusion of Romani children in the educational sector, it's important to note that the majority is already included without issues. When problems arise, NGOs provide low-threshold support to help those affected without fear of stigma. This strategy has been successful in e.g. the Oberwart area. The table below presents the figures for learning assistance provided by the Roma Service organisation:

School year	Pupils	Schools	Pers.–h/W
2020/21	20	5	2–58
2021/22	27	5	2–58
2022/23	27	5	2–58

Two individuals (Pers.) supervise the pupils for 58 hours per week (h/W) as learning assistants and mediators. The pupils attend primary (VS) and secondary (MS) schools in Oberwart and Großpetersdorf, with a few students also attending the grammar school (AHS) in Oberschützen.

Learning support and school mediation in Vienna are primarily part of general inclusion measures and thus outside the scope of the National Minorities Act. The Romano Centro association is primarily responsible for providing this support. The learning assistance is individually tailored to the children's needs and takes place in their homes. The Federal Chancellery also co-funds this support. The table below displays the figures for the learning support provided by the Romano Centro association:

School year	Pupils	Learning assistants	h/Y
2020/21 <sup>78</sup>	49	15	395.00
2021/22 <sup>79</sup>	49	13	498.25
2022/23	54	23	664.65

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78 <https://www.romano-centro.org/images/pdf/Jahresbericht%202021.pdf> (2024/02/15)

79 [https://www.romano-centro.org/images/pdf/Romano%20Centro\\_Jahresbericht%202022\\_Endversion.pdf](https://www.romano-centro.org/images/pdf/Romano%20Centro_Jahresbericht%202022_Endversion.pdf)

While the learning assistant program has increased in recent years, the number of mediators who are also supported by the Federal Chancellery's project funding has declined. Mediators assist in lessons, help the teachers understand the students' cultural backgrounds and life situations, and support parents in encouraging their children's education.<sup>80</sup> The corresponding figures are presented in the table below, with the total number of schools attended by the supported students consistently exceeding the number of official partner schools (PS).

School year	Pupils	Parents	Schools/PS	Med.-h/W
2020/21	203	165	10/7	3–86
2021/22	137	175	14/6	2–60
2022/23	116	154	15/6	2–60

The people in charge are aware of decreased resources while the demand rises. Romano Centro cannot meet requests from other schools for mediation. They understand the importance of expanding learning support and mediation services and securing a sustainable budget. Talks about potential solutions with those affected are ongoing. However, results can only be reported in the following seventh report.

In addition to Romano Centro, the Vienna Adult Education Centre's (VHS) *lernraum.wien*<sup>81</sup> regularly offers learning support in cooperation with three Romani associations. In seven two-hour courses that occur twice a week, around twelve children and their parents are mentored, totaling to around 84 children a year. Another example is the *Chavore* school support program run by *Caritas* in Graz,<sup>82</sup> which is also co-financed by the Federal Chancellery's national minority support program. Since 2020, it has mentored around 20 children twice a week, referring them to other learning support centres, advising parents and, if necessary, referring them to other agencies. In addition, pupils with a Romani background can use general learning support and counselling services.

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80 <https://www.romano-centro.org/images/pdf/RSM.pdf> (2024/02/15)

81 <https://www.vhs.at/de/e/lernraum-wien/romalernhilfe> (2024/02/15)

82 <https://www.caritas-steiermark.at/hilfe-angebote/flucht-integration/bildung-arbeit/chavore-schulunterstuetzung-fuer-romakinder> (2024/02/15)

In most Austrian Romani families, educational opportunities are not limited by gender. However, in a few Romani groups, an archaic patriarchal structure exists within some families, affecting the educational prospects of female Romani pupils. Efforts are being made to address and solve this issue by educating and empowering those affected. NGOs are collaborating with educational institutions and relevant authorities to provide easy access to support. For example, the Romano Centro association has implemented the *Zurela Šeja* 'Strong Girls' project and the 'Girls' Week', supported by Section III 'Women and Equality' of the Federal Chancellery.<sup>83</sup>

### **Article 13: National minority language teaching at private schools**

*1. Within the framework of their education systems, the Parties shall recognise that persons belonging to a national minority have the right to set up and to manage their own private educational and training establishments.*

*2. The exercise of this right shall not entail any financial obligation for the Parties.*

### **Recommendations for immediate action of the Committee of Ministers on Article 13**

- *Seek sustainable and statutory solutions, in close co-operation with representatives of the Czech and Slovak minorities, to address the long-standing question pertaining to access to minority language education in Vienna for children and students belonging to these minorities. (2)*

### **Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 13**

- *The Advisory Committee urges the authorities to seek sustainable and statutory solutions, in close co-operation with representatives of the Czech and Slovak minorities, to address the long-standing question pertaining to access to minority language education in Vienna for children and students belonging to these minorities. (159)*

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<sup>83</sup> [https://www.romano-centro.org/images/pdf/Romano%20Centro\\_Jahresbericht%202022\\_Endversion.pdf](https://www.romano-centro.org/images/pdf/Romano%20Centro_Jahresbericht%202022_Endversion.pdf) (2024/02/15)

## Summary of Recommendations on Article 13

- Legal regulation for the long-term safeguarding of the Komenský School.

The Komenský School in Vienna provides education in Czech (ces) and Slovak (slk) and also offers Hungarian (hun) in elementary education (EE).<sup>84</sup> The table below shows the number of students, along with the languages of instruction and care, as well as the number of groups and classes.

School year	EE	ces	slk	hun	Groups	VS	ces	slk	Classes	AHS	ces	slk	Classes
2020/21	143	93	27	23	6	173	121	50	8	255	167	88	12
2021/22	142	96	25	21	6	173	112	50	8	252	177	72	13
2022/23	130	84	27	19	6	161	106	53	8	268	172	89	13

As with all private schools with public status, the teachers' salaries are paid by the respective province, in this case, Vienna, for the primary school (VS) and by the BMBWF for the grammar school (AHS). The following table shows the relevant expenses:

School year	VS/Vienna	AHS/BMBWF	Total
2020/21	€ 1,026,100.00	€ 2,672,447.72	€ 3,698,547.72
2021/22	€ 1,036,950.00	€ 2,808,520.59	€ 3,845,470.59
2022/23	€ 1,065,600.00	€ 3,154,987.25	€ 4,220,587.25

Subsidies, donations, and contributions from parents fund the ongoing operation and maintenance of the school. The Komenský School is crucial to all Czech and Slovak associations, so a significant portion of the Federal Chancellery's funding for these two national minorities supports the school. Continuous constructive dialogue between the Federal Chancellery, BMBWF, representatives of the Czechs and Slovaks, and the school association ensures the school's continued existence and the maintenance of high-quality education. Current issues will also be addressed through close communication among all involved parties, and the results will be detailed in the upcoming seventh report.

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<sup>84</sup> <https://www.komensky-vienna.at> (2024/02/15)

## Article 14: National minority language teaching

*1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to learn his or her minority language.*

*2. In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if there is sufficient demand, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible and within the framework of their education systems, that persons belonging to those minorities have adequate opportunities for being taught the minority language or for receiving instruction in this language.*

*3. Paragraph 2 of this article shall be implemented without prejudice to the learning of the official language or the teaching in this language.*

### **Recommendations for immediate action of the Committee of Ministers on Article 14**

- *Take steps to assess the level of demand for Croatian, Hungarian, Slovenian and Romani language education in areas outside the traditional area of settlement where persons belonging to these minorities may live in substantial numbers. Following such an assessment, the authorities should decide on appropriate measures relating to Croatian, Hungarian, Slovenian and Romani language education in these areas in close consultation with representatives of the minorities concerned. (1)*
- *Adopt a statutory regulation in the Land of Carinthia providing for the right to bilingual education in the last year of kindergarten and ensure conditions for its implementation. (3)*

### **Further recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on Article 14**

- *Undertake ample measures to incentivise the learning in and of the Romani language at preschool, school and university levels, in consultation with the persons belonging to the Roma minority. (14)*

## Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 14

- *The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities, in consultation with the persons belonging to the Roma minority, to undertake ample measures to incentivise the learning in and of the Romani language at preschool, school and university levels. (169)*
- *The Advisory Committee strongly encourages the authorities to improve conditions for the teaching in and of Croatian and Hungarian languages. Awareness raising on the benefits of minority language learning among parents and pupils should be conducted regularly and ahead of each school year. (170)*
- *The Advisory Committee strongly encourages the authorities to foster the production of teaching and learning materials in Croatian and Hungarian languages to secure high-quality education at all levels. (171)*
- *The Advisory Committee urges the authorities to adopt a statutory regulation providing in the Land of Carinthia for the right to bilingual education in the last year of kindergarten and to ensure conditions for its implementation. (180)*
- *The Advisory Committee asks the authorities in the Land of Carinthia to further develop opportunities to learn the Slovenian language at secondary level and to explore ways to secure bilingual afternoon education in full-day schools. (181)*
- *The Advisory Committee urges the authorities to take steps to assess the level of demand for Croatian, Hungarian, Slovenian and Romani languages education in areas outside the traditional area of settlement where persons belonging to these minorities may live in substantial numbers. Following such an assessment, the authorities should decide on appropriate measures relating to Croatian, Hungarian, Slovenian and Romani languages education in these areas, in close consultation with representatives of the minorities concerned. (188)*

## Summary of Recommendations on Article 14

- Needed assessment regarding instruction in Burgenland-Croatian, Hungarian, Slovenian and Romani in areas outside the traditional settlement areas,
- Information on the advantages of teaching national minorities' languages (BGLD),
- Preparation of materials for high-quality education at all levels (BGLD),
- Expansion of Slovene lessons at the secondary level and bilingual afternoon care at all-day schools (KTN),
- Legal regulation for bilingual education in the last year of kindergarten (KTN),
- Measures for teaching Romani at all levels of education.

The teaching of national minorities languages is not limited by territorial restrictions but is needs-oriented by consensus. The National Minorities Act associates territoriality exclusively with topographical designations and the usage of the languages of national minorities as an additional official language.

The Minority Schools Act for Carinthia does not consider territorial aspects.<sup>85</sup> It applies explicitly to primary schools (VS) and secondary schools (MS) that are under the Minority School System [Minderheitenschulwesen] of the Provincial Education Directorate.<sup>86</sup> Additionally, nine out of ten general secondary schools (AHS) and six out of eight vocational secondary schools (BHS) offering Slovenian in the 2022/23 school year are not covered by the Minority Schools Act. The table below provides an overview of the use of Slovenian in Carinthian education, including afternoon care (AC). The first number indicates the number of pupils or children in elementary education (EE), while the second number represents the number of schools or institutions.

School year	EE	AC	VS	MS	AHS	BHS
2020/21	1,253/31	246/06	2,200/55	354/17	752/08	740/10
2021/22	1,283/37	250/06	2,207/55	299/17	755/10	677/10
2022/23	1,319/37	253/06	2,217/55	348/17	702/10	648/09

Tables one to six in Annex 6 provide information about the type of teaching, including the language of instruction and Slovenian as a mandatory or optional subject, and the locations of the respective school or institution with additional details.

There are also no territorial restrictions for Slovene lessons in Styria. The following list includes inter-school lessons (IS). For details, see tables seven to ten in Annex 6.

School year	IS	VS	MS	AHS	BHS
2020/21	14	249/13	100/04	50/01	12/01
2021/22	14	162/09	81/04	44/01	7/01
2022/23	15	193/07	77/04	36/01	17/01

85 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung/Bundesnormen/10009246/Minderheiten-Schulgesetz%20f%20r%20K%20rnten%2c%20Fassung%20vom%2006.06.2024.pdf>

86 <https://www.bildung-ktn.gv.at/Minderheitenschulwesen.html> (2024/02/15)

Furthermore, Burgenland Croatian is not only taught in municipalities that are listed in the topography and official language annexes of the National Minorities Act. The following list presents the key data on the use of Burgenland Croatian in educational institutions in Burgenland. Tables eleven to fifteen in Annex 6 provide details on the type of teaching and locations:<sup>87</sup>

School year	EE	VS	MS	AHS	BHS
2020/21	1,387/26	1,653/34	218/7	280/06	181/06
2021/22	1,483/26	1,644/36	183/7	266/06	195/06
2022/23	1,546/26	1,805/36	243/7	302/06	190/06

Although Hungarian is only defined as an official language in four municipalities in Burgenland, it was taught at 48 primary schools in 47 municipalities or localities in the 2023 school year. The following list provides an overview of its use in public education as a whole; details can be found in tables sixteen to twenty in Annex 6:

School year	EE	VS	MS	AHS	BHS
2020/21	472/07	1,038/51	265/11	168/05	125/07
2021/22	447/06	987/51	254/10	179/05	126/07
2022/23	435/04	1,058/48	227/08	186/05	105/07

If one summarises the previous lists on the use of national minorities languages at public and publicly (partially) financed educational institutions for the school year 2022/23, around 12,500 children and adolescents were taught or provided with elementary education in five languages of the national minorities – Burgenland-Croatian, Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, and Hungarian.<sup>88</sup> Moreover, there are extracurricular learning opportunities offered by national minority associations, adult education centres, and in the context of other

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<sup>87</sup> As primary school pupils taken care of in the afternoons at so-called extended-age kindergartens are not listed separately, the figures for afternoon care for children with Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian are integrated into the total figures for elementary education (EE).

<sup>88</sup> See below for Romani.

initiatives, such as, for example, the neighbouring language lessons in Czech and Slovak offered by the province of Lower Austria. The following table provides an overview of the number of participating primary schools (VS) and secondary schools (MS):

School year	ces	slk
2020/21	52 VS / 9 MS	19 VS / 2 MS
2021/22	47 VS / 6 MS	20 VS / 2 MS
2022/23	39 VS / 6 MS	17 VS / 2 MS

First-language tuition<sup>89</sup> offered throughout Austria is also open to national minorities. In the 2022/23 school year, for example, 24 pupils were taught Slovenian across schools in Graz. The website of the Language Support Centre of the Vienna Education Directorate<sup>90</sup> offers registration forms in several languages, including five of the six languages of the national minorities. The following table provides an overview of the number of Viennese schools with lessons provided in national minorities languages and the corresponding number of pupils

School year	bhr	ces	rom	slk	slo	hun
2021/22	0/0	23/01	282/10	12/01	22/02	24/01
2022/23	0/0	15/01	249/08	0/0	24/02	47/02

There are most likely two reasons for these low numbers: Although the program is aimed at all pupils and parents with a language other than German, it is primarily used by those with a migrant background. Additionally, the language of the respective national minority is no longer the dominant first language for the vast majority of Austrian national minority members.

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89 First language tuition [Erstsprachenunterricht] is a voluntary and free program offered by the Austrian mainstream school system. The aim is to strengthen pupils' language skills in their first, second, or family language. In lessons, the respective language is consolidated and educational language skills are increasingly developed. Reading and writing skills are also taught. First language lessons thus contribute to the development of a multilingual identity:  
<https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulpraxis/ba/sprabi/msmuib.html> (2024/02/15)

90 <https://www.sfz-wien.at/erstsprachen-down> (2024/02/15)

When considering the need to assess the demand for language instruction for national minorities in urban areas or outside of their traditional settlement areas, which is the case anyway, it is essential to note that in Austria, there is no requirement to disclose ethnic affiliation. As a result, data on language usage is not collected in censuses. The education authorities of the federal government, provinces, and municipalities need to work closely with representatives of national minorities to promote the use and learning of the respective heritage, respectively, national minority language. Efforts in this area are further elaborated in the following section, using Burgenland Croatian as an example.

### **Teaching the languages of the national minorities in Burgenland**

In the 2022/23 school year, around 4,000 children and young people were taught or supervised in Burgenland Croatian in Burgenland and around 2,000 in Hungarian.<sup>91</sup>

The significant decline in pupil numbers between primary and secondary school, which is still a recurring theme, can, in many cases, be explained less by a lack of awareness-raising measures than by the consequences of social change, particularly migration from the formerly homogeneous ethnic-linguistic settlements. There is by no means a lack of awareness-raising measures. To counteract the decline mentioned above, secondary school teachers, for example, visit the neighbouring primary schools for promotional purposes, so to speak, to draw attention to the bilingual education on offer. In addition, primary school classes are invited to secondary schools that offer Croatian or Hungarian for so-called "taster days". Other awareness-raising measures include:

- The PUMA initiative of the Austrian Language Competence Centre,<sup>92</sup> which provides, among others, materials in Burgenland Croatian, Romani, and Hungarian,<sup>93</sup>
- Information folders on multilingualism for parents and legal guardians from the Department for Minority Schools of the Burgenland Education Directorate,<sup>94</sup>
- a presentation prepared by the Department for Minority Schools of the Directorate of Education with arguments in favour of the choice of a national minority language, which supports school headmasters during information events to convince parents and pupils of the advantages of teaching the language of the national minority,

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91 Please refer to the comments below on Romani.

92 <https://www.oesz.at/OESZNEU/main.php?page=0154&open=13&open2=148> (2024/02/15)

93 <https://www.oesz.at/material-center/puma-sprachen/> (2024/02/15)

94 <https://www.bildung-bgld.gv.at/schule-unterricht/minderheitenschulwesen#c2609> (2024/02/15)

- an information folder for parents – More languages = More opportunities – on bilingual education programs for primary and secondary schools, which is used at parents' evenings and pupil registration events,<sup>95</sup>
- information about the benefits of bilingual education is highlighted by schools, especially during their "Open Days",
- a travelling exhibition – The Austrian Minority School System. Linguistic diversity with history – which is available to schools and institutions together with an online version and accompanying materials.<sup>96</sup>

Furthermore, there is close cooperation between the Burgenland Education Directorate, the PPH Burgenland, and the Burgenland Croatian, Roma, and Hungarian national minority councils in *Forum4Burgenland* – the 4 stands for the four languages of Burgenland: Burgenland Croatian, German, Romani, and Hungarian.<sup>97</sup> The *Forum4Burgenland*

- organises annual webinars in autumn for parents, teachers, pupils, and other interested parties on the benefits of multilingualism,
- organises an annual conference on minority schools in Burgenland, attended by representatives from education and politics,
- develops programs for pupils in collaboration with national minority associations and mainly implements them during school breaks.

It would be short-sighted to solely explain the allegedly low level of education concerning the languages of the national minorities in Burgenland with the supposed lack of quality of teaching materials.<sup>98</sup> If educational results are being measured against the language competence of past times when Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian were the primary everyday languages of homogeneous villages and small-town communities, the current language competence of children and young people is far below the level of those times. As a result of socio-economic development and the substantial increase in social and spatial mobility since the middle of the last century, these once homogeneous communities have integrated into the openly networked and mobile Austrian affluent society, which has also transformed their communicative needs. This significantly changed the situation, and the associated loss

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95 [https://www.oesz.at/OESZNEU/UPLOAD/0153/inumik\\_folder\\_a2\\_2018\\_druck.pdf](https://www.oesz.at/OESZNEU/UPLOAD/0153/inumik_folder_a2_2018_druck.pdf) (2024/02/15)

96 <http://www.demokratiezentrum.org/ausstellungen/minderheiten.html> (2024/02/15)

97 <https://www.burgenland.at/news-detail/bildung4burgenland-natuerlich-mehrsprachig/> (2024/02/15)

98 Die derzeit verwendbaren Unterrichtsmaterialien zu Burgenlandkroatisch und Ungarisch sind auf der Website des Minderheitenschulwesens aufgelistet: <https://www.bildung-bgld.gv.at/schule-unterricht/minderheitenschulwesen#c1587> (2024/02/15)

of language competence remains challenging even under ideal school teaching conditions with state-of-the-art teaching materials. As far as these teaching materials are concerned, there are a large number of ongoing activities aiming to modernise these materials on an ongoing basis and to adapt them to current conditions. There have been and are

- various materials and methodological-didactic aids created in cooperation with teachers and made available to all participants, including language portfolios following the recommendations of the Council of Europe for primary (VS), secondary (MS), and grammar schools (AHS),
- projects funded by the BMBWF to support teaching activities with a current focus on immersion at all school levels and the development of competence-oriented, digital, and interactive learning materials for primary schools (VS),
- the production of digitalised materials and interactive exercises with the support of the Minority Education Unit of the PPH Burgenland,<sup>99</sup> which are accessible to all pupils and teachers on the Skooly<sup>100</sup> and LMS<sup>101</sup> learning platforms,
- the development of textbooks corresponding to the latest syllabuses and curricula for competence-oriented teaching with the support of national minority associations.

When evaluating the educational materials for Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian, both printed and digital resources are considered to ensure high-quality education at all levels. The textbooks are currently being modernised, and updates on this progress will be provided in the following seventh report.

The same or similar activities may be listed for the other four languages of the national minorities. These activities mainly involve cooperation between the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, the education directorates of the provinces, university colleges for teacher training, and universities. These institutions work together with teachers and representatives of the national minorities. Moreover, Austrian educational institutions collaborate with the European Centre for Modern Languages (ECML) of the Council of Europe in Graz.<sup>102</sup> The collaboration aims to raise awareness, create teaching materials and curricula, and provide teacher training.

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<sup>99</sup> <https://ph-burgenland.at/pph-burgenland/stabstellen/stabstelle-minderheitenschulwesen> (2024/02/15)

<sup>100</sup> <https://skooly.at/> (2024/02/15)

<sup>101</sup> <https://lms.at> (2024/02/15)

<sup>102</sup> <https://www.ecml.at> (2024/02/15)

## Teaching Slovenian in Carinthia

In the 2022/23 school year, around 5,200 children and young people were taught or supervised in Slovenian in Carinthia.

As in Burgenland, the decrease in pupil numbers from primary (VS) to secondary school (MS) can be attributed more to social change, particularly migration from previously linguistically homogeneous settlements, than to a lack of programs and awareness-raising efforts.<sup>103</sup> Like Burgenland, Carinthia implements awareness-raising initiatives with corresponding information and promotional activities to support bilingual education at secondary schools (MS, AHS, BHS). Opportunities for acquiring Slovene language skills at the secondary level are also available beyond the provisions of the Carinthian Minorities School Act<sup>104</sup> in response to demand.

Afternoon care as part of the so-called "all-day school form in a separate sequence" is organised according to demand.<sup>105</sup> Parents register their interest in the type of school, which is then organised according to demand. If the school offers Slovene lessons, the language is included in the afternoon care whenever possible. The shortage of teaching staff due to the baby boomer generation's retirement poses a challenge, as there are not enough trained teachers to compensate in the short term. Efforts are being made to meet the demand for Slovene afternoon care wherever it exists. Additionally, the province of Carinthia supports private institutions. Table two in Annex 6 shows the publicly financed, privately run after-school care centres according to the Carinthian Childcare Fund Act.<sup>106</sup> Expanding this model may help address short-term needs. However, due to the initially mentioned challenges, this is only a possible topic for the seventh report.

Within the framework of the 15a agreement of the Austrian Federal Constitution on elementary education, bilingual education in the final year of elementary education has now

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103 For more details, see the OGM study on the situation, language use and prospects for the Slovene national minority in Carinthia/Koroška from 2022:

<https://www.ogm.at/2022/09/21/ogm-studie-zur-slowenischen-volksgruppe-in-kaernten/> (2024/02/15)

104 Act of 10 July 1959 implementing the basic provisions of the Minorities School Act for Carinthia [Minderheitenschulwesen-Ausführungsgesetz], LGBl Nr 44/1959 idF LGBl Nr 10/2019

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/geltendefassung.wxe?abfrage=lrk&gesetzesnummer=10000020> (2024/02/15)

105 In contrast to an all-day school, where lessons take place throughout the day, this type of school makes a clear distinction between morning lessons and afternoon supervision time.

106 Act of 12 July 2001 establishing a fund for the promotion of bilingual or multilingual kindergartens (Kärntner Kindergartenfondsgesetz), LGBl Nr 74/2001 idF LGBl Nr 10/2018:

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=LrK&Gesetzesnummer=20000036> (2024/02/15)

been implemented.<sup>107</sup> This ensures that Slovenian is also guaranteed in the final year of Carinthian elementary education. The translation of the relevant passage on page 4 of the agreement reads as follows:

"With the explicit anchoring of the national minorities and their languages [...] it is now ensured that measures to promote the languages of the recognised national minorities are also eligible for funding. This applies to elementary educational institutions that offer a national minority group language."

Continuous language education in Slovenian, from elementary to school graduation, is the goal of numerous measures of the state of Carinthia. The language education framework was updated in 2022 and extended to include childcare from 0–3 years (previously 3–6 years). The transition from elementary school to primary school and from primary school to secondary school is jointly coordinated by the Department of Education and Sport and the Education Directorate of the Province of Carinthia. In addition to the pedagogical concept, there have been improvements in the training and further education of teaching staff.

Following the BMBWF ordinance of 15 September 2023,<sup>108</sup> new curricula and timetables were also drawn up for primary schools: Slovenian can be used as a working language and attended as a language subject. Pupils no longer have to choose between Slovenian and other subjects. Concerning expanding the Slovene programme at the secondary level, the project for the profile development of the secondary schools in the district of Völkermarkt should be mentioned.<sup>109</sup> The cooperation between the educational institutions is intended, among other things, to create an optimal basis for continuous lessons in Slovenian. Another measure that, together with competence-oriented curricula, focuses on language learning

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107 [https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:b457f929-45f5-4535-aab5-e9dfa1b7a5c8/19\\_11\\_15a\\_erlaeu.pdf](https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:b457f929-45f5-4535-aab5-e9dfa1b7a5c8/19_11_15a_erlaeu.pdf) (2024/02/15)

108 Ordinance of the BMBWF on the teaching of national minority languages at primary schools (BGBl. II. Nr. 269/2023 vom 15. Sept. 2023)

[https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblAuth/BGBLA\\_2023\\_II\\_269/BGBLA\\_2023\\_II\\_269.pdfsig](https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblAuth/BGBLA_2023_II_269/BGBLA_2023_II_269.pdfsig) (2024/02/15)

109 Siehe dazu auch den Volksgruppenbericht von 2023: 34.

<https://www.ktn.gv.at/DE/repos/files/ktn%20egv%20eat/Abteilungen/Volksgruppenbüro/Dateien/Art%2069a%20-%202021/Bericht%20zur%20Lage%20der%20slowenischen%20Volksgruppe%202023%20Kippformat%20Deutsch%20Slowenisch%20epdf?exp=1229742&fps=62f47cd29c5216e4b1683f9fe8d9d5b990fd87c4> (2024-02-15)

in the sense of language-conscious teaching and contributes to ensuring continuity in the teaching and use of Slovenian from elementary education to graduation.<sup>110</sup>

### **Romani Teaching**

Romani is one of the 95% of the world's languages with no official status and, therefore, no generally recognized standard. However, as only the knowledge of an official language guarantees participation in the political and economic life of a state, as well as access to education, Romnija and Roma, who are competent in Romani, are generally multilingual. This multilingualism is also the primary reason for the dialectal diversity of Romani, as it is always shaped by the official language of the state of which the respective Romani speakers hold citizenship. For many Romnija and Roma, their respective Romani dialect becomes the primary symbol of their identity and belonging, the more the less they regularly use it. Against this background, it is understandable that implementing Romani in education is subject to different conditions and requires different strategies than most other European minority languages.

The fact that only 27 Burgenland children were taught Romani in the 2022/23 school year is mainly because Roman – as the Romnija and Roma of Burgenland call their Romani dialect – is hardly used any more. Most of the children instructed learn the language of their ancestors as a foreign language; only a few have linguistic knowledge.

In 1997, Romani lessons were first offered to pupils at the learning support centre of the then-association Roma. Starting from the 1999/2000 school year, the lessons were held at schools but faced challenges in continuity. Due to low birth rates, it was difficult to have enough students at a single school, requiring cooperation between multiple schools. However, logistical problems hindered this collaboration. As a result, the Burgenland school authorities have tasked the RomaService association with organising the lessons starting from the 2023/24 school year. The Romani lessons will be included in the afternoon and learning support program, catering to the same children and young people using the support services, with an option for other children and young people to attend.

The Burgenland Roma Adult Education Centre also organises language courses.<sup>111</sup> In Oberwart, about six people participate in the courses, which are offered twice a year. Despite

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110 These curricula are also available in Slovenian: [www.sloviklik.at](http://www.sloviklik.at) (2024-02-15)

111 <https://www.vhs-roma.eu/index.php/de/> (2024/02/15)

intensive promotion, courses still need to be organised in Eisenstadt. The same applies to all other attempts to establish Romany lessons in extracurricular and school settings. The legal framework is provided by the Burgenland Minority Schools Act, as is the support of the Burgenland Education Directorate and the Burgenland Adult Education Centres. The fact that these opportunities still need to be provided is mainly due to the limited use of Romani in the everyday lives of the Burgenland Roma. To indirectly integrate Romani into education, the BAfEP Oberwart and the PPH Burgenland teach their students knowledge of Romani as a part of the training to recognise all of a child's linguistic abilities. This ensures that this knowledge is applied and passed on in supervision and teaching and increases the acceptance and appreciation of Romani as a language of Burgenland so that the teaching offer may be more widely accepted.

Romani language lessons in Vienna are primarily provided in the context of general inclusion measures and thus outside the framework of the National Minorities Act. However, extra-curricular teaching activities are supported by the National Minority Funding of the Federal Chancellery. The Language Support Centre of the Vienna Education Directorate<sup>112</sup> organises the school lessons and offers a registration form in Romani.<sup>113</sup> In the school year 2022/23, 248 pupils attended the first language lessons in Romani, taught by three teachers with Romani backgrounds at eight schools in Vienna (seven primary schools and one secondary school). Additionally, a workbook for first-language lessons in Romani for primary education (VS) – *Me sem khate! / I am here!* – was presented.<sup>114</sup> The book uses the Romani dialect of the *Gurbet*, mainly spoken by Romnija and Roma, with roots in the Western Balkans and the former Yugoslavia. The general pedagogical approach integrates the dialectal diversity of the children participating in language lessons, enhancing the pupils' linguistic knowledge by understanding the similarities and differences between the individual dialects.

In addition to the textbook mentioned above in *Gurbet* Romani, materials are available in five other dialects: in Burgenland Romani from primary education to university; in *Arli*, *Kalderaš*, *Lovara*, and *Servika* Romani for primary and secondary levels in A1 and partly A2 according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Language Teaching; in *Lovara* Romani additionally for the tertiary level. These materials with training modules for teachers were created in cooperation with the European Centre for Modern Languages as

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112 <https://www.sfz-wien.at/> (2024/02/15)

113 [https://www.sfz-wien.at/images/sfz\\_img/download/mu/anmeldeformular-mu/romanes.pdf](https://www.sfz-wien.at/images/sfz_img/download/mu/anmeldeformular-mu/romanes.pdf) (2024/02/15)

114 <https://shop.eweber.at/Romani-Erstsprachunterricht-Volksschule.html> (2024/02/15)

part of the QualiRom project on the initiative of the Council of Europe.<sup>115</sup> They, along with other information on Romani culture, history, and language, can be accessed on the website of the Austrian [romani] project.<sup>116</sup>

Following on from the [romani] project, the University of Graz, where it was based until the end of 2022, has been offering language courses in Romani since the 2022/23 academic year: basic level 1, level A1/1st phase in the winter semester and basic level 2, level A1/2nd phase in the summer semester. The courses are attended by twelve students each.

To improve the targeted use of existing resources for Romani teaching in the future, the 31<sup>st</sup> Dialogue Platform on January 25, 2024 of the National Roma Contact Point based within the Federal Chancellery focused on Romani language and identity. They showcased Romani lessons in Burgenland that increasingly use the online platform Skooly.<sup>117</sup> Using an NGO for school lessons was highlighted as a potential model for future teaching activities. Additionally, an exhibition on the Austrian Romani language a part of the National Minority Day in Parliament was presented and discussed,<sup>118</sup> emphasising its integration into awareness-raising activities on multilingualism and plurality.

## **Article 15: Effective participation in public affairs and decision-making processes**

*The Parties shall create the conditions necessary for the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in cultural, social, and economic life and in public affairs, in particular those affecting them.*

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115 <https://www.ecml.at/TrainingConsultancy/QualiRom/tabid/1693/language/en-GB/Default.aspx> (2024/02/15)

116 <https://romani-project.org/#/dialects> (2024/02/15)

117 An impression of Skooly – the platform is only accessible to registered pupils and teachers – can be found in the report on the dialogue platform on the Federal Chancellery's website at:

<https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/themen/volksgruppen/roma-strategie/dialogplattform-roma-strategie/31-dialogplattform-25-jaenner-2024.html> (2024/02/15)

118 <https://akademie-graz.at/programme/das-oesterreichische-romanes/>

## **Recommendations for immediate action of the Committee of Ministers on Article 15**

- *Reform, in close consultation with national minorities, the appointment procedure and composition of the National Minority Advisory Councils, including with a view to ensuring gender equality and the presence of youth, and limiting the length of their members' service. The authorities should also broaden these Councils' competences so as to ensure effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in public affairs. (5)*

## **Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 15**

- *The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to further develop the mechanisms and institutions at the federal level with possible decision-making responsibilities to raise and address the issues pertaining to national minorities and increasing their participation in and influence on decision-making on all matters affecting them. (196)*
- *The Advisory Committee urges the authorities to reform in close consultation with the national minorities the appointment procedure and composition of the National Minority Advisory Councils, including with a view to ensuring gender equality and the presence of youth, and limiting the length of their members' service. The authorities should also broaden these Councils' competences so as to ensure effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in public affairs. (205)*

## **Summary of Recommendations on Article 15**

- Reform of the national minority advisory councils, considering gender parity, youth participation and term limits.

In autumn 2022, the advisory councils for national minorities were reconstituted, leading to increased participation of younger members and a higher proportion of women in the individual councils. The Federal Chancellery, responsible for the appointment procedure, aims to prioritise female candidates when equally qualified nominees are considered. For instance, the Roma National Minority Advisory Council includes three younger generation members and has increased its number of female advisers. The Slovak National Minority Advisory Council currently consist of more female than male members. However, achieving positive developments towards gender and age balance strongly depends on the nominations in the appointment process. Another notable development is the four-year rotation

principle for the chairmanship within the Slovene minority group, alternating among the three Carinthian associations and the Styrian Slovenes.

Despite being part of the government program for 2020–2024 (see Annex 2), the working group tasked with modernising the representation of national minorities could not be established due to conflicting views that emerged during consultations with and discussions among representatives of the national minorities. As a result, the recodification of the constitutional provisions on national minorities could not yet be realised.

## Article 16

*The Parties shall refrain from measures which alter the proportions of the population in areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities and are aimed at restricting the rights and freedoms flowing from the principles enshrined in the present framework Convention.*

The MC and AC made no recommendations in this regard; the obligations in this area were fulfilled, and the situation remains unchanged, so the previous Austrian state reports may be referred to.

## Article 17

*1. The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to establish and maintain free and peaceful contacts across frontiers with persons lawfully staying in other States, in particular those with whom they share an ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, or a common cultural heritage.*

*2. The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to participate in the activities of non-governmental organisations, both at the national and international levels.*

The MC and AC made no recommendations in this regard; the obligations in this area were fulfilled, and the situation remains unchanged, so the previous Austrian state reports may be referred to.

## **Article 18: Bilateral and cross-border co-operation**

*1. The Parties shall endeavour to conclude, where necessary, bilateral, and multilateral agreements with other States, in particular neighbouring States, in order to ensure the protection of persons belonging to the national minorities concerned.*

*2. Where relevant, the Parties shall take measures to encourage transfrontier cooperation.*

### **Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Article 18**

- *The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to pursue their efforts to maintain good neighbourly relations with all neighbouring countries and to remove any obstacles to cross-border contacts. (210)*

### **Summary of Recommendations on Article 18**

- Maintain good neighbourly relations.

Cross-border cooperation between the authorities of the Republic of Austria and neighbouring states regarding cooperation in the context of national minorities remains strong. Joint projects are carried out with EU funding between Austrian national minorities and the respective kin states. Multilateral projects are also conducted within the framework of the

EU Strategy for the Danube Region. Additionally, Austria has cultural agreements with numerous states, including Croatia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Hungary.<sup>119</sup> Work programs with three of these states were renegotiated during the reporting period, with

- Slovenia for 2023–2027 with explicit reference to the Slovene national minority,
- Czech Republic for 2024–2028 with explicit reference to the Komenský School,
- Hungary for 2024–2028 with explicit reference to the Hungarian national minority.

The cultural diversity of the Republic of Austria is often exhibited and presented in other countries, with contributions from ethnic groups being highlighted. An example of this during the reporting period is the exhibition "What Should I Be Afraid of? Roma Artist Ceija Stojka" at the Austrian Cultural Forum in New York.<sup>120</sup>

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119 <https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/kunst-und-kultur/schwerpunkte/eu-international/bilaterale-kulturkooperationen-und-vereinbarungen-.html> (2024/02/15)

120 <https://acfny.org/exhibition/what-should-i-be-afraid-of-roma-artist-ceija-stoika/> (2024/02/15)

# Annex

## Annex 1: Census 2001

Table 1-1 Census 2001: Population with Austrian citizenship by everyday language and ethnic group language per federal province<sup>121</sup>

Everyday language	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Voralberg	Vienna	Total
<b>German</b>	240,228	508,543	1,414,446	1,247,403	443,268	1,112,569	595,040	290,695	1,139,196	6,991,388
<b>Burgenland Croatian</b>	16,245	25	424	35	33	67	65	24	2,456	19,374
<b>Romani</b>	263	67	1,000	903	98	611	97	41	1,268	4,348
<b>Slovak</b>	108	71	849	217	85	147	44	47	1,775	3,343
<b>Slovenian</b>	70	13,109	437	256	208	2,195	181	648	1,416	18,520
<b>Czech</b>	189	192	2,467	1,284	360	356	224	185	5,778	11,035
<b>Hungarian</b>	4,704	313	4,790	2,344	551	1,652	469	375	10,686	25,884

121 Statistik Austria. 2007. Volkszählung 2001. Textband. Die demographische, soziale und wirtschaftliche Struktur der österreichischen Bevölkerung. Wien: S. 239.  
<https://www.statistik.at/services/tools/services/publikationen/detail/888> (2024/02/15)

Everyday language	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Voralberg	Vienna	Total
<b>National minorities Total</b>	21,579	13,777	9,967	5,039	1,335	5,028	1,080	1,320	23,379	82,504
<b>Croatian</b>	996	906	2,425	3,748	1,154	1,839	994	1,196	12,562	25,820
<b>Serbian/Bosnian/...</b>	150	259	3,787	4,579	1,695	1,162	1,245	1,690	31,810	46,377
<b>Turkish</b>	459	193	7,705	4,909	1,942	649	5,572	5,996	32,603	60,028
<b>Other</b>	1,593	3,655	13,440	11,502	5,413	8,544	5,929	3,498	62,309	115,883
<b>Others total</b>	24,777	18,790	37,324	29,777	11,539	17,222	14,820	13,700	162,663	330,612
<b>Total</b>	265,005	527,333	1,451,770	1,277,180	454,807	1,129,791	609,860	304,395	1,301,859	7,322,000

Table 1-2 Census 2001: Population with other nationality by everyday language per federal state

Colloquial language	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Voralberg	Vienna	Total
<b>German</b>	2,230	8,267	15,580	17,126	13,212	11,334	19,227	9,846	27,570	124,392
<b>Romani</b>	40	107	322	349	95	343	80	51	538	1,925
<b>Slovak</b>	307	62	2,053	499	228	386	326	64	2,966	6,891
<b>Slovenian</b>	111	1,456	669	376	295	2,058	317	636	984	6,902
<b>Czech</b>	81	72	2,209	1,364	312	325	296	57	1,991	6,707

Colloquial language	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Voralberg	Vienna	Total
<b>Hungarian</b>	1,937	425	3,293	1,505	544	1,463	487	296	4,749	14,699
<b>Croatian</b>	2,537	9,645	10,837	20,765	10,722	12,650	8,721	4,556	25,092	105,525
<b>Serbian/Bosnian/...</b>	1,203	5,474	18,397	23,481	17,408	6,855	11,406	9,168	77,553	170,945
<b>Turkish</b>	1,253	1,138	19,390	16,682	8,499	4,459	15,363	18,260	38,373	123,417
<b>Other</b>	2,865	5,425	21,284	17,470	9,205	13,639	7,421	3,766	68,448	149,523
<b>Others total</b>	10,334	23,804	78,454	82,491	47,308	42,178	44,417	36,854	220,694	586,534
<b>Total</b>	12,564	32,071	94,034	99,617	60,520	53,512	63,644	46,700	248,264	710,926

The 2011 register census replaces the traditional large-scale census, which last occurred in 2001. [...] The aim was to make the results comparable to those from previous years. Still, some information – such as colloquial language or religious denomination – is no longer available with the new survey method because it is not included in any register.<sup>122</sup>

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122 Statistik Austria. 2014. Standard-Dokumentation. Metainformationen zur Registerzählung 2011. Wien: S. 3.  
[https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/shared/QM/Standarddokumentationen/B\\_2/std\\_b\\_registerzaehlung\\_2011.pdf](https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/shared/QM/Standarddokumentationen/B_2/std_b_registerzaehlung_2011.pdf) (2024/02/15)

## Annex 2: Government Program 2020–2024<sup>123</sup>

- Recodifying the constitutional provisions on national minorities (including a commitment to minority education, minority languages and topography).
- Promotion of the national minorities
  - Commitment to a prompt increase in funding for national minorities and safeguarding media funding through a separate budget allocation (one per national minority).
  - The federal government is committed to negotiating with the provinces and municipalities to jointly provide the necessary funding in an impact-oriented manner (quality assurance in the education group) so that the establishment, maintenance, and promotion of bilingual and multilingual nursery schools of the national minorities, as well as other early childhood care services, are guaranteed.
- Commitment to more visibility of national minorities in the ORF:
  - Ensuring radio programs in the languages of the national minorities;
  - Increased consideration of the national minorities by the ORF's obligations under public law;
  - Expansion of the television program area to include the ORF III programme;
  - Consideration of the languages of the recognised national minorities.
  - Establish a working group that involves the representations of the national minorities to examine the modernisation of the representation of the national minorities.
- Languages of the national minorities/official languages in virtual space
  - Tax Office (FA);
  - Municipal websites and online services of municipalities.
- Bilingual district jurisdiction of national minorities:
  - Safeguarding bilingual district jurisdiction in the settlement area.
- Examination of the recognition of the Yenish people as national minority.

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<sup>123</sup> See page 12 at

<https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/bundeskanzleramt/diebundesregierung/regierungsdokumente.html>

## Annex 3 to Article 5: Subsidies

Table 3-1 Subsidies 2021

Funding body	General	Bgld Croatians	Roma	Slovaks	Slovenes	Czechs	Hungarians	Total
<b>BKA/BF</b>		1,427,200.00	481,490.00	103,600.00	1,504,214.00	586,000.00	544,000.00	4,646,504.00
<b>BKA/IF</b>	79,000.00	36,000.00	61,000.00		179,000.00	23,000.00	54,000.00	432,000.00
<b>BKA/MF</b>		262,800.00		19,800.00	262,800.00	65,000.00	89,600.00	700,000.00
<b>BKA/SZ</b>		481,400.00	13,000.00	92,000.00	917,000.00	207,000.00	229,000.00	1,939,400.00
<b>BMAW</b>			1,140,000.00					1,140,000.00
<b>BMBWF</b>	78,500.00	114,800.00	89,147.00		372,242.00	12,300.00	47,650.00	714,639.00
<b>BMEIA</b>		2,500.00			2,000.00			4,500.00
<b>BMKÖS</b>	4,500.00		39,500.00		311,229.00			355,229.00
<b>BGLD</b>		710,177.39	50,385.24				53,784.06	814,346.69
<b>Carinthia</b>					621,245.00			621,245.00
<b>Styria</b>					87,600.00			87,600.00
<b>Vienna</b>		18,000.00	140,000.00				7,000.00	165,000.00
<b>Total</b>	162,000.00	3,052,877.39	2,014,522.24	215,400.00	4,257,330.00	893,300.00	1,025,034.06	<b>11,620,463.69</b>

Legend:

- BKA/BF Federal Chancellery / Basic Funding
- BKA/IF Federal Chancellery / Intercultural Funding
- BKA/MF Federal Chancellery / Media Funding
- BKA/OG Federal Chancellery / Other grants
- BMAW Federal Ministry of Labour and Economic Affairs
- BMBWF Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research
- BMEIA Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
- BMKÖS Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport
- BGLD Province of Burgenland
- Carinthia Province of Carinthias
- Styria Province of Styria
- Vienna Province/City of Vienna

## Annex 4 to Artikel 9: Broadcasts in national minority languages<sup>124</sup>

Table 4-1 ORF Burgenland & Carinthia / TV programmes in the languages of the national minorities

TV-Broadcast	Day	Time	Frequency	Duration
WIR   Češi, Hrvati, Magyarok, Roma, Slováci, Slovenci ORF III	Su	8.45	biweekly	0:30
Dobar dan Hrvati / ORF 2 Burgenland	Su	13.30	weekly	0:30
Adj' Isten magyarok ORF 2 Burgenland + ORF 2 Vienna	Su	13:05	bimonthly	0:25
Romano Dikipe / ORF 2 Burgenland	Su	13:05	bimonthly	0:25
České Ozvěny / Slovenské Ozveny / ORF 2 Vienna	Su	13:05	bimonthly	0:25
Dober dan, Koroška / ORF 2 Carinthia	Su	13.30	weekly	0:30
Dober dan, Štajerska / ORF 2 Styria	Su	13.30	weekly	0:30

124 Source: ORF Annual Report 2022, S. 161ff.: [https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/2023/veroeffentlichungen/jb\\_2022\\_final.pdf](https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/2023/veroeffentlichungen/jb_2022_final.pdf)

Table 4-2 ORF Burgenland / radio programmes in the languages of the national minorities

TV-Broadcast	Day	Starting time	End time	Duration
Croatian News	Mo–Sa	12.40	12.42	0:02
Croatian Journal	Mo–Fr	18.04	18.15	0:11
Croatian Journal	Sa	18.04	18.12	0:08
Misao za smisao (Croatian religious programme)	Sa	18.12	18.15	0:03
Kulturni tajedan (Croatian cultural programme)	Mo	18.15	18.45	0:30
Plava rasa (Croatian children's programme)	Tu	18.15	18.45	0:30
Širom-barom (Croatian magazine)	Mi	18.15	18.45	0:30
Poslušajte priliku (Croatian Talk)	Th	18.15	18.45	0:30
Živo srebro (Croatian youth programme)	Fr	18.15	18.45	0:30
Časak radosti (Croatian request concert)	Sa/Su	18.15	18.45	0:30
Hungarian journal	Mo–Su	18.45	19.00	0:15
Magyar Magazin (Hungarian magazine)	Su	19.04	20.00	0:56
Rub i sredina (Croatian magazine)	Mo	20.04	20.30	0:26
Szines Kultúránk (Hungarian cultural programme)	Mo	20.30	20.50	0:20
Roma sam (Magazine in Burgenland-Romani)	Mo	20.50	21.10	0:20

TV-Broadcast	Day	Starting time	End time	Duration
Radio Drát'ák (Czech magazine)	Mo	21.10	21.40	0:30
Radio Dia:Tón (Slovak magazine)	Mo	21.40	22.00	0:20

Table 4-3 ORF Carinthia / radio programmes in Slovenian

TV-Broadcast	Day	Starting time	End time	Duration
Dežela ob Dravi (Land on the Drava)	We	21.03	22.00	0:57
Dobro jutro Koroška (Good morning Carinthia)	Su	6.05	7.00	0:55
Servus, Srečno, Ciao (trilingual deu/slo/ita)	Mo–Fr	16.03	17.00	0:57
Servus, Srečno, Ciao (trilingual deu/slo/ita)	Mo–Fr	17.10	18.00	0:50
Servus, Srečno, Ciao (trilingual deu/slo/ita)	Mo–Fr	18.08	18.33	0:25

Table 4-4 Radio Agora & ORF Carinthia / Radio programmes in Slovenian

TV-Broadcast	Day	Starting time	End time	Duration
Dobro jutro (Good morning)	Mo–Fr	6.00	10.00	4:00
Sendungen von Radio Agora (partly bilingual deu/slo)	Mo–Fr	10.00	12.00	2:00
Studio ob 12–ih (Studio um 12h)	Mo–Fr	12.00	13.00	1:00
Sendungen von Radio Agora (partly bilingual deu/slo)	Mo–Fr	13.00	15.00	2:00
Lepa ura (Beautiful hour)	Mo–Fr	15.00	17.00	2:00
Studio ob 17-ih (Studio at 17h)	Mo–Fr	17.00	17.30	0:30
Naša pesem (Our song)	Mo–Fr	17.30	18.00	0:30
Dobro jutro (Good morning)	Sa/Su	6.00	9.00	3:00
Bi-Ba-Bo veseli vrtiljak (The merry-go-round)	Sa	9.00	10.00	1:00
Sendungen von Radio Agora (partly bilingual deu/slo)	Sa	10.00	12.00	2:00
Z glasbo v konec tedna (With music into the weekend)	Sa	12.00	13.00	1:00
Sendungen von Radio Agora (partly bilingual deu/slo)	Sa	13.00	15.00	2:00
Farant (Closing time)	Sa	15.00	18.00	3:00
Zajtrk s profilom (Breakfast with profile)	Sa	9.00	10.00	1:00
Sendungen von Radio Agora (partly bilingual deu/slo)	Sa	13.00	15.00	2:00

TV-Broadcast	Day	Starting time	End time	Duration
Čestitke in pozdravi (Request concert)	So	12.00	13.00	1:00
Sendungen von Radio Agora (partly bilingual deu/slo)	So	13.00	15.00	2:00
Vikend (Weekend)	So	15.00	18.00	3:00

## Annex 5 to Artikel 10: Slovenian at court

Table 5-1 Slovenian at Carinthian district courts, 2022 and 2021, per type of proceedings \*)

District Court	Year	CC	CP	EP	A	GP,Fam	LP	OC	Total
Bleiburg / Pliberk	2022	3	10	11	1	6	0	0	31
	2021	7	2	14	4	7	0	0	34
Eisenkappel / Železna Kapla	2022	1	6	4	6	2	0	3	22
	2021	0	5	4	2	7	0	0	18
Ferlach / Borovlje	2022	1	6	0	1	4	0	1	13
	2021	0	7	0	0	14	0	0	21
Total	2022	5	22	15	8	12	0	4	66
	2021	7	14	18	6	28	0	0	73

\*) Procedure type legend:

- CC Criminal cases
- CP Civil proceedings
- EP Execution proceedings
- PP Probate proceedings
- GP Guardianship proceedings
- Fam Family law proceedings
- LP Land register proceedings
- OC Other civil law cases

## Annex 6 to Artikel 14: National minority language teaching

Legend:

- AHS General Secondary School (Allgemeinbildende Höhere Schule = AHS)
- BAfEP Training centre for elementary education (= BHS)
- BG Federal Grammar School (Bundesgymnasium = AHS)
- BHAK Federal Commercial Academy (Bundeshandelsakademie = BHS)
- BHAS Federal Commercial College (Bundeshandelsschule = BHS)
- BHS Vocational College (Berufsbildende Höhere Schule = BHS)
- BL Bilingual Teaching
- BORG Upper Secondary School (Bundesoberstufenrealgymnasium = AHS)
- BRG Federal Secondary School (Bundesrealgymnasium = AHS)
- FLT First Language Teaching
- Os optional Subject
- FS Technical College (Fachschule = BHS)
- HBLA Higher Federal Teaching College (Höhere Bundeslehranstalt = BHS)
- HLW Secondary school for economic professions (Höhere Lehranstalt für wirtschaftliche Berufe = BHS)
- HTL Higher Technical College (Höhere Technische Lehranstalt = BHS)
- MS Secondary School (Mittelschule = MS)
- ORG Upper Secondary School (Oberstufenrealgymnasium = AHS)
- mS mandatory Subject
- LoI Language of Instruction
- VS Primary School (Volksschule = VS)
- CES Compulsory Elective Subject (Wahlpflichtgegenstand)

Table 6-1 Slovenian at Carinthian Primary Schools (VS): Number of pupils in bilingual lessons (BL) in the school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

VS	Pupils 2020/21	Pupils 2021/22	Pupils 2022/23
Arnoldstein / Podklošter	31	22	31
Bleiburg / Pliberk	55	50	63
Damtschach / Domačale	55	61	53
Diex / Djekše	7	4	15
Eberndorf / Dobrla vas	63	58	54
Egg bei Hermagor / Brdo pri Šmohorju	17	23	22
Eisenkappel / Železna Kapla	29	42	33
Feistritz im Rosental / Bistrica v Rožu	46	47	43
Ferlach / Borovlje	103	106	115
Finkenstein / Bekštanj	29	35	34
Fürnitz / Brnca	42	40	36
Gallizien / Galicija	34	30	30
Globasnitz / Globasnica	56	50	47
Gödersdorf / Diča vas	29	38	34
Goritschach / Goriče	47	61	62

VS	Pupils 2020/21	Pupils 2021/22	Pupils 2022/23
Grafenstein / Grabštanj	30	27	30
Griffen / Grebinj	15	19	26
Gurnitz / Podkrnos	81	79	77
Haimburg / Vovbre	8	8	8
Heiligengrab / Božji grob	27	33	31
Hermagoras / Zasebna LŠ Mohorjeva	65	69	64
Hohenturn / Straja vas	26	36	30
Keutschach am See / Hodiše ob jezeru	22	26	24
Klagenfurt 24 / 24 Celovec	113	112	107
Klein St. Veit / Mali Šentvid	20	16	15
Köstenberg / Kostanje	15	12	12
Köttmannsdorf / Kotmara vas	61	70	70
Kühnsdorf / Sinča vas	51	62	72
Latschach / Loče	33	30	35
Ledenitzen / Ledince	53	52	65
Lind ob Velden / Lipa pri Vrbi	38	41	38
Ludmannsdorf / Bilčovs	36	34	42
Maria Gail / Marija na Zilji	66	56	60

VS	Pupils 2020/21	Pupils 2021/22	Pupils 2022/23
Maria Rain / Žihpolje	34	32	38
Neuhaus / Suha	15	17	15
Nötsch / Čajna	30	31	27
Rosegg / Rožek	18	21	24
Ruden / Ruda	21	22	20
Schiefing / Škofiče	49	48	49
Sittersdorf / Žitara vas	30	30	36
St. Egyden / Šentilj	19	17	16
St. Jakob im Rosental / Šentjakob v Rožu	74	68	61
St. Kanzian / Škocijan	35	31	31
St. Leonhard / Šentlenart	35	33	36
St. Margareten im Rosental / Šmarjeta v Rožu	29	30	40
St. Margarethen ob Töllerberg / Šmarjeta pri Velikovcu	28	27	20
St. Michael / Šmihel pri Pliberku	62	68	62
St. Peter am Wallersberg / Šentpeter na Vašinjah	29	31	25
St. Primus / Šentprimož	35	29	25
St. Stefan im Gailtal / Štefan na Zilji	36	32	24
Tainach / Tinje	18	16	21

VS	Pupils 2020/21	Pupils 2021/22	Pupils 2022/23
Velden / Vrba	96	85	84
Völkermarkt / Velikovec	65	57	53
Wabelsdorf / Vabeljna vas	18	15	15
Zell Pfarre / Sele Cerkev	21	18	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>2,217</b>

Table 6-2 Slovenian at Carinthian Secondary Schools (MS): Number of pupils in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in the school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

MS	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS
Arnoldstein / Podklošter	7	7	0	10	10	0	10	10	0
Bleiburg / Pliberk	49	49	0	35	35	0	47	47	0
Eberndorf / Dobrla vas	28	28	0	25	25	0	36	18	18
Kühnsdorf / Sinča vas	18	18	0	17	17	0	32	16	16
Eisenkappel / Železna Kapla	22	22	0	11	11	0	10	10	0
Ferlach / Borovlje	23	15	8	30	20	10	21	13	8
Finkenstein / Bekštanj	8	8	0	14	14	0	16	14	2

MS	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS
Griffen / Grebinj	7	7	0	5	5	0	8	8	0
Hermagor / Šmohor	10	4	6	7	4	3	4	3	1
Klagenfurt / Celovec 3 Hasnerschule	7	0	7	7	0	7	9	3	6
Klagenfurt / Celovec 6 St. Peter	10	10	0	26	10	16	40	12	28
Klagenfurt / Celovec 13 Viktring	21	21	0	20	20	0	22	22	0
Nötsch / Čajna	10	10	0	8	8	0	6	6	0
St. Jakob im Rosental / Šentjakob v Rožu	31	31	0	34	34	0	38	38	0
Velden / Vrba	12	12	0	17	10	7	13	13	0
Villach / Beljak	63	5	58	11	3	8	22	0	22
Villach / Beljak	28	28	0	22	22	0	14	14	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>101</b>

Table 6-3 Slovenian at General Secondary Schools (AHS) in Carinthia: Number of pupils with Slovenian as Language of Instruction in all subjects (LoI), in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in the school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

AHS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS
BG/BRG für Slowenen Klagenfurt / Celovec	566	566	0	0	543	543	0	0	501	501	0	0
BG/BRG Mössingerstr. Klagenfurt / Celovec *)	10	0	0	10	19	0	0	19	16	0	0	16
BORG Klagenfurt / Celovec *)	5	0	0	5	8	0	0	8	11	0	0	11
BG/BRG Lerchenfeldstr. Klagenfurt / Celovec *)	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
BG/BRG St. Ursula Klagenfurt / Celovec *)	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	10	0	0	10
BG Tanzenberg – St. Veit / Šent Fid *)	11	0	0	11	11	0	0	11	10	0	0	10
BG/BRG Viktring / Vetrinj *)	7	0	0	7	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
BG/BRG St. Martin Villach / Beljak *)	10	0	0	10	7	0	0	7	14	0	0	14
BG/BRG Peraustr. Villach / Beljak *)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5
BG/BRG Völkermarkt / Velikovec*)	141	0	92	49	142	0	92	50	134	0	90	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>111</b>

\*) outside the scope of the Minority Schools Act (Minderheitenschulgesetz)

Table 6-4 Slovene at Vocational Secondary Schools (BHS) in Carinthia: Number of pupils with Slovene as Language of Instruction in all subjects (LoI), in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in the school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

BHS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS
BAfEP Klagenfurt / Celovec *)	68	0	0	68	53	0	0	53	40	0	0	40
BHAK biling. Klagenfurt / Celovec	233	233	0	0	218	218	0	0	214	214	0	0
BHAK Intern. Klagenfurt / Celovec *)	40	0	40	0	28	0	28	0	25	0	25	0
FS f. Sozialberufe Klagenfurt / Celovec *)	91	0	52	39	102	0	52	50	111	0	66	45
HLA WI'MOKlagenfurt / Celovec *)	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HTL Klagenfurt / Celovec *)	8	0	0	8	9	0	0	9	10	0	0	10
HLW St. Peter – St. Jakob / Šentjakob v Rožu	142	142	0	0	143	143	0	0	129	129	0	0
BHAK Völkermarkt / Velikovec *)	109	0	109	20	100	0	84	16	93	0	83	10
FS f. Sozialberufe Wolfsberg / Volšperk *)	45	0	45	0	24	0	24	0	26	0	26	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>111</b>

\*) outside the scope of the Minority Schools Act (Minderheitenschulgesetz)

Table 6-5 Slovene at Carinthian Primary Education Centres: Number of children in the school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

Municipality (village)	Institution	Children 2020/21	Children 2021/22	Children 2022/23
Arnoldstein / Podklošter	Pfarrkindergarten Triangel St. Leonhard	67	71	63
Schiefling / Škofiče	Privatkindergarten Minka Schiefling	24	22	17
Bleiburg / Pliberk	Gemeindekindergarten	74	76	75
Bleiburg / Pliberk	Kindertagesstätte	16	18	15
Eberndorf / Dobrla vas	Kindertagesstätte ACampus AdFontes	30	45	60
Eberndorf / Dobrla vas	Privatkindergarten Mavrica	0	25	25
Eisenkappel / Železna Kapla	Gemeindekindergarten Ante Pante	51	37	42
Eisenkappel / Železna Kapla	Kinderkrippe Ante Pante	0	11	15
Feistritz im Rosental / Bistrica v Rožu	Gemeindekindergarten	72	71	68
Feistritz im Rosental / Bistrica v Rožu	Kindertagesstätte Bärenstark	16	17	15
Feistritz ob Bleiburg / Bistrica pri Pliberku	Gemeindekindergarten St. Michael	71	69	69
Feistritz ob Bleiburg / Bistrica pri Pliberku	Kindertagesstätte	16	15	15
Ferlach / Borovlje	Gemeindekindergarten	0	30	25
Ferlach / Borovlje	Kindertagesstätte	15	30	30
Ferlach / Borovlje	Privatkindergarten Jaz in Ti – Du und ich	74	70	76
Globasnitz / Globasnica	Gemeindekindergarten	43	50	46

Municipality (village)	Institution	Children 2020/21	Children 2021/22	Children 2022/23
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Kindertagesstätte Hermagoras	17	31	30
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Kindertagesstätte Schleppealm	50	15	15
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Privatkindergarten CreaVita	25	25	25
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Privatkindergarten Hermagoras	24	24	48
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Privatkindergarten Naš otrok	36	35	37
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Privatkindergarten Alpen-Adria	0	25	21
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Privatkindergarten Hilfswerk Schleppe	50	0	0
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Privatkindergarten Sonce	49	51	50
Ledenitzen / Ledince	Privatkindergarten Ringa Raja	26	24	25
Ludmannsorf / Bilčovs	Gemeindekindergarten	50	50	47
Maria Rain / Žihpolje	Kindertagesstätte	30	30	30
Neuhaus / Suha	Gemeindekindergarten	20	20	23
Rosegg / Rožek	Gemeindekindergarten	49	51	49
Sittersdorf / Žitara vas	Privatkindergarten Sittersdorf	22	21	25
St. Jakob im Rosental / Šentjakob v Rožu	Kindertagesstätte Sternschnuppe	16	15	15
St. Jakob im Rosental / Šentjakob v Rožu	Pfarrkindergarten der Schulschwestern	50	50	48
St. Kanzian / Škocjan v Podjuni	Privatkindergarten Pika St. Primus	0	23	24
St. Margareten im Rosental / Šmarjeta v Rožu	Privatkindergarten Kindernest	37	20	34

Municipality (village)	Institution	Children 2020/21	Children 2021/22	Children 2022/23
Velden / Vrba	Caritas- Kindergarten St. Egyden	44	34	36
Völkermarkt / Velikovec	Gemeindekindergarten Ritzing	40	37	30
Völkermarkt / Velikovec	Privatkindergarten Kecec	23	22	24
Zell / Sele	Gemeindekindergarten	26	23	27
<b>Total</b>		1,253	1,283	1,319

Table 6-6 Slovene at Carinthian School childcare facilities: Number of children in the school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

Municipality (village)	Institution	Children 2020/21	Children 2021/2022	Children 2022/23
Bleiburg / Pliberk	Privater Hort BÜM	16	20	22
Ferlach / Borovlje	Privater Hort Jaz in Ti – Du und Ich	50	50	50
Finkenstein / Bekštanj	Privater Hort Kleeblatt Latschach	25	20	20
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Privater Hort Hermagoras	63	66	63
Klagenfurt / Celovec	Privater Hort Varstvo ABCČ	69	70	74
St. Jakob i. Rosental / Šentjakob v Rožu	Privater Hort Kindernest – Schabernack	23	24	24
<b>Total</b>		246	250	253

Table 6-7 Slovene at Styrian Primary Schools (VS): Number of pupils in optional Subjects (oS) in the school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

VS	Pupils 2020/21	Pupils 2021/2022	Pupils 2022/23
Arnfels / Arnež	5	10	9
Ehrenhausen / Ernovž	6	12	0
Eibiswald / Ivnik	77	44	0
Kaindorf	6	0	0
Leutschach / Lučane	20	17	17
Lichendorf / Lihovci	12	10	0
Mureck / Cmurek	31	27	31
Radkersburg / Radgona	18	13	14
Ratschendorf / Račane (im Rahmen eines Erasmus+Projekts)	0	0	94
Straden	18	0	0
Straß	33	21	15
Tillmitsch / Tilmič	8	0	0
Wagna	7	8	13
Wildon	8	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>193</b>

Table 6-8 Slovene at Styrian Secondary Schools (MS): Number of pupils in Compulsory Elective Subjects (CES) and optional Subjects (oS), in the school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

MS	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Pupils	CES	oS	Pupils	CES	oS	Pupils	CES	oS
Arnfels / Arnež	24	11	13	24	11	13	17	8	9
Ehrenhausen / Ernovž	14	7	7	13	6	7	13	6	7
Gamlitz / Gomilica	32	15	17	28	15	13	25	12	13
Leibnitz / Lipnica	30	0	30	16	0	16	22	0	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>51</b>

Table 6-9 Slovenian at General Secondary Schools (AHS) and Vocational Colleges (BHS) in Styria: Number of pupils in Compulsory Elective Subjects (CES), in the school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

AHS/BHS	Pupils 2020/21	Pupils 2021/2022	Pupils 2022/2023
AHS: BG/BRG Carnerigasse Graz / Gradec	29	56	43
AHS: ORG Bad Radkersburg / Radgona	50	44	36
BHS: HBLA Forstwirtschaft Bruck/Mur	12	7	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>96</b>

Tabelle 6-10 Inter-school Slovenian lessons in Styria: Number of pupils in optional Subjects (oS) and in First Language Teaching (FLT), in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

Municipality	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Pupils	oS	FLT	Pupils	oS	FLT	Pupils	oS	FLT
Graz / Gradec	39	14	25	42	14	28	39	15	24

Tabelle 6-11 Burgenland Croatian at Primary Schools (VS) in Burgenland: Number of pupils in Bilingual Teaching (BL), in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

VS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS
Antau / Otava	32	32	0	0	23	23	0	0	23	23	0	0
Deutsch Tschantschendorf / Nimška Cenca	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	12	0	0	12
Draßburg / Rasporak	97	89	0	8	92	83	0	9	85	80	0	5
Dürnbach / Vincjet	33	33	0	0	29	29	0	0	33	33	0	0
Eisenstadt / Željezno	20	0	15	5	17	0	17	0	16	0	16	0
Großpetersdorf / Veliki Petarštof	13	13	0	0	13	13	0	0	10	10	0	0
Großwarasdorf / Veliki Borištof	52	28	0	24	55	32	0	23	50	34	0	16

VS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS
Güttenbach / Pinkovac	21	15	0	6	20	12	0	8	24	17	0	7
Hackerberg / Stinjacki Vrh	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10
Hirm / Hirman	23	0	0	23	9	0	0	9	12	0	0	12
Hornstein / Vorištan	145	131	0	14	123	123	0	0	122	122	0	0
Kaisersdorf / Kalištrof	57	26	0	31	62	20	0	42	54	22	0	32
Klingenbach / Klimpuh	66	51	0	15	60	48	0	12	56	48	0	8
Kroatisch Minihof / Mjenovo	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	12	12	0	0
Neuberg / Nova Gora	22	22	0	0	26	26	0	0	22	22	0	0
Neudorf / Novo Selo	33	33	0	0	34	34	0	0	35	35	0	0
Neusiedl/See / Niuzalj	5	0	0	5	6	0	0	6	8	0	0	8
Nikitsch / Filež	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	0	38	38	0	0
Oberpullendorf / Felsőpulya	6	0	0	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Oberwart / Gornja Borta	19	0	0	19	11	0	0	11	10	0	0	10
Oslip / Uzlop	49	42	0	7	44	42	0	2	40	36	0	4
Pama / Bijelo Selo	51	51	0	0	54	54	0	0	58	58	0	0
Parndorf / Pandrof	226	226	0	0	238	238	0	0	254	254	0	0
Siegendorf / Cindrof	195	151	0	44	182	146	0	36	183	154	0	29

VS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS
St. Georgen / Jakova	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	6	0	0	6
St. Michael / Sv. Mihalj	17	0	17	0	27	7	20	0	28	7	21	0
Steinbrunn / Štikapron	157	130	0	27	172	130	0	42	294	161	0	113
Stinatz / Stinjaki	40	40	0	0	37	37	0	0	46	46	0	0
Stotzing	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobaj / Tobaj	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	12	0	0	12
Trausdorf / Trajštof	70	62	0	8	77	66	0	11	80	70	0	10
Unterpullendorf / Dolnja Pulja	31	31	0	0	29	29	0	0	29	29	0	0
Weiden b. Rechnitz / Bandol	22	22	0	0	21	21	0	0	22	22	0	0
Weingraben / Bajngrob	34	17	0	17	35	14	0	21	27	12	0	15
Wulkaprodersdorf / Vulkaprodrštof	86	86	0	0	92	92	0	0	94	94	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>309</b>

Tabelle 6-12 Burgenland Croatian at Secondary Schools (MS) in Burgenland: Number of pupils in Bilingual Teaching (BL), in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

MS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS
Eisenstadt / Željezno	27	0	21	6	14	0	8	6	10	0	7	3
Eisenstadt Theresianum / Željezno	25	0	12	13	12	0	6	6	11	0	9	2
Großpetersdorf / Veliki Petarštof	43	43	0	0	37	37	0	0	40	40	0	0
Großwarasdorf / Veliki Borištof	64	47	0	17	71	46	0	25	92	58	0	34
Oberpullendorf / Gornja Pula	27	0	27	0	9	0	9	0	5	0	5	0
Siegendorf / Cindrof	18	0	11	7	22	0	14	8	10	0	4	6
St. Michael / Sveti Mihalj	78	75	3	0	89	62	27	0	75	62	13	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>

Tabelle 6-13 Burgenland Croatian at General Secondary Schools (AHS) in Burgenland: Number of pupils with Burgenland Croatian as the Language of Instruction (LoI) in all subjects, in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

AHS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS
<b>BG/BRG/BORG Eisenstadt / Željezno</b>	100	0	100	0	90	0	90	0	91	0	91	0
<b>Gymnasium der Diözese Eisenstadt / Željezno</b>	7	0	0	7	8	0	0	8	10	0	0	10
<b>ORG Theresianum Eisenstadt / Željezno</b>	18	0	17	1	24	0	24	0	39	0	39	0
<b>BG/BRG Mattersburg / Matrštof</b>	12	0	0	12	15	0	0	15	14	0	0	14
<b>BG/BRG/BORG Oberpullendorf / Gornja Pulja</b>	34	0	34	0	28	0	22	6	30	0	30	0
<b>Zweisprachiges BG Oberwart / Gornja Borta</b>	109	109	0	0	101	101	0	0	118	118	0	0
<b>Total</b>	280	109	151	20	266	101	136	29	302	118	160	24

Tabelle 6-14 Burgenland Croatian at Vocational Colleges (BHS) in Burgenland: Number of pupils in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

BHS	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS
<b>BHAK/BHAS Eisenstadt / Željezno</b>	55	51	4	63	63	0	59	59	0
<b>HLW Theresianum Eisenstadt / Željezno</b>	27	26	1	27	27	0	18	18	0
<b>BHAK/BHAS Mattersburg / Matrštof</b>	7	0	7	3	3	0	14	14	0
<b>BHAK/BHAS Oberpullendorf / Gornja Pulja</b>	8	0	8	8	0	8	5	0	5
<b>BAfEP Oberwart / Gornja Borta</b>	23	0	23	18	0	18	20	0	20
<b>BHAK/BHAS Stegersbach / Santalek</b>	61	61	0	76	76	0	74	74	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>25</b>

Tabelle 6-15 Burgenland Croatian at Burgenland nurseries and pre-schools: Number of children in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

Municipality (village)	Institution	Children 2020/21	Children 2021/22	Children 2022/23
<b>Antau / Otava</b>	<b>Kindergarten</b>	12	18	25
<b>Draßburg / Rasporak</b>	<b>Kindergarten/krippe/Hort</b>	79	84	86

Municipality (village)	Institution	Children 2020/21	Children 2021/22	Children 2022/23
Frankenau-Unterpullendorf / Frakanava-Dolnja Pulja	Kindergarten	25	23	24
Großwarasdorf / Veliki Borištof	Kindergarten/Hort	18	15	22
Güttenbach / Pinkovac	Kindergarten/krippe/Hort	35	41	49
Hornstein / Vorištan	Kindergarten/krippe	107	121	133
Kleinwarasdorf / Mali Borištof	Kindergarten/krippe/Hort	37	37	37
Klingenbach / Klimpuh	Kindergarten/krippe	45	36	38
Kroatisch Minihof / Mjenovo	Kindergarten/Hort	13	12	12
Markt Neuhodis / Novi Hoda	Kindergarten	18	16	16
Neuberg / Nova Gora	Kindergarten	35	29	39
Neudorf / Novo Selo	Kindergarten	25	30	29
Nikitsch / Filež	Kindergarten/krippe/Hort	37	44	48
Oslip / Uzlop	Kindergarten/krippe/Hort	51	55	64
Pama / Bijelo Selo	Kindergarten	56	56	52
Parndorf / Pandrof	Kindergarten/krippe/Hort	239	251	246
Schachendorf / Čajta	Kindergarten/Hort	18	29	25
Siegendorf / Cindrof	Kindergarten/krippe	109	126	144
Steinbrunn / Štikapron	Kindergarten/krippe	95	114	111
Stinatz / Stinjaki	Kindergarten/Hort	29	37	39

Municipality (village)	Institution	Children 2020/21	Children 2021/22	Children 2022/23
Trausdorf / Trajštof	Kindergarten/krippe/Hort	102	106	114
Weiden bei Rechnitz/ Bandol	Kindergarten	23	30	28
Weingraben / Bajngrob	Kindergarten	14	16	24
Wulkaprodersdorf / Vulkaprodrštof	Kindergarten/krippe/Hort	98	93	80
Zagersdorf / Cogrštof	Kindergarten/Hort	39	39	43
Zillingtal / Celindof	Kindergarten	28	25	36
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,564</b>

Tabelle 6-16 Hungarian at Primary Schools (VS) in Burgenland: Number of pupils in Bilingual Teaching (BL), in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

VS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS
Andau / Mosontarcsa	14	0	0	14	7	0	0	7	18	0	0	18
Buchschachen / Őribükkösd	15	0	0	15	9	0	0	9	18	0	0	18
Draßburg / Darufalva	12	0	0	12	9	0	0	9	12	0	0	12
Eberau / Monyorókerék	23	0	23	0	25	0	14	11	26	0	10	16
Eisenstadt / Kismarton	25	0	0	25	53	0	0	53	58	0	0	58

VS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS
Frauenkirchen / Boldogasszony	48	0	48	0	35	0	31	4	42	0	42	0
Gols / Gálos	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Großhöflein / Nagyhöflány	57	0	57	0	14	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Heiligenbrunn / Szentkút	7	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	5	0	0	5
Horitschon / Haracsony	26	0	26	0	21	0	13	8	20	0	14	6
Inzenhof / Borosgödör	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13
Kaisersdorf / Császárfalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Kalkgruben / Mészverem	5	0	0	5	21	0	0	21	14	0	0	14
Klingenbach / Kelénpatak	10	0	0	10	6	0	0	6	7	0	0	7
Loipersbach / Lépesfalva	8	0	0	8	13	0	0	13	20	0	0	20
Lutzmannsburg / Locsmánd	16	7	9	0	17	0	17		44	15	7	22
Mariasdorf / Máriafalva	32	0	0	32	32	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
Markt Allhau / Alhó	19	0	0	19	17	0	0	17	28	0		28
Markt Neuhodis / Új-Hodász	22	10	12	0	19	19	0		26	0	16	10
Mattersburg / Nagymarton	20	0	0	20	18	0	0	18	16	0	0	16
Mörbisch / Fertőmeggyes	38	0	17	21	32	0	17	15	18	0	0	18
Moschendorf / Nagysároslak	9	0	0	9	8	0	0	8	8	0	0	8

VS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS
Neudörfel / Lajtaszentmiklós	8	0	0	8	10	0	0	10	8	0	0	8
Neusiedl am See r.k. / Nezsider	21	0	0	21	14	0	0	14	9	0	0	9
Neusiedl am See Tabor / Nezsider	112	0	78	34	87	0	68	19	139	0	84	55
Nickelsdorf / Miklóshalma	6	0	0	6	13	0	0	13	16	0	0	16
Oberloisdorf / Felsőlászló	17	0	0	17	12	0	0	12	13	0	0	13
Oberpullendorf / Felsőpulya	39	23	16	0	44	14	30		46	10	18	18
Oberschützen / Felsőlövvő	6	0	0	6	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	3
Oberwart / Felsőőr	66	60	0	6	74	53	0	21	73	53	0	20
Oslip / Oszlop	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	8	0	0	8
Pamhagen / Pomogy	5	0	0	5	7	0	0	7	8	0	0	8
Podersdorf / Pátfalva	13	0	0	13	12	0	0	12	6	0	0	6
Rechnitz / Rohonc	25	11	0	14	17	11	0	6	18	9	0	9
Ritzing / Récény	11	0	0	11	12	0	0	12	14	0	0	14
Rust / Ruszt	5	0	0	5	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Schattendorf / Somfalva	48	0	0	48	59	0	0	59	51	0	0	51
Schützen am Gebirge / Sérc	7	0	0	7	11	0	0	11	9	0	0	9
Siget in der Wart / Őrisziget	12	12	0	0	18	18	0	0	23	23	0	0

VS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS
Sigleß / Siklósd	8	0	0	8	13	0	0	13	12	0	0	12
St. Andrä / Mosonszentandrás	12	0	0	12	17	0	0	17	12	0	0	12
St. Georgen / Lajtaszentgyörgy	13	0	0	13	9	0	0	9	25	0	0	25
St. Margarethen / Szentmargitbánya	11	0	0	11	11	0	0	11	17	0	0	17
Steinberg-Dörfl / Répceköhalom-Derföld	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Strem / Strém	6	0	0	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Trausdorf / Darázsfalu	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	0	8
Unterpetersdorf / Alsópéterfa	8	0	0	8	5	0	0	5	3	0	0	3
Unterwart / Alsóór	40	40	0	0	35	35	0	0	40	40	0	0
Wallern / Valla	23	0	0	23	8	0	0	8	13	0	0	13
Weiden / Bándol	22	0	0	22	18	0	0	18	21	0	0	21
Wiesen / Rétfalu	21	0	0	21	23	0	0	23	10	0	0	10
Wolfau / Vasfarkasfalva	18	0	0	18	27	0	0	27	18	0	0	18
Wörtherberg / Vörthegey	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zemendorf / Zemenye	13	0	0	13	26	0	0	26	27	0	0	27
Zurndorf / Zurány	13	0	0	13	11	0	0	11	9	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.038</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1.058</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>717</b>

Tabelle 6-17 Hungarian at Secondary Schools (MS) in Burgenland: Number of pupils in Bilingual Teaching (BL), in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

MS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS	Pupils	BL	mS	oS
Andau / Mosontarcsa	10	0	6	4	11	0	6	5	18	0	11	7
Eberau Josefinum / Monyorókerék	75	0	53	22	75	0	55	20	82	0	63	19
Eisenstadt Theresianum / Kismarton	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6
Großpetersdorf / Nagyszentmihály	26	0	0	26	24	0	16	8	29	0	21	8
Markt Allhau / Alhó	11	0	5	6	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Neusiedl am See / Nezsider	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oberpullendorf / Felsöpulya	19	0	10	9	15	0	8	7	0	0	0	0
Oberwart / Felsőőr	41	41	0	0	38	38	0	0	41	36	0	5
Rechnitz / Rohonc	40	0	14	26	45	0	10	35	18	0	4	14
Schattendorf / Somfalva	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	6	0	0	6
Zurndorf / Zurány	27	0	22	5	25	0	19	6	27	0	15	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>77</b>

Tabelle 6-18 Hungarian at General Secondary Schools (AHS) in Burgenland: Number of pupils with Hungarian as the Language of Instruction (LoI) in all subjects, in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

AHS	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23			
	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS	Pupils	LoI	mS	oS
BG/BRG/BORG Eisenstadt / Kismarton	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	9	0	0	9
BG/BRG Mattersburg / Nagymarton	14	0	0	14	11	0	0	11	10	0	0	10
BG/BRG/BORG Oberpullendorf / Felsőpulya	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0
BG/BRG Oberschützen / Felsőlövő	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5
Zweisprachiges BG Oberwart / Felsőőr	134	134	0	0	148	140	0	8	154	154	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>

Tabelle 6-19 Hungarian at Vocational Colleges (BHS) in Burgenland: Number of pupils in mandatory Subjects (mS) and optional Subjects (oS), in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

BHS	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS
BHAK/BHAS Eisenstadt / Kismarton	6	6	0	12	12	0	14	14	0
BHAK/BHAS Frauenkirchen / Boldog-Asszon	30	30	0	35	35	0	32	32	0

BHS	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS	Pupils	mS	oS
BHAK/BHAS Mattersburg / Nagymarton	14	14	0	8	8	0	8	8	0
BHAK/BHAS Oberpullendorf / Felsőpulya	8	0	8	9	0	9	5	0	5
BAfEP Oberwart / Felsőőr	20	0	20	19	0	19	10	0	10
BHAK/BHAS Oberwart / Felsőőr	22	22	0	17	17	0	7	7	0
HBLA Oberwart / Felsőőr	25	25	0	26	26	0	29	29	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>15</b>

Tabelle 6-20 Hungarian at Burgenland nurseries and pre-schools: Number of children in school years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

Municipality (village)	Institution	Children 2020/21	Children 2021/22	Children 2022/23
Forchtenstein / Fraknóváralja	Kinderkrippe	14	14	0
Hagensdorf / Karácsfa	Kindergarten/Hort	31	27	0
Oberpullendorf / Felsőpulya	Kindergarten/krippe	88	84	83
Oberwart / Felsőőr	Kindergarten/krippe/Hort	229	234	261
Siget / Órisziget	Kindergarten/krippe	50	46	39
Unterwart / Alsóőr	Kindergarten/Hort	51	52	52

<b>Municipality (village)</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Children 2020/21</b>	<b>Children 2021/22</b>	<b>Children 2022/23</b>
<b>Weichselbaum / Badafalva</b>	<b>Kindergarten</b>	9	0	0
<b>Total</b>		472	457	435

## Abbreviations

AC	Advisory Committee
AHS	General Secondary School [Allgemeinbildende Höhere Schule]
AMS	Public Employment Service [Arbeitsmarktservice]
AT	Austria
BA	Bachelor
BAfEP	Educational Institution for Elementary Education [Bildungsanstalt für Elementarpädagogik = BHS]
BG	Federal Grammar School [Bundesgymnasium = AHS]
BGBI	Federal Law Gazette [Bundesgesetzblatt]
BGLD	Burgenland
BHAK	Federal Commercial Academy [Bundeshandelsakademie = BHS]
BHAS	Federal Commercial College [Bundeshandelsschule = BHS]
bhr	Burgenland Croatian
BHS	Federal Vocational College [Berufsbildende Höhere Schule = BHS]
BKA	Federal Chancellery
BKA/BF	Federal Chancellery / Basic Funding
BKA/IF	Federal Chancellery / Intercultural Funding
BKA/MF	Federal Chancellery / Media Funding
BKA/OG	Federal Chancellery / Other grants
BL	Bilingual Teaching
BMAW	Federal Ministry of Labour and Economic Affairs
BMBWF	Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research
BMEIA	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
BMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
BMI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
BMJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
BMKÖS	Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport
BORG	Upper Secondary School [Bundesoberstufenrealgymnasium = AHS]
BRG	Federal Secondary School [Bundesrealgymnasium = AHS]

CC	Criminal cases [Strafsachen]
ces	Czech
CES	Compulsory elective subject [Wahlpflichtfach]
CP	Civil proceedings [Zivilprozesse]
deu	German
DN	Development network
e.g.	exempli gratia / for example
EE	Elementary education
EP	Execution proceedings [Exekutionsverfahren]
EU	European Union
Fam	Family law proceedings [Familierechtliche Verfahren]
FLT	First Language Teaching
FS	Technical College [Fachschule = BHS]
GP	Guardianship proceedings [Pflegschaftsverfahren]
h	hour
HBLA	Higher Federal Teaching College [Höhere Bundeslehranstalt = BHS]
HLW	Secondary School for Economic Professions [Höhere Lehranstalt für wirtschaftliche Berufe = BHS]
HTL	Higher Technical College [Höhere Technische Lehranstalt = BHS]
hun	Hungarian
idF	in the version [in der Fassung]
i.e.	id est / that is
ita	Italian
KTN	Carinthia [Kärnten]
Lol	Language of Instruction
LowerAT	Lower Austria [Niederösterreich]
LP	Land register proceedings [Grundbuchsverfahren]
MA	Master
MC	Minister Committee = Committee of Ministers
Med.	Mediator

MS	Secondary School [Mittelschule]
mS	Mandatory subject
No.	Number
Nr.	Number
OC	Other civil law cases [sonstige bürgerliche Rechtssachen]
ORF	Austrian Broadcasting Corporation [Österreichischer Rundfunk und Fernsehen]
ORG	Upper Secondary School [Oberstufenrealgymnasium = AHS]
oS	Optional subject
para.	Paragraph
Pers.	Person
PH	University College of Teacher Education [Pädagogische Hochschule]
PP	Probate proceedings
PPH	Private University College of Teacher Education [Private Pädagogische Hochschule]
PS	Partner school
rom	Romani
slk	Slovak
slo	Slovenian
TV	Television
UpperAT	Upper Austria [Oberösterreich]
VBG	Vorarlberg
VHS	Adult Education Centre [Volkshochschule]
VS	Primary School [Volksschule]
W	week
Y	year

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