

6th Report by the Republic of Austria

pursuant to Article 15 (1)
of the European Charter for
Regional or Minority Languages

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1 General information

1.1 Preliminary remarks

The Republic of Austria signed the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (hereinafter: the Charter) on 5 November 1992. Under international law, the Charter came into force on 1 October 2001. Upon ratification, Austria formally designated as minority languages, within the meaning of this Charter, the minority languages traditionally used on its territory, as defined in the National Minorities Act (*Volksgruppengesetz – VoGrG*), Federal Law Gazette No. 396/1976 as amended.¹ Accordingly, Burgenland Croatian, Czech, Hungarian, Romani, Slovak and Slovenian are protected under Part II / Article 7 of the Charter. Burgenland Croatian, Hungarian and Slovenian are additionally protected under Part III / Article 8–14 within the language areas that have been defined in the National Minorities Act.

The following table shows the number of speakers of the six minority languages, as most recently determined in 2001 as part of a traditional large-scale census or questionnaire survey, based on respondents' self-reported “*everyday language*”, whereby multiple responses were possible (see Appendix 1).

Language	No. of speakers
Burgenland Croatian / Gradišćansko-hrvatski jezik	19,374
Czech / Český jazyk	11,035
Hungarian / Magyar nyelv	25,884
Romani / Romani čhib	4,348
Slovak / Slovenský jazyk	3,343
Slovenian / Slovenski jezik	18,520

“Affiliation with a national minority group is voluntary. [...] No person is required to prove their affiliation with a national minority group.” (Section 1 (3) of the National Minorities Act)

¹ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10000602> (2025-03-31)

1.2 Report and information

On 4 October 2023, the *Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe* issued Recommendation CM/RecChL(2023)3, concluding the fifth monitoring cycle, which covered the reporting period up to and including 2020.²

Accordingly, the reporting period for the sixth monitoring cycle covers the years 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024, although it should be noted that information for the last two years is partially incomplete due to administrative circumstances (annual reports are available no earlier than the middle of the following year, and final statistics often only after several years).

The structure of the report follows the structure proposed by the Council of Europe under CM(2019)69 of 25 April 2019.³ As this report is intended to inform the general population and, in particular, members of Austria's six national minority groups, the relevant articles of the Charter and the recommendations of the *Committee of Experts* have been integrated into the respective articles of the report.

All federal and provincial authorities responsible for national minority group affairs have been involved in the preparation of the report. In addition to providing information for the report, they also received a draft for review, with the request to correct or supplement it where necessary. The national minority groups, or their representatives, are informed of the report and given the opportunity to provide comments, as stipulated by the Charter, during the Experts' Committee's visit to the regions.

Furthermore, the “*relevant authorities, organisations, and individuals*” are not only “*informed of the rights and obligations*”⁴ set out in Article 6 of the Charter, but also about the individual reports by the Republic of Austria, the corresponding opinions of the Committee of Experts and the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers. In addition to the English and German versions, the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers for the Fifth Monitoring Cycle are also available in the six national minority languages. Together with all other documentation and information on the Charter, they can be accessed by the public on the website of the *Federal Chancellery*.⁵

2 <https://rm.coe.int/austriacmrec5-de/1680ace15d> (2025-03-31)

3 <https://rm.coe.int/090000168094521a> (2025-03-31)

4 Quoted text passages from the Charter, p. 3: <https://rm.coe.int/168007c089> (2025-03-31)

5 <https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/themen/volksgruppen/europaische-sprachencharta.html> (2025-03-31)

1.3 General developments and facts

Under the *Government Programme 2020–2024* (see Appendix 2), the *Federal Chancellery's National Minority Funding* was doubled from 2021 onwards.⁶

National Minority Funding in €	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ⁷
Grants under the National Minorities Act	3.410.842,-	4.533.424,-	5.291.692,-	5.502.619,-	5.500.000,-
Other grants	334.230,-	1.973.400,-	1.162.800,-	714.627,-	1.118.000,-
Intercultural project funding	109.000,-	430.000,-	315.188,-	582.108,-	400.000,-
Media funding	-	700.000,-	843.966,-	850.000,-	850.000,-
Total	3.854.072,-	7.636.824,-	7.613.646,-	7.649.354,-	7.868.000,-

These are grants provided under the National Minorities Act, whereby the Republic of Austria is required to support measures and initiatives aimed at preserving and safeguarding the existence of the national minority groups.

Grants under the National Minorities Act are specifically intended to ensure the long-term and sustainable security of national minority organisations. The annual application option, with its deadline in October for the following year, helps above all to determine if there will be any changes in requirements. The distribution of funds under the National Minorities Act to the individual applicants is decided by the National Minority Advisory Councils. Most of the payments are made in the first quarter of the respective funding year. This ensures that there is no break in the work and that the infrastructure of the national minorities functions smoothly. To make it easier for funding applicants to plan, the other three funding approaches – *Other grants*, *Intercultural funding*, *Media funding* – were organised on a two-year basis.

The *Other grants* fund enables support for forward-looking priorities and initiatives that may span multiple national minority groups. The Federal Chancellery's website provides an overview of the projects approved for 2024 and 2025.⁸

The *Intercultural project funding* scheme primarily finances projects that promote social coexistence between the national minorities and the majority population, disseminates knowledge of the national minority groups' history and culture, reduces prejudice and

⁶ https://www.parlament.gv.at/aktuelles/pk/jahr_2023/pk0416 (2025-03-31)

⁷ Amounts provided or allocated but not yet settled are shown in italics.

⁸ <https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:9377b780-c996-4797-a058-7b1f1bef086d/ueberblickfoerderungensonstzuschuesse20242025.pdf> (2025-03-31)

"*facilitates dialogue*" at various levels. A list of projects approved for 2023 and 2024 can also be found on the Federal Chancellery's website.⁹

In 2021, a newly established *Media funding approach* was introduced to ensure a leading medium for each national minority group. The following table shows the leading mediums defined by the national minority groups themselves and their funding for the years 2024 and 2025:

National minority	Leading medium	Funding in € ¹⁰
Burgenland Croats	<i>Hrvatske Novine</i> / weekly newspaper with online edition ¹¹	566,000
Czechs	<i>Videňské svobodné listy</i> / every second week	155,650
Hungarians	<i>Rólunk. Ausztria Magyar Oldalai</i> / online medium ¹²	195,000
Roma	<i>Radio Mora #RomaniOra</i> / daily one-hour programme ¹³	183,400
Slovaks	<i>Pohlady</i> / quarterly publication	33,950
Slovenes	<i>Novice</i> / weekly newspaper with online edition ¹⁴	566,000

Under the 2020 Referendum Donations Act, Federal Law Gazette No. 135/2020, and on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Carinthian referendum, an additional €2 million was made available for the Slovenian national minority during the reporting period. The Federal Chancellery's website provides an overview of funding recipients and amounts.¹⁵

In addition to the Federal Chancellery's funding, the national minorities have access to further funding from the federal government, provinces and municipalities. In the reporting period, the Ministry of Education (Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research (BMBWF));¹⁶ since April 2025 Austrian Federal Ministry of Education (BMB)) earmarked €680,000 per year for the educational concerns of the national minorities, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Economy (BMAW) earmarked up to €1,250,000 per year for the integration of Roma communities, including Roma women, into the labour market.¹⁷

9 <https://www.bundestkanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:2d1c0056-8b96-49ba-ae97-830ada2537fb/ueberblickfoerderungeninterkulturellefoerderung20232024.pdf>

10 See: <https://www.bundestkanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:42a4db57-ebaf-4f79-b8ec-a821ff127933/ueberblickmedienfoerderung20242025.pdf> (2025-03-31)

11 <https://hrvatskenovine.at/> (2025-03-31)

12 <https://rolunk.at/> (2025-03-31)

13 <https://www.radio-mora.at/eigene-sendungen/> (2025-03-31)

14 <https://www.novice.at/> (2025-03-31)

15 <https://www.bundestkanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:dec50a7e-c58c-4c44-9038-1a108ccb541f/uebersichtabstimmungsspende.pdf> (2025-03-31)

16 See p. 287: https://www.bmf.gv.at/dam/jcr:e9d3a935-5385-4522-b4bc-e98f853c14cf/Foerderungsbericht_2023.pdf (2025-03-31)

17 https://www.bmaw.gv.at/dam/bmdwgvat/Fotos-und-Anlagen/Themen/Arbeit/Arbeitsmarkt/Arbeitsmarktpolitik/ROMA_EMPowerment_Sonderrichtlinie_2022-GENEHMIGT.pdf (2025-03-31)

recorded a total of €14.09 million in federal funding for national minority groups in 2023 (see Appendix 3).

The Government Programme 2020–2024 also included a commitment to greater visibility for national minority groups on ORF under the ORF Act¹⁸ and to expanding programming on the ORF III television channel. Accordingly, ORF has continuously expanded and optimised its programmes for the national minorities in recent years.

Since September 2022, ORF Burgenland's national minority editorial team, in collaboration with ORF Carinthia's Slovenian editorial team, has produced the TV magazine *WIR | Češi, Hrvati, Magyarok, Roma, Slováci, Slovenci* (hereafter referred to as *WIR*). The half-hour programme is now broadcast every second Friday at 10.40 on ORF 2 and repeated every second Sunday at 9.00 on ORF III.¹⁹ Each article is presented in the respective national minority language with German subtitles. After broadcast, the programmes can be accessed in the ORF TVthek with optional subtitles.²⁰

In 2024, ORF Burgenland and ORF Carinthia together produced around 100 hours of TV and over 4,000 hours of radio programming for minority languages (see Appendix 4). ORF's video platform offers the programmes as live streams and on video-on-demand for at least one week. Radio programmes are also available worldwide as live streams and on-demand for one week after broadcast. Since 2022, the programmes can also be downloaded as podcasts.²¹

ORF also operates online channels for each of the six national minority groups. In 2023, a total of 8,556 articles were published in the minority languages and German.²² In addition, the respective websites also offer the respective TV and radio programmes as live streams and on-demand. In addition, ORF TVthek provides access to the time- and cultural-historical video archive *Volksgruppen in Österreich* (national minorities in Austria).²³

Another point in the Government Programme 2020–2024 was the review of the national minority group status of the *Yenish* community. Discussions were held with their representatives at the Federal Chancellery and they are also being involved in the process of revising the Austrian strategy for the inclusion of Roma.

18 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40254101/NOR40254101.pdf> (2025-03-31)

19 https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/aktuell/wir_volksgruppenmagazin100.html (2025-03-31)

20 <https://on.orf.at/video/14263646/wir-das-volksgruppenmagazin> (2025-03-31)

21 <https://on.orf.at/>, <https://sound.orf.at/> (2025-03-31)

22 <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/> (2025-03-31)

23 <https://on.orf.at/archiv/13557924/volksgruppen-in-oesterreich> (2025-03-31)

The two other points of the Government Programme 2020–2024 – *Volksgruppensprachen im virtuellen Raum (Minority Languages in the Virtual Space) (digitalisation initiative)* and *Zweisprachige Bezirksgerichtsbarkeit der Volksgruppen (Bilingual district court jurisdiction of the national minorities)* – are dealt with under the respective articles in chapter two.

Of central importance for national minority groups and their languages in the future is the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula, enacted under Federal Law Gazette II No. 1/2023,²⁴ which entered into force progressively²⁵ from the 2023/24 school year onwards:

“One central task of the school is to create a framework for the respectful and appreciative treatment of diversity and the encounters between cultures in everyday life. Pupils should develop an awareness that diversity is a reality that is also a valuable resource. Pupils should learn that learning and mastering several languages is of crucial importance for the formation of individual identity, participation in society and culture as well as coexistence in a multilingual world. In particular, the language, culture and the respective history of the six autochthonous national minorities pursuant to Section 1 (2) of the National Minorities Act, Federal Law Gazette No. 396/1976, are to be addressed in Austrian classrooms, and awareness of minority rights and protection of minorities is to be fostered.”²⁶

This didactic principle, which underlies all curricula and future teaching materials, promotes and strengthens the knowledge of the entire population about national minorities and their languages as well as their acceptance and natural integration into the pluralistic Austrian society.

The Republic of Austria’s appreciation for its national minorities and their languages is demonstrated not only through enquiries, reports and discussions in the normal course of business,²⁷ but also by the additional activities of the Austrian Parliament during the reporting period. On 12 December 2023, an *National Minority Day* was organised in Parliament.²⁸ Since 2022, the *Dialogue Platform of Indigenous Austrian National Minority Groups* in Parliament has been held annually at the invitation of the President of the National Council to discuss developments, priorities and challenges of Austria’s national minorities, complementing previous initiatives and deepening the discourse within a parliamentary context. In addition to the representatives of the national minorities,

24 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/eli/bgbl/II/2023/1> (2025-03-31)

25 <https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulpraxis/lp.html> (2025-03-31)

26 See p 7: https://paedagogikpaket.at/images/Allgemeiner-Teil_VS.pdf (2025-03-31)

27 https://www.parlament.gv.at/suche?VTS_01searchType=all&VTS_01searchScope=all&VTS_01search=Volksgruppen (2025-03-31)

28 <https://www.parlament.gv.at/erleben/veranstaltungen/1142236> (2025-03-31)

participants include the spokespersons of the parliamentary parties and experts.²⁹ In addition, the Parliament's informational brochures are available in the six minority languages.

During the reporting period, the national minorities were incorporated into the *House of Austrian History* under the title *Sprachmächtige Vielfalt* (Linguistically Powerful Diversity). In close collaboration with representatives of the national minorities, the online exhibition *Keine Leerstellen mehr: Zwölf Objekte von den autochthonen österreichischen Volksgruppen* (*No more Gaps: Twelve Objects from the Indigenous Austrian National Minority Groups*) was created, along with a multi-part video series featuring their representatives and a collection of materials on the history and present-day situation of the national minorities. There are also audio guides in the six minority languages for the permanent exhibition *Neue Zeiten: Österreich seit 1918* (*New times: Austria since 1918*).³⁰

Finally, it should be noted that the programme of the government sworn in at the beginning of March 2025 includes both the “*further development of educational offerings in minority languages*” and a “*clear commitment to the national minorities recognised in Austria as an indispensable part of Austrian identity*”.

29 <https://www.parlament.gv.at/erleben/veranstaltungen/1051507> (2025-03-31)

<https://www.parlament.gv.at/erleben/veranstaltungen/1117490> (2025-03-31)

<https://www.parlament.gv.at/erleben/veranstaltungen/1242419> (2025-03-31)

30 <https://hdgoe.at/category/sprachmaechtige-vielfalt> (2025-03-31)

2 Language-specific part

The following table defines both the territorial distribution of the six minority languages according to Austria's federal structure and their protection under the Charter:

Language	Federal province	Protection under the Charter
Burgenland Croatian / Gradišćansko-hrvatski jezik	Burgenland	Part II Article 7 and Part III Articles 8–14
Czech / Český jazyk	Vienna	Part II Article 7
Hungarian / Magyar nyelv	Burgenland	Part II Article 7 and Part III Articles 8–14
	Vienna	Part II Article 7
Romani / Romani čhib	Burgenland	Part II Article 7
Slovak / Slovenský jazyk	Vienna	Part II Article 7
Slovenian / Slovenski jezik	Carinthia	Part II Article 7 and Part III Articles 8–14
	Styria	Part II Article 7

Support measures for each minority language are focused on the respective listed federal provinces, but are by no means limited to them. Activities are also promoted outside the respective federal provinces, particularly in the cultural and educational sectors.

2.1 Burgenland Croatian (BHR) / Gradišćansko-hrvatski jezik

Part II / Article 7³¹

Article 7.1.a – Recognition as an expression of cultural wealth:

In principle, Article 8 (2) of the Federal Constitutional Act (B-VG) guarantees the recognition of Burgenland Croatian as an expression of the cultural richness of the Republic of Austria. The doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of the Parliament and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula demonstrate this commitment during the reporting period. In addition, the “*Stinatzter Wedding*” was included in the Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Austria.

Article 7.1.b – Ensure that existing or new administrative organisations do not hinder promotion:

Respect of the geographical area is guaranteed by the National Minorities Act.

Article 7.1.c – Take resolute action to promote and protect:

In principle, Article 8 (2) of the B-VG reflects the Republic of Austria’s committed approach to the promotion and protection of Burgenland Croatian. Additional measures during the reporting period include the aforementioned doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of Parliament and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula implemented from the 2023/24 school year.

Article 7.1.d – Facilitate and/or promote the use of spoken and written language in public and private life:

The use of Burgenland Croatian in private and public spheres within the language area goes without question. This is encouraged by recognising and valuing it as an integral part of traditional Austrian diversity. For the promotion of use in the media and in the cultural sector, see Articles 11 and 12; for use in administration, see Article 10.

Article 7.1.e – Maintain and develop links between language groups; building cultural relations with other language groups:

Contacts between speaker groups of Burgenland Croatian are ensured through the *National Minority Advisory Council (Volkgruppenbeirat)*, relations with other language groups of Burgenland through *Forum4Burgenland*, and with all language groups through the ³²Dialogue Platform of Indigenous Austrian *National Minority Groups in Parliament (Dialogplattform autochthoner österreichischer Volksguppen im Parlament)*³³ and the

31 The texts of Articles 7 to 14 correspond roughly to those in the tables of the evaluation report.

32 <https://www.ph-burgenland.at/institute/institut-fuer-ausbildung-und-praktische-studien-1-2-1-1> (2025-03-31)

33 https://www.parlament.gv.at/aktuelles/pk/jahr_2024/pk0705 (2025-03-31)

Permanent Conference of the Chairpersons of the Advisory Councils for the National Minority Groups.³⁴

Article 7.1.f – Provide appropriate forms and means for teaching and study at all appropriate levels:

The following list provides a numerical overview of all levels of education:

Educational establishment ³⁵	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Early childhood education	1,387	1,483	1,564	1,688
Primary School (VS)	1,653	1,664	1,805	1,812
Compulsory Secondary School (MS)	290	254	240	265
Academic Secondary School (AHS)	280	266	302	271
Higher Vocational School (BHS)	181	195	1906	186

See also Appendix 6 and the relevant sections under Article 8.

Article 7.1.g – Provide learning facilities to enable non-native speakers (including adults) to learn the language:

In addition to national minority associations, the adult education centre of the Burgenland Croats³⁶ and the other *adult education centres* in Burgenland³⁷ also offer the opportunity to learn Burgenland Croatian (see also Article 8.1.fiii).

Article 7.1.h – Promote study and research at universities or equivalent institutions:

Opportunities for academic study of Burgenland Croatian are offered at the universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Salzburg and Vienna as part of the Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian specialisation within Slavic studies. Teacher training takes place at the Private University College of Teacher Education (PPH) Burgenland (see also **Article 8.1.eiii and Article 8.1.h**).

Article 7.1.i – Promote appropriate forms of transnational exchanges in the areas covered by the Charter:

Long-established close contacts with speaker groups in western Hungary, Slovakia and also in Moravia (Czech Republic) form the basis for transnational exchanges, joint activities at the association level, as well as bilateral or supranational projects supported by the European Union (see also **Article 12.3** and Article 14).³⁸

34 <https://vorsitzendenkonferenz.org/> (2025-03-31)

35 <https://bildungssystem.oead.at> (2025-03-31)

36 <http://www.vhs-croates.at> (2025-03-31)

37 <https://bukeb.weiterbildung.at/results?searchText=Burgenlandkroatisch> (2025-03-31)

38 <https://www.gradisce.eu> (2025-03-31)

Article 7.2 – Eliminate unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction and favouritism in relation to the use of language:

The *Federal Constitution* contains several regulations that guarantee the legal equality of the individual (e.g. Article 7 of the B-VG). The mandate of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* also contributes to a non-discriminatory and inclusive society in which participation is ensured for everyone.³⁹ Its contact form explicitly allows respondents to select “*Ethnicity/Racism*” in answer to the question “*For what reason were you or the person affected discriminated against?*” and to describe the incident. Complaints can be submitted to the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* either by telephone or in writing, and a personal consultation appointment can be arranged. It is also possible to report an incident anonymously for documentation purposes only. The support services of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* include information brochures, advice and training, a travelling exhibition on the topic and the *equality blog*.⁴⁰ No official reports of linguistic discrimination were recorded during the reporting period.

Article 7.3 – Promote mutual understanding between all language groups; embed respect, understanding and tolerance in educational objectives; encourage the mass media to promote respect, understanding and tolerance:

Mutual understanding among all language groups is promoted by the activities of Parliament mentioned under 1.3. In the field of education, respect, understanding, and tolerance towards Burgenland Croatian are ensured primarily through the *General Didactic Principle 6*, also cited under 1.3, and in provincial radio and television (ORF), generally regulated under Section 4 of the ORF Act.⁴¹ Additionally, a national minority representative serves on the *ORF Audience Advisory Board*.⁴² Furthermore, the *Austrian Press Council* in Article 7 of its *Code of Honour* also calls for protection against ethnic discrimination.⁴³

Article 7.4 – Take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the users and establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities:

The National Minority Advisory Council, established under the National Minorities Act as a consultative body, takes into account the needs and wishes of Burgenland Croatian users at both federal and provincial levels.

39 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/user-angebot/informationmaterial.html> (2025-03-31)

40 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/aktuelles-und-services/gleichbehandlungs-blog.html> (2025-03-31)

41 https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/texte/recht_grundlagen/orfg.pdf (2025-03-31)

42 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/gremien/publikumsrat/aufgaben/index.html> (2025-03-31)

43 https://www.presserat.at/show_content.php?hid=2 (2025-03-31)

Part III / Articles 8–14

Burgenland Croatian has official status in 48 localities within 28 political municipalities, as listed in the appendices to the National Minorities Act.⁴⁴ Twenty of these political municipalities consist of only a single locality of the same name (see Appendix 5).

Article 8 – Education:

The *Minority Schooling Act for Burgenland* allows every pupil to receive instruction in Burgenland Croatian.⁴⁵ At the federal level, this is coordinated by the *Department for Linguistic Education and Minority Education* at the Ministry of Education.⁴⁶

Article 8.1.ii – Burgenland Croatian as a substantial part of pre-school education:

In 24 political municipalities within the area where the language has official status, there are a total of 26 early childhood education institutions, i.e., crèches and nursery schools, where Burgenland Croatian is used as the language of instruction. Individual establishments also look after children from neighbouring communities that do not operate their own primary education institutions due to low birth rates. Some nursery schools have after-school care centres for primary school pupils. The following list provides a numerical overview:

Pre-school education (EP+)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Establishments	26	26	26	26
Children (pupils) being cared for	1,387	1,483	1,564	1,688

See List 1 in Appendix 6 for details.

Early childhood educators are trained in *Oberwart/Gornja Borta* at the *Training Institute for Early Childhood Education* (Bildungsanstalt für Elementarpädagogik – BAfEP) with Burgenland Croatian as an optional subject (see also List 5 in Appendix 6).

44 <https://ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10000602> (2025-03-31)

45 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen &Gesetzesnummer=10009246> (2025-06-30)

46 <https://www.bmb.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulpraxis/ba/sprabi/minderheitenschulwesen.html> (2025-06-30)

Article 8.1.bii – Burgenland Croatian as a substantial part of primary education:

The following table provides a numerical overview for the reporting period

Primary school (VS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	32	34	34	33
Pupils	1,653	1,664	1,805	1,812
Bilingual teaching (BT)	1,137	1,359	1,439	1,463
Compulsory subject (“Pflichtgegenstand” – PG)	32	37	37	14
Optional subject (“Freigegegenstand” – FG)	284	268	309	327

See List 2 in Appendix 6 for details.

In the 2023/24 school year, 16% of primary school pupils in Burgenland received primary school education in Burgenland Croatian. This is an increase of 5% or almost 500 pupils compared to 30 years ago, despite a lower birth rate: in the 1995/96 school year, 1,327 or 11% of primary school pupils in Burgenland received primary school education in Burgenland Croatian. However, teaching takes place not only in the rural village context, but also outside the areas where the language has official status, including in the district capitals of Neusiedl am See, Eisenstadt, Oberpullendorf and Oberwart (see also List 2 in Appendix 6).

Article 8.1.ciii – Burgenland Croatian as an integral part of the teaching plan in secondary level education:

Secondary Level I of the Austrian school system comprises the *compulsory secondary schools* (MS) and the lower cycle of *academic secondary schools* (AHS). The AHS upper cycles together with the *higher vocational schools* (BHS), which are dealt with in the next Article 8.1.div, form Secondary Level II.⁴⁷ The following two lists provide a numerical overview of compulsory secondary schools and academic secondary schools:

Compulsory Secondary School (MS)/ Secondary Level I	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	7	7	7	6
Total number of pupils	290	254	240	265
Bilingual teaching (BT)	165	145	161	154
Compulsory subject (PG)	71	64	34	44
Optional subject (FG)	54	45	45	67

See List 3 in Appendix 6 for details.

⁴⁷ <https://bildungssystem.oead.at> (2025-03-31)

Academic Secondary School (AHS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	6	6	6	6
Lower cycle / Secondary Level I	162	151	168	157
Upper cycle / Secondary Level II	118	115	134	114
Total number of pupils	280	266	302	271
Bilingual teaching (BT)	109	101	118	106
Compulsory subject (PG)	151	136	160	120
Optional subject (FG)	20	29	24	45

See List 4 in Appendix 6 for details.

The repeatedly noted, still significant decline in student numbers between primary and Secondary Level I education is in many cases less a result of a lack of awareness-raising measures than of the effects of social change, particularly the emigration from formerly ethnically homogeneous settlements. In order to counteract this decline, secondary school teachers, for example, visit the neighbouring primary schools to draw attention to the continuous bilingual education on offer. In addition, primary school classes are invited to attend “*taster days*” by upper secondary schools that offer Burgenland Croatian. Other awareness-raising measures include:

- an information folder for parents – *More languages = more opportunities* – on bilingual education programmes for primary and secondary schools, which is used at parents’ evenings and pupil registration,⁴⁸
- public relations efforts by educational establishments, which highlight their bilingual educational offerings and the opportunities they provide on their websites, social media and during “*open days*”,
- a travelling exhibition – *The Austrian minority schooling system. Linguistic diversity with history* – which is available to schools and institutions together with an online version and accompanying materials.⁴⁹

There is also close collaboration between the *Burgenland Board of Education*, the *PPH Burgenland* and the National Minority Advisory Councils in the *Forum4Burgenland* – the four stands for the four languages of Burgenland:⁵⁰ Burgenland Croatian, German, Romani, Hungarian. *Forum4Burgenland*

48 https://www.oesz.at/OESZNEU/UPLOAD/0153/inumik_folder_a2_2018_druck.pdf (2025-03-31)

49 <http://www.demokratiezentrum.org/ausstellungen/minderheiten.html> (2025-03-31)

50 <https://www.burgenland.at/news-detail/bildung4burgenland-natuerlich-mehrsprachig/> (2025-03-31)

- organises annual webinars in autumn for parents, teachers, pupils and other interested parties on the benefits of multilingualism,
- organises an annual conference on minority schooling in Burgenland, attended by representatives from education and politics,
- develops programmes for pupils in collaboration with national minority group associations and implements these mainly during non-teaching hours.

Article 8.1.div – Burgenland Croatian is included as an integral part of the technical and vocational education curriculum, for pupils who opt to study it:

The following list provides a numerical overview of the higher vocational schools that offer Burgenland Croatian as an integral part of the curriculum:

Higher Vocational School (BHS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	5	5	5	5
Total number of pupils	158	177	170	165
Compulsory subject (PG)	138	169	165	162
Optional subject (FG)	20	8	5	3

See List 5 in Appendix 6 for details.

As with the other secondary schools (MS & AHS), pupil numbers in the six higher vocational schools remained stable during the reporting period. The majority of schools offering Burgenland Croatian have a business focus, which also reflects the promotion of Burgenland Croatian in the economy, as highlighted in Article 13.1.d.

Article 8.1.eiii – Universities or other forms of higher education institutions for Burgenland Croatian:

Opportunities for academic study of Burgenland Croatian are offered at the universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Salzburg and Vienna as part of the Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian specialisation within Slavic studies. The following table provides an overview of student numbers.⁵¹

Study programme	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Slavic studies	1,264	1,290	1,077
Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian	62	29	20
Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian Studies	95	87	78

⁵¹ <https://www.statistik.at/statistiken/bevoelkerung-und-soziales/bildung/bildung-in-zahlen> (2025-03-31)

Courses on Burgenland Croatian, covering a range of topics, are offered primarily at the universities of Graz and Vienna, for example in 2023 on the theme *The Burgenland Croats – a quiet national minority group?*⁵² The topic is also addressed in general Slavic teaching and research activities, currently including the project *Rise Up – Revitalising Languages and Safeguarding Cultural Diversity*.⁵³

Article 8.1.fiii – Burgenland Croatian as a subject in adult and continuing education:

Burgenland Croatian as a subject in adult and continuing education is provided throughout Burgenland: the *adult education centre of the Burgenland Croats* organises one beginners' and one advanced course for three months each per semester.⁵⁴ In addition, courses are organised in collaboration with national minority group associations and communities, for example in Neuberg⁵⁵. The *Burgenland adult education centres* primarily offer courses at their Eisenstadt and Oberwart locations.⁵⁶ Additional initiatives within the national minority, such as the educational organisation *Bildungswerk DOGH*, also organise teaching activities in various municipalities in Burgenland.⁵⁷

Article 8.1.g – Conveying the history and culture reflected in Burgenland Croatian:

As an integral part of Burgenland's widely valued diversity, the history and culture reflected in Burgenland Croatian are taught at all levels of education. Engagement with the history, culture and language of the Burgenland Croats is further ensured in the education system, primarily through the *General Didactic Principle 6*, cited under 1.3.

Article 8.1.h – Training and further education for teachers of Burgenland Croatian:

Basic and advanced teacher training for Burgenland Croatian is provided at the *Private University College of Teacher Education (PPH) Burgenland*, based in Eisenstadt. Today, the PPH trains not only primary school teachers but also those teaching at secondary level.

52 <https://ufind.univie.ac.at/de/course.html?v=480043&semester=2023W> (2025-03-31)

53 <https://lehrerinnenbildung.univie.ac.at/arbeitsbereiche/sprachlehr-und-lernforschung/forschung/laufende-projekte/rise-up/> (2025-03-31)

54 <http://www.vhs-croates.at/> (2025-03-31)

55 <https://www.bvz.at/guessing/sprachkurs-kroatisch-lernen-in-neuberg-450614425> (2025-03-31)

56 <https://bukeb.weiterbildung.at/results?searchText=Burgenlandkroatisch&searchType=COURSE&organizermode=true&organizer=20219> (2025-03-31)

57 <https://www.trajstof.at/predvidjeni-tecaji-hrvatskoga-jezika/> (2025-03-31)

Private University College of Teacher Education Burgenland (PPH) ⁵⁸	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
University course Bilingual Teaching in German and Burgenland Croatian at VS & MS	4	7	11	15
Bachelor's supplementary programme in Burgenland Croatian for all secondary levels	5	5	4	6
Bachelor's degree in teaching Burgenland Croatian for all secondary levels	5	3	1	2
Total number of students	14	15	16	22

Although student numbers are relatively low, this should be seen in the context of the overall study programme, which integrates teacher training within the Southeastern Development Network at university level (see also Article 8.1.eiii). In addition, the employment of lateral entry recruits with specific expertise is an option in the Austrian education sector.

Teacher training also takes place at the PPH Burgenland.⁵⁹ The offerings range from seminars, such as *Life as a Multilingual Pupil*, to summer language courses, *Burgenland Croatian for Beginners*, aimed at teachers of primary and Secondary Level I as well as early childhood and leisure educators.

The *Training Institute for Early Childhood Education (BAfEP)* in Oberwart offers Burgenland Croatian as an optional subject, a course taken by around twenty students each year. In the field of continuing education, the PPH Burgenland offers courses on *promoting multilingualism in primary education*.

Article 8.1.i – Supervisory body and regular reporting on the situation of Burgenland Croatian:

As the supervisory body for Burgenland Croatian instruction, the *Päd/2 Minority Schooling Department of the Burgenland Board of Education* publishes annual reports.⁶⁰

Article 8.2 – Burgenland Croatian as a teaching programme outside the defined language area:

Outside Burgenland as the defined language area, Burgenland Croatian is taught in Vienna. The *Croatian Centre/Hrvatski Centar* leads these efforts.⁶¹ The association runs the bilingual nursery school *Viverica* and regularly offers language courses for children, young people and adults. The accompanying textbook *Gradišćanskohrvatski glasi* from the *Croatian Academic Club/Hrvatski akademski klub* was republished during the reporting period.⁶² The association also runs the project *Croatian school in Vienna*,⁶³ which was discussed constructively with parliamentary representatives and the Ministry of Education during the reporting period.

58 [https://www.ph-online.ac.at/ph-bgld/pl/ui/\\$ctx;lang=DE/Studierendenstatistik.html](https://www.ph-online.ac.at/ph-bgld/pl/ui/$ctx;lang=DE/Studierendenstatistik.html) (2025-03-31)

59 <https://www.ph-burgenland.at/fortbildung-und-beratung/programm/aktuelles-programm> (2025-03-31)

60 <https://www.bildung-bgld.gv.at/schule-unterricht/minderheitenschulwesen> (2025-03-31)

61 <https://www.hrvatskicentar.at> (2025-03-31)

62 https://www.bibliothekderprovinz.at/media/leseprobe/9783852521855_tmp_lsp_web.pdf (2025-03-31)

63 <https://www.hrvatskicentar.at/de/projekt-hrvatska-skola-u-becu> (2025-03-31)

Article 9 – Judiciary

**Article 9.1.ii – The right of the litigant to use Burgenland
Croatian in criminal proceedings**
**Article 9.1.iii – The right to requests and evidence in Burgenland
Croatian in criminal proceedings**
**Article 9.1.iv – The right of the litigant to use Burgenland
Croatian in civil proceedings**
**Article 9.1.v – The right to requests and evidence in Burgenland
Croatian in civil proceedings**
**Article 9.1.vi – The right of the litigant to use Burgenland
Croatian in administrative proceedings**
**Article 9.1.vii – The right to requests and evidence in Burgenland
Croatian in administrative proceedings**
**Article 9.1.viii – Free interpretation and translation services
to / from Burgenland Croatian**
**Article 9.2.a – Recognition of documents drawn up in Burgenland
Croatian in court**

Although the right to use Burgenland Croatian with legislative authorities in areas where the language has official status is guaranteed by law and generally known to those concerned, it was not exercised during the reporting period.

Burgenland Croatian is traditionally a local language, which is mainly used in local schools, religious practice, local administration and in the media. However, since German has been the predominant language in administration and in courts in the language area for centuries, there is hardly any tradition of using Burgenland Croatian in these domains. Efforts to change the situation have so far been unsuccessful. The preparation and publication of a legal terminology dictionary likewise brought no improvement.⁶⁴ Apart from this, German is now the primary everyday language for the vast majority of the Burgenland Croatian population, which increasingly influences the choice of language in court in favour of German.

Nevertheless, efforts continue to establish Burgenland Croatian not just potentially, but also in practical ways within this domain. This is also supported by the clear commitment to *preservation and promotion of the bilingual district court jurisdiction* of the national minorities in the Government Programme 2020–2024. In addition, thanks to the *digitalisation initiative*, the websites of the district courts in those parts of Burgenland where the language has official status are now also available in Burgenland Croatian.⁶⁵

64 Tomsich, Rudolf. 1999. *Pravni Rječnik. Nimško-Gradišćanskohrvatski / Legal dictionary. German – Burgenland Croatian*. Vienna: Federal Chancellery

65 <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-neusiedl-am-see/bezirksgericht-neusiedl-am-see.2c7.de.html>, <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-eisenstadt/kotarski-sud-eljezno.286.bks.html>, <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-oberpullendorf/kotarski-sud-gornja-pulja.2c9.bks.html>, <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-oberwart/kotarski-sud-borta.2ca.bks.html>, <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-guessing/kotarski-sud-novi-grad.297.bks.html> (2025-03-31)

Article 10 – Administrative authorities and public service organisations

According to the traditional usage outlined under Article 9, Burgenland Croatian is used far more often in local-spoken than in supraregional-written administrative domains. Obligations under Article 10 apply, above all, to guaranteeing the possibility to use Burgenland Croatian with administrative authorities. As this possibility exists, the Republic of Austria fulfils its obligations in this area; and the *digitalisation initiative* will further contribute to the fulfilment of its obligations.

Article 10.1.iii – Requests/replies to/from administrative authorities and public services in Burgenland Croatian:

Verbal enquiries and responses in Burgenland Croatian between competent speakers are the norm, while written official correspondence remains rather the exception. The consistent availability of staff proficient in the language within the Ministry of the Interior's executive branch is still not always guaranteed. If a person invokes the right to use Burgenland Croatian, competent staff are provided; if this is not possible, an interpreter is called in. As a general rule, staff are deployed according to their skills.

Article 10.1.c – Option of documents from national authorities in Burgenland Croatian:

This option is not only legally permitted, but also available in practice. As part of the *digitalisation initiative*, the Ministry of Finance now offers forms in Burgenland Croatian.⁶⁶

Article 10.2.b – Option of applications to regional and local authorities in Burgenland Croatian:

Verbal enquiries and responses in Burgenland Croatian between competent speakers are the norm, while written official correspondence remains rather the exception.

Article 10.2.d – Publication of public documents from local authorities in Burgenland Croatian:

Public documents in Burgenland Croatian are relatively rare and limited to certain municipalities, due to the primarily local and spoken tradition of use mentioned above. The Burgenland form service, which municipalities link to, so far provides templates only in German.

Eleven of the 28 political municipalities where the language has official status have websites available only in German. One does not currently operate a website. Another nine use Burgenland Croatian only symbolically in the greeting *dobro došli* and/or the bilingual place name. Two other websites are characterised by only marginal use, limited to the presentation of informational texts. Five municipalities provide bilingual information. The websites of three of these municipalities were funded during the reporting period through the *digitalisation initiative*, using resources from the Federal Chancellery's

66 https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/_start.asp??typ=AW&styp=spr (2025-03-31)

National Minority Funding. As this initiative continues, an increase in the number of bilingual websites is to be expected.

Article 10.4.a – Option of free interpreting/translation to/from Burgenland

Croatian:

The option of using free interpretation and translation with administrative authorities and public service providers remains ensured.

Article 10.5 – Option of using/adapting surnames in Burgenland Croatian:

The possibility to use and adapt family names in Burgenland Croatian remains available.

Article 11 – Media

Article 11.1.bii – Regular radio broadcasts in Burgenland Croatian:

The ORF Burgenland national minority editorial team produces more than seven hours (430 minutes) of programming weekly. Radio broadcasts: daily news and journals, as well as half-hour programmes with varying themes, including *Plava raka* for children on Tuesdays and *Živo srebro* for young people on Fridays (see Appendix 4, Table 2). The programmes can be received terrestrially in Burgenland, Vienna and the Vienna metropolitan area and online worldwide. In addition, the daily half-hour programmes are available on the ORF online service dedicated to the Burgenland Croats.

Burgenland Croatian, along with Romani and Hungarian, also features prominently on the *multilingual public radio station Radio Mora*, whose supporting association receives National Minority Funding from the Federal Chancellery and the *Burgenland provincial culture fund*.⁶⁷ In addition to the use of Burgenland Croatian as the general language of presentation, *Radio Mora* produces bilingual programmes and also broadcasts productions from other initiatives such as the weekly monolingual Burgenland Croatian podcast from the *Hrvatski Centar*.⁶⁸

Article 11.1.cii – Regular TV programmes in Burgenland Croatian:

The half-hour TV magazine programme produced by the ORF Burgenland national minorities editorial office *Dobar dan, Hrvati* is broadcast weekly on Sundays at 13.30 on ORF 2 Burgenland and rebroadcast once on ORF 2 and once on ORF III. Since September 2022, ORF Burgenland's national minorities editorial office has been producing the multilingual TV magazine *WIR* in collaboration with the Slovenian editorial team of ORF Carinthia. The half-hour programme is broadcast every second week on ORF 2 and repeated on ORF III.⁶⁹ Each article is presented in the respective national minority language with German subtitles. The programme can be accessed on ORF-TVthek after its broadcast.⁷⁰

67 <https://www.radio-mora.at> (2025-03-31)

68 <https://www.radio-mora.at/sendungen/centar-melange/> (2025-03-31)

69 https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/aktuell/wir_volkgruppenmagazin100.html (2025-03-31)

70 <https://on.orf.at/video/14263646/wir-das-volkgruppenmagazin> (2025-03-31)

Article 11.1.d – Promotion of AV productions in Burgenland Croatian:

In line with technological and media developments, national minority group associations can now present their subsidised audio-visual productions online. For example, during the reporting period the *Hrvatski Centar* set up a YouTube channel with a wide range of content, including for children, while ⁷¹the *Hrvatsko kulturno društvo u Gradišću* (HKD) launched the website *GH.Digital*.⁷²

Also noteworthy is the animated film *Memo & Mimi and Klepeto & Klepeteta*, produced during the reporting period by the *Hrvatski kulturni i dokumentacijski centar* (HKDC). Produced especially for bilingual schools, the roughly 90 scenes can be used to support lessons.⁷³

Article 11.1.ei – Support for at least one daily or weekly newspaper in Burgenland Croatian:

The representatives of the Burgenland Croatian national minority have chosen the weekly newspaper *Hrvatske Novine* as the leading medium.⁷⁴ The church magazine *Glasnik* is also published weekly.⁷⁵ Both newspapers operate an online platform. The *Hrvatski akademski klub* (HAK) ⁷⁶also publishes the funded bilingual monthly magazine *Novi Glas*.⁷⁷ The bi-monthly magazine *Moj Novi Mini Multi* is produced for children and young people.⁷⁸

Article 11.1.fii – Application of existing AV production subsidies for Burgenland Croatian:

As with all other national minorities, the Burgenland Croats have access to federal funding for the arts and culture⁷⁹ not only for audio-visual but for all artistic and cultural productions.⁸⁰ Apart from literary translations into Croatian, however, this option was not utilised during the reporting period.

Article 11.2 – Unhindered reception/rebroadcasting of radio and TV programmes in Burgenland Croatian from neighbouring countries; guaranteeing freedom of expression and the free flow of information in the press:

There are no terrestrial broadcasts in Burgenland Croatian in the neighbouring countries. Freedom of expression and the free flow of information in the press are naturally also guaranteed for national minority media under Austrian legislation.

71 <https://www.youtube.com/@hrvatskicentar-kroatisches8896> (2025-03-31)

72 <https://gh.digital/> (2025-03-31)

73 https://croates.at/bit/croates.nsf/va_webSortedContents_news/E2BA1C5451E37394C1258B4E0035640A?OpenDocument&lang=DE (2025-03-31)

74 <https://hrvatskenovine.at/>(2025-03-31)

75 <https://www.glasnik.at/glasnik/hr/home> (2025-03-31)

76 <https://www.hakovci.org/hr/> (2025-03-31)

77 <https://noviglas.online/> (2025-03-31)

78 <https://minimulti.bildungsserver.com> (2025-03-31)

79 In the 2020-2024 reporting period, arts and culture agendas were the responsibility of the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport (Bundesministerium für Kunst, Kultur, öffentlichen Dienst und Sport – BMKÖS); in the government in office since 7 April 2025, these are the responsibility of the Federal Ministry for Housing, Arts, Culture, Media and Sport (Bundesministerium für Wohnen, Kunst, Kultur, Medien und Sport – BMWKMS).

80 <https://www.bmwkms.gv.at/themen/kunst-und-kultur/service-kunst-und-kultur/foerderungen/formulare-und-infoblaetter.html> (2025-06-30)

Article 12 – Cultural activities and facilities

Article 12.1.a – Support for cultural products/productions in/for Burgenland

Croatian:

In addition to associations and ensembles of folk culture, Burgenland Croatian theatre groups, some with decades-long traditions,⁸¹ as well as cultural centres, receive funding from the federal government, primarily through National Minority Funding and the Burgenland provincial government. Programmes by folk culture ensembles such as the *Tamburica Trausdorf*, *O Hajdenjaki* or *Stinjacko Kolo*⁸² as well as theatre productions by the association *Kazališno društvo Dugava Pinkovac*⁸³ are presented throughout the language area and beyond, including in what is probably the most important cultural centre for Croats in Burgenland, *KUGA – Kulturna zadruga*.⁸⁴ When the association was founded in 1982, it was determined not to stand idly by and watch the language decline. Stopping the creeping assimilation and making the region a better place to live are still the main concerns of the KUGA. In addition to a general cultural programme for the region, there is a focus on productions in Burgenland Croatian. The programme organised by the *bilingual school Großwarasdorf/Veliki Boristof* developed the musical *Mačak u čizma*, which was attended by around 800 pupils from bilingual schools in June 2024.⁸⁵

Article 12.1.d – Involvement of Burgenland Croatian in cultural activities:

Burgenland Croatian and the history and culture associated with it are a natural part of cultural life in Burgenland. Preserving diversity and this valuable cultural heritage is one of the key concerns of regional policy, which is committed to promoting multilingualism and the culture of the national minorities. The province's annual cultural report devotes a separate section to the national minorities.⁸⁶

Article 12.2 – Burgenland Croatian and cultural activities outside Burgenland:

Organisations and their cultural activities are also supported outside Burgenland, including the aforementioned *Hrvatski Centar* and the *Hrvatski Akademski Club* in Vienna. In addition, the theatre productions and performances by folk culture ensembles mentioned above under Article 12.1.a are presented not only throughout the entire language area, but also in Vienna and other federal provinces.

Article 12.3 – Taking account of Burgenland Croatian in the context of cultural activities abroad:

Austria's diversity, as reflected by the Burgenland Croatian language, has also been part of the cultural activities abroad of the *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs* during the reporting period, as evidenced, among other things, in the activities

81 <https://www.theaterschaffen-burgenland.at/amateurtheater/theater-der-burgenlandkroaten/> (2025-03-31)

82 <http://www.tamburica-trausdorf.at/hr/> <https://www.hajdenjaki.at/> <http://stinjackokolo.bplaced.net> (2025-03-31)

83 https://www.facebook.com/kdp.dugava/?locale=hr_HR (2025-03-31)

84 <https://www.kuga.at/hr/home/> (2025-03-31)

85 <https://znms.at/index.php/de/485-musicalauffuehrung-der-gestiefelte-kater-der-zms-grosswarasdorf> (2025-03-31)

86 https://www.burgenland.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Kultur/Kulturbericht/Kulturbericht_fuer_online_endversion_8.11.24.pdf (2025-03-31)

of the *Network of Austrian Cultural Forums abroad*. The 65 *Austria libraries* across 28 countries also feature publications that reflect Austria's cultural diversity, which is characterised by the national minorities and therefore also by Burgenland Croatian.⁸⁷ Furthermore, in 2021 the *Austria library in Zadar* held lectures on the language and culture of the Burgenland Croats at the *University of Zadar*. To mark the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Austria and Croatia, in 2022 the Austrian Embassy presented a concert by the music group *Basbaritenori* with Burgenland Croatian melodies and lyrics. In June 2024, an event entitled *Begegnung mit den Burgenlandkroaten (Encounter with the Burgenland Croats)* took place at the *Austrian Cultural Forum in Zagreb*.⁸⁸ The Republic of Austria's clear commitment to its traditional cultural and linguistic diversity is reflected in statements made on the website of the *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs*⁸⁹ and the embassies,⁹⁰ which specifically refer to the six national minority groups. In addition, appearances abroad by folk culture ensembles are promoted on a recurrent basis (see Article 12.1.a).

Article 13 – Economic and social life

Article 13.1.d – Promote the use of Burgenland Croatian in business and social life:

Among members of the community, Burgenland Croatian is used naturally in everyday social interactions between fluent speakers. The same applies to spoken use in internal business interactions. As for written use, the lack of an established tradition of usage should again be noted. In the social sector, particular mention should be made of the opening of a three-language (German, Burgenland Croatian, Hungarian) care and retirement home in *Schandorf/Čemba/Csém*.⁹¹

Article 14 – Transnational exchanges

Article 14b – Promote Burgenland Croatian as part of transnational collaboration:

Contact with organisations of Burgenland Croatian speakers in western Hungary, Slovakia, and Moravia, Czechia are supported, as are contact and exchanges with institutions in neighbouring countries and in Croatia (see also Article 12.3). Austria undertakes to promote the cultural activities of the Croatian national minority in the currently applicable protocol to the Croatian-Austrian Cultural Agreement.⁹²

87 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/themen/auslandskultur> (2025-03-31)

88 <https://kulturforum-zagreb.org/de/event/burgenland-sprache-und-literatur/>
<https://kulturforum-zagreb.org/de/event/basbaritenori-mit-nina-kraljc/>
<https://kulturforum-zagreb.org/de/event/begegnung-mit-dem-burgenland-petar-tyran/> (2025-03-31)

89 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/themen/menschenrechte/schwerpunktthemen/minderheitenrechte> (2025-03-31)

90 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/oeb-rabat/reisen-nach-oesterreich/deutsch-lernen> (2025-03-31)

91 <https://www.landesholding-burgenland.at/news/artikel/neues-pflegekompetenzzentrum-in-schandorf-mit-groessem-mehrwert-fuer-die-region/> (2025-03-31)

92 https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/dam/jcr:e13c75d2-d52b-467f-ad34-6bcf3d650e79/KA_Kroatien.pdf (2025-03-31)

Recommendations of the Committee of Experts for immediate measures:

a) Measures to strengthen the use of Burgenland Croatian in education, including the provision of a sufficient number of teachers and the necessary teaching materials.

The following list provides a numerical overview of teachers:

Teachers	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Compulsory schools (primary schools & compulsory secondary schools)	160	156	158	157
Academic secondary schools (AHS) & higher vocational schools (BHS)	19	16	18	18
Total	179	172	176	175

Relating the approximately 2,500 pupils across all school levels (see the list under Article 71.f) to the number of teachers and the classes they supervise (see Appendix 6, Tables 2–5) results in a pupil–teacher ratio of 13 pupils per teacher and class at primary level and 9 at secondary level. By comparison, the OECD average stands at 14:1 and 13:1.⁹³

Between 2021 and 2023, measures were implemented to make teaching more engaging, focusing on e-learning and incorporating innovative teaching and learning formats as well as effective school digitalisation strategies. High-quality interactive teaching materials are now available on the *Skooly* and *Lernen mit System* platforms, which are continuously being expanded and updated.⁹⁴ Analogue materials are being adapted in line with the new curricula, with support from the *PPH Burgenland Sprachenwerkstätte (language workshop)*.⁹⁵ All textbooks approved for classroom use can be viewed on the website of the *Minority Schooling department of the Burgenland Board of Education* and⁹⁶ are included in the *Austrian school textbook programme*. These include textbooks based on the new 2023 curricula for primary schools, compulsory secondary schools and academic secondary schools, published in 2024.⁹⁷ In addition, teaching materials are also financed through the National Minority Funding. In addition to a dictionary and partly interactive teaching materials, the *Croatian Centre for Culture and Documentation (hkdc)* has also produced the animated films *Memo & Mimi* and *Klepeto & Klepeta*, already mentioned under Article 11.1.d, for bilingual schools.⁹⁸

93 OECD. 2024. Education at a Glance 2024: OECD Indicators. Paris: OECD Publishing.
<https://doi.org/10.1787/c00cad36-en> (2025-03-31)

94 <https://skooly.at/> <https://lms.at/> (2025-03-31)

95 <https://www.ph-burgenland.at/pph-burgenland/zentren/zentrum-fuer-minderheitenschulwesen-mehrsprachigkeit-und-inklusion/minderheitenschulwesen/sprachenwerkstaette> (2025-03-31)

96 <https://www.bildung-bgld.gv.at/schule-unterricht/minderheitenschulwesen> (2025-03-31)

97 <https://www.schulbuchaktion.at/list> (2025-03-31)

98 https://www.croates.at/bit/croates.nsf/va_webSortedContents_news/E2BA1C5451E37394C1258B4E0035640A?OpenDocument&lang=HR (2025-03-31)

Awareness-raising measures to highlight the continuous bilingual educational provision in Burgenland Croatian range from information events and brochures to a travelling exhibition (see also Article 8.1.ciii).

b) implement measures to boost the use of Burgenland Croatian in administrative practice, including the publication of documents, particularly at local level.

In spoken communication, Burgenland Croatian is commonly and naturally used in administrative practice throughout the region where it holds official status. The limited use in written form is explained by the aforementioned lack of a tradition of written usage. The currently ongoing *digitalisation initiative*, supported by the Federal Chancellery's National Minority Funding, is intended to also promote the written use of Burgenland Croatian in administration (see also Article 10.2.d). Further bilingual municipal websites can therefore be expected in the future, as well as the publication of documents in Burgenland Croatian at local and regional level.

c) Promote awareness of the Burgenland Croatian language and culture as an integral part of Austria's cultural heritage throughout the country, in general education and the media.

A further strengthening of awareness for the Burgenland Croatian language and culture as an integral part of Austria's cultural heritage in general education is guaranteed by the *General Didactic Principle 6* (as cited in 1.3 and already mentioned multiple times) of the new curricula, which are being implemented on a rolling basis from the 2023/24 school year.

As far as the media is concerned, reference must be made to the obligations of the public broadcaster ORF towards the national minority groups as laid down in the federal law on the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation (ORF Act).⁹⁹ The ORF fulfils this through the multilingual TV magazine *WIR* (see also Article 11.1.cii).

Further recommendations:

d) Ensure adequate financial support for the most important newspaper published in Burgenland Croatian.

Through the media support programme newly established by the Federal Chancellery in 2021, the leading medium of Burgenland Croatian, the weekly newspaper *Hrvatske Novine* along with its online platform¹⁰⁰, will receive €566,000 in funding for the 2024/25 period of eligibility (see also 1.3).

⁹⁹ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40254101/NOR40254101.pdf> (2025-03-31)

¹⁰⁰ <https://hrvatskenovine.at/> (2025-03-31)

e) Promotion/facilitation of the use of Burgenland Croatian in court proceedings.

As the right of members of the national minority to use Burgenland Croatian orally and in writing with judicial authorities wherever the language has official status is guaranteed by Austrian legislation and is also known to the individuals concerned, the obligations under Article 9 are essentially fulfilled. Nevertheless, efforts continue to firmly embed the practical use of Burgenland Croatian in this domain. This is supported by the clear commitment to *preserve and promote the bilingual district court jurisdiction* in the Government Programme 2020–2024. In addition, the websites of the district courts in Burgenland where the language has official status are now also available in Burgenland Croatian.

f) Give greater emphasis to Burgenland Croatian and the culture it shapes in Austria's cultural policy abroad.

The Republic of Austria's clear commitment to its traditional cultural and linguistic diversity is reflected not only in statements made on the website of the *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs*¹⁰¹ and the embassies, which specifically refer to the six national ¹⁰²minorities. The 65 *Austria libraries* across 28 countries also feature publications that reflect Austria's cultural diversity, which is characterised by the national minorities and therefore also by Burgenland Croatian. The history, language and culture of the Burgenland Croats are also addressed above in the *Austrian Cultural Forums Abroad* (see also Article 12). In addition, performances by folk culture ensembles also take place abroad with the help of cultural funding.

101 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/themen/menschenrechte/schwerpunktthemen/minderheitenrechte> (2025-03-31)

102 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/oeb-rabat/reisen-nach-oesterreich/deutsch-lernen> (2025-03-31)

2.2 Romani (ROM)/ Romani čhib

Part II / Article 7

Article 7.1.a – Recognition as an expression of cultural wealth:

Article 8 (2) of the Federal Constitutional Act (B-VG) guarantees the recognition of the Romani language as an expression of the cultural wealth of the Republic of Austria. The doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of the Parliament and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula demonstrate this commitment during the reporting period. In addition, the songs of *Lovara* and *Roman*, the Romani dialect of Burgenland, have been included in the Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Austria.

Article 7.1.b – Ensure that existing or new administrative organisations do not hinder promotion:

This measure is not relevant for the Roma national minority.

Article 7.1.c – Take resolute action to promote and protect:

In principle, Article 8 (2) of the B-VG reflects the Republic of Austria's committed approach to the promotion and protection of Romani. Additional measures during the reporting period include the aforementioned doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of Parliament, and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula.

Article 7.1.d – Facilitate and/or promote the use of spoken and written language in public and private life:

The use of Romani in private life goes without question. This is encouraged by recognising and valuing it as an integral part of traditional Austrian diversity. However, its use in public life and administration is complicated not only by the lack of a tradition of usage and the associated terminological deficit but also by its dialectal diversity. Nevertheless, Romani is present in all its diversity in public life, especially at events and in the media.

ORF Burgenland's editorial department for national minorities broadcasts the TV magazine *Romano Dikipe* six times a year and the programme *WIR* every two weeks on ORF 2, and these are also repeated on ORF III.¹⁰³ ORF also produces the weekly radio magazine *Roma Sam* (see also Appendix 4) and operates an online channel with on-demand TV and radio programmes, among other things.¹⁰⁴ In addition, there is the daily one-hour programme *Romani Ora* on *Radio Mora*¹⁰⁵ as well as blogs and online channels of associations such as the YouTube presence of the association *Roma-Service*.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰³ https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/aktuell/wir_volksgruppenmagazin100.html (2025-03-31)

¹⁰⁴ <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/roma/> (2025-03-31)

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.radio-mora.at/sendungen/romani-ora/?referrer=programm> (2025-03-31)

¹⁰⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCUuzjVqOLuCdUgbE2Vp0Qqw> (2025-03-31)

Content supporting the written use of Romani includes the bilingual magazines *Romano Centro* from the association of the same name and *d|ROM|a* from the association *Roma-Service*, which also publishes the monolingual Romani magazine *Mri Nevi Mini Multi* for children and young people.¹⁰⁷ The two other magazines also supported, *Romano Kipo* and *Roma Cajtung*, almost exclusively use Romani in their titles alone.¹⁰⁸

A substantial contribution to promoting the use of Romani in public spaces is made by the association *Romano Svato* with its theatre festival *E Bistarde*, which was held three times during the reporting period (2022/2023/2024).¹⁰⁹ Also worth mentioning is the exhibition curated by *Akademie Graz* and produced together with the associations *Romano Centro* and *Roma-Service* entitled *Das Österreichische Romanes*, which premiered on the *Parliament's National Minorities Day* in December 2023 and has since been shown in the *Pavel House of the Article VII Cultural Association of the Styrian Slovenes*, in the *Oberwart Multilingual Secondary School* and in the *Burgenland Provincial Parliament*.¹¹⁰ During the reporting period, the *[Romani] projects* website, which also strengthens the public presence of Romani, was redesigned with funding from the *Intercultural Promotion* programme of the Federal Chancellery.¹¹¹ Furthermore, the website on the Holocaust supported by the Ministry of Education is now available in two dialects.¹¹² In addition, the symbolic use of Romani by representatives of the national minorities, especially in greetings at public appearances, contributes significantly to the acceptance and general knowledge of the language of this national minority group.

**Article 7.1.e – Maintain and develop links between language groups;
building cultural relations with other language groups:**

Contacts between speaker groups are ensured in part through the National Minority Advisory Council, while relations with other language groups of Burgenland are maintained through e.g. *Forum4Burgenland* and between all language groups through the¹¹³ Dialogue Platform of Indigenous Austrian *National Minority Groups in Parliament*¹¹⁴ and the *Permanent Conference of the Chairpersons of the Advisory Councils for the National Minority Groups*.¹¹⁵

107 <https://www.romano-centro.org/publikationen>, <http://www.roma-service.at/droma/droma-2024.shtml>,
<http://www.roma-service.at/minimulti.shtml>

108 <https://www.kv-roma.at/content/ROMANO-KIPO---DAS-HEFT.html>, <https://vhs-roma.eu/cajting/>
(2025-03-31)

109 <https://www.romanosvato.at> (2025-03-31)

110 <https://akademie-graz.at/programme/das-oesterreichische-romanes/> (2025-03-31)

111 <https://romani-project.org> (2025-03-31)

112 <https://romasintigenocide.eu/kalderasch/> and <https://romasintigenocide.eu/romanes/> (2025-03-31)

113 <https://www.ph-burgenland.at/institute/institut-fuer-ausbildung-und-praktische-studien-1-2-1-1>
(2025-03-31)

114 https://www.parlament.gv.at/aktuelles/pk/jahr_2024/pk0705 (2025-03-31)

115 <https://vorsitzendenkonferenz.org/> (2025-03-31)

Article 7.1.f – Provide appropriate forms and means for teaching and study at all appropriate levels:

Non-compulsory exercises in Romani were offered up to the 2022/23 school year at the primary and compulsory secondary schools in *Oberwart/Erba*. In order to make the lessons more attractive (Romani was competing with other optional subjects in the areas of sport and technology), the association *Roma-Service* was commissioned with the implementation as of the 2023/24 school year. Since then, the lessons have been held at the association and are also attended by pupils from neighbouring municipalities, who are counted in the following table under “*Other*”:

Non-compulsory exercises in Romani	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Oberwart Primary School (VS)	6	5	6	8
Oberwart Compulsory Secondary School (MS)	4	0	0	12
Other	–	–	–	7
Total number of pupils	10	5	6	27

Teaching activities in Vienna primarily take place in the context of general inclusion measures and are therefore outside the scope of the National Minorities Act. The following list provides an overview of the numbers of pupils and schools offering Romani.¹¹⁶:

First language teaching in Romani	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Primary Schools (VS) / schools	291/9	266/9	239/7	161/5
Compulsory Secondary Schools (MS) / schools	17/1	16/1	10/1	10/1
Total number of pupils / schools	308/10	282/10	249/8	171/6

As far as Romnija and Roma in education are concerned, it should be noted that many pupils are included without any problems. Wherever problems arise, easily accessible offerings from NGOs are supported wherever possible so that those affected can utilise them without additional fear of stigmatisation. Although learning support programmes are primarily concerned with integration into the German-language mainstream school system, Romani is also used as a means of communication and pupils are taught self-esteem and self-confidence with regard to their own language and culture. This strategy is very successful in the Oberwart area. The following table shows the associated figures for learning support from the association *Roma-Service*:

¹¹⁶ First language teaching is a voluntary and free programme offered by the Austrian mainstream school system. The aim is to strengthen pupils' language skills in their first, second, everyday and/or family language. In lessons, everyday language is reinforced and educational language skills are increasingly developed. Reading and writing skills are also taught. First language teaching thus contributes to the development of a multilingual identity: <https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulpraxis/ba/sprabi/msmuib.html> (2025-03-31)

Learning support from Roma-Service	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Instructors / hours per week	2/58	2/58	2/58	2/58
Pupils receiving support	20	27	27	27

The offering of the Viennese association *Romano Centro* – consisting of learning support and school mediation – falls within the context of general inclusion measures and is therefore outside the scope of the National Minorities Act; however, it does benefit from the Federal Chancellery’s National Minority Funding. Learning support takes place individually at the child’s place of residence so that specific learning needs can be addressed. The following table shows figures on learning support from the association *Romano Centro*:

Learning support from Romano Centro	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Instructors / hours per year	15/395	13/499	23/664	24/715
Pupils receiving support	49	49	54	75

Mediators motivate and support children in class to assist in learning. They also support teachers in understanding the cultural background and life situation of the children and help parents cultivate a positive approach to school so they can support their children. The following table shows the corresponding figures:

School mediation Romano Centro	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Instructors / hours per week	3/86	2/60	2/60	2/60
Schools receiving support	6	6	6	6
Parents receiving support	83	87	77	78
Pupils receiving support	203	137	116	121

In addition, the *Vienna adult education centres* offer learning support in collaboration with three Roma associations.¹¹⁷ Another example of this can be found in the *Chavore* initiative of *Caritas* in Graz, which also benefits from the Federal Chancellery’s National Minority Funding and which prioritises the inclusion of Roma children in schools and nursery schools.¹¹⁸

117 <https://www.vhs.at/de/e/lernraum-wien/romalernhilfe> (2025-03-31)

118 <https://www.caritas-steiermark.at/hilfe-angebote/flucht-integration/bildung-arbeit/chavore-schulunterstuetzung-fuer-romakinder> (2025-03-31)

Article 7.1.g – Provide learning facilities to enable non-native speakers (including adults) to learn the language:

Language courses are organised by the *adult education centre of the Burgenland Roma*.¹¹⁹ In Oberwart, around six people take part in the biannual courses. The *Students' Union of the Austrian Roma*¹²⁰ offers an online course on *Lovara Romani*.¹²¹ In addition, regular courses are held at the adult education centres in Vienna.¹²²

Article 7.1.h – Promote study and research at universities or equivalent institutions:

Since the 2020/21 academic year, regular Romani language courses have been held at the University of Graz: in the winter semester basic level 1, level A1/1, and in the summer semester basic level 2, level A1/2. The courses are attended by around twelve students each. In addition, universities regularly offer specific courses on the topic, including in the winter semester 2024/25 on *Lifeworlds of Romnija and Roma from the 17th to the 21st Century*, also at the University of Graz.¹²³ Furthermore, the history, culture and language of Romnija and Roma are repeatedly the subject of private research by university members and faculty¹²⁴ and also of research projects, for example at the Austrian Academy of Sciences.¹²⁵

Article 7.1.i – Promote appropriate forms of transnational exchanges in the areas covered by the Charter:

Close contacts between the Burgenland Roma and speaker groups in western Hungary and the Slovenian *Prekmurje* are the basis for transnational exchanges, joint activities and bilateral or supranational projects funded by the European Union. The same applies to contacts maintained by the Vienna-based associations of the national minority group, which also have a strong international network.

Article 7.2 – Eliminate unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction and favouritism in relation to the use of language:

The *Federal Constitution* contains several regulations that guarantee the legal equality of the individual (e.g. Article 7 of the B-VG). The mandate of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* also contributes to a non-discriminatory and inclusive society in which participation

119 <https://www.vhs-roma.eu/index.php/de/> (2025-03-31)

120 <https://www.hoer-info.at> (2025-03-31)

121 <https://amerlinghaus.at/romanes-sprachkurs/> (2025-03-31)

122 https://www.vhs.at/de/s?_token=hAjpX860EJwBdonwLbo1oz80lrlcHypPtZlQg0sG&q=Romanes (2025-03-31)

123 https://online.uni-graz.at/kfu_online/ee/ui/ca2/app/desktop/#/slc.tm.cp/student/courses/898968?scrollTo=toC_overview (2025-03-31)

124 https://online.uni-graz.at/kfu_online/wbForschungsportal.cbShowPortal?pFpFospNr=&pOrgNr=&pPersonNr=115089&pMode=E&pLevel=PERS&pCallType=PUB

125 <https://www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/forschung/mobilitaet-und-visualisierung/roma> (2025-03-31)

is ensured for everyone.¹²⁶ Its contact form explicitly allows respondents to select “*Ethnicity/Racism*” in answer to the question “*For what reason were you or the person affected discriminated against?*” and to describe the incident. Complaints can be submitted to the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* by telephone or in writing, and a consultation appointment can be arranged. It is also possible to report an incident anonymously for documentation purposes only. The support services of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* include information brochures, advice and training, a travelling exhibition on the topic and the equality blog.¹²⁷

Although Romnija and Roma are most impacted by racism among all Austrian national minorities, there were no official reports of linguistic discrimination in the reporting period. Raising awareness and informing those affected about ways of countering general discrimination is one of the tasks of the *Roma Dialogue Platform*¹²⁸, which has been held semi-annually since 2012 as part of the *Roma Strategy of the Federal Chancellery*; the platform will continue to focus on this issue in the future.

Article 7.3 – Promote mutual understanding between all language groups; embed respect, understanding and tolerance in educational objectives; encourage the mass media to promote respect, understanding and tolerance:

Mutual understanding among all language groups is promoted by the activities of Parliament mentioned under 1.3. In the field of education, respect, understanding and tolerance with regard to Romani are ensured primarily through the *General Didactic Principle 6*, also cited under 1.3, and in national radio and television (ORF), generally regulated under Section 4 of the ORF Act.¹²⁹ Additionally, a national minority representative serves on the ORF *Audience Advisory Board*.¹³⁰ Furthermore, the *Austrian Press Council* in Article 7 of its *Code of Honour* also calls for protection against ethnic discrimination.¹³¹

Article 7.4 – Take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the users and establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities:

The National Minority Advisory Council, established under the National Minorities Act as a consultative body, takes into account the needs and wishes of Romani users at both federal and provincial levels.

126 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/unser-angebot/informationmaterial.html> (2025/03/31)

127 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/aktuelles-und-services/gleichbehandlungs-blog.html> (2025/03/31)

128 <https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/themen/volksgruppen/roma-strategie.html> (2025/03/31)

129 https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/texte/recht_grundlagen/orfg.pdf (2025-03-31)

130 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/gremien/publikumsrat/aufgaben/index.html> (2025-03-31)

131 https://www.presserat.at/show_content.php?hid=2 (2025-03-31)

Recommendations of the Committee of Experts for immediate measures:

a) Strengthen teaching in Romani at all levels of education.

Romani is among the 98% of the world's languages that have no official language status and therefore no recognised standard. However, as only knowledge of an official language guarantees participation in the political and economic life of a country 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 influenced by the language of the country of which the respective Romani speakers are citizens. For many Romnija and Roma, their respective Romani dialect becomes the primary symbol of their identity and belonging, often precisely when they hardly use it any more. Against this background, it is understandable that the implementation of Romani in education is subject to different conditions and requires different strategies than most other minority languages in Europe.

The fact that only 27 children and young people in Burgenland received lessons in Romani in the 2023/24 school year is primarily due to the fact that *Roman* – as the Romnija and Roma of Burgenland call their Romani dialect – is hardly used any more. The majority of the children taught, learn the language of their ancestors as a foreign language, only a few possess prior knowledge of the language.

In 1997, the pupils of the learning support programme of the former *Roma Association* were offered Romani lessons for the first time. From the 1999/2000 school year onwards, the lessons were moved into schools, but they could not be realised continuously. Due to low birth rates and competition from other extracurricular sports and technical programmes, the required number of pupils is often not reached at a single school, which is why collaboration between several schools would be necessary, but this fails due to the difficulties of transportation logistics. Therefore, as of the 2023/24 school year, the association *Roma-Service* was entrusted by the Burgenland school authorities with the organisation of lessons. Romani lessons take place as part of the afternoon care and learning support programme and are attended by the same children and young people who take advantage of the support services but are open to all children and young people.

Apart from the courses mentioned under Article 7.1.g that are offered by the *adult education centre of the Burgenland Roma*, all other attempts to establish Romani lessons either within or outside of schools in Burgenland have been unsuccessful. The legal framework for teaching Romani is provided by the *Burgenland Minority Schooling Act*¹³² as well as the support on the part of the *Board of Education*, the *PPH Burgenland* and

132 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10009948>
(2025-03-31)

the *Burgenland adult education centres*. The fact that these possibilities remain unutilised is primarily once again due to the low level of everyday use. In order to integrate Romani at least indirectly into the educational programme, the *BAfEP Oberwart* and the *PPH Burgenland* provide their students with information about Romani as part of their 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 appreciation of Romani as a language of Burgenland so that the potential teaching programme will subsequently be more widely accepted.

Teaching activities in Vienna take place in the context of general inclusion measures and are therefore outside the scope of the National Minorities Act, although extracurricular activities also benefit from the Federal Chancellery's National Minority Funding. The school lessons are organised by the *Language Support Centre of the Vienna Board of Education*¹³³, which also offers a registration form in Romani.¹³⁴ In the 2023/24 school year, 271 pupils attended the *first language teaching* classes in Romani offered by three teachers from the national minority group at six schools in Vienna (five primary schools, one compulsory secondary school). In addition, a textbook for *first language teaching*, was produced with the title *Me sem khate! – I am here!*¹³⁵ The book uses the Romani dialect of *Gurbet* which is mainly spoken by Romnija and Roma with roots in the Western Balkans and the former Yugoslavia. The dialectal diversity of the children taking part in the lessons is integrated into the pedagogical approach to first language teaching in that, for example, knowledge of the similarities and differences between individual dialects expands the pupils' linguistic knowledge.

In addition to the textbook just mentioned, materials are available in five other dialects: in Burgenland Romani from elementary education to university; in *Arlj*, *Kalderaš*, *Lovara* and *Servika* Romani for primary and secondary levels in A1 and A2 according to the *Common European Framework of Reference for Language Teaching*; in Lovara Romani additionally for the tertiary level. These materials, together with training modules for teachers, were developed on the initiative of the Council of Europe at the *European Center for Modern Languages* as part of the *QualiRom project*.¹³⁶ They are available together with other information on history, culture and language on the *[Romani] projects* website.¹³⁷ Following on the *[Romani] project*, the University of Graz has been offering language courses in Romani since the 2021/22 academic year, as have adult education centres and national minority group organisations (see Article 7.g and Article 7.h).

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

134 https://www.sfz-wien.at/images/sfz_img/download/mu/anmeldeformular-mu/romanes.pdf (2024/02/15)

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

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

137 <https://romani-project.org/#/dialects> (2025-03-315)

In order to make better and more targeted use of the existing basis for Romani lessons in future, the *31st Dialogue Platform of the National Roma Contact Point of the Federal Chancellery* on 25 January 2024 was dedicated to the topic of *Romani – Language and Identity*. A presentation was given on teaching Romani in Burgenland, where the aforementioned online platform *Skooly* is increasingly used.¹³⁸ Not only the use of the learning platform but also the chosen strategy – school lessons by an NGO – were seen by those present as a model for future teaching activities.

b) Promote awareness of Roma language and culture as an integral part of Austria’s cultural heritage throughout the country in regular school education and in the media.

A further strengthening of awareness for the language and culture of Roma and Romnija as an integral part of Austria’s cultural heritage in general education is guaranteed by the *General Didactic Principle 6* (as cited in 1.3 and already mentioned multiple times). As far as the media is concerned, reference must be made to the obligations of the public broadcaster ORF towards the national minorities as laid down in the ORF Act.¹³⁹

Further recommendations:

c) Measures to increase the use of Romani in the media.

Apart from the TV magazine *WIR*, which has been broadcast every two weeks since 2022 and repeated twice, the Romani offering in the media has been expanded during the reporting period by the daily one-hour programme *Romani Ora* on *Radio Mora* (see also Article 7.1.d).

138 An overview 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 website at: <https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/themen/volksgruppen/roma-strategie/dialogplattform-roma-strategie/31-dialogplattform-25-jaenner-2024.html> (2025-03-31)

139 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40254101/NOR40254101.pdf> (2025-03-31)

2.3 Slovak (SLK) / Slovenský jazyk

Part II / Article 7

Article 7.1.a – Recognition as an expression of cultural wealth:

Article 8 (2) of the Federal Constitutional Act (B-VG) guarantees the recognition of the Slovak language as an expression of the cultural wealth of the Republic of Austria. The doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of the Parliament and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula demonstrate this commitment during the reporting period.

Article 7.1.b – Ensure that existing or new administrative organisations do not hinder promotion:

Respect of the geographical area is guaranteed by the National Minorities Act.

Article 7.1.c – Take resolute action to promote and protect:

In principle, Article 8 (2) of the B-VG reflects the Republic of Austria's committed approach to the promotion and protection of Slovak. Additional measures during the reporting period include the aforementioned doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of Parliament, and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula.

Article 7.1.d – Facilitate and/or promote the use of spoken and written language in public and private life:

The use of Slovak in private life goes without question. This is encouraged by recognising and valuing it as an integral part of traditional Austrian diversity. In public life, Slovak is used in culture and the media as well as in administration. For example, the Ministry of Finance now offers forms in Slovak¹⁴⁰, as does the Ministry of Education¹⁴¹ and the Ministry of the Interior, which also provides informational materials in Slovak for the executive branch. Those employed at the Ministry of the Interior are also given the opportunity to learn Slovak at the Security Academy.¹⁴²

ORF Burgenland's editorial department for the national minorities broadcasts the TV magazine programme *Slovenské Ozveny* six times a year and the multilingual programme *WIR* every two weeks on ORF 2, with both of these repeated on ORF III. The weekly radio magazine *Radio Dia:Tón* can be received terrestrially in Vienna and the surrounding area (see also Appendix 4). ORF also maintains an online channel that provides TV and

140 https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/show_mast.asp?s=slowakisch&Typ=SM&Styp=SPR (2025-03-31)

141 https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulrecht/erlaesse/ikm_durchfuehrungserlass_ws21_22/ikm_de_ws_21_22_uebersetzungen.html (2025-03-31)

142 https://www.bmi.gv.at/104/Seminare/files/SIAK_Bildungskatalog_2024.pdf (2025-03-31)

radio programmes as well as other items on-demand.¹⁴³ The Slovak associations have chosen the quarterly magazine *Pohlady* as the leading medium.¹⁴⁴

It is also possible to gain an impression of the diverse cultural activities of the Slovak national group from the websites of the *Austrian-Slovak Cultural Association / Rakúsko-slovenský kultúrny spolok*¹⁴⁵ and the association *Marjánka*, which is also supported by the National Minority Funding.¹⁴⁶ The latter also symbolises the close ties between the Slovak and Czech national minorities, as does the *Cultural Club of Czechs and Slovaks in Austria / Kulturní klub Čechů a Slováků v Rakousku*.¹⁴⁷ The spectrum of activities ranges from the cultivation of folk culture (dance and music) to exhibitions, book presentations, etc. as well as theatre performances and classical music concerts.

Article 7.1.e – Maintain and develop links between language groups; building cultural relations with other language groups:

Contacts between speaker groups are ensured in part through the National Minority Advisory Council, while relations with other language groups are maintained through e.g. the *Dialogue Platform of Indigenous Austrian National Minority Groups in Parliament*¹⁴⁸ and the *Permanent Conference of the Chairpersons of the Advisory Councils for the National Minority Groups*.¹⁴⁹

Article 7.1.f – Provide appropriate forms and means for teaching and study at all appropriate levels:

The list below provides a numerical overview of the Slovak educational programme at the *Komenský School*:

Slovak at the <i>Komenský-Schule</i>	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Elementary education	27	25	27	24
Primary school (VS)	50	50	53	53
Science-oriented academic secondary school (AHS)	80	72	89	113
Total number of pupils	157	147	169	190

Slovak is also taught as part of the *first language teaching* programme at the *Language Support Centre of the Vienna Board of Education*; there is a separate registration form

143 <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/slovaci/> (2025-03-31)

144 Online versions were only available until 2021 during the preparation of the report: <https://slovaci.at/pohlady.html> (2025-03-31)

145 <https://slovaci.at> (2025-03-31)

146 <https://www.marjanka.at> (2025-03-31)

147 <http://www.kulturklub.at> (2025-03-31)

148 https://www.parlament.gv.at/aktuelles/pk/jahr_2024/pk0705 (2025-03-31)

149 <https://vorsitzendenkonferenz.org/> (2025-03-31)

available in Slovak for this purpose.¹⁵⁰ In addition, the province of Lower Austria promotes transnational bilingualism with Slovak programmes as part of non-compulsory exercises at schools and in elementary education.¹⁵¹

Article 7.1.g – Provide learning facilities to enable non-native speakers (including adults) to learn the language:

The most significant establishment that enables non-native speakers to learn the language, i.e. the adult education centres, offered Slovak at four locations in Vienna during the reporting period and at five locations in Lower Austria.¹⁵²

Article 7.1.h – Promote study and research at universities or equivalent institutions:

There is the opportunity to study and research Slovak at the University of Vienna as part of the Slavic studies programme. The following list provides an overview of the student numbers:

Study programme	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Slavic studies	1,264	1,290	1,077	?
Teaching subject Slovak language	7	5	4	9

The teaching subject Slovak language involves teacher training for secondary schooling and is offered at the University of Vienna.¹⁵³ In the area of research, there is a separate funding programme from the *Agency for Education and Internationalisation (OeAD)* for bilateral actions with Slovakia.¹⁵⁴

Article 7.1.i – Promote appropriate forms of transnational exchanges in the areas covered by the Charter:

Transnational collaboration between the authorities of the Republic of Austria and Slovakia in the area of national minorities remains fruitful. The currently applicable protocol to the Slovak-Austrian cultural agreement makes explicit reference to the collaboration and exchange of information on national minorities and national minorities within the context of the Charter.¹⁵⁵ Close networking with institutions and organisations in Slovakia is also still in place. This includes educational initiatives in the field of transnational

150 https://www.sfz-wien.at/images/sfz_img/download/mu/anmeldeformular-mu/slowakisch.pdf (2025-03-31)

151 <https://noe.orf.at/stories/3258190/> (2025-03-31)

152 <https://www.vhs.at/de/k/sprachen/slowakisch>, <https://www.vhs-noe.at/Kurse/> (2025-03-31)

153 <https://www.studienwahl.at/studien/lehramtsstudien/lehramtsstudium-geistes-und-kulturwissenschaften/slowakisch/2672-slowakisch-22-3-wien.de.html>

154 <https://oead.at/de/kooperationen/internationale-hochschulkooperationen/bilaterale-aktionen-slowakei-tschechien-ungarn#c8918> (2025-03-31)

155 https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/dam/jcr:edc0d5ba-ec8f-4b84-b4cb-3006b2bbfca7/KA_mit_Slowakei_nb.pdf (2025-03-31)

bilingualism¹⁵⁶ such as the EU Interreg project *Education for Tomorrow*, which deals with the establishment of bilingual models of knowledge and language transfer, among other things.¹⁵⁷

Article 7.2 – Eliminate unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction and favouritism in relation to the use of language:

The *Federal Constitution* contains several regulations that guarantee the legal equality of the individual (e.g. Article 7 of the B-VG). The mandate of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* also contributes to a non-discriminatory and inclusive society in which participation is ensured for everyone.¹⁵⁸ The contact form explicitly allows respondents to select “*Ethnicity/Racism*” in answer to the question “*For what reason were you or the person affected discriminated against?*” and to describe the incident. Complaints can be submitted to the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* either by telephone or in writing, and a personal consultation appointment can be arranged. It is also possible to report an incident anonymously for documentation purposes only. The support services of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* include information brochures, advice and training, a travelling exhibition on the topic and the *equality blog*.¹⁵⁹

Article 7.3 – Promote mutual understanding between all language groups; embed respect, understanding and tolerance in educational objectives; encourage the mass media to promote respect, understanding and tolerance:

Mutual understanding among all language groups is promoted by the activities of Parliament mentioned under 1.3. In the field of education, respect, understanding and tolerance with regard to Slovak are ensured primarily through the *General Didactic Principle 6*, also cited under 1.3, and in national radio and television (ORF), generally regulated under Section 4 of the ORF Act.¹⁶⁰ Additionally, a national minority representative serves on the ORF *Audience Advisory Board*.¹⁶¹ Furthermore, the *Austrian Press Council* in Article 7 of its *Code of Honour* also calls for protection against ethnic discrimination.¹⁶²

Article 7.4 – Take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the users and establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities:

The National Minority Advisory Council, established under the National Minorities Act as a consultative body, takes into account the needs and wishes of Slovak speakers at both federal and provincial levels.

156 <https://bigling.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/WEB-BILINGUIUAIATeT-in-den-GRENZREGIONEN-2022-.pdf> (2025-03-31)

157 https://education4tomorrow.eu/de/ueber_die_projekte/projekt_etom_sk-at/ (2025-03-31)

158 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/unser-angebot/informationmaterial.html> (2025/03/31)

159 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/aktuelles-und-services/gleichbehandlungs-blog.html> (2025/03/31)

160 https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/texte/recht_grundlagen/orfg.pdf (2025-03-31)

161 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/gremien/publikumsrat/aufgaben/index.html> (2025-03-31)

162 https://www.presserat.at/show_content.php?hid=2 (2025-03-31)

Recommendations of the Committee of Experts for immediate measures:

a) Ensure sustainable and sufficient funding for the Komenský School.

As with all public schools under public law, the salaries for teachers at the *Komenský School* are paid by the respective province for the primary school, in this case Vienna, and by the Ministry of Education for the academic secondary school. The following table shows the related expenses:

Teachers' salaries	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Primary school (VS) / province of Vienna	€1,026,100.00	€1,036,950.00	€1,065,600.00
Academic secondary school (AHS) / Ministry of Education	€2,672,447.72	€2,808,520.59	€3,154,987.25
Total	€3,698,547.72	€3,845,470.59	€4,220,587.25

The ongoing operation and maintenance of the school is currently financed by subsidies, donations and contributions from parents. Since the continued existence of the *Komenský School* is important to all associations of Slovaks and Czechs, a large part of the Federal Chancellery's funding for the two national minorities is channelled into maintaining the school.

Ongoing constructive dialogue between the Federal Chancellery and the Ministry of Education on the one hand and the representatives of the Czechs and Slovaks as well as the school association on the other ensures both the continued existence of the school and the high quality of the education. The current challenges will also be solved through close contact between all parties involved. The results will be presented in the next report, i.e. the seventh report.

b) Promote awareness of Slovak language and culture as an integral part of Austria's cultural heritage throughout the country in regular school education and in the media.

A further strengthening of awareness for the Slovak language and culture as an integral part of Austria's cultural heritage in general education is guaranteed by the *General Didactic Principle 6* (as cited in 1.3 and already mentioned multiple times) of the new curricula, which is being implemented on a rolling basis from the 2023/24 school year. As far as the media is concerned, reference must be made to the obligations of the public broadcaster ORF towards the national minorities as laid down in the ORF Act.¹⁶³ ORF meets these needs including via the previously mentioned multilingual TV magazine programme *WIR*.

163 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40254101/NOR40254101.pdf> (2025-03-31)

Further recommendations:

c) Increase the frequency and duration of television programmes in Slovak.

The duration and frequency of Slovak language programmes on ORF have also been increased with the TV magazine *WIR* mentioned above, which has been broadcast every second week since 2022, and the repeats of *WIR* and *Slovenské Ozveny* on ORF III (see also Appendix 4).

d) Measures to increase the use of the Slovak language in online and print media.

The online presence of the Slovak language was also expanded with the continuous expansion of the ORF's programme for the national minorities during the reporting period.¹⁶⁴ As far as print media and their online versions¹⁶⁴ are concerned, Slovak associations have the same opportunities as the other national minorities.

e) Ensure adequate financial support for cultural activities in the Slovak language.

In addition to the National Minority Funding of the Federal Chancellery, the Slovak national minority group, like all others, has a variety of funding opportunities at its disposal, including the cultural promotion programmes from the federal government¹⁶⁵ and the City of Vienna.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁴ <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/slovaci/> (2025-03-31)

¹⁶⁵ <https://www.bmwkms.gv.at/themen/kunst-und-kultur/service-kunst-und-kultur/foerderungen/formulare-und-infoblaetter.html> (2025-06-30)

¹⁶⁶ <https://www.wien.gv.at/kultur/abteilung/foerderungen/> (2025-03-31)

2.4 Slovenian (SLV) / Slovenski jezik

2.4.1 Slovenian in Carinthia

Part II / Article 7

Article 7.1.a – Recognition as an expression of cultural wealth:

Article 8 (2) of the Federal Constitutional Act (B-VG) guarantees the recognition of the Slovenian language as an expression of the cultural wealth of the Republic of Austria. The doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of the Parliament and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula demonstrate this commitment during the reporting period. In addition, the “*Slovenian field and farm names*” and the “*Untergailtaler Kirchtage customs and traditional costume*” have been included in the Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Austria.

Article 7.1.b – Ensure that existing or new administrative organisations do not hinder promotion:

Respect of the geographical area is guaranteed by the National Minorities Act.

Article 7.1.c – Take resolute action to promote and protect:

In principle, Article 8 (2) of the B-VG reflects the Republic of Austria’s committed approach to the promotion and protection of Slovenian. Additional measures during the reporting period include the aforementioned doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of Parliament, and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula.

Article 7.1.d – Facilitate and/or promote the use of spoken and written language in public and private life:

The use of Slovenian in private life and in public within the language area goes without question. This is encouraged by recognising and valuing it as an integral part of traditional Austrian diversity. For the promotion of use in the media and in the cultural sector, see Articles 11 and 12; for use in administration, see Article 10.

Article 7.1.e – Maintain and develop links between language groups; building cultural relations with other language groups:

Contacts between speaker groups are ensured in part through the *National Minority Advisory Council*, while relations with other language groups are maintained through e.g. the *Dialogue Platform of Indigenous Austrian National Minority Groups in Parliament*¹⁶⁷ and the *Permanent Conference of the Chairpersons of the Advisory Councils for the National Minority Groups*.¹⁶⁸

167 https://www.parlament.gv.at/aktuelles/pk/jahr_2024/pk0705 (2025-03-31)

168 <https://vorsitzendenkonferenz.org/> (2025-03-31)

Article 7.1.f – Provide appropriate forms and means for teaching and study at all appropriate levels:

Slovenian is present at all levels of education. The following table provides a numerical overview of children and young people who were taught or supported in Slovenian during the reporting period:

Educational establishment ¹⁶⁹	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Early childhood education	1,253	1,283	1,319	1,307
Primary school (VS)	4,510	4,424	4,456	4,529
Compulsory Secondary School (MS)	384	299	348	304
Academic Secondary School (AHS)	752	755	702	667
Higher Vocational School (BHS)	760	677	648	685

See also the relevant sections under Article 8.

Article 7.1.g – Provide learning facilities to enable non-native speakers (including adults) to learn the language:

The primary providers of adult education outside of the school system are the Carinthian adult education centres.¹⁷⁰ Furthermore, the language courses organised by associations are open to the public. Opportunities to learn Slovenian can also be found outside Carinthia (see also Article 8.1.fiii).

Article 7.1.h – Promote study and research at universities or equivalent institutions:

There is the opportunity to study Slovenian in an academic setting at the universities of Graz, Klagenfurt and Vienna as part of the Slavic studies programme. Teacher training takes place at the University College of Teacher Education Carinthia (see also **Article 8.1.eiii and Article 8.1.h**).

Article 7.1.i – Promote appropriate forms of transnational exchanges in the areas covered by the Charter:

Long-established close contacts with Slovenes and groups of Slovenian speakers in the Italian *Slavia Friulana / Beneška Slovenija* form the basis for transnational exchanges, joint activities at the association level, as well as bilateral or supranational projects supported by the European Union (see also Article 12.3 and Article 14).

¹⁶⁹ <https://bildungssystem.oead.at/> (2025-03-31)

¹⁷⁰ <https://www.vhsktn.at> <https://www.vhsktn.at/> (2025-03-31)

Article 7.2 – Eliminate unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction and favouritism in relation to the use of language:

The *Federal Constitution* contains several regulations that guarantee the legal equality of the individual (e.g. Article 7 of the B-VG). The mandate of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* also contributes to a non-discriminatory and inclusive society in which participation is ensured for everyone.¹⁷¹ Its contact form explicitly allows respondents to select “*Ethnicity/Racism*” in answer to the question “*For what reason were you or the person affected discriminated against?*” and to describe the incident. Complaints can be submitted to the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* either by telephone or in writing, and a personal consultation appointment can be arranged. It is also possible to report an incident anonymously for documentation purposes only. The support services of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* include information brochures, advice and training, a travelling exhibition on the topic and the *equality blog*.¹⁷² No official reports of linguistic discrimination against speakers of Slovenian were recorded during the reporting period.

Article 7.3 – Promote mutual understanding between all language groups; embed respect, understanding and tolerance in educational objectives; encourage the mass media to promote respect, understanding and tolerance:

Mutual understanding among all language groups is promoted by the activities of Parliament mentioned under 1.3. In the field of education, respect, understanding and tolerance towards Slovenian are ensured primarily through the *General Didactic Principle 6*, also cited under 1.3.

In national radio and television (ORF), respect, understanding and tolerance are generally regulated in the ORF Act.¹⁷³ Additionally, a national minority representative serves on the ORF *Audience Advisory Board*.¹⁷⁴ Furthermore, the *Austrian Press Council* in Article 7 of its *Code of Honour* also calls for protection against ethnic discrimination.¹⁷⁵

Article 7.4 – Take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the users and establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities:

The National Minority Advisory Council, established under the National Minorities Act as a consultative body, takes into account the needs and wishes of Slovenian users at both federal and provincial levels. The latter also applies to the *Dialogue Forum for the Slovene National Minority Group in Carinthia*.¹⁷⁶

171 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/unser-angebot/informationsmaterial.html> (2025/03/31)

172 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/aktuelles-und-services/gleichbehandlungs-blog.html> (2025/03/31)

173 https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/texte/recht_grundlagen/orfg.pdf (2025-03-31)

174 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/gremien/publikumsrat/aufgaben/index.html> (2025-03-31)

175 https://www.presserat.at/show_content.php?hid=2 (2025-03-31)

176 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/S1/Verwaltung/Amt-der-Kaerntner-Landesregierung/Abteilung-1/Volksgruppen%5fMenschenrechte/Volksgruppenb%C3%BCro/Dialogforum>

Part III / Articles 8–14

The legal situation of the Slovenian language in Carinthia is complex. 164 localities in 24 political municipalities fall under the topographical regulations of the National Minorities Act. Slovenian is an official language in three of the four political districts established there – Klagenfurt Land, Villach Land and Völkermarkt, but not Hermagor – and in 16 political municipalities with a total of 145 localities. Slovenian is a court language in three of the seven judicial districts – *Bleiburg/Pliberk*, *Eisenkappel/Železna Kapla*, *Ferlach/Borovlje* – and this directly concerns eleven municipalities with 94 localities (see Appendix 7).¹⁷⁷

Article 8 – Education

On the basis of the *Carinthian Minority Schooling Act*, Slovenian and German are used as languages of instruction at bilingual schools.¹⁷⁸ At the federal level, these lessons are coordinated by the Department for *Linguistic Education and Minority Education* at the Ministry of Education.¹⁷⁹ Section 10 (1) of the *Carinthian Minority Schooling Act* also defines a *scope of application*. The 73 school locations with Slovenian language programmes established by this act are managed by the Department for *Minority Schooling* of the *Carinthian Board of Education*.¹⁸⁰

However, this scope of application should by no means be seen as a restriction. Slovenian lessons at Carinthian schools are primarily demand-oriented. Only two of the 55 *primary schools* and one of the 17 compulsory secondary schools are outside the scope of application, but nine of the ten *academic secondary schools* and seven of the nine *higher vocational schools* have Slovenian language programmes (see also Appendix 8, Tables 2/4/5/6).

Pre-school education in Slovenian lies outside the minority school system and the scope of the *Minority Schooling Act* and falls under the responsibility of the sub-department of *Early Childhood Education* of the *Office of the Carinthian Provincial Government*.

Article 8.1.a.ii – Slovenian as a substantial part of pre-school education:

In the past three years, 37 early childhood education institutions, i.e. crèches and nursery schools, were operated in 21 municipalities with Slovenian as the language of instruction. The following list provides a numerical overview:

177 <https://ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10000602> (2025-03-31)

178 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen &Gesetzesnummer=10009246> (2025-06-30)

179 <https://www.bmb.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulpraxis/ba/sprabi/minderheitenschulwesen.html> (2025-06-30)

180 <https://www.bildung-ktn.gv.at/Minderheitenschulwesen.html> (2025-06-30)

Early childhood education	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Establishments	33	37	37	37
Children being cared for	1,253	1,283	1,319	1,307

See List 1 in Appendix 8 for details.

The agreement pursuant to Article 15a of the Federal Constitutional Act (B-VG) between the federal government and the federal provinces on early childhood education ensures that funding is also available for public educational institutions that offer Slovenian as a language. With the amendment of the *Carinthian Childhood Education and Care Act*, the promotion of the language of the Slovenian national minority was enshrined in law. The following table lists the funding provided by the federal province of Carinthia for early childhood educational institutions with Slovenian as a language of instruction:

Provincial funding for early childhood education	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Funding amount	3,469,583.58	4,741,153.21	5,181,690.64	7,222,749.60

The *Training Institute for Early Childhood Education* (BAfEP) in Klagenfurt offers Slovenian as an optional subject.

Article 8.1.bii – Slovenian as a substantial part of primary education:

In the 2023/24 school year, 46.98% of primary school pupils in the scope of application of the Minority Schooling Act received bilingual education in Slovenian and German. In the entire federal province, i.e., in 35 municipalities within and outside the scope of application, a total of 22.5% of Carinthian primary school pupils took part in Slovenian lessons, either as bilingual lessons or as a subject. The majority of schools are organised as *all-day schools* primarily with *separate teaching and supervision times*.¹⁸¹

Primary school (VS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools / of which all-day	55 / 43	55 / 43	55 / 43	55 / 43
Pupils	4,510	4,424	4,456	4,529
Of which bilingual teaching (BT)	2,200	2,207	2,217	2,291

See List 2 in Appendix 8 for details.

181 https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/themen/familie_und_partnerschaft/familie-und-kinderfuersorge/kinderbetreuung/2/Seite.370190.html (2025-06-30)

In addition to the all-day primary schools, private after-school care centres offer afternoon care in Slovenian, especially for primary school pupils. The following list provides a numerical overview:

Afternoon care (primary school+)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Establishments	6	6	6	6
Pupils receiving support	246	250	253	240

See List 3 in Appendix 8 for details.

The following table lists the funding provided by the federal province of Carinthia for afternoon care with Slovenian as a language of instruction:

Provincial funding for afternoon care	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fördersumme	292.183,60	300.364,70	326.196,04

Article 8.1.ciii – Slovenian as an integral part of the teaching plan in secondary level education:

Secondary Level I of the Austrian school system comprises the *compulsory secondary schools* (MS) and the lower cycle of *academic secondary schools* (AHS). The upper cycles of academic secondary schools together with the *higher vocational schools* (BHS) form Secondary Level II. The following two lists provide a numerical overview of compulsory secondary schools and academic secondary schools:

Compulsory Secondary School (MS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	17	17	17	16
Pupils	384	299	348	304
Compulsory subject (PG)	275	248	247	248
Optional subject (FG)	79	51	101	56

See List 4 in Appendix 8 for details.

Academic Secondary School (AHS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	8	10	10	10
Pupils	752	755	702	667
Bilingual teaching (BT)	566	543	501	499
Compulsory subject (PG)	92	92	90	82
Optional subject (FG)	94	120	111	86

See List 5 in Appendix 8 for details.

Article 8.1.div – Slovenian is included as an integral part of the technical and vocational education curriculum for pupils who opt to study it:

The following list provides a numerical overview of the higher vocational schools that offer Slovenian as a language of instruction or as an integral part of the curriculum:

Higher Vocational School (BHS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	9	8	8	7
Pupils	760	677	648	685
Bilingual teaching (BT)	375	361	343	339
Compulsory subject (PG)	246	188	200	105
Optional subject (FG)	139	128	105	139

See List 6 in Appendix 8 for details.

Article 8.1.eiii – Facilities for the study of Slovenian at university or higher education institutions:

There is the opportunity to study Slovenian in an academic setting at the universities of Graz, Klagenfurt and Vienna as part of the Slavic studies programme:

Study programme	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Slavic studies	1,264	1,290	1,077	7
Slovenian	9	3	2	685

Although the number of students (excluding those studying to become teachers) is low, it only partially reflects the extent to which the Slovenian language is dealt with at university level. This takes place not only in the context of Slavic studies but also in translation studies¹⁸² and in research, for example in the context of the focus on *Slovenian Literature and Minority Culture* at the University of Graz¹⁸³ or in the project *Minority Languages in Tourism Promotion* at the universities of Klagenfurt, Vienna and Zadar, Croatia.¹⁸⁴

Article 8.1.fiii – Slovenian as a subject in adult and continuing education:

The *Carinthian adult education centres* hold Slovenian courses in most of the district administrative centres and thus also outside the area where the language has official status.¹⁸⁵ The same applies to the services offered by the *business development institutes* (WIFI).¹⁸⁶

182 <https://translationswissenschaft.uni-graz.at/de/sprachen/slowenisch/#c572143> (2025-03-31)

183 <https://slawistik.uni-graz.at/de/unsere-forschung/slowenische-literatur-und-minoritaetskultur/> (2025-03-31)

184 <https://campus.aau.at/cris/project/0f4de0c57e6b2a37017e6c0f3133000b/> (2025-03-31)

185 <https://www.vhsktn.at> <https://www.vhsktn.at/> (2025-03-31)

186 <https://www.wifikaernten.at> (2025-03-31)

National minority group associations also organise language courses. For example, the *Community of Carinthian Slovenes / Skupnost Koroških Slovencev in Slovenk* offers so-called taster courses. These are offered free of charge, as are those of the *Mohorjeva Hermagoras*, the oldest independent institution of Slovenes in Carinthia, which has existed since 1851 and also organises language courses as part of its diverse activities.¹⁸⁷

Article 8.1.g – Conveying the history and culture reflected in Slovenian:

As an integral part of Austria’s widely valued diversity, the history and culture reflected in Slovenian are naturally taught at all levels of education. Engagement with the history, culture and language of Slovenes is further ensured in the education system, primarily through the *General Didactic Principle 6*, cited under 1.3.

Article 8.1.h – Training and further education for teachers of Slovenian:

The offer of Slovenian as an optional subject at the *Training Institute for Early Childhood Education (BAfEP)* in Klagenfurt mentioned above under Article 8.1.iii was taken up by around 50 students per year during the reporting period (see also List 6 in Appendix 8). Slovenian teachers for compulsory schools (primary schools and compulsory secondary schools) are trained at the *University College of Teacher Education Carinthia* within the framework of university courses, while teachers for the secondary level (academic secondary schools and higher vocational schools) are trained at universities. The following table provides an overview:

Study programme	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Slovenian at compulsory schools (primary / secondary)	80	68	63	65
Slovenian at secondary level (academic / vocational) ¹⁸⁸	9	6	5	

Compared to the number of students studying for compulsory education (primary and secondary), which roughly covers the future demand for teachers, the number of students studying for the secondary level (academic and vocational) is far lower, although this must be viewed within the context of the overall extent of relevant study programmes in that this teacher training is integrated at university level (see also Article 8.1.iii). In addition, the employment of lateral entry recruits with specific expertise is just as much a possibility in the Austrian education sector as employing teachers from neighbouring countries. The further training programme of the *University College of Teacher Education Carinthia* offers further training for teachers of Slovenian.¹⁸⁹

187 <https://www.mehrsprachigkeit.at/de/sprachkurse.html>, <https://mohorjeva.at/> (2025-03-31)

188 <https://www.ph-online.ac.at/ph-ktn/Studierendenstatistik.html?pAuswertung=8&pSJ=1904&pSemester=S&pGruppierung=2&pVerteilungsschlüssel=TRUE>

189 <https://service.ph-kaernten.ac.at/fortbildungskatalog/> (2025-03-31)

Article 8.1.i – Supervisory body and regular reporting on the situation of Slovenian:

As the supervisory body, *Department III Minority Schooling of the Teacher Training Service of the Carinthian Board of Education* publishes annual reports.¹⁹⁰

Article 8.2 – Slovenian as a teaching programme outside the defined language region:

Apart from Styria (see Section 2.4.2), Slovenian is mainly spoken outside Carinthia in Vienna. Since September 2024, the *Slovenian Institute in Vienna/Slovenski inštitut na Dunaju* has been organising lessons at the *Komenský School*.¹⁹¹ Slovenian is also taught at two schools within the framework of first language teaching:

School	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Stubenbastei Primary School	12	11	10	65
Stubenbastei Academic Secondary School	10	13	12	

The Vienna adult education centre Brigittenau also offers regular online courses.¹⁹² In principle, the adult education programme is demand-oriented. Slovenian courses are also regularly offered in other federal provinces.

Article 9 – Judiciary

Article 9.1.a.ii – The right of the litigant to use Slovenian in criminal proceedings

Article 9.1.a.iii – The right to requests and evidence in Slovenian in criminal proceedings

Article 9.1.b.ii – The right of the litigant to use Slovenian in civil proceedings

Article 9.1.b.iii – The right to requests and evidence in Slovenian in civil proceedings

Article 9.1.c.ii – The right of the litigant to use Slovenian in administrative proceedings

Article 9.1.c.iii – The right to requests and evidence in Slovenian in administrative proceedings

Article 9.1.d – Free interpretation and translation services to/from Slovenian

Article 9.2.a – Recognition of documents drawn up in Slovenian in court

The right of the members of the national minority group to speak and write Slovenian at the district courts *Bleiburg/Pliberk, Eisenkappel/Železna Kapla, Ferlach/Borovlje* is guaranteed by Austrian legislation and is known to the persons concerned. As the numerical overview of proceedings in Slovenian in the following table shows, this option was also utilised during the reporting period:

¹⁹⁰ <https://www.bildung-ktn.gv.at/Minderheitenschulwesen/Jahresberichte.html> (2025-03-31)

¹⁹¹ <https://www.si-dunaj.at/sl/home> (2025-03-31)

¹⁹² <https://www.vhs.at/de/k/sprachen/slowenisch> (2025-03-31)

District court	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Bleiburg / Pliberk	34	31	31
Eisenkappel / Zelena Kapla	18	22	7
Ferlach / Borovlje	21	13	19

In addition, efforts are continuing to incorporate Slovenian more firmly in this domain. This is also supported by the clear commitment to *preservation and promotion of the bilingual court jurisdiction* in the Government Programme 2020–2024. In addition, the websites of the three district courts in the area where the language has official status are now also available in Slovenian.¹⁹³

Article 10 – Administrative authorities and public service organisations

Article 10.1.a.iii – Requests/replies to/from administrative authorities and public services in Slovenian:

Verbal enquiries and responses in Slovenian between competent speakers are the norm, while written official correspondence remains the exception. The consistent availability of staff proficient in the language within the Ministry of the Interior’s executive branch is still not always guaranteed. If a person invokes the right to use Slovenian, competent staff are provided; if this is not possible, an interpreter is called in. As a general rule, staff are deployed according to their skills. Those employed at the Ministry of the Interior are also given the opportunity to learn Slovenian at the Security Academy.¹⁹⁴

Article 10.1.c – Option of documents from national authorities in Slovenian:

This option is not only available in law, but is also being implemented,¹⁹⁵ including as part of the *digitalisation initiative* by the Ministry of Finance, with forms in Slovenian, as well as by the Ministry of Education¹⁹⁶ and the Ministry of the Interior, which provides informational sheets in Slovenian in the executive branch.

Article 10.2.b – Option of applications to regional and local authorities in Slovenian:

Verbal enquiries and responses in Slovenian between language experts are the rule in official regional and local business. Efforts are also made here to assign staff according to their language skills. There is also written official correspondence in Slovenian, albeit to a lesser extent. That is why the *Carinthian Academy of Administration* offers further training on *Slovenian as an official language* and also finances general Slovenian courses for provincial civil servants.¹⁹⁷

193 <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-bleiburg/okrajno-sodi-e-pliberk.27a.si.html>, <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-eisenkappel/okrajno-sodi-e-eleznakapla.285.si.html>, <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-ferlach/okrajno-sodi-e-borovlje.28b.si.html> (2025-03-31)

194 https://www.gv.at/104/Seminare/files/SLAK_Bildungskatalog_2024.pdf (2025-03-31)

195 https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/_start.asp??typ=AW&styp=spr (2025-03-31)

196 https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulrecht/erlaesse/ikm_durchfuehrungserlass_ws21_22/ikm_de_ws_21_22_uebersetzungen.html (2025-03-31)

197 <https://verwaltungsakademie.ktn.gv.at> (2025-03-31)

The sub-department at the *Office of the Carinthian Provincial Government* located at the *National Minority Office* should be mentioned at the regional level.¹⁹⁸ As a service centre for the interests of the Slovenian national minority, it offers translation and interpreting services, the latter primarily in contact with the provincial authorities and in procedures before the provincial administrative court. Slovenian language forms and applications for funding are also available¹⁹⁹ and processed.

It remains to be seen to what extent the approx. one hundred Slovenian language forms created in addition since early 2024 as part of the *digitalisation initiative*, and further results of this initiative in future, will contribute to greater use of the options for written official communication in Slovenian at the local and regional levels.²⁰⁰

Article 10.2.d – Publication of public documents from local authorities in Slovenian:

Half of the political municipalities with Slovenian as their official language operate bilingual information websites. Some also provide links to the approx. one hundred Slovenian language forms mentioned above (see also Appendix 7). It can be assumed that the number of municipalities with Slovenian websites and documents will increase in future due to the focus on digitalisation provided through the National Minority Funding.

Article 10.4.a – Option of free interpreting/translation to/from Slovenian:

The option of free interpreting and translation in contact with administrative authorities and public service providers is still guaranteed (see also Article 10.2.b).

Article 10.5 – Option of using/adapting surnames in Slovenian:

This option is still provided.

Article 11 – Media

Article 11.1.bii – Regular radio broadcasts in Slovenian:

More than 66 hours (3,982 minutes) of radio programmes are broadcast in Carinthia every week. The ORF schedule for Radio Carinthia regularly broadcasts the programmes *Dežela ob Dravi* (slo), *Dobro jutro, Koroška – Good morning, Carinthia* (slo-ger) and *Servus, Srečno, Ciao* (German-Slovenian-Italian) (see Appendix 4, Table 3). In addition, the *regional studio of the ORF Carinthia national minorities editorial office* collaborates with *radio AGORA* on the production of 53.5 hours of weekly programmes, which are broadcast on the frequencies of *radio AGORA* (see also Appendix 4). Slovenian is also used in other programmes broadcast on *radio AGORA*. The programmes can be received both terrestrially and online and some are offered as podcasts.²⁰¹

198 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/Verwaltung/Amt-der-Kaerntner-Landesregierung/Abteilung-1/Volksgruppen%5fMenschenrechte/Volksgruppenbuero> (2025-03-31)

199 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/Verwaltung/Amt-der-Kaerntner-Landesregierung/Abteilung-1/Volksgruppen%5fMenschenrechte/Formulare> (2025-06-30)

200 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/Service/News?nid=36860> (2025-03-31)

201 <https://www.agora.at> (2025-03-31)

Article 11.1.cii – Regular TV programmes in Slovenian:

The half-hour TV magazine programme produced by the *ORF Carinthia national minorities editorial office Dober dan, Koroška* is broadcast weekly on Sundays at 13.30 on ORF 2 Carinthia and repeated throughout Austria on ORF III. Since September 2022, ORF Burgenland's national minorities editorial office has been producing the multilingual TV magazine *WIR*²⁰² every second week in collaboration with the Slovenian editorial team of ORF Carinthia, which is broadcast on ORF 2 and repeated on ORF III. The programme is also available on ORF-TVthek.²⁰³

Article 11.1.d – Promotion of AV productions in Slovenian:

The promotion of audio-visual productions – records, CDs, DVDs, films – in Slovenian is still guaranteed through the National Minority Funding of the Federal Chancellery and the promotion programmes implemented by the federal province of Carinthia. However, productions are now mainly presented online reflecting recent technological and media developments. For example, the series of interviews on the anniversary of *40 years / let muzej Peršman* was published on *Youtube*.²⁰⁴ Another example is the website *Experience Slovenian / Slovenščino doživeti* with AV productions for multimedia language teaching.²⁰⁵

Article 11.1.ei – Support for at least one daily or weekly newspaper in Slovenian:

The representatives of the Slovenian national minority have chosen the weekly newspaper *Novice* as the lead medium.²⁰⁶ The Catholic Church's newspaper *Nedelja* is also published weekly.²⁰⁷ The bi-monthly magazine *Mladi rod* is produced for children and young people.²⁰⁸

Article 11.1.fii – Application of existing AV production subsidies for Slovenian:

Like all other national minority groups, the Carinthian Slovenians and their associations have access to all relevant funding programmes (see Article 12).

Article 11.2 – Unhindered reception/rebroadcasting of radio and TV programmes in Slovenian from neighbouring countries; guaranteeing freedom of expression and the free flow of information in the press:

Radio programmes from neighbouring Slovenia can be received terrestrially without any problems. TV reception depends on the TV set and antenna specification. Freedom of expression and the free flow of information in the press are naturally also guaranteed for national minority media under Austrian legislation.

202 https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/aktuell/wir_volkgruppenmagazin100.html (2025-03-31)

203 <https://on.orf.at/video/14263646/wir-das-volkgruppenmagazin> (2025-03-31)

204 https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=40+Jahre%2Flet+muzej+Peršman / <https://www.persman.at> (2025-03-31)

205 <https://www.slovensko.at> (2025-03-31)

206 <https://www.novice.at> (2025-03-31)

207 <https://www.kath-kirche-kaernten.at/dioezese/organisation/C2646> (2025-03-31)

208 <https://www.novice.at/> <http://www.nedelja.at/> <https://www.mladirod.at> (2025-03-31)

Article 12 – Cultural activities and facilities

Cultural activities and institutions are subsidised both by the Federal Chancellery's National Minority Funding and by the *Cultural department of the Carinthian provincial government* and the federal government's arts and culture promotion programme:²⁰⁹

Promotion of arts and culture by the federal government	2021	2022	2023
Promotion for publishing	239,000.00	217,500.00	211,000.00
Promotion of association culture and projects	173,708.00	116,000.00	93,000.00
Total funding	412,708.00	333,500.00	304,00.00

The following table provides a numerical overview of the promotion of culture by the Province of Carinthia for the Slovenian national minority group during the reporting period:²¹⁰

Promotion of culture by the province of Carinthia	2021	2022	2023	2024
Promotion of association culture	119,700.00	123,050.00	224,700.00	232,600.00
Promotion of events	457,245.00	459,470.00	607,209.00	782,600.00
Scholarships and awards	44,300.00	14,880.00	26,000.00	30,000.00
Total funding	621,245.00	597,400.00	857,909.00	1,045,200.00

Article 12.1.a – Support for cultural products/productions in/for Slovenian:

Both cultural centres such as the university centre *Unikum / Kulturni centre univerze v Celovcu*²¹¹ as well as productions by associations receive support. Some of these associations, such as the *Slovensko prosvetno društvo Rož in St. Jakob im Rosental / Šentjakob v Rožu*, cover the entire spectrum of cultural activities, from exhibitions, lectures and discussions, film screenings and concerts to in-house productions, particularly in the fields of theatre and choral music.²¹² The programmes by *Sodalitas* in *Tainach / Tinje*²¹³ and *kkz*: in *Klagenfurt / Celovec* offer similar variety.²¹⁴

The three Carinthian publishing houses *Drava*,²¹⁵ *Hermagoras*²¹⁶ and *Wieser*²¹⁷ which are also among other things dedicated to the issues and concerns of the national minority, receive support through funds from the federal government's arts and culture programme (see "*Promotion for publishing*" in the table above).

209 <https://www.bmwkms.gv.at/themen/kunst-und-kultur/service-kunst-und-kultur/publikationen/kunst-und-kulturberichte.html> (2025-06-30)

210 https://www.ktn.gv.at/Verwaltung/Amt-der-Kaerntner-Landesregierung/Abteilung-1/Volkgruppen_Menschenrechte/Publikationen/Bericht%20zur%20Lage%20der%20slowenischen%20Volksgruppe%20in%20Kärnten (2025-03-31)

211 <https://www.unikum.ac.at> (2025-03-31)

212 <https://roz.si> (2025-03-31)

213 <https://www.sodalitas.at/> (2025-03-31)

214 <https://www.kkz.at> (2025-03-31)

215 <https://drava.at/> (2025-03-31)

216 https://www.mohorjeva.com/zalozba_verlag/de (2025-03-31)

217 <https://www.wieser-verlag.com> (2025-03-31)

Article 12.1.d – Taking Slovenian into account in cultural activities:

Slovenian and the history and culture associated with it are a natural part of cultural life in Carinthia. Preserving diversity and cultural heritage is one of the key concerns of state policy in promoting multilingualism and the culture of national minorities. One expression of this is the fact that three quarters of Carinthia's annual expenditure on Slovenian cultural activities is channelled into subsidies for events and projects with a high bilingual component (see "Promotion of events" in the table above).

The funding provided by the province of Carinthia is therefore not only specific to national minorities, but is also aimed at integration in general. Additional funds totalling approx. €1.4 million were awarded for bilingual projects as part of the CARINTHIJA 2020 provincial exhibition.²¹⁸ The same applies to the *Year of Folk Culture 2023* and the *Year of Photography 2024*. The Slovenian national minority was actively involved and bilingual projects were promoted.

The National Minority Office of the Province of Carinthia organised the annual *Culture Weeks / Kulturni teden* until 2023.²¹⁹ The format was further developed in 2024 and in its current form *Cultural tandem / Kulturni tandem* is now organised as a structured exchange lasting several months between a monolingual municipality and a Slovenian cultural association based in a bilingual municipality. The aim is to establish the Slovenian national minority group on a sustainable basis in all socio-political areas.²²⁰

Also worth mentioning are the promotion of the purchase of the estate of the Carinthian-Slovenian writer Janko Messner (1921-2011) and the transfer and incorporation of this into the *Robert Musil Institute / Carinthian Literature Archive* which took place in 2021, as well as the support for the interdisciplinary culture and landscape *dig//LANDSCAPE//read / kopati//GRAPO//brati* project of the association *A-Zone* in 2022 and 2023.²²¹

Article 12.3 – Taking account of Slovenian in the context of cultural activities abroad:

Austria's diversity, as reflected by the Slovenian language, has also been part of the cultural activities abroad of the *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs* during the reporting period, as evidenced, among other things, in the activities of the *Network of Austrian Cultural Forums abroad*. The 65 *Austria libraries* across 28 countries also feature publications that reflect Austria's cultural diversity, which is characterised by the national minorities and therefore also by Slovenian.²²²

218 <https://carinthija2020.ktn.gv.at/SI> (2025-06-30)

219 <https://www.spd-edinost.at/veranstaltungsinfo/kulturni-teden-kulturwoche-2023> (2025-06-30)

220 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/SI/Verwaltung/Amt-der-Kaerntner-Landesregierung/Abteilung-1/Volksgruppen%5fMenschenrechte/Volksgruppenbuero/Kulturtandem%20-%20Kulturni%20tandem> (2025-06-30)

221 <https://landschaftlesen.net/#sl> (2023-03-31)

222 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/themen/auslandskultur> (2025-03-31)

The Republic of Austria's clear commitment to its traditional cultural and linguistic diversity is also reflected in statements made on the website of the *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs*²²³ and the embassies, which specifically refer to the six national minorities.²²⁴ In addition, appearances abroad by folk culture ensembles are promoted on a recurrent basis.

Article 13 – Economic and social life

Article 13.1.d – Promote the use of Slovenian in business and social life:

In the social life within the national minorities, Slovenian is just as much a matter of course among competent speakers as it is in internal economic contacts. In terms of written use in the economic sphere, reference must be made to the fact that it is not traditionally used in this domain.

Article 14 – Transnational exchanges

Article 14b – Promote Slovenian as part of transnational collaboration:

Long-standing contacts with organisations of users of the Slovenian language in the west Hungarian *Slovenian Raba region / Slovensko Porabje* and the north-east Italian *Slavia Friulana / Beneška Slovenija* are promoted as needed, as is regular exchange with organisations and institutions in neighbouring Slovenia. One example of transnational collaboration in the reporting period is the EU Interreg project *Lingua* co-financed by the province of Carinthia.²²⁵ The aim is to strengthen the region's identity, improve language and intercultural skills and raise awareness of the importance of dialects and preservation of these.

Members of the government and civil servants regularly exchange views on various topics in the *Carinthia Slovenia Joint Committee*; national minority groups are an integral part of the agenda. The *Joint Declaration* from the meeting on 24 April 2024 stated that *special attention will be paid to the preservation of the cultural centres and associations of the Slovenian minority, as these are important infrastructures that enable cultural activities for everyone and provide space for networking and collaboration.*²²⁶

Austria undertakes to promote the cultural diversity and activities of the national minority group in the currently applicable protocol to the *Slovenian-Austrian Cultural Agreement*.²²⁷

223 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/themen/menschenrechte/schwerpunktthemen/minderheitenrechte> (2025-03-31)

224 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/oeb-rabat/reisen-nach-oesterreich/deutsch-lernen> (2025-03-31)

225 <https://lingua.mohorjeva.at> (2025-03-31)

226 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/Service/News?nid=37089> (2025-06-30)

227 <https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/dam/jcr:e4b7a9fb-16f5-4d94-9de1-a30d83bf158f/ka%20mit%20slowenien.pdf> (2025-03-31)

2.4.2 Slovenian in Styria

Part II / Article 7

Article 7.1.a – Recognition as an expression of cultural wealth:

Article 8 (2) of the Federal Constitutional Act (B-VG) guarantees the recognition of the Slovenian language as an expression of the cultural wealth of the Republic of Austria. The doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of the Parliament and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula demonstrate this commitment during the reporting period.

Article 7.1.b – Ensure that existing or new administrative organisations do not hinder promotion:

Respect of the geographical area is guaranteed by the National Minorities Act.

Article 7.1.c – Take resolute action to promote and protect:

In principle, Article 8 (2) of the B-VG reflects the Republic of Austria's committed approach to the promotion and protection of Slovenian. Additional measures during the reporting period include the aforementioned doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of Parliament, and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula.

Article 7.1.d – Facilitate and/or promote the use of spoken and written language in public and private life:

The use of Slovenian in private life goes without question. This is encouraged by recognising and valuing it as an integral part of traditional Austrian diversity. In public life, it is used in culture and the media as well as in administration: the Ministry of Finance e.g. offers forms in Slovenian²²⁸, as does the Ministry of Education²²⁹ and the Ministry of the Interior, which also provides informational materials in Slovenian for the executive branch. Employees at the Ministry of the Interior also have the opportunity to learn Slovenian at the Security Academy.²³⁰

ORF produces the half-hour TV magazine programme *Dober dan, Štajerska* which is broadcast weekly on Sundays at 13:30 on ORF 2 Styria. The half-hour, multilingual programme *WIR* is now broadcast every second week on Fridays at 10:40 on ORF 2 *with contributions in the respective language of the national minority group and with German*

228 https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/show_mast.asp?s=slovenisch&Typ=SM&Styp=SPR (2025-03-31)

229 https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulrecht/erlaesse/ikm_durchfuehrungserlass_ws21_22/ikm_de_ws_21_22_uebersetzungen.html (2025-03-31)

230 https://www.bmi.gv.at/104/Seminare/files/SlAK_Bildungskatalog_2024.pdf (2025-03-31)

subtitles. Both programmes are repeated on ORF III. ORF also operates an online channel that provides programmes and other items on-demand.²³¹

The cooperative programme between *radio Agora* and the *ORF regional studios in Carinthia* of 53.5 hours per week (see Appendix 4, Table 4) also covers the Styrian language area. The programmes can be received both terrestrially and online and are available on the *radio Agora* website and as podcasts.²³²

The events for the *Article VII Cultural Association for Styria / Kulturno društvo člen 7 za avstrijsko Štajersko* in the *Pavel House / Pavlova hiša* in the south-east Styrian municipality of *Bad Radkersburg / Radgona* which are supported by the National Minority Funding from the Federal Chancellery and the Province of Styria, cover the entire spectrum of cultural activities, from exhibitions, lectures and discussions, film screenings, concerts and performances to in-house productions and art projects, which are also supported through the federal government's funding scheme of art and culture. Apart from the focus on Slovenian with a museum, choir, publishing house and yearbook, the *Pavel House / Pavlova hiša* also acts as a regional cultural centre for the general public.²³³

Cultural activities are by no means limited to the *Bad Radkersburg / Radgona* region, but also take place in particular in the provincial capital of *Graz / Gradec*, including in the *Slovenian Reading Room of the Styrian Provincial Library* which now has more than 2,000 books and journals available.²³⁴

Article 7.1.e – Maintain and develop links between language groups; building cultural relations with other language groups:

Contacts between speaker groups are ensured in part through the National Minority Advisory Council, while relations with other language groups are maintained through e.g. the *Dialogue Platform of Indigenous Austrian National Minority Groups in Parliament*²³⁵ and the *Permanent Conference of the Chairpersons of the Advisory Councils for the National Minority Groups*.²³⁶

Article 7.1.f – Provide appropriate forms and means for teaching and study at all appropriate levels:

Slovenian is used at all levels of education in Styria. The following table also lists the first language teaching currently offered across different schools in the provincial capital *Graz / Gradec*.

231 <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/slovenski/> (2025-03-31)

232 <https://www.agora.at> (2025-03-31)

233 <http://www.pavelhaus.at> (2025-03-31)

234 <https://www.landesbibliothek.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/11873155/99863186> (2025-03-31)

235 https://www.parlament.gv.at/aktuelles/pk/jahr_2024/pk0705 (2025-03-31)

236 <https://vorsitzendenkonferenz.org/> (2025-03-31)

Slovenian in Styria	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Primary school (VS)	39	42	39	46
Compulsory Secondary School (MS)	100	81	81	77
First language teaching across different schools	39	42	39	46
Academic Secondary School (AHS)	50	44	36	35
Higher Vocational School (BHS)	12	7	17	24
Total number of pupils	240	216	212	228

See Appendix 9 for details.

Teachers for compulsory schools (primary schools and compulsory secondary schools) are trained at university colleges of teacher education, teachers at secondary level (academic secondary schools and higher vocational schools) at universities (see also Article 8.1.h above). Some of the teachers currently working in Styria come from neighbouring Slovenia. The Slovenian language programme for primary education depends on demand. The *Article VII Cultural Association / Kulturno društvo člen 7* currently organises a weekly children's group in Graz.

Article 7.1.g – Provide learning facilities to enable non-native speakers (including adults) to learn the language:

Regular Slovenian courses in adult education are offered by the *Pavel House / Pavlova hiša*²³⁷, the *Styrian adult education centres*,²³⁸ the *Urania*²³⁹ in Graz and the *Slovenian Association in Graz*.²⁴⁰

Article 7.1.h – Promote study and research at universities or equivalent institutions:

There is the opportunity to study Slovenian in an academic setting at the universities of Graz, Klagenfurt and Vienna as part of the Slavic studies programme. The *Department of Translation Studies* at the University of Graz offers a degree programme in Slovenian-German translation and interpreting,²⁴¹ the Department of Slavic Studies conducts research in *Slovenian Literature and Minority Culture*.²⁴²

Article 7.1.i – Promotion of appropriate forms of transnational exchange between groups of speakers:

Existing contacts with organisations of users of the Slovenian language in the west Hungarian *Slovenian Raba region / Slovensko Porabje* and the north-east Italian *Slavia*

237 <http://www.pavelhaus.at> (2025-03-31)

238 <https://www.vhsstmk.at> (2025-03-31)

239 <https://www.urania.at> (2025-03-31)

240 <https://slowenischingraz.at> (2025-03-31)

241 <https://translationswissenschaft.uni-graz.at/de/sprachen/slowenisch/#c572143> (2025-03-31)

242 <https://slawistik.uni-graz.at/de/unsere-forschung/slowenische-literatur-und-minoritaetskultur/> (2025-03-31)

Friulana / Beneška Slovenija are promoted as needed, as is regular exchange with organisations and institutions in neighbouring Slovenia. This includes e.g. the EU's Creative Europe project *Musicville* co-financed from federal funds.²⁴³

Article 7.2 – Eliminate unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction and favouritism in relation to the use of language:

The Federal Constitution contains several regulations that guarantee the legal equality of the individual (e.g. Article 7 of the B-VG). The mandate of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* also contributes to a non-discriminatory and inclusive society in which participation is ensured for everyone.²⁴⁴ Its contact form explicitly allows respondents to select “*Ethnicity/Racism*” in answer to the question “*For what reason were you or the person affected discriminated against?*” and to describe the incident. Complaints can be submitted to the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* either by telephone or in writing, and a personal consultation appointment can be arranged. It is also possible to report an incident anonymously for documentation purposes only. The support services of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* include information brochures, advice and training, a travelling exhibition on the topic and the equality blog.²⁴⁵ No official reports of linguistic discrimination were recorded during the reporting period.

Article 7.3 – Promote mutual understanding between all language groups; embed respect, understanding and tolerance in educational objectives; encourage the mass media to promote respect, understanding and tolerance:

Mutual understanding among all language groups is promoted by the activities of Parliament mentioned under 1.3. In the field of education, respect, understanding and tolerance towards Slovenian are ensured primarily through the General Didactic Principle 6, also cited under 1.3. In national radio and television (ORF), respect, understanding and tolerance are generally regulated under Section 4 of the ORF Act.²⁴⁶ Additionally, a national minority representative serves on the ORF *Audience Advisory Board*.²⁴⁷ Furthermore, the *Austrian Press Council* in Article 7 of its *Code of Honour* also calls for protection against ethnic discrimination.²⁴⁸

Article 7.4 – Take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the users and establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities:

The National Minority Advisory Council, established under the National Minorities Act as a consultative body, takes into account the needs and wishes of Slovenian users at both federal and provincial levels.

243 <https://musicville.org/> (2025-03-31)

244 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/user-angebot/informationsmaterial.html> (2025/03/31)

245 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/aktuelles-und-services/gleichbehandlungs-blog.html> (2025/03/31)

246 https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/texte/recht_grundlagen/orfg.pdf (2025-03-31)

247 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/gremien/publikumsrat/aufgaben/index.html> (2025-03-31)

248 https://www.presserat.at/show_content.php?hid=2 (2025-03-31)

Recommendations of the Committee of Experts for immediate measures:

a) Implement measures to boost the use of Slovenian in administrative practice, including the publication of documents, particularly at local level.

The increasing role of German as an official language in the 20th century has repressed the written use of Slovenian in these domains. The National Minorities Act from 1976 improved the situation but did not result in fundamental change. Accordingly, Slovenian is used far more frequently in local verbal administration than in supra-regional written administration. The verbal use of Slovenian between those competent in the language is consequently the rule in administrative practice, whereas written use is much less common, although this is on the increase as described above in the comments on Article 10. However, since the obligations under Article 10 primarily concern ensuring the possibility of using the Slovenian language in contact with administrative authorities, these obligations are generally met.

The Ministry of the Interior provides informational materials in Slovenian for the executive branch through the *Digitalisation initiative*. The Ministry of Education²⁴⁹ and Ministry of Finance also provide forms in Slovenian.²⁵⁰ In addition, around 100 synchronised German and Slovenian language online forms have been available since the beginning of 2024²⁵¹. Half of the municipalities in the area where the language has official status also now have bilingual websites with administrative information and links to forms in Slovenian.

b) Promote awareness of the Slovenian language and culture throughout the country in general education and in the media as an integral part of Austria's cultural heritage.

Awareness of the Slovenian language and culture as an essential part of Austria's cultural heritage is ensured in part by the constitutional status of the National Minorities Act. Further reinforcement is guaranteed by the *General Didactic Principle 6* as cited in 1.3.

As far as the media is concerned, reference must be made to the obligations of the public broadcaster ORF towards the national minorities as laid down in the ORF Act.²⁵² ORF meets these needs including via the multilingual TV magazine programme *WIR* broadcast every second week throughout Austria. The contributions are presented in the respective national minority group language with German subtitles.

249 https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulrecht/erlaesse/ikm_durchfuehrungserlass_ws21_22/ikm_de_ws_21_22_uebersetzungen.html (2025-03-31)

250 https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/show_mast.asp?s=slovenisch&Typ=SM&Styp=SPR (2025-03-31)

251 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/Service/News?nid=36860> (2025-03-31)

252 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40254101/NOR40254101.pdf> (2025-03-31)

Further recommendations

c) Increased use of Slovenian in education, especially in pre-school education, including the provision of adequate numbers of teachers and of the required teaching materials.

The federal government/provincial working group *Continuous language education in the language of the national minorities* was established in March 2024. The aim of this collaboration between the Ministry of Education and the province of Carinthia is to ensure continuous and systematic language education from elementary education through primary school to secondary school and vocational training. A particular focus is placed on the interfaces between the individual educational areas in order to optimise the transition between the levels and promote the pupils' language development. The catalogue of measures has now been finalised and is currently subject to legal review. This legal step will be followed by a detailed review of the implementation procedure, which will be discussed in the next Report by the Republic of Austria.

As far as the number of teachers is concerned, the current training numbers are definitely sufficient to meet demand, as shown in the list below.

Slovenian language training	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Pre-school teachers	68	53	40	44
Teachers at compulsory school (primary school/ compulsory secondary school)	80	68	63	65

There is also the option of employing lateral entrants and teachers from Slovenia.

If we compare the 4,500 primary school pupils per year with the 370 Slovenian teachers employed in the 2022/23 school year,²⁵³ – with an OECD average of 14:1²⁵⁴ – there are 12 students for every teacher.

The online platform *Sloviklik* was expanded to include new content during the reporting period.²⁵⁵ There were some new members of the working group for this purpose, resulting in a cross-school partnership that is dedicated to the digital offer for Slovenian in further projects. Teaching materials are also produced by *SOVA the Pedagogical Association/ Strokovno pedagoško združenje* of bilingual teachers in Carinthia.²⁵⁶ In addition, all teaching materials approved for teaching Slovenian can be found on the lists

253 https://www.bildung-ktn.gv.at/dam/jcr:be3bb10f-3470-4e90-8dfb-e2b23155bd8e/Jahresbericht%20MSW%202022-23_final.pdf (2025-03-31)

254 OECD. 2024. Education at a Glance 2024: OECD Indicators. Paris: OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/c00cad36-en> (2025-03-31)

255 <https://www.sloviklik.at/> (2025-03-31)

256 <https://www.sova.at/> (2025-03-31)

of the *Austrian school textbook programme*, including textbooks under the new 2023 curriculum for primary schools, compulsory secondary schools and academic secondary schools published in 2024.²⁵⁷

d) Increased use of Slovenian in the courts.

The obligations under Article 9 are fulfilled as the right to use Slovenian in spoken and written form by members of the national minority in contact with judicial authorities in the Carinthian language area is guaranteed by Austrian legislation, the parties concerned are aware of this – e.g. the websites of the district courts are now bilingual, and these parties also exercise this right. Apart from this, German is now the primary everyday language for the vast majority of the indigenous Slovenian population, which increasingly influences the choice of language in court in favour of German and partly explains the low number of proceedings.

Nevertheless, efforts are continuing to incorporate Slovenian more firmly in this domain. This is also supported by the clear commitment to *preservation and promotion of the bilingual district court jurisdiction* of the national minorities in the Government Programme 2020–2024. Ultimately, a solution needs to be found through open dialogue with all parties involved in order to secure permanent bilingual jurisdiction in Carinthia while also ensuring effective access to justice and the provision of unrestricted service.

²⁵⁷ See <https://www.schulbuchaktion.at/list> (2025-03-31)

2.5 Czech (CES) / Český jazyk

Part II / Article 7

Article 7.1.a – Recognition as an expression of cultural wealth:

Article 8 (2) of the Federal Constitutional Act (B-VG) guarantees the recognition of the Czech language as an expression of the cultural wealth of the Republic of Austria. The doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of the Parliament and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula demonstrate this commitment during the reporting period.

Article 7.1.b – Ensure that existing or new administrative organisations do not hinder promotion:

Respect of the geographical area is guaranteed by the National Minorities Act.

Article 7.1.c – Take resolute action to promote and protect:

In principle, Article 8 (2) of the B-VG reflects the Republic of Austria's committed approach to the promotion and protection of Czech. Additional measures during the reporting period include the aforementioned doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of Parliament, and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula.

Article 7.1.d – Facilitate and/or promote the use of spoken and written language in public and private life:

The use of Czech in private life goes without question. This is encouraged by recognising and valuing it as an integral part of traditional Austrian diversity. In public life, it is used in culture and the media as well as in administration: the Ministry of Finance²⁵⁸, the Ministry of Education²⁵⁹ and the Ministry of the Interior for instance now provide forms in Czech. The latter provides information materials in Czech in the area of law enforcement, and its Security Academy also provides lessons in the language.²⁶⁰

ORF Burgenland's editorial department for the national minorities broadcasts the TV magazine programme *České Ozveny* six times a year on ORF 2 and the multilingual programme *WIR* every two weeks, with both of these repeated on ORF III. The weekly radio magazine *Radio Dráťak* can be received terrestrially in Vienna and the surrounding area (see also Appendix 4). ORF also maintains an online channel that provides TV and radio programmes as well as other items on-demand.²⁶¹ The Czech associations have

258 https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/show_mast.asp?s=slovenisch&Typ=SM&Styp=SPR (2025-03-31)

259 https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulrecht/erlaesse/ikm_durchfuehrungserlass_ws21_22/ikm_de_ws_21_22_uebersetzungen.html (2025-03-31)

260 https://www.bmi.gv.at/104/Seminare/files/SIAK_Bildungskatalog_2024.pdf (2025-03-31)

261 <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/cesi/> (2025-03-31)

chosen the newspaper *Videňské svobodné listy*, published every second week, as their leading medium.²⁶²

The tradition of Czech associations in Vienna is epitomised by the *Academic Association in Vienna/Akademický spolek ve Vídni* founded in 1868.²⁶³ Among others, the website of the association *Marjanka* – also funded through the National Minority Funding programme – offers insight into the diverse cultural activities of the Czech minority.²⁶⁴ The association also symbolises the close ties between the Slovak and Czech national minorities, as does the *Cultural Club of Czechs and Slovaks in Austria/Kulturní klub Čechů a Slováků v Rakousku*.²⁶⁵ The spectrum of activities ranges from the cultivation of folk culture, including dance and music, to exhibitions, book presentations and discussion events to concerts and theatre performances, including those of the *Omladina* association.²⁶⁶

Article 7.1.e – Maintain and develop links between language groups; building cultural relations with other language groups:

Contacts between speaker groups are ensured in part through the National Minority Advisory Council, while relations with other language groups are maintained through e.g. the *Dialogue Platform of Indigenous Austrian National Minority Groups in Parliament*²⁶⁷ and the *Permanent Conference of the Chairpersons of the Advisory Councils for the National Minority Groups*.²⁶⁸

Article 7.1.f – Provide appropriate forms and means for teaching and study at all appropriate levels:

The list below provides a numerical overview of the Czech educational programme at the *Komenský School* for the reporting period:

Czech at the <i>Komenský-Schule</i>	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Elementary education	93	96	84	83
Primary school (VS)	121	112	106	102
Science-oriented academic secondary school (AHS)	167	177	172	162
Total number of pupils	381	385	362	347

262 <https://viden-vsl.at> (2025-03-31)

263 <http://www.akademickyspolek.at/> (2025-03-31)

264 <https://www.marjanka.at> (2025-03-31)

265 <http://www.kulturklub.at> (2025-03-31)

266 <https://www.omladina.at> (2025-03-31)

267 https://www.parlament.gv.at/aktuelles/pk/jahr_2024/pk0705 (2025-03-31)

268 <https://vorsitzendenkonferenz.org/> (2025-03-31)

Czech is also taught as part of the *First language teaching* programme at the *Language Support Centre of the Vienna Board of Education*; there is a separate registration form available in Czech for this purpose.²⁶⁹ Lessons took place at one school during the reporting period:

School	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Reisnerstraße Primary School	23	15	20

In addition, the province of Lower Austria co-finances EU projects to strengthen transnational bilingualism and offers Czech as part of non-compulsory exercises at schools and in elementary education.²⁷⁰

Article 7.1.g – Provide learning facilities to enable non-native speakers (including adults) to learn the language:

The most significant establishment that enables non-native speakers to learn the language, i.e. the adult education centres, offered Czech at eight locations in Vienna,²⁷¹ six in Lower Austria,²⁷² and three in Upper Austria during the reporting period.²⁷³

Article 7.1.h – Promote study and research at universities or equivalent institutions:

There is the opportunity to study and research Czech at the universities of Salzburg and Vienna as part of the Slavic studies programme, with more than 1,000 students per year in the reporting period. The teacher training programme is offered at the University of Vienna.²⁷⁴ In the area of research, there is a separate funding programme from the *Agency for Education and Internationalisation* for activities with the Czech Republic.²⁷⁵

Article 7.1.i – Promotion of appropriate forms of transnational exchange between groups of speakers:

transnational collaboration between the authorities of the Republic of Austria and Czechia in the area of national minorities remains good. The currently applicable protocol to the

269 https://www.sfz-wien.at/images/sfz_img/download/mu/anmeldeformular-mu/Tschechisch_Anmeldeformular_Erstsprachenunterricht.pdf

270 <https://noe.orf.at/stories/3258190/> (2025-03-31)

271 <https://www.vhs.at/de/k/sprachen/tschechisch> (2025-03-31)

272 <https://www.vhs-noe.at/Kurse/> (2025-03-31)

273 <https://www.vhsooe.at/kursbuch/kurse-suchen/?title=Tschechisch> (2025-03-31)

274 <https://www.studienwahl.at/studien/lehramtsstudien/lehramtsstudium-geistes-und-kulturwissenschaften/tschechisch/> (2025-03-31)

275 <https://oead.at/de/kooperationen/internationale-hochschulkooperationen/bilaterale-aktionen-slowakei-tschechien-ungarn#c8918> (2025-03-31)

Czech-Austrian cultural agreement makes explicit reference to the protection of national minorities and the Komenský School.²⁷⁶

The associations of Czechs in Austria still maintain close links with institutions and organisations in the Czech Republic. There are also educational initiatives in the field of transnational bilingualism, such as the EU Interreg project *Education for Tomorrow*, which among other things includes transnational further training programmes for educational professionals (elementary education, primary schools, compulsory secondary schools).²⁷⁷

Article 7.2 – Eliminate unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction and favouritism in relation to the use of language:

The Federal Constitution contains several regulations that guarantee the legal equality of the individual (e.g. Article 7 of the B-VG). The mandate of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* also contributes to a non-discriminatory and inclusive society in which participation is ensured for everyone.²⁷⁸ Its contact form allows respondents to select “*Ethnicity/Racism*” in answer to the question “*For what reason were you or the person affected discriminated against?*” and to describe the incident. Complaints can be submitted to the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* either by telephone or in writing, and a personal consultation appointment can be arranged. It is also possible to report an incident anonymously for documentation purposes only. The support services of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* include information brochures, advice and training, a travelling exhibition on the topic and the *equality blog*.²⁷⁹ No official reports of linguistic discrimination were recorded during the reporting period.

Article 7.3 – Promote mutual understanding between all language groups; embed respect, understanding and tolerance in educational objectives; encourage the mass media to promote respect, understanding and tolerance:

Mutual understanding among all language groups is promoted by the activities of Parliament mentioned under 1.3. In the field of education, respect, understanding and tolerance towards Czech are ensured primarily through the *General Didactic Principle 6*, also cited under 1.3. In national radio and television (ORF), respect, understanding and tolerance are generally regulated under Section 4 of the ORF Act.²⁸⁰ Additionally, a national minority representative serves on the *ORF Audience Advisory Board*.²⁸¹ Fur-

276 <https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/dam/jcr:cc487581-acf8-4163-8fe4-4254bf2e9500/ka%20mit%20tschechien.pdf> (2025-03-31)

277 https://education4tomorrow.eu/de/ueber_die_projekte/projekt_etom_at-cz/ (2025-03-31)

278 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/unser-angebot/informationmaterial.html> (2025/03/31)

279 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/aktuelles-und-services/gleichbehandlungs-blog.html> (2025/03/31)

280 https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/texte/recht_grundlagen/orfg.pdf (2025-03-31)

281 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/gremien/publikumsrat/aufgaben/index.html> (2025-03-31)

thermore, the *Austrian Press Council* in Article 7 of its *Code of Honour* also calls for protection against ethnic discrimination.²⁸²

Article 7.4 – Take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the users and establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities:

The National Minority Advisory Council, established under the National Minorities Act as a consultative body, takes into account the needs and wishes of Czech users at both federal and provincial levels.

282 https://www.presserat.at/show_content.php?hid=2 (2025-03-31)

Recommendations of the Committee of Experts for immediate measures:

a) Ensure sustainable and sufficient funding for the Komenský School.

As with all public schools under public law, the salaries for teachers at the *Komenský School* are paid by the respective province for the primary school, in this case Vienna, and by the Ministry of Education for the academic secondary school. The following table shows the related expenses:

Teachers' salaries	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Primary school / province of Vienna	€ 1.026,100,00	€ 1.036.950,00	€ 1.065.600,00
Academic secondary school / Ministry of Education	€ 2.672.447,72	€ 2.808.520,59	€ 3.154.987,25
Total	€ 3.698.547,72	€ 3.845.470,59	€ 4.220.587,25

The ongoing operation and maintenance of the school is currently financed by subsidies, donations and contributions from parents. Since the continued existence of the *Komenský School* is important to all associations of Slovaks and Czechs, a large part of the Federal Chancellery's funding for the two national minorities is channelled into maintaining the school.

Ongoing constructive dialogue between the Federal Chancellery and the Ministry of Education on the one hand and the representatives of the Czechs and Slovaks as well as the school association on the other ensures both the continued existence of the school and the high quality of the education. The current challenges will also be solved through close contact and dialogue between all parties involved. The results will be reported in the next report, i.e. the seventh report.

b) Promote awareness of the Czech language and culture throughout the country in regular school education and in the media as an integral part of Austria's cultural heritage.

A further strengthening of awareness for the Czech language and culture as an integral part of Austria's cultural heritage in general education is guaranteed by the *General Didactic Principle 6* (as cited in 1.3 and already mentioned multiple times) of the new curricula implemented from the 2023/24 school year.

As far as the media is concerned, reference must be made to the obligations of the public broadcaster ORF towards the national minorities as laid down in the ORF Act.²⁸³ ORF meets these needs including via the multilingual TV magazine programme *WIR*.

²⁸³ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40254101/NOR40254101.pdf> (2025-03-31)

Further recommendations:

c) Increase the frequency and duration of television programmes in Czech.

The duration and frequency of Czech language programmes on ORF have also been increased with the TV magazine mentioned above, which has been broadcast every second week since 2022 *WIR* on ORF 2 and the repeats of *WIR* and *České Ozveny* on ORF III.

d) Measures to increase the use of the Czech language in online and print media.

The online presence of the Czech language was also expanded with the continuous expansion of the ORF's programme for the national minorities during the reporting period.²⁸⁴ As far as print media and their online versions are concerned, the newspaper *Videňské svobodné listy*²⁸⁵, published every second week, and its online version are financed by the Federal Chancellery's National Minority Funding.

e) Ensure adequate financial support for cultural activities in the Czech language.

In addition to the National Minority Funding of the Federal Chancellery, the Czech and all other national minorities have a variety of funding opportunities at their disposal, including the cultural promotion programmes from the federal government²⁸⁶ and the City of Vienna.²⁸⁷

284 <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/slovaci/> (2025-03-31)

285 <https://viden-vsl.at> (2025-03-31)

286 <https://www.bmwkms.gv.at/themen/kunst-und-kultur/service-kunst-und-kultur/foerderungen/formulare-und-infoblaetter.html> (2025-06-30)

287 <https://www.wien.gv.at/kultur/abteilung/foerderungen/> (2025-03-31)

2.6 Hungarian (HUN) / Magyar nyelv

2.6.1 Hungarian in Burgenland

Part II / Article 7

Article 7.1.a – Recognition as an expression of cultural wealth:

Article 8 (2) of the Federal Constitutional Act (B-VG) guarantees the recognition of the Hungarian language as an expression of the cultural wealth of the Republic of Austria. The doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of the Parliament and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula demonstrate this commitment during the reporting period.

Article 7.1.b – Ensure that existing or new administrative organisations do not hinder promotion:

Respect of the geographical area is guaranteed by the National Minorities Act.

Article 7.1.c – Take resolute action to promote and protect:

In principle, Article 8 (2) of the B-VG reflects the Republic of Austria's committed approach to the promotion and protection of Hungarian. Additional measures during the reporting period include the aforementioned doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of Parliament, and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula.

Article 7.1.d – Facilitate and/or promote the use of spoken and written language in public and private life:

The use of Hungarian in private life and in public within the language area goes without question. This is encouraged by recognising and valuing it as an integral part of traditional Austrian diversity. For the promotion of use in the media and in the cultural sector, see Articles 11 and 12; for use in administration, see Article 10.

Article 7.1.e – Maintain and develop links between language groups; building cultural relations with other language groups:

Contacts between speaker groups are ensured in part through the National Minority Advisory Council, while relations with other language groups of Burgenland are maintained through *Forum4Burgenland*²⁸⁸ and between all language groups, including through the *Dialogue Platform of Indigenous Austrian National Minority Groups in Parliament*²⁸⁹ and the *Permanent Conference of the Chairpersons of the Advisory Councils for the National Minority Groups*.²⁹⁰

288 <https://www.ph-burgenland.at/institute/institut-fuer-ausbildung-und-praktische-studien-1-2-1-1> (2025-03-31)

289 https://www.parlament.gv.at/aktuelles/pk/jahr_2024/pk0705 (2025-03-31)

290 <https://vorsitzendenkonferenz.org/> (2025-03-31)

Article 7.1.f – Provide appropriate forms and means for teaching and study at all appropriate levels:

The following table lists institutions at all levels of education:

Educational establishment ²⁹¹	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Pre-school education (EP+)	472	447	435	555
Primary School (VS)	1.038	987	1.058	1.258
Compulsory Secondary School (MS)	265	254	227	290
Academic Secondary School (AHS)	168	179	186	180
Higher Vocational School (BHS)	125	126	107	112

See also Appendix 6 and the relevant sections under Article 8.

Article 7.1.g – Provide learning facilities to enable non-native speakers (including adults) to learn the language:

In addition to national minority associations, the adult education centre of the Burgenland Hungarians²⁹² and the other adult education centres in Burgenland²⁹³ also offer the opportunity to learn Hungarian (see also Article 8.1.fiii).

Article 7.1.h – Promote study and research at universities or equivalent institutions:

There is the opportunity to study Hungarian in an academic setting at the universities of Graz and Vienna. Teacher training takes place at the University of Vienna and the *University College of Teacher Education of Burgenland* (see also Article 8.1.eiii and Article 8.1.h).

Article 7.1.i – Promote appropriate forms of transnational exchanges in the areas covered by the Charter:

Long-established close contacts with Hungary and speaker groups in other neighbouring countries such as Slovakia and Slovenia form the basis for transnational exchanges, joint activities at the association level, as well as bilateral or supranational projects supported by the European Union (see also Article 12.3 and Article 14).

Article 7.2 – Eliminate unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction and favouritism in relation to the use of language:

The Federal Constitution contains several regulations that guarantee the legal equality of the individual (e.g. Article 7 of the B-VG). The mandate of the *Ombud for Equal*

291 <https://bildungssystem.oead.at/> (2025-03-31)

292 <https://vhs-ungarn.at/hu/> (2025-03-31)

293 <https://bukeb.weiterbildung.at/results?searchText=Burgenlandkroatisch> (2025-03-31)

Treatment also contributes to a non-discriminatory and inclusive society in which participation is ensured for everyone.²⁹⁴ Its contact form explicitly allows respondents to select “*Ethnicity/Racism*” in answer to the question “*For what reason were you or the person affected discriminated against?*” and to describe the incident. Complaints can be submitted to the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* both by telephone as well as in writing, and a personal consultation appointment can also be arranged. It is also possible to report an incident anonymously for documentation purposes only. The support services of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* include information brochures, advice and training, a travelling exhibition on the topic and the *equality blog*.²⁹⁵ No official reports of linguistic discrimination were recorded during the reporting period.

Article 7.3 – Promote mutual understanding between all language groups; embed respect, understanding and tolerance in educational objectives; encourage the mass media to promote respect, understanding and tolerance:

Mutual understanding among all language groups is promoted by the activities of Parliament mentioned under 1.3. In the field of education, respect, understanding and tolerance towards Hungarian are ensured primarily through the General Didactic Principle 6, also cited under 1.3. In national radio and television (ORF), respect, understanding and tolerance are generally regulated in the ORF Act.²⁹⁶ Additionally, a national minority representative serves on the ORF *Audience Advisory Board*.²⁹⁷ Furthermore, the *Austrian Press Council* in Article 7 of its *Code of Honour* also calls for protection against ethnic discrimination.²⁹⁸

Article 7.4 – Take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the users and establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities:

The National Minority Advisory Council, established under the National Minorities Act as a consultative body, takes into account the needs and wishes of Hungarian users at both federal and provincial levels.

Part III / Articles 8–14

As set out in the National Minorities Act,²⁹⁹ the area where Hungarian has official status encompasses the three political municipalities of *Oberpullendorf / Felsőpulya*, *Oberwart / Felsőőr* and *Untervart / Alsóőr* and the small town of *Siget in der Wart / Órisziget* in the municipality of *Rotenturm / Vasvörösvár*.

294 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/unser-angebot/informationmaterial.html> (2025-03-31)

295 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/aktuelles-und-services/gleichbehandlungs-blog.html> (2025-03-31)

296 https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/texte/recht_grundlagen/orfg.pdf (2025-03-31)

297 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/gremien/publikumsrat/aufgaben/index.html> (2025-03-31)

298 https://www.presserat.at/show_content.php?hid=2 (2025-03-31)

299 <https://ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10000602> (2025-03-31)

Article 8 – Education:

The *Minority Schooling Act for Burgenland* allows every pupil to receive teaching and education in Hungarian.³⁰⁰ At the federal level, these activities are coordinated by the *Language Education and Minority Education Department* of the Ministry of Education.³⁰¹

Article 8.1.ii – Hungarian as a substantial part of pre-school education:

As the following list shows, Hungarian was offered at pre-school educational institutions in the four official language municipalities in the 2023/24 school year:

Pre-school education (EP+)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Establishments	7	6	4	4
Children (pupils) being cared for	472	447	435	555

See List 1 in Appendix 10 for details.

Teachers are trained at the *Training Institute for Early Childhood Education* (BAfEP) in *Oberwart/Felsőőr* with Hungarian as an optional subject (see also List 5 in Appendix 6).

Article 8.1.bii – Hungarian as a substantial part of primary education:

The table below provides a numerical overview for the reporting period:

Volksschule (VS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schulen	51	51	48	56
Schülerinnen und Schüler	1.038	987	1.058	1.258
bilingualer Unterricht (BL)	163	150	163	150
Pflichtgegenstand (PG)	286	197	191	196
Freigegegenstand (FG)	589	640	717	899

See List 2 in Appendix 10 for details.

In the 2023/24 school year, around 11% of primary school pupils in Burgenland received primary school education in Hungarian. This is an increase of more than 9% or more than a thousand pupils compared to 30 years ago: in the 1995/96 school year, 225 or 1.8% of primary school pupils in Hungarian received primary school education in Hungarian. Lessons were provided at schools in 52 municipalities in the 2023/24 school year, well beyond the regions where the language has official status in the four municipalities stated above (see also List 2 in Appendix 10).

300 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen &Gesetzesnummer=10009246> (2025-06-30)

301 <https://www.bmb.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulpraxis/ba/sprabi/minderheitenschulwesen.html> (2025-06-30)

Article 8.1.ciii – Hungarian as an integral part of the teaching plan in secondary level education:

Secondary Level I of the Austrian school system comprises the *compulsory secondary schools* (MS) and the lower cycle of *academic secondary schools* (AHS). The academic secondary school upper cycle and the *higher vocational schools* (see Article 8.1.div) together form Secondary Level II. The following two lists provide a numerical overview of compulsory secondary schools and academic secondary schools:

Compulsory secondary school (MS) / Secondary Level I	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	11	10	8	14
Total number of pupils	265	254	227	290
Bilingual teaching (BT)	41	38	26	21
Compulsory subject (PG)	110	114	114	130
Optional subject (FG)	114	102	77	139

See List 3 in Appendix 10 for details.

Academic Secondary School (AHS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	5	5	5	5
Lower cycle / Secondary Level I	109	121	115	113
Upper cycle / Secondary Level II	59	58	71	67
Total number of pupils	168	179	186	180
Bilingual teaching (BT)	134	140	154	146
Compulsory subject (PG)	5	5	8	9
Optional subject (FG)	29	34	24	25

See List 4 in Appendix 10 for details.

The repeatedly noted decline in student numbers between primary and Secondary Level I education is less a result of a lack of awareness-raising measures than of the effects of social change, particularly the emigration from formerly ethnically homogeneous settlements. There is no lack whatsoever of awareness-raising measures. In order to counteract this decline, secondary school teachers, for example, visit the primary schools to draw attention to the continuous bilingual education on offer. In addition, groups of primary level pupils are invited to attend “*taster days*” by upper secondary schools that offer Hungarian. Other measures include:

- an information folder for parents – *More languages = more opportunities* – on bilingual education programmes for primary and secondary schools, which is used at parents’ evenings and pupil registration,

- public relations efforts by educational establishments, which highlight their bilingual educational offerings and the opportunities they provide on their websites, social media and during “open days”,
- a travelling exhibition – *The Austrian minority schooling system* – which is available to schools together with an online version and accompanying materials.³⁰²

There is also close collaboration between the *Burgenland Board of Education*, the *PPH Burgenland* and the National Minority Advisory Councils in the *Forum4Burgenland* – The four stands for the four languages of Burgenland:³⁰³ *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 schooling in Burgenland, attended by representatives from education and politics,
- develops programmes for pupils in collaboration with national minority group associations and implements these mainly during non-teaching hours.

Article 8.1.div – Hungarian is included as an integral part of the technical and vocational education curriculum for pupils who opt to study it:

The following list provides a numerical overview of the higher vocational schools that offer Hungarian as an integral part of the curriculum:

Higher Vocational School (BHS)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Schools	7	7	7	7
Total number of pupils	125	126	107	112
Compulsory subject (PG)	97	98	90	91
Optional subject (FG)	28	28	17	21

See List 5 in Appendix 10 for details.

As with the other secondary schools (compulsory secondary schools and academic secondary schools), pupil numbers in the six higher vocational schools remained stable during the reporting period. The majority of schools offering Hungarian have a business focus, which also reflects the efforts to promote the use of Hungarian in business, as highlighted in Article 13.1.d.

Article 8.1.eiii – Facilities for the study of Hungarian at university or higher education institutions:

302 <http://www.demokratiezentrum.org/ausstellungen/minderheiten.html> (2025-03-31)

303 <https://www.burgenland.at/news-detail/bildung4burgenland-natuerlich-mehrsprachig/> (2025-03-31)

There is the opportunity to study Hungarian in an academic setting as part of the Finno-Ugrian Studies programme at the University of Vienna³⁰⁴ and as a translation and interpreting course at the universities of Graz³⁰⁵ and Vienna.³⁰⁶ Research on Hungarian is done primarily within the framework of the Hungarian Studies specialisation of Finno-Ugrian Studies at the University of Vienna.³⁰⁷ During the reporting period, a project financed by the Federal Chancellery's National Minority Funding was carried out with the title *Media offerings and media consumption of the Hungarian national minority in Austria*.³⁰⁸

Article 8.1.fiii – Hungarian as a subject in adult and continuing education:

Hungarian as a subject in adult and continuing education is provided throughout Burgenland: The *adult education centre of Burgenland Hungary/Burgenlandi Magyarok Népfőiskolája* offers courses from A1 to C1 per semester at the *Oberwart/Felsőőr* centre and also an online course on *Hungarian at work and as an official language*.³⁰⁹ The *Burgenland adult education centres* organise learning opportunities at several locations throughout Burgenland every semester in addition to an online course.³¹⁰

Article 8.1.g – Conveying the history and culture reflected in Hungarian:

As an integral part of Burgenland's widely valued diversity, the history and culture reflected in Hungarian are naturally taught at all levels of education. In addition, the discussion of these topics is also supported by the *General Didactic Principle 6* cited under 1.3.

Article 8.1.h – Training and further education for teachers of Hungarian:

Teacher training for academic secondary school and higher vocational school is offered at the University of Vienna as part of the Finno-Ugrian Studies programme, for compulsory schools (primary schools and compulsory secondary schools) at the PPH Burgenland as part of the university course *Bilingual teaching Hungarian-German*. The following table provides an overview of student numbers:

Study programme	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Finno-Ugrian Studies	145	143	133
Teaching subject / University of Vienna	6	3	2
University course / PPH Burgenland	9	5	3

304 <https://finno-ugristik.univie.ac.at/studium/ueber-das-studium/curricula/> (2025-03-31)

305 <https://translationswissenschaft.uni-graz.at/de/sprachen/ungarisch/> (2025-03-31)

306 <https://transvienna.univie.ac.at/sprachen-und-sommerkollegs/ungarisch/sprachbereich/> (2025-03-31)

307 <https://finno-ugristik.univie.ac.at/forschung/> (2025-03-31)

308 <https://ungarische-mediennutzungsstudie.univie.ac.at> (2025-03-31)

309 <https://vhs-ungarn.at/hu/> (2025-03-31)

310 <https://bukeb.weiterbildung.at/results?searchText=Ungarisch&searchType=COURSE&t1=40&topicId=40&organizermode=true&organizer=20219> (2025-03-31)

Although student numbers are relatively low, this should be seen in the context of the overall study programme, which integrates teacher training at university level. Students of Finno-Ugrian Studies specialising in Hungarian Studies are therefore also potential teachers. In addition, the employment of lateral entry recruits with specific expertise is just as much a possibility in the Austrian education sector as employing teachers from neighbouring Hungary.

Article 8.1.i – Supervisory body and regular reporting on the situation of Hungarian:

As the supervisory body for Hungarian instruction, the *Päd/2 Minority Schooling Department* of the *Burgenland Board of Education* publishes annual reports.³¹¹

Article 8.2 – Hungarian as a teaching programme outside the defined language region:

Outside the defined language area of Burgenland and Vienna, where Hungarian is protected under Part 2 of the Charter, there are teaching programmes throughout all of Austria; both in the context of first language teaching at school, which is also available to the autochthonous national minorities, and in adult education. Both offers are demand-oriented. During the reporting period, Hungarian was taught at *adult education centres* throughout Austria, at *WIFI – the Institute for Economic Promotion of the Austrian Federal Economic Chambers*, in six of the nine federal provinces.³¹² The same applies to first language teaching, which is also offered in the westernmost federal province, Vorarlberg.³¹³

Article 9 – Judiciary

Article 9.1.ii – The right of the litigant to use Hungarian in criminal proceedings

Article 9.1.iii – The right to requests and evidence in Hungarian in criminal proceedings

Article 9.1.bii – The right of the litigant to use Hungarian in civil proceedings

Article 9.1.biii – The right to requests and evidence in Hungarian in civil proceedings

Article 9.1.cii – The right of the litigant to use Hungarian in administrative proceedings

Article 9.1.ciii – The right to requests and evidence in Hungarian in administrative proceedings

Article 9.1.d – Free interpretation and translation services to/from Hungarian

Article 9.2.a – Recognition of documents drawn up in Hungarian in court

311 <https://www.bildung-bgld.gv.at/schule-unterricht/minderheitenschulwesen> (2025-03-31)

312 <https://www.wifi.at/kursbuch/sprachen/ungarisch/ungarisch-lernen> (2025-03-31)

313 <https://www.bildung-vbg.gv.at/unterricht/paedagogische-themen/Erstsprachenunterricht.html> (2025-03-31)

Although Burgenland was part of Hungary until 1921, German was mainly used in public domains. After 1921, Hungarian was completely abandoned as an administrative and court language. When ratifying the Charter, Austria undertook to guarantee the right to use Hungarian in contact with judicial authorities. This right – to use Hungarian in spoken and written form by members of the national minority in their contact with judicial authorities in the Burgenland language area – is guaranteed by Austrian legislation, and the parties concerned are aware of this. In addition, the websites of the two competent district courts are now also in Hungarian.³¹⁴ Nevertheless, this option was not utilised in the reporting period. The fact that German is now the primary everyday language for the vast majority of the autochthonous Hungarian population in Burgenland is likely to have an additional influence on the choice of language in court.

Nevertheless, efforts continue to establish Hungarian not just potentially, but also in practical ways within this domain. This is also supported by the clear commitment to *preservation and promotion of the bilingual district court jurisdiction* of the national minorities in the Government Programme 2020–2024.

Article 10 – Administrative authorities and public service organisations

According to the traditional usage outlined under Article 9, Hungarian is used far more often in local-spoken than in supraregional-written administrative domains. Obligations under Article 10 apply, above all, to guaranteeing the possibility to use Hungarian with administrative authorities. As this possibility exists, the Republic of Austria fulfils its obligations in this area.

Article 10.1.a.iii – Requests/replies to/from administrative authorities and public services in Hungarian:

Verbal enquiries and responses in Hungarian between competent speakers are the norm, while written official correspondence remains the exception. The consistent availability of staff proficient in the language within the Ministry of the Interior’s executive branch is still not always guaranteed. If a person invokes the right to use Hungarian, competent staff are provided; if this is not possible, an interpreter is called in. As a general rule, staff are deployed according to their skills. Those employed at the Ministry of the Interior are also given the opportunity to learn Hungarian at the Security Academy.³¹⁵

Article 10.1.c – Option of documents from national authorities in Hungarian:

This option is not only available in law, but is also being implemented,³¹⁶ including as part of the *digitalisation initiative* by the Ministry of Finance, with forms in Hungarian,

314 <https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-oberpullendorf/oberpullendorf-i-j-r-sb-r-s-g.2c9.hu.html>,
<https://www.justiz.gv.at/bg-oberwart/oberwart-i-j-r-sb-r-s-g.2ca.hu.html>

315 https://www.bmi.gv.at/104/Seminare/files/SIAK_Bildungskatalog_2024.pdf (2025-03-31)

316 https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/_start.asp??typ=AW&styp=spr (2025-03-31)

as well as by the Ministry of Education³¹⁷ and the Ministry of the Interior, which provides informational sheets in Hungarian in the executive branch.

Article 10.2.b – Option of applications to regional and local authorities in

Hungarian:

Verbal enquiries and responses in Hungarian between competent speakers are the norm, while written official correspondence remains the exception.

Article 10.2.d – Publication of public documents from local authorities in

Hungarian:

Public documents in Hungarian are relatively rare due to the above-mentioned tradition of predominantly local and verbal use. The administrative forms service of the province of Burgenland, which municipalities link to, so far only provides templates in German.

Of the four political municipalities where the language has official status, the websites of *Oberwart/Felsőőr* and *Rotenturm/Vasvörösvár* are monolingual in German. The website of *Untervart/Alsóőr*³¹⁸ was still undergoing bilingual expansion at the end of the reporting period, while that of *Oberpullendorf/Felsőpulya*³¹⁹ is fully bilingual.

Article 10.4.a – Option of free interpreting/translation to/from Hungarian:

The option of using free interpretation and translation with administrative authorities and public service providers remains ensured.

Article 10.5 – Option of using/adapting surnames in Hungarian:

This option is still provided.

Article 11 – Media

Article 11.1.bii – Regular radio broadcasts in Hungarian:

The ORF Burgenland national minority editorial team produces more than three hours (185 minutes) of radio programmes weekly, including a daily quarter-hour journal (see also Appendix 4). In addition, since November 2023 *JuniorOn* has been offered on Wednesdays for children and young people.³²⁰ The programmes can be accessed online anywhere in the world and terrestrially in Burgenland, Vienna and the Vienna metropolitan area. Some of them are available on demand on the ORF national minorities' website.³²¹

317 https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulrecht/erlaesse/ikm_durchfuehrungserlass_ws21_22/ikm_de_ws_21_22_uebersetzungen.html (2025-03-31)

318 <https://www.unterwart.at/hu/> (2025-03-31)

319 <https://www.oberpullendorf.gv.at/hu/> (2025-03-31)

320 <https://burgenland.orf.at/studio/stories/3231624/> (2025-08-04)

321 <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/magyarok/> (2025-03-31)

Hungarian, along with Burgenland Croatian and Romani, also features prominently on the *multilingual public radio station Radio Mora*, whose supporting association receives National Minority Funding from the Federal Chancellery and from the Burgenland provincial cultural fund.³²²

Article 11.1.cii – Regular TV programmes in Hungarian:

The half-hour TV magazine programme produced by the ORF Burgenland national minorities editorial office *Adj' Isten magyarok* is broadcast six times a year on Sundays at 14.05 on ORF 2 Burgenland and ORF 2 Vienna and rebroadcast once on ORF III. Since September 2022, ORF Burgenland's national minorities editorial office has been producing the multilingual TV magazine *WIR* in collaboration with the Slovenian editorial team of ORF Carinthia. The half-hour programme is broadcast every second week on ORF 2 and repeated on ORF III.³²³ Each article is presented in the respective national minority language with German subtitles. The programme can be accessed on ORF-TVthek after its broadcast.³²⁴

Article 11.1.d – Promotion of AV productions in Hungarian:

In line with technological and media developments, national minority group organisations now offer their sponsored audio-visual productions online, including *UMIZ-Press*, the Youtube channel of the *Hungarian Media and Information Centre / A Magyar Média és Információs Központ (UMIZ)*³²⁵, and the CDs produced during the reporting period for the textbooks of the *Burgenland-Hungarian Cultural Association / Burgenlandi Magyar Kultúregyesület*.³²⁶

Article 11.1.ei – Support for at least one daily or weekly newspaper in Hungarian:

Thanks to the “Commitment to [...] safeguarding media funding through a separate budget allocation (one per national minority group)” in the 2020-2024 government programme, each national minority was able to select a lead medium. In this context, the representatives of the Hungarian national minority have decided against a periodical print medium in favour of an online publication. In accordance with the decision of the National Minority Advisory Council, the financing of the online platform *Rólunk – Ausztria Magyar Oldalai*³²⁷ from the funds of the media promotion programme of the Department for National Minority Affairs of the Federal Chancellery is to be regarded as equivalent to the support of a daily or weekly newspaper in Hungarian. In addition, the magazine

322 <https://www.radio-mora.at> (2025-03-31)

323 https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/aktuell/wir_volksgruppenmagazin100.html (2025-03-31)

324 <https://on.orf.at/video/14263646/wir-das-volksgruppenmagazin> (2025-03-31)

325 <https://www.youtube.com/user/UMIZinfo/videos> (2025-03-31)

326 https://bukv.at/lehrbuecher_neu/ (2025-03-31)

327 <https://rolunk.at> (2025-03-31)

Őrvidéki Hírek³²⁸ every two months and the semi-annual association news Őrsék³²⁹ of the *Burgenland-Hungarian Cultural Association/Burgenlandi Magyar Kultúregyesület* are still being sponsored.

Article 11.1.fii – Application of existing AV production subsidies for Hungarian:

As with all other national minorities, the Burgenland Hungarians have access to federal funding for arts and culture not only for audio-visual but for all artistic and cultural productions.³³⁰ Apart from translations of Austro-German literature into Hungarian, however, these options were not utilised during the reporting period.

Article 11.2 – Unhindered reception/rebroadcasting of radio and TV programmes in Hungarian from neighbouring countries; guaranteeing freedom of expression and the free flow of information in the press:

Radio programmes from neighbouring Hungary can be received terrestrially without any problems. TV reception depends on the TV set and antenna specification. Freedom of expression and the free flow of information in the press are naturally also guaranteed for national minority media under Austrian legislation.

Article 12 – Cultural activities and facilities

Article 12.1.a – Support for cultural products/productions in/for Hungarian:

An overview of the cultural activities, facilities and associations of the Hungarian national minority group in the four official language municipalities that are supported by the Federal Chancellery's National Minority Funding and the promotion of culture of the province of Burgenland can be found on the website *Treasures of Burgenland / Őrvidék Értékei*.³³¹

Programmes by folk culture ensembles such as *Csárdás Lányok* from Oberpullendorf / *Felsőpulya* and *Magyar Néptáncgyűttes* from *Siget in der Wart / Őrisziget*³³² are presented throughout Burgenland and beyond. The group *Alsóőri Kétnyelvű Színháztársaság és Kultúrkör* in *Unterwart / Alsóőr* offers theatre shows.³³³ An example of activities connected with folk music is the *Őri Banda* of the adult education centre of the Burgenland Hungarians / *Burgenlandi Magyarok Népfőiskolája*.³³⁴ The publishing activities of the associations are also worth mentioning, including the trilingual (German-Hungarian-Burgenland Croatia) children's books published by the association *UMIZ*.³³⁵

328 <https://bukv.at/orvideki-hirek> (2025-03-31)

329 <https://bukv.at/orseq> (2025-03-31)

330 <https://www.bmwkms.gv.at/themen/kunst-und-kultur/service-kunst-und-kultur/foerderungen/formulare-und-infoblaetter.html> (2025-03-31)

331 <https://hungarikum.at/hu/> (2025-03-31)

332 <https://bukv.at/hu/oriszigeti-magyar-neptancegyuettes/> (2025-03-31)

333 <https://www.theaterverein-unterwart.at> (2025-03-31)

334 <https://vhs-ungarn.at/hu/hagyomanyorzes/ori-banda/#> (2025-03-31)

335 <http://www.umiz.at/de/index.php/inhalte/bildung/kindergartenpaedagogik> (2025-03-31)

Article 12.1.d – Taking account of Hungarian in cultural activities:

Hungarian and the history and culture associated with it are a natural part of cultural life in Burgenland. Preserving diversity and this valuable cultural heritage is one of the key concerns of regional policy, which is committed to promoting multilingualism and the culture of the national minorities. The province's annual cultural report devotes a separate section to the national minorities.³³⁶

Article 12.3 – Taking account of Hungarian in the context of cultural activities abroad:

Austria's diversity, as reflected by the Hungarian language, has also been a part of the cultural activities abroad of the *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs* during the reporting period as evidenced, among other things, in the activities of the *Network of Austrian Cultural Forums abroad*. The 65 *Austria libraries* across 28 countries currently also feature publications that reflect Austria's cultural diversity, which is characterised by the national minorities and therefore also by Hungarian. The Republic of Austria's clear commitment to its traditional cultural and linguistic diversity is reflected in statements made on the website of the *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs*³³⁷ and the embassies, which specifically³³⁸ refer to the six national minorities. In addition, appearances abroad by folk culture ensembles are promoted on a recurrent basis.

Article 13 – Economic and social life

Article 13.1.d – Promote the use of Hungarian in business and social life:

Among members of the community, Hungarian is used naturally in everyday social interactions between fluent speakers. The same applies to spoken use in internal business interactions. As for written use, the lack of an established tradition of usage should again be noted. In the social sector, particular mention should be made of the opening of a trilingual (German, Burgenland Croatian, Hungarian) care and retirement home in Schandorf / Čemba / Csém.³³⁹

Article 14 – Transnational exchanges

Article 14b – Promote Hungarian as part of transnational collaboration:

Contacts with organisations of Hungarian language users in other countries are also promoted as is regular exchange with organisations and institutions in neighbouring Hungary. This is also reflected in the activities of the associations based in Hungary.³⁴⁰

336 https://www.burgenland.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Kultur/Kulturbericht/Kulturbericht_fuer_online_endversion_8.11.24.pdf (2025-03-31)

337 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/themen/menschenrechte/schwerpunktthemen/minderheitenrechte> (2025-03-31)

338 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/oeb-rabat/reisen-nach-oesterreich/deutsch-lernen> (2025-03-31)

339 <https://www.landesholding-burgenland.at/news/artikel/neues-pflegekompetenzzentrum-in-schandorf-mit-groessem-mehrwert-fuer-die-region/> (2025-03-31)

340 <https://bukv.at/sprachferienlager/> (2025-03-31)

The *Imre Samu Language Competence Centre/Imre Samu Nyelvi Intézet (ISSZ)* of the *Hungarian Media and Information Centre/A Magyar Média és Információs Központ (UMIZ)*³⁴¹ co-operates with partners in Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine as well as with the *Research Institute of National and Ethnic Minorities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*. Also worth mentioning is the Interreg project carried out during the reporting period *Educational co-operation in the border region*.³⁴² In addition, in the area of research, there is a separate funding programme from the *Agency for Education and Internationalisation (OeAD)* for bilateral actions with Hungary.³⁴³

Austria undertakes to promote the cultural education of the national minority in the currently applicable protocol to the Hungarian-Austrian Cultural Agreement, with direct reference to the Charter.³⁴⁴

341 <http://www.umiz.at/hu/isnyi/index.html> (2025-03-31)

342 <https://www.burgenland.at/themen/bildung/interreg-oesterreich-ungarn-big-inn-at-hu> (2025-03-31)

343 <https://oead.at/de/kooperationen/internationale-hochschulkooperationen/bilaterale-aktionen-slowakei-tschechien-ungarn#c8918> (2025-03-31)

344 <https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/dam/jcr:c04a87d3-deb9-41dd-8acd-48dba54d770a/ka%20mit%20ungarn.pdf> (2025-03-31)

2.7 Hungarian in Vienna

Part II / Article 7

Article 7.1.a – Recognition as an expression of cultural wealth:

Article 8 (2) of the Federal Constitutional Act (B-VG) guarantees the recognition of the Hungarian language as an expression of the cultural wealth of the Republic of Austria. The doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of the Parliament and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula demonstrate this commitment during the reporting period.

Article 7.1.b – Ensure that existing or new administrative organisations do not hinder promotion:

Respect of the geographical area is guaranteed by the National Minorities Act.

Article 7.1.c – Take resolute action to promote and protect:

In principle, Article 8 (2) of the B-VG reflects the Republic of Austria's committed approach to the promotion and protection of Hungarian. Additional measures during the reporting period include the aforementioned doubling of the National Minority Funding, the activities of Parliament, and the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula.

Article 7.1.d – Facilitate and/or promote the use of spoken and written language in public and private life:

The use of Hungarian in private life goes without question. This is encouraged by recognising and valuing it as an integral part of traditional Austrian diversity. In public life, it is used in culture and the media as well as in administration: for example, the Ministry of Finance offers³⁴⁵ forms in Hungarian, and the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education provide information materials in Hungarian.³⁴⁶ Those employed at the Ministry of the Interior are also given the opportunity to learn Hungarian.³⁴⁷

The ORF Burgenland national minority editorial team produces more than three hours (185 minutes) of radio programmes weekly, which can be received terrestrially in Burgenland, Vienna and the Vienna area. The half-hour TV magazine programme *Adj' Isten magyarok* is broadcast six times a year on ORF 2 Burgenland and ORF 2 Vienna; the multilingual TV magazine programme *WIR* is broadcast every second week throughout Austria. The programmes are repeated on ORF III (see also Appendix 4). ORF also operates an online

345 https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/show_mast.asp?s=slovenisch&Typ=SM&Styp=SPR (2025-03-31)

346 https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulrecht/erlaesse/ikm_durchfuehrungserlass_ws21_22/ikm_de_ws_21_22_uebersetzungen.html (2025-03-31)

347 https://www.bmi.gv.at/104/Seminare/files/SlAK_Bildungskatalog_2024.pdf (2025-03-31)

channel that provides radio and TV programmes on-demand.³⁴⁸ Besides the leading medium *Rólunk – Ausztria Magyar Oldalai*³⁴⁹ the Vienna-based *Central Association of Hungarian Associations and Organisations in Austria* operates the online platform *Bécsi Napló*.³⁵⁰

The websites of the *Vienna Hungarian Cultural Association Délibáb/Délibáb Bécsi Magyar Kultúregyesület (WUKV)*³⁵¹ and the *Round Table of Hungarian Organisations in Austria/Ausztriai Magyar Szervezetek Kerekasztala*³⁵² give an impression of the diverse cultural activities of the Hungarian national minority group in Vienna. The spectrum of activities ranges from the cultivation of folk culture to informative events and conferences.

Article 7.1.e – Maintain and develop links between language groups; building cultural relations with other language groups:

Contacts between speaker groups are ensured in part through the National Minority Advisory Council, while relations with other groups are maintained through the *Dialogue Platform of Indigenous Austrian National Minority Groups in Parliament*³⁵³ and the *Permanent Conference of the Chairpersons of the Advisory Councils for the National Minority Groups*.³⁵⁴

Article 7.1.f – Provide appropriate forms and means for teaching and study at all appropriate levels:

In the reporting period, the *Hungarian School Association of Vienna/Bécsi Magyar Iskolaegyesület*³⁵⁵ ran a nursery school group in Hungarian at the Komenský School:

Early childhood education	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Children being cared for	24	22	24

Hungarian is also taught as part of the *first language teaching* programme at the *Language Support Centre of the Vienna Board of Education*; there is a separate registration form available in Hungarian for this purpose.³⁵⁶ Lessons took place at one school during the reporting period:

348 <https://volksgruppen.orf.at/magyarok/> (2025-03-31)

349 <https://rolunk.at/> (2025-03-31)

350 <https://www.becsinaplo.eu/> (2025-03-31)

351 <https://www.wukv.at> (2025-03-31)

352 <https://kerekasztal.at> (2025-03-31)

353 https://www.parlament.gv.at/aktuelles/pk/jahr_2024/pk0705 (2025-03-31)

354 <https://vorsitzendenkonferenz.org/> (2025-03-31)

355 <https://ungarischlernen.at/> (2025-03-31)

356 https://www.sfz-wien.at/images/sfz_img/download/mu/anmeldeformular-mu/Ungarisch_Anmeldeformular_Erstsprachenunterricht.pdf (2025-03-31)

School	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Auf der Schmelz Academic Secondary School	24	22	24

Optional education for all age groups is offered by the above-mentioned *Hungarian School Association of Vienna/Bécsi Magyar Iskolaegyesület*³³³ as well as the *Vienna Hungarian School/Bécsi Magyar Iskola*.³⁵⁷

Article 7.1.g – Provide learning facilities to enable non-native speakers (including adults) to learn the language:

In addition to the above-mentioned *Hungarian School Association*³³³ and the *Hungarian School*,³³⁵ which are also open to the general public, above all the Viennese *adult education centres (VHS)* offer courses for non-native speakers (including adults) to learn the language. Hungarian was offered at seven locations in Vienna during the reporting period.³⁵⁸

Article 7.1.h – Promote study and research at universities or equivalent institutions:

There is the opportunity to study Hungarian in an academic setting at the universities of Graz and Vienna. Teacher training takes place at the University of Vienna and the *University College of Teacher Education of Burgenland* (see also Article 8.1.eiii and Article 8.1.h above). The *Agency for Education and Internationalisation (OeAD)* offers special research funding for bilateral projects with Hungary.³⁵⁹

Article 7.1.i – Promote appropriate forms of transnational exchanges in the areas covered by the Charter:

Contacts with organisations of Hungarian language users in neighbouring countries such as Slovakia are promoted, as are regular exchanges with Hungary. The websites of the above-mentioned Hungarian associations in Vienna provide an overview of the diverse networks with organisations and institutions in Hungary. There are also educational initiatives in the field of transnational bilingualism, such as the EU Interreg project *Education for Tomorrow*, which among other things includes transnational further training programmes for educational professionals (elementary education, primary schools, compulsory secondary schools).³⁶⁰

357 <https://www.magyariskola.at> (2025-03-31)

358 <https://www.vhs.at/de/s? token=7QFBGq9zZoD4ibBVKW8tgcQNuQzbqjeAKWj3ul2E&q=Ungarisch> (2025-03-31)

359 <https://oead.at/de/kooperationen/internationale-hochschulkooperationen/bilaterale-aktionen-slowakei-tschechien-ungarn#c8918> (2025-03-31)

360 <https://education4tomorrow.eu/de/ueber-die-projekte/projekt-etom-at-hu/> (2025-03-31)

Austria undertakes to promote the cultural education of the national minority in the currently applicable protocol to the Hungarian-Austrian Cultural Agreement, with direct reference to the Charter.³⁶¹

Article 7.2 – Eliminate unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction and favouritism in relation to the use of language:

The Federal Constitution contains several regulations that guarantee the legal equality of the individual (e.g. Article 7 of the B-VG). The mandate of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* also contributes to a non-discriminatory and inclusive society in which participation is ensured for everyone.³⁶² Its contact form explicitly allows respondents to select “*Ethnicity/Racism*” in answer to the question “*For what reason were you or the person affected discriminated against?*” and to describe the incident. Complaints can be submitted to the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* either by telephone or in writing, and a personal consultation appointment can be arranged. It is also possible to report an incident anonymously for documentation purposes only. The support services of the *Ombud for Equal Treatment* include information brochures, advice and training, a travelling exhibition on the topic and the *equality blog*. No official reports of linguistic discrimination were recorded during the reporting period.

Article 7.3 – Promote mutual understanding between all language groups; embed respect, understanding and tolerance in educational objectives; encourage the mass media to promote respect, understanding and tolerance:

Mutual understanding among all language groups is promoted by the activities of Parliament mentioned under 1.3. In the field of education, respect, understanding and tolerance towards Hungarian are ensured primarily through the *General Didactic Principle 6*, also cited under 1.3 and in national radio and television (ORF), generally regulated under the ORF Act.³⁶³ Additionally, a national minority representative serves on the ORF *Audience Advisory Board*.³⁶⁴ Furthermore, the *Austrian Press Council* in Article 7 of its *Code of Honour* also calls for protection against ethnic discrimination.³⁶⁵

Article 7.4 – Take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the users and establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities:

The National Minority Advisory Council, established under the National Minorities Act as a consultative body, takes into account the needs and wishes of Hungarian users at both federal and provincial levels.

361 <https://www.bmko.es.gv.at/dam/jcr:c04a87d3-deb9-41dd-8acd-48dba54d770a/ka%20mit%20ungarn.pdf> (2025-03-31)

362 <https://www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.gv.at/unser-angebot/informationsmaterial.html> (2025/03/31)

363 https://zukunft.orf.at/rte/upload/texte/recht_grundlagen/orfg.pdf (2025-03-31)

364 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/gremien/publikumsrat/aufgaben/index.html> (2025-03-31)

365 https://www.presserat.at/show_content.php?hid=2 (2025-03-31)

Recommendations of the Committee of Experts for immediate measures:

a) Take steps to strengthen the use of Hungarian in education, including the provision of a sufficient number of teachers and the necessary teaching materials.

The following list provides a numerical overview of teachers in Burgenland:

Teachers	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Compulsory schools (primary schools & compulsory secondary schools)	35	35	36	39
Academic secondary schools (AHS) & higher vocational schools (BHS)	12	12	12	13
Total	47	47	48	52

Relating the approximately 1,800 pupils across all school levels (see the list under Article 7.1.f) to the number of teachers and the classes they supervise (see Appendix 10) results in a pupil–teacher ratio in Burgenland that is below the OECD average of 14 pupils per teacher and class at primary level and 13 at secondary level.³⁶⁶

Between 2021 and 2023, measures were implemented to make teaching in the minority languages more engaging, focusing on e-learning and incorporating innovative teaching and learning formats as well as effective school digitalisation strategies. High-quality interactive teaching materials are now available on the *Skooly* and *Lernen mit System* platforms, which are continuously being expanded and updated.³⁶⁷ Analogue teaching materials are being adapted in line with the new curricula, with support from the *PPH Burgenland language workshop*³⁶⁸. All textbooks approved for teaching Hungarian can be viewed on the website of the *Minority Schooling department of the Burgenland Board of Education* and³⁶⁹ are also included in the *Austrian school textbook programme*. These include textbooks based on the new 2023 curricula for primary schools, compulsory secondary schools and academic secondary schools, published in 2024.³⁷⁰

Awareness-raising measures to highlight the continuous bilingual educational provision in Hungarian in Burgenland range from information events and brochures to a travelling exhibition (see also Article 8.1.ciii).

³⁶⁶ OECD. 2024. Education at a Glance 2024: OECD Indicators. Paris: OECD Publishing.
<https://doi.org/10.1787/c00cad36-en> (2025-03-31)

³⁶⁷ <https://skooly.at/> <https://lms.at/> (2025-03-31)

³⁶⁸ <https://www.ph-burgenland.at/pph-burgenland/zentren/zentrum-fuer-minderheitenschulwesen-mehrsprachigkeit-und-inklusion/minderheitenschulwesen/sprachenwerkstaette> (2025-03-31)

³⁶⁹ <https://www.bildung-bgld.gv.at/schule-unterricht/minderheitenschulwesen> (2025-03-31)

³⁷⁰ <https://www.schulbuchaktion.at/list> (2025-03-31)

b) Increase the number and duration of television programmes in Hungarian and provide sufficient financial support to the most important Hungarian-language newspaper.

The duration and frequency of programmes in Hungarian on ORF channels have been increased – with the above-mentioned TV magazine programme *WIR*, which has been broadcast every second week on ORF 2 since 2022 and repeated on ORF III, and the repetition of the TV magazine programme *Adj' Isten magyarok* on ORF III.

Since the representatives of the Hungarian national minority group decided against a periodical print medium in favour of the online platform *Rólunk – Ausztria Magyar Oldalai*³⁷¹ as their leading medium, its funding of €195,000 for the period 2024/25 from the media promotion programme of the Department for National Minority Affairs of the Federal Chancellery is to be considered equivalent to supporting a daily or weekly newspaper in Hungarian.

c) Promote awareness of Hungarian language and culture as an integral part of Austria's cultural heritage throughout the country in mainstream school education and in the media.

A further strengthening of awareness for the Hungarian language and culture as an integral part of Austria's cultural heritage in general education is guaranteed by the *General Didactic Principle 6* (as cited in 1.3 and already mentioned multiple times) of the new curricula implemented from the 2023/24 school year.

As far as the media is concerned, reference must be made to the obligations of the public broadcaster ORF towards the national minorities as laid down in the ORF Act.³⁷² ORF meets these needs including via the multilingual TV magazine programme *WIR*.

Further recommendations:

d) Implement measures to boost the use of Hungarian in administrative practice, including the publication of documents, particularly at local level.

In verbal communication, Hungarian is a natural and customary means of interaction in administrative practice in the parts of Burgenland where Hungarian has official status. The limited use in written form is explained by the aforementioned lack of a tradition of written usage. The currently ongoing *digitalisation initiative* is also intended to promote the written use of Hungarian in administration (see also Article 10), which means that further bilingual municipal websites and documents can be expected in the future.

e) Promote/facilitate the use of Hungarian in court proceedings.

371 <https://rolunk.at> (2025-03-31)

372 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40254101/NOR40254101.pdf> (2025-03-31)

The obligations under Article 9 are fulfilled as the right to use Hungarian in spoken and written form by members of the national minority group in their contact with judicial authorities in the Burgenland language area is guaranteed by Austrian legislation, and the parties concerned are usually aware of this. Nevertheless, efforts continue to establish Hungarian not just potentially, but also in practical ways within this domain. This is supported by the clear commitment to *preservation and promotion of the bilingual district court jurisdiction* in the Government Programme 2020–2024 and the bilingual websites of the district courts *Oberpullendorf/Felsőpulya* and *Oberwart/Felsőőr*.

f) Give greater emphasis to the Hungarian language and culture in Austrian cultural policy abroad.

The Republic of Austria's clear commitment to its traditional cultural and linguistic diversity is reflected not only in statements made on the website of the *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs*³⁷³ and the embassies,³⁷⁴ which specifically refer to the six national minorities. The *65 Austria libraries* across 28 countries also feature publications that reflect Austria's cultural diversity, which is characterised by the national minorities and therefore also by Hungarian. In addition, subsidised performances by folk culture ensembles also take place abroad.

373 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/themen/menschenrechte/schwerpunktthemen/minderheitenrechte> (2025-03-31)

374 <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/oeb-rabat/reisen-nach-oesterreich/deutsch-lernen> (2025-03-31)

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers

The Committee of Ministers [...] recommends that the Austrian authorities take all the comments and recommendations of the Committee of Experts into account, above all:

1. Take further steps towards a structured policy to protect and promote all minority languages, especially in Vienna and Styria;

One important step towards a structured policy was the incorporation of measures to promote the national minorities in the Government Programme 2020-2024 (see Appendix 2). The initiatives and measures in this Programme will continue to contribute to a structured policy to protect and promote all minority languages in the future. The new programme of the federal government sworn in at the beginning of March 2025 also includes a *clear commitment to the national minorities recognised in Austria as an indispensable part of Austrian identity* and to the *further development of educational programmes in the minority languages*.

Apart from the doubling of financial resources, the funding process has been restructured. *Grants under the National Minorities Act* serve to provide long-term and sustainable support for national minority group organisations. The annual application option, with its deadline in October for the following year, helps above all to determine if there will be any changes in requirements. The distribution of funds under the National Minorities Act to the individual applicants is decided by the National Minority Advisory Councils. Most of the payments are made in the first quarter of the respective funding year. This ensures that there is no break in the work and that the infrastructure of the national minorities functions smoothly. To make it easier for funding applicants to plan, *Other grants, Intercultural funding, and Media funding* were organised on a biennial basis.³⁷⁵ By deciding to choose one lead medium per national minority to be supported by the aforementioned *media funding*, the provision of independent information to each of the individual national minorities in their respective language has been restructured and secured on a sustainable basis.

According to the National Minorities Act as the basis for ratification of the Charter, Slovak, Czech and Hungarian are protected in Vienna under Part 2 of the Charter. For obvious reasons – there are members of all national minority groups living in Vienna – Burgenland Croatian, Romani and Slovenian are of course also supported with funds from the federal government and the City of Vienna. The most urgent concern of the national

³⁷⁵ <https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/themen/volksgruppen/volksgruppen-foerderung.html> (2025-03-31)

minorities is the educational programme. In addition to extracurricular initiatives and the offer of the *Komenský School* for Czech and Slovak, the main offer at the moment is the *first language teaching*.

*“First language teaching is a voluntary and free programme offered by the Austrian mainstream school system. The aim is to strengthen pupils’ language skills in their first, second, everyday and/or family language. In lessons, everyday language is reinforced and educational language skills are increasingly developed. Reading and writing skills are also taught. First language teaching thus contributes to the development of a multilingual identity.”*³⁷⁶

However, the common goal of the national minority groups is to find solutions based on the model of the *Komenský School* for all six languages. In this context, the *Croatian Centre Vienna/Hrvatski Centar Beč* has a concept for an independent school³⁷⁷ and, as of autumn 2024, there has been a collaboration between the *Slovenian Institute in Vienna/Slovenski inštitut na Dunaju*³⁷⁸ and the *Komenský School*. On the initiative of the *Permanent Conference of the Chairpersons of the Advisory Councils for the National Minority Groups* meetings were held with representatives of the Ministry of Education in 2024, during which the challenges of the *Komenský School* were also discussed.

With regard to Slovenian in Styria, the contacts of the national minority with national, regional and local authorities continue to be constructive and productive. Representatives of this national minority are usually involved in the decision-making processes that affect them. Slovenian is present in the cultural sector and at all levels of education, whereby the offer is flexible and demand-oriented. In the provincial capital *Graz/Gradec* the inter-school *first language teaching* has become a reality.

2. Take steps to ensure that a sufficient number of trained teachers are available for teaching minority languages, especially for pre-school education;

The number of children or pupils per carer or teacher corresponds to the Austrian averages, which are either in line with or below the respective EU and OECD averages:³⁷⁹

Educational level	AT	EU	OECD
Early childhood education	13:1	13:1	13:1
Primary level (primary school)	13:1	13:1	14:1

³⁷⁶ <https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulpraxis/ba/sprabi/msmuib.html> (2025-03-31)

³⁷⁷ <https://www.hrvatskicentar.at/de/projekt-hrvatska-skola-u-becu> (2025-03-31)

³⁷⁸ <https://www.si-dunaj.at> (2025-03-31)

³⁷⁹ OECD. 2024. Education at a Glance 2024: OECD Indicators. Paris: OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/c00cad36-en> (2025-03-31)

Educational level	AT	EU	OECD
Secondary Level I (compulsory secondary school)	9:1	11:1	13:1

During the reporting period, more than 3,500 children were cared for in early childhood education centres in the minority languages every year. The offer is demand-oriented, care staff are recruited accordingly, and the minority languages are also taken into account in the training. Minority languages are offered as an optional subject by the *Educational institutions for early childhood education* (BAfEP) in Oberwart/*Felsőőr*/*Borta* (hun, bhr) and Klagenfurt/*Celovec* (slv). The following list provides an overview of the student numbers:

Early childhood education	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Burgenland Croatian (bhr)	23	18	20	21
Slovenian (slv)	68	53	40	44
Hungarian (hun)	20	19	10	12

During the reporting period, about 9,000 pupils were taught in the minority languages at compulsory schools (primary and compulsory secondary schools) every year. The offer is demand-oriented, teaching staff are recruited accordingly, and the minority languages are also taken into account in the training. The following table provides an overview of the numbers of participants in the higher education programmes at the *teacher training colleges* (PH) Burgenland (bhr, hun) and Carinthia (slv):

Primary level (primary school) and secondary level I (compulsory secondary school)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Burgenland Croatian (bhr)	14	15	16	22
Slovenian (slv)	80	68	63	65
Hungarian (hun)	9	5	3	4

During the reporting period, about 2,500 pupils were taught every year in the minority languages at secondary schools (academic secondary and higher vocational schools). Here, too, the offer is demand-oriented. Teacher training is offered at the universities of Graz (bhr, slv), Klagenfurt (slv) and Vienna (bhr, slk, slv, ces, hun). The respective teacher training programme is integrated into the Slavic studies programme or, in the case of Hungarian, into the Finno-Ugrian studies programme. The following table provides an overview of the numbers:

Secondary levels 1 and 2 (academic secondary schools and higher vocational schools)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Slavic studies	1.264	1.190	1.077
Teaching subject Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian (incl. bhr)	79	87	78
Slovak language studies (slk)	7	4	4
Slovenian language studies (slv)	9	6	5
Czech language studies (ces)	1	1	1
Finno-Ugrian Studies	145	143	133
Hungarian language studies (hun)	6	3	2

Teachers of Burgenland Croatian at secondary schools are trained within the Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian branch of the Slavic studies programme. This in no way means that the majority of students of Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian start their careers as teachers of Burgenland Croatian. Usually only a small number do – comparable to the figures for the other subjects. Although these numbers are relatively low, they should be seen in the context of the overall study programme, which integrates the respective teacher training at university level. For example, all students of the Hungarian Studies branch of Finno-Ugrian Studies are potential Hungarian teachers.

Even if student numbers are low in some areas, it is ensured that there are enough trained teaching staff available to teach the minority languages. The Austrian education system offers the opportunity to employ so-called lateral entrants with the necessary language and specialist knowledge as well as teachers from neighbouring countries at all levels of education.

3. Promote awareness of the minority languages and cultures throughout the country in mainstream education and in the media as an integral part of Austria’s cultural heritage;

Strengthening of awareness for the languages and cultures of the national minorities as an integral part of Austria’s cultural heritage in general education is guaranteed by the *General Didactic Principle 6* of the new curricula implemented from the 2023/24 school year:

“One central task of the school is to create a framework for the respectful and appreciative treatment of diversity and the encounters between cultures in everyday life. Pupils should develop an awareness that diversity is a reality that is also a valuable resource. Pupils should learn, among other things, that learning and mastering several languages is of crucial importance for the formation of their individual identity, participation in society and culture as well as coexistence in a multilingual world. In particular, the language, culture and the respective history of the six autochthonous national minorities pursuant to Section 1 (2) of the National Minorities Act, Federal Law Gazette No. 396/1976, are to

be addressed in Austrian classrooms, and awareness of minority rights and protection is to be fostered.”³⁸⁰

As far as the media is concerned, reference must be made to the obligations of the public broadcaster ORF towards the national minorities as laid down in the ORF Act.³⁸¹ ORF has been meeting these needs since December 2022 with the TV magazine programme *WIR / Češi, Hrvati, Magyarok, Roma, Slováci, Slovenci*. The half-hour programme is broadcast every second week on Fridays on ORF 2 and repeated once each on ORF 2 and ORF III. Each article is presented in the respective national minority group language with German subtitles. The programmes are also available on the ORF-ON streaming platform.³⁸²

In addition, ORF TVthek provides access to the time- and cultural-historical video archive *Volksgruppen in Österreich* (national minorities in Austria).³⁸³

4. Put practical measures in place for the use of Burgenland Croatian, Hungarian and Slovenian before the competent judicial and administrative authorities.

Since the predominant supra-regional administrative and court language in these language areas is German, there is – apart from three Carinthian court districts – hardly any tradition of using the minority languages in these domains. In addition, German is now the primary everyday language for the vast majority of the Austrian population with a national minority group background, which also influences their choice of language when dealing with the authorities. Nevertheless, efforts continue to firmly embed the practical use of the national minority languages in this domain. The websites of the competent district courts are now available in the national minority languages. Furthermore, the number of bilingual websites of the municipalities where the languages have official status has increased significantly. In addition, in Carinthia the administration has made around 100 Slovenian online forms available since the beginning of 2024.³⁸⁴ The Ministries of Education,³⁸⁵ Finance³⁸⁶ and the Interior now also offer forms and information in the national minority languages.

To summarise the contents of the selected paragraphs of Articles 9 and 10 in the ratification of the Charter, the Republic of Austria has undertaken to ensure the right to use Burgenland Croatian, Slovenian and Hungarian in the respective language area before

380 See p 7: https://paedagogikpaket.at/images/Allgemeiner-Teil_VS.pdf (2025-03-31)

381 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40254101/NOR40254101.pdf> (2025-03-31)

382 <https://on.orf.at/sendereihe/13894298/wir-das-volksgruppenmagazin> (2025-03-31)

383 <https://on.orf.at/archiv/13557924/volksgruppen-in-oesterreich> (2025-03-31)

384 <https://www.ktn.gv.at/Service/News?nid=36860> (2025-03-31)

385 https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/schule/schulrecht/erlaesse/ikm_durchfuehrungserlass_ws21_22/ikm_de_ws_21_22_uebersetzungen.html (2025-03-31)

386 https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/show_mast.asp?s=slowakisch&Typ=SM&Styp=SPR (2025-03-31)

the courts, to permit their use in administration and to recognise the legal validity of documents in these languages. Since the National Minorities Act fulfils this requirement, the Republic of Austria's obligations to the Charter in this regard are also fulfilled.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Population Census 2001³⁸⁷

Table 1: AT Nationality – Population by everyday language, nationality and federal province

AT Nationality	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower	Upper	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Vorarlberg	Vienna	TOTAL
German	240,228	508,543	1,414.446	1,247.403	443,268	1,112.569	595,04	290,695	1,139.196	6,991.388
Burgenland-Croatian	16,245	25	424	35	33	67	65	24	2,456	19,374
Romani	263	67	1	903	98	611	97	41	1,268	4,348
Slovak	108	71	849	217	85	147	44	47	1,775	3,343
Slovenian	70	13,109	437	256	208	2,195	181	648	1,416	18,52
Czech	189	192	2,467	1,284	360	356	224	185	5,778	11,035
Hungarian	4,704	313	4,79	2,344	551	1,652	469	375	10,686	25,884
National minorities TOTAL	21,579	13,777	9,967	5,039	1,335	5,028	1,08	1,32	23,379	82,504
Croatian	996	906	2,425	3,748	1,154	1,839	994	1,196	12,562	25,82
Serbian/Bosnian/...	150	259	3,787	4,579	1,695	1,162	1,245	1,69	31,81	46,377
Turkish	459	193	7,705	4,909	1,942	649	5,572	5,996	32,603	60,028
Other	1,593	3,655	13,44	11,502	5,413	8,544	5,929	3,498	62,309	115,883
Other total	24,777	18,79	37,324	29,777	11,539	17,222	14,82	13,7	162,663	330,612
TOTAL	265,005	527,333	1,451.770	1,277.180	454,807	1,129.791	609,86	304,395	1,301.859	7,322.000

Table 2: Other nationalities – Population by everyday language, nationality and federal province

Other nationalities	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Vorarlberg	Vienna	GESAMT
German	2,23	8,267	15,58	17,126	13,212	11,334	19,227	9,846	27,57	124,392
Romani	40	107	322	349	95	343	80	51	538	1,925
Slovak	307	62	2,053	499	228	386	326	64	2,966	6,891
Slovenian	111	1,456	669	376	295	2,058	317	636	984	6,902
Czech	81	72	2,209	1,364	312	325	296	57	1,991	6,707
Hungarian	1,937	425	3,293	1,505	544	1,463	487	296	4,749	14,699
Croatian	2,537	9,645	10,837	20,765	10,722	12,65	8,721	4,556	25,092	105,525
Serbian/Bosnian/...	1,203	5,474	18,397	23,481	17,408	6,855	11,406	9,168	77,553	170,945
Turkish	1,253	1,138	19,39	16,682	8,499	4,459	15,363	18,26	38,373	123,417
Other	2,865	5,425	21,284	17,47	9,205	13,639	7,421	3,766	68,448	149,523
Other total	10,334	23,804	78,454	82,491	47,308	42,178	44,417	36,854	220,694	586,534
TOTAL	12,564	32,071	94,034	99,617	60,52	53,512	63,644	46,7	248,264	710,926

The 2011 register-based census replaced the traditional full census, which took place for the last time in 2001. [...] Every effort was made to ensure the results were as comparable as possible with those of previous years, but some information is no longer available with the new survey method because it is not included in any of the registers used – such as colloquial language or religious affiliation.³⁸⁸

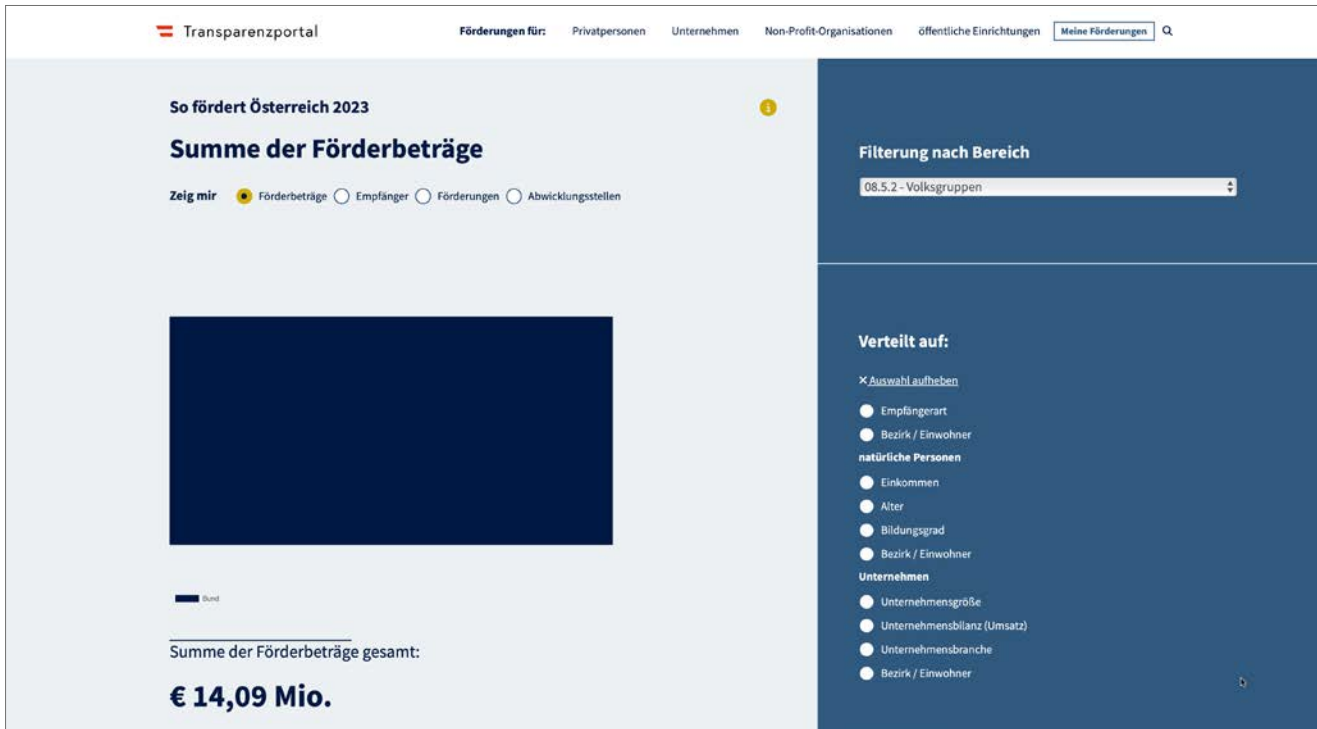
³⁸⁷ Statistics Austria. 2007. Population Census 2001. Analytical report. The demographic, social and economic structure of the Austrian population. Vienna: p. 239.

³⁸⁸ Statistics Austria. 2014. Standard documentation. Meta information on the 2011 register-based census. Vienna: p. 3.

Appendix 2: Government programme 2020–2024

- Recodification of the constitutional provisions on national minorities (including commitment to minority education, minority languages and topography).
- National Minority Funding:
 - Commitment to a prompt increase in the National Minority Funding and securing media promotion through a separate budget allocation (one publication per national minority group);
 - The federal government is committed to holding talks with the provinces and municipalities with the aim of jointly providing the necessary funding in an impact-oriented manner (quality assurance in the education group), to guarantee the establishment, maintenance and promotion of bilingual and multilingual nursery schools of the national minorities as well as other early childhood care services.
- Commitment to making the national minorities more visible on ORF:
 - Ensuring radio programmes can be broadcast in the minority languages;
 - Increased consideration of the national minorities in accordance with ORF's obligations under public law;
 - Expansion of the television programme to include the ORF III programme;
 - Consideration of the languages of the recognised national minorities;
 - Establishment of a working group involving the representatives of the national minority groups to examine the modernisation of the representation of the national minorities.
- Minority languages in the virtual space:
 - Use of official languages online;
 - Tax authorities;
 - Municipal websites and online services of the municipalities (can be accessed via the tax authorities).
- Bilingual district court jurisdiction for the national minorities:
 - Safeguarding bilingual district court jurisdiction in the settlement area; when merging district courts in the bilingual area, it must be ensured that an equal and efficient part of the Austrian judiciary remains possible in the minority languages.
- Examination of the recognition of the Yenish national minority.

Appendix 3: National Minority Funding 2023



The *Transparency portal* – <https://www.transparenzportal.gv.at> – provides centralised access to data on public funding and services and offers an overview of the funding landscape.³⁸⁹

³⁸⁹ https://transparenzportal.gv.at/tdb/tp/menu_soFoerdertOesterreich_visualisierungstool?execution=e7s1 (2025-06-30)

Appendix 4: ORF programmes in national minority languages³⁹⁰

Table 1: ORF Burgenland & Carinthia/TV programmes in national minority languages

Title	Airtime			Duration
<i>WIR Češi, Hrvati, Magyarok, Roma, Slováci, Slovenci</i> ORF 2	Fri	10:40	every second week	0:30
<i>WIR Češi, Hrvati, Magyarok, Roma, Slováci, Slovenci</i> ORF III	Sun	9:00		0:30
<i>Dobar dan Hrvati</i> /ORF 2 Burgenland (Austria-wide repeats on ORF 2 & ORF III)	Sun	13.30	weekly	0:30
<i>Romano Dikipe</i> /ORF 2 Burgenland (Austria-wide replays on ORF III)	Sun	14:05	6x/year	0:25
<i>Dober dan, Koroška</i> /ORF 2 Kärnten (Austria-wide replays on ORF 2 & ORF III)	Sun	13.30	weekly	0:30
<i>Dober dan, Štajerska</i> /ORF 2 Steiermark (Austria-wide replays on ORF 2 & ORF III)	Sun	13.30	weekly	0:30
<i>České & Slovenské Ozveny</i> /ORF 2 Wien (Austria-wide replays on ORF III)	Sun	14:05	6x/year	0:25
<i>Adj' Isten magyarok</i> ORF 2 Burgenland+ORF 2 Wien (Austria-wide replays on ORF III)	Sun	14:05	6x/year	0:25

Tabelle 2: ORF Burgenland/Radio programmes in national minority languages

Title	Airtime			Duration
Croatian News	Mon–Sat	12.35	12.37	0:02
Croatian news programme	Mon–Fri	18.04	18.15	0:11
Croatian news programme	Sat	18.04	18.12	0:08
<i>Misao za smisao</i> (Croatian religious programme)	Sat	18.12	18.15	0:03
<i>Kulturni tajedan</i> (Croatian cultural programme)	Mon	18.15	18.45	0:30
<i>Plava raca</i> (Croatian children's programme)	Tue	18.15	18.45	0:30
<i>Širom-barom</i> (Croatian magazine)	Wed	18.15	18.45	0:30
<i>Poslušajte priliku</i> (Croatian talk)	Thu	18.15	18.45	0:30
<i>Živo srebro</i> (Croatian youth programme)	Fri	18.15	18.45	0:30
<i>Časak radosti</i> (Croatian listeners' choice)	Sat, Sun	18.15	18.45	0:30
<i>Širom-barom</i> (Croatian magazine)	Mon	20.04	20.30	0:26
<i>Roma sam</i> (Magazine in Burgenland Romani)	Mon	20.50	21.10	0:20
<i>Radio Dia:Tón</i> (Slovak magazine)	Mon	21.40	22.00	0:20
<i>Radio Drát'ák</i> (Czech magazine)	Mon	21.10	21.40	0:30
Hungarian news programme	Mon–Sun	18.45	19.00	0:15
<i>Magyar Magazin</i> (Hungarian magazine)	Sun	19.04	20.00	0:56
<i>Színes Kultúránk</i> (Hungarian cultural programme)	Mon	20.30	20.50	0:20
<i>Music mosaic</i> (bhr, ces, hun, rom, slk) – from 2024	Wed	20.00	22.00	2:00

Tabelle 3: ORF Carinthia/Radio programmes in Slovenian

Title	Airtime			Duration
<i>Dobro jutro Koroška</i> (Good Morning Carinthia)	Sun	6.05	7.00	0:55
<i>Servus, Srečno, Ciao</i> (trilingual ger/slo/ita)	Mon–Fri	16.03	17.00	0:57
<i>Servus, Srečno, Ciao</i> (trilingual ger/slo/ita)	Mon–Fri	17.10	18.00	0:50
<i>Servus, Srečno, Ciao</i> (trilingual ger/slo/ita)	Mon–Fri	18.08	18.33	0:25
<i>Dežela ob Dravi</i> (Country along the Drau)	Wed	21.03	22.00	0:57

390 <https://der.orf.at/unternehmen/recht-grundlagen/jahresberichte/index.html> (2025-06-30)

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

Title		Airtime		Duration
<i>Slovenian news</i> (3 minutes every hour)	Mon-Fri	10:00	15:00	0:03
<i>Dobro jutro</i> (Good Morning)	Mon-Fri	6.00	10.00	4:00
<i>Studio ob 12-ih</i> (Studio at 12.00 noon)	Mon-Fri	12.00	13.00	1:00
<i>Lepa ura</i> (Beautiful hour)	Mon-Fri	15.00	17.00	2:00
<i>Studio ob 17-ih</i> (Studio at 5 p.m.)	Mon-Fri	17.00	17.30	0:30
<i>Naša pesem</i> (Our Song)	Mon-Fri	17.30	18.00	0:30
<i>Dobro jutro</i> (Good Morning)	Sat, Sun	6.00	9.00	3:00
<i>Bi-Ba-Bo veseli vrtiljak</i> (The merry-go-round) – until the end of 2023	Sat	9.00	10.00	1:00
<i>Z glasbo v konec tedna</i> (Weekend Music)	Sat	12.00	13.00	1:00
<i>Farant</i> ("Feierabend")	Sat	15.00	18.00	3:00
<i>Zajtrk s profilom</i> (Frühstück mit Profil)	Sa	9.00	10.00	1:00
<i>Čestitke in pozdravi</i> (Wunschkonzert)	So	12.00	13.00	1:00
<i>Vikend</i> (Wochenende)	So	15.00	18.00	3:00

**Appendix 5: Burgenland: Burgenland Croatian – Official language/
toponymy/court language in accordance with the National
Minorities Act ³⁹¹**

Table 1: Burgenland Croatian – Official language/toponymy/court language

District	Judicial district	Municipality	Locality
Eisenstadt-Umgebung	Eisenstadt	Hornstein/Vorištan	Hornstein/Vorištan
		Klingenbach/Klimpuh	Klingenbach Klimpuh
		Oslip/Uzlop	Oslip/Uzlop
		Siegenderf/Cindrof	Siegenderf/Cindrof
		Steinbrunn/Štikapron	Steinbrunn/Štikapron
		Trausdorf/Trajštof	Trausdorf/Trajštof
		Wulkaprodersdorf/Vulkaprodrštof	Wulkaprodersdorf/Vulkaprodrštof
		Zagersdorf/Cogrštof	Zagersdorf/Cogrštof
		Zillingtal/Celindof	Zillingtal/Celindof
Güssing	Güssing	Güttenbach/Pinkovac	Güttenbach/Pinkovac
		Neuberg im Burgenland/Nova Gora	Neuberg/Nova Gora
		Stinatz/Stinjaki	Stinatz/Stinjaki
Mattersburg	Mattersburg	Antau/Otava	Antau/Otava
		Baumgarten/Pajngrt	Baumgarten/Pajngrt
		Draßburg/Rasporak	Draßburg/Rasporak
Neusiedl am See	Neusiedl am See	Neudorf/Novo Selo	Neudorf Novo Selo
		Pama/Bijelo Selo	Pama/Bijelo Selo
		Parndorf/Pandrof	Parndorf/Pandrof
Oberpullendorf	Oberpullendorf	Frankenau-Unterpullendorf/ Frakanava-Dolnja Pulja	Frankenau/Frakanava Großmutschen/Mučindrof Kleinmutschen/Pervane Unterpullendorf/Dolnja Pulja
		Großwarasdorf/Veliki Borištof	Großwarasdorf/Veliki Borištof Kleinwarasdorf/Mali Borištof Langental/Longitolj Nebersdorf/Šuševo
		Kaisersdorf/Kalištof	Kaisersdorf/Kalištof
		Nikitsch/Filež	Kroatisch Geresdorf/Gerištof Kroatisch Minihof/Mjenovo Nikitsch/Filež
		Weingraben/Bajngrob	Weingraben/Bajngrob
		Markt Neuhodis/Nimški Hodas	Althodis/Stari Hodas
		Rotenturm/Verešvar	Spitzzicken/Hrvatski Cikljín
		Schachendorf/Čajta	Dürnbach/Vincjet Schachendorf/Čajta
		Schandorf/Čemba	Schandorf/Čemba
		Weiden/Bandol	Allersdorf/Ključarevci Allersgraben/Širokani Mönchmeierhof/Marof Oberpodgoria/Podgorje Parapatitschberg/Parapatičev Brig Podgoria/Pogorje Podler/Poljanci Rauhriegel/Poljanci Rumpersdorf/Rupišće Unterpodgoria/Bošnjakov Brig Weiden/Bandol Zuberbach/Sabara

391 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10000602>
(2025-06-30)

Appendix 6: Burgenland: Burgenland-Croatian – Education

Table 1: Early childhood education (EP+)/Pre-school

Municipality // Locality	Establishment	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	
		Gr	Ch/Pu	Gr	Ch/Pu	Gr	Ch/Pu	Gr	Ch/Pu
Antau / Otava	Nursery school	1	12	1	18	2	25	2	27
Draßburg / Rasporak & Baumgarten / Pajngrt	Nursery school/crèche/after-school care centre	5	79	5	84	5	86	5	92
Frankenau-Unterpullendorf / Frakanava-Dolnja Pulja	Nursery school	2	25	2	23	2	24	2	20
Großwarasdorf / Veliki Borištof // Kleinwarasdorf / Mali Borištof	Nursery school/crèche/after-school care centre	3	37	3	37	3	37	3	40
Großwarasdorf / Veliki Borištof	Nursery school/after-school care centre	2	18	2	15	2	22	2	24
Güttenbach / Pinkovac	Nursery school/crèche/after-school care centre	3	35	3	41	3	49	3	52
Hornstein / Vorištan	Nursery school/crèche	6	107	6	121	6	133	6	142
Klingenbach / Klimpuh	Nursery school/crèche	3	45	3	36	3	38	3	48
Markt Neuhodis / Novi Hoda	Nursery school	1	18	1	16	1	16	1	18
Neuberg / Nova Gora	Nursery school	2	35	2	29	3	39	3	44
Neudorf / Novo Selo	Nursery school	2	25	2	30	2	29	2	34
Nikitsch / Filež	Nursery school/crèche/after-school care centre	3	37	3	44	3	48	3	40
Nikitsch / Filež // Kroatisch Minihof / Mjenovo	Nursery school/after-school care centre	2	13	2	12	2	12	2	16
Oslip / Uzlop	Nursery school/crèche/after-school care centre	4	51	4	55	4	64	4	52
Pama / Bijelo Selo	Nursery school	4	56	4	56	4	52	4	56
Parndorf / Pandrof	Nursery school/crèche/after-school care centre	15	239	15	251	15	246	15	263
Schachendorf / Čajta	Nursery school/after-school care centre	2	18	2	29	2	25	2	25
Siegendorf / Cindrof	Nursery school/crèche	7	109	8	126	10	144	10	149
Steinbrunn / Štikapron	Nursery school/crèche	6	95	7	114	7	111	7	115
Stinatz / Stinjaki	Nursery school/after-school care centre	2	29	3	37	3	39	3	35
Trausdorf / Trajštof	Nursery school/crèche/after-school care centre	6	102	6	106	7	114	8	124
Weiden bei Rechnitz / Bandol	Nursery school	2	23	2	30	2	28	2	28
Weingraben / Bajngrob	Nursery school	1	14	1	16	2	24	2	22
Wulkaprodersdorf / Vulkaprodrštof	Nursery school/crèche/after-school care centre	6	98	6	93	5	80	9	140
Zagersdorf / Cogrštof	Nursery school/after-school care centre	2	39	2	39	3	43	3	42
Zillingtal / Celindof	Nursery school	2	28	2	25	3	36	3	40
		94	1,387	97	1,483	104	1,564	109	1,688

Table 2: Primary schools (VS) / VPrimary level

Municipality // Locality	2020/21					2021/22					2022/23					2023/24				
	Cl	Pu	Bt	Pg	Fg	Cl	Pu	Bt	Pg	Fg	Cl	Pu	Bt	Pg	Fg	Cl	Pu	Bt	Pg	Fg
Antau/Otava	2	32	32	0	0	2	23	23	0	0	2	23	23	0	0	2	22	22	0	0
Deutsch Tschantschendorf/Nimška Cenca	1	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	12	1	6	0	0	6
Draßburg/Rasporak	9	97	89	0	8	9	92	83	0	9	7	85	80	0	5	6	80	75	0	5
Dürnbach/Vincjet	3	33	33	0	0	2	29	29	0	0	3	33	33	0	0	2	30	30	0	0
Eisenstadt/Željezno	2	20	0	15	5	1	17	0	17	0	1	16	0	16	0	1	10	0	0	10
Eisenstadt/Željezno // St. Georgen/Jakova	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	11	1	6	0	0	6	1	6	0	0	6
Unterpullendorf/Dolnja Pulja	2	31	31	0	0	2	29	29	0	0	2	29	29	0	0	3	44	33	0	11
Großpetersdorf/Veliki Petarštof	1	13	13	0	0	1	13	13	0	0	1	10	10	0	0	1	9	9	0	0
Großwarasdorf/Veliki Borištof	4	52	28	0	24	3	55	32	0	23	3	50	34	0	16	2	44	31	0	13
Güttenbach/Pinkovac	2	21	15	0	6	1	20	12	0	8	2	24	17	0	7	2	29	23	0	6
Hackerberg/Stinjacki Vrh	1	10	0	0	10	1	10	0	0	10	1	10	0	0	10	1	8	0	0	8
Hirm/Hirman	2	23	0	0	23	1	9	0	0	9	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Hornstein/Vorištan	9	145	131	0	14	8	123	123	0	0	8	122	122	0	0	8	126	126	0	0
Kaisersdorf/Kalištof	4	57	26	0	31	3	62	20	0	42	3	54	22	0	32	3	63	24	0	39
Klingenbach/Klimpuh	5	66	51	0	15	4	60	48	0	12	4	56	48	0	8	4	62	45	0	17
Neuberg/Nova Gora	2	22	22	0	0	2	26	26	0	0	2	22	22	0	0	3	48	28	0	20
Neudorf/Novo Selo	3	33	33	0	0	2	34	34	0	0	3	35	35	0	0	2	33	33	0	0
Neusiedl/See (r.k.)/Niuzalj	1	5	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	6	1	8	0	0	8	1	9	0	0	9
Nikitsch/Filež	0	0	0	0	0	2	34	34	0	0	3	38	38	0	0	3	40	40	0	0
Nikitsch/Filež // Kroatisch Minihof/Mjenovo	1	6	6	0	0	1	6	6	0	0	1	12	12	0	0	1	9	9	0	0
Oberpullendorf/Gornja Pulja	1	6	0	0	6	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	5
Oberwart/Gornja Borta	1	19	0	0	19	1	11	0	0	11	1	10	0	0	10	2	19	8	0	11
Oslip/Uzlop	5	49	42	0	7	3	44	42	0	2	2	40	36	0	4	2	38	31	0	7
Pama/Bijelo Selo	4	51	51	0	0	4	54	54	0	0	4	58	58	0	0	4	59	59	0	0
Parndorf/Pandrof	14	226	226	0	0	15	238	238	0	0	16	254	254	0	0	16	251	251	0	0
St. Michael/Sv. Mihalj	1	17	0	17	0	3	27	7	20	0	3	28	7	21	0	2	26	8	14	4
Siegenderhof/Cindrof	14	195	151	0	44	11	182	146	0	36	10	183	154	0	29	12	224	170	0	54
Steinbrunn/Štikapron	12	157	130	0	27	9	172	130	0	42	13	294	161	0	113	15	221	168	0	53
Stotzing/Štucin	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stinatz/Stinjaki	3	40	40	0	0	3	37	37	0	0	3	46	46	0	0	4	48	48	0	0
Deutsch Tschantschendorf/Nimška Cenca	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Trausdorf/Trajštof	5	70	62	0	8	5	77	66	0	11	5	80	70	0	10	6	100	74	0	26
Weiden b. Rechnitz/Bandol	2	22	22	0	0	2	21	21	0	0	2	22	22	0	0	2	21	21	0	0
Weingraben/Bajngrob	2	34	17	0	17	2	35	14	0	21	2	27	12	0	15	2	29	12	0	17
Wulkaprodersdorf/Vulkaprodrštof	7	86	86	0	0	7	92	92	0	0	7	94	94	0	0	7	93	93	0	0
	126	1,653	1,337	32	284	114	1,664	1,359	37	268	119	1,805	1,439	37	309	122	1,812	1,463	14	327

Table 3: Compulsory Secondary Schools (MS) / Secondary Level I

Compulsory Secondary School (MS)	2020/21					2021/22					2022/23					2023/24				
	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG
MS Eisenstadt Theresianum/Željezno	2	25	0	12	13	1	12	0	6	6	1	11	0	9	2	1	19	0	9	10
Musik-MS Eisenstadt/Željezno	2	27	0	21	6	1	14	0	8	6	1	10	0	7	3	1	18	0	18	0
Musik-MS Großpetersdorf/Veliki Petarštof	4	43	43	0	0	4	37	37	0	0	4	38	38	0	0	4	31	31	0	0
ZMS Großwarasdorf/Veliki Borištof	5	58	47	0	11	5	71	46	0	25	5	91	57	0	34	4	113	62	0	51
MS Oberpullendorf/Gornja Pulja	2	27	0	27	0	1	9	0	9	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
MS St. Michael Sv. Mihalj	8	92	75	0	17	6	89	62	27	0	6	75	62	13	0	5	69	61	8	0
MS Siegendorf/Cindrof	2	18	0	11	7	2	22	0	14	8	2	10	4	0	6	1	15	0	9	6
	25	290	165	71	54	20	254	145	64	45	20	240	161	34	45	16	265	154	44	67

Table 4: Academic Secondary Schools (AHS) / Secondary Levels I & II

Academic Secondary School (AHS)	Level	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23				2023/24			
		Pu	US	PG	FG	Pu	US	PG	FG	Pu	US	PG	FG	Pu	US	PG	FG
BG (r.k.) Eisenstadt/Željezno	SEC 1	7	0	0	7	8	0	0	8	9	0	0	9	6	0	0	6
BG/BRG/BORG Eisenstadt/Željezno	SEC 1	65	0	65	0	57	0	57	0	54	0	54	0	57	0	57	0
BG/BRG Mattersburg/Matrštof	SEC 1	8	0	0	8	10	0	0	10	11	0	0	11	13	0	0	13
BG/BRG/BORG Oberpullendorf/Gornja Pulja	SEC 1	18	0	18	0	15	0	9	6	23	0	23	0	23	0	0	23
BG Oberwart/Gornja Borta	SEC 1	64	64	0	0	61	61	0	0	71	71	0	0	58	58	0	0
Lower cycle/Secondary Level I (SEC 1), total		162	64	83	15	151	61	66	24	168	71	77	20	157	58	57	42
BG (r.k.) Eisenstadt/Željezno	SEC 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
BG/BRG/BORG Eisenstadt/Željezno	SEC 2	35	0	35	0	33	0	33	0	37	0	37	0	30	0	30	0
ORG Theresianum Eisenstadt/Željezno	SEC 2	18	0	17	1	24	0	24	0	39	0	39	0	21	0	21	0
BG/BRG Mattersburg/Matrštof	SEC 2	4	0	0	4	5	0	0	5	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
BG/BRG/BORG Oberpullendorf/Gornja Pulja	SEC 2	16	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	7	0	7	0	12	0	12	0
BG Oberwart/Gornja Borta	SEC 2	45	45	0	0	40	40	0	0	47	47	0	0	48	48	0	0
Upper cycle/Secondary Level II (SEC 2), total		118	45	68	5	115	40	70	5	134	47	83	4	114	48	63	3
		280	109	151	20	266	101	136	29	302	118	160	24	271	106	120	45

Table 5: Higher Vocational Schools (BHS) / Secondary Level II

Higher Vocational School (BHS)	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG
BHAK/BHAS Eisenstadt/Željezno	55	51	4	63	63	0	59	59	0	56	56	0
HLW Theresianum Eisenstadt/Željezno	27	26	1	27	27	0	18	18	0	25	25	0
BHAK/BHAS Mattersburg/Matrštof	7	0	7	3	3	0	14	14	0	18	18	0
BHAK/BHAS Oberpullendorf/Gornja Pulja	8	0	8	8	0	8	5	0	5	3	0	3
BAfEP Oberwart/Gornja Borta	23	0	23	18	0	18	20	0	20	21	0	21
BHAK/BHAS Stegersbach/Santalek	61	61	0	76	76	0	74	74	0	63	63	0
	181	138	43	195	169	26	190	165	25	186	162	24

Sources / links:

[2020/21 MSW_BGLD_Jahresbericht](#) [Minority schooling in Burgenland, annual report]

[2021/22 MSW_BGLD_Jahresbericht](#) [Minority schooling in Burgenland, annual report]

[2022/23 MSW_BGLD_Jahresbericht](#) [Minority schooling in Burgenland, annual report]

[2023/24 MSW_BGLD_Jahresbericht](#) [Minority schooling in Burgenland, annual report]

Appendix 7: Carinthia: Slovenian – Official language/toponymy/court language in accordance with the National Minorities Act³⁹²

Table 1: Slovenian – Official language/toponymy/court language

■ District/judicial district/municipality without Slovenian as an official language

▲ Municipality with a bilingual website (+link) and Slovenian forms

District	Judicial district	Municipality	Locality
■ Hermagor	■ Hermagor	■ Hermagor-Pressegger See/ Šmohor-Prešeško jezero	Dellach/Dole Potschach/Potoče
Klagenfurt Land	Ferlach	Feistritz im Rosental/Bistrica v Rožu	Hundsdorf/Podsinja vas St. Johann im Rosental/Šentjanž v Rožu
		▲ Ferlach/Borovlje https://www.ferlach.at/	Bodental/Poden Loiblthal/Brodi Strugarjach/Strugarje Tratten/Trata Waidisch/Bajdiše Windisch Bleiberg/Slovenji Plajberk Trieblich/Treblje Zell-Freibach/Sele-Borovnica Zell-Homölich/Sele-Homeliše Zell-Koschuta/Sele-Košuta Zell-Mitterwinkel/Sele-Srednji Kot Zell-Oberwinkel/Sele-Zvrhnji Kot Zell-Pfarre/Sele-Cervet Zell-Schaida/Sele-Šajda
	■ Klagenfurt	Ebenthal/ Žrelec	Kossiach/Kozje Kreuth/Rute Lipizach/Lipica Radsberg/Radiše Schwaz/Dvorec Tutzach/Tuce Werouzach/Verovec
		■ Köttmannsdorf/Kotmara vas	Neusaß/Vesava Plöschenberg/Plešivec
		▲ Ludmannsdorf/Bilčovs https://ludmannsdorf.at/sl/	Bach/Potok Edling/Kajzaze Fellersdorf/Bilnjovs Franzendorf/Branča vas Großkleinberg/Mala Gora Ludmannsdorf/Bilčovs Lukowitz/Koviče Moschenitzen/Moščenica Muschkau/Muškava Niederdörf/Spodnja vesca Oberdörf/Zgornja vesca Pugrad/Podgrad Rupertiberg/Na Gori Selkach/Želuče Strein/Stranje Wellersdorf/Velinja vas Zedras/Sodraževa
		■ Schiefing/Škofiče	Techelweg/Holbiče

District	Judicial district	Municipality	Locality
Villach Land	■ Villach	■ Arnoldstein/Podklošter	Hart/Ločilo
		■ Finkenstein/ Bekštanj	Goritschach/Zagoriče
			Oberferlach/Zgornje Borovlje
			Petschnitzen/Pečnica
			Sigmonitsch/Zmotiche
			Susalitsch/Žužalče
			Unterferlach/Spodnje Borovlje
			Untergreuth/Spodnje Rute
		■ Hohenthurn/Straja vas	Achomitz/Zahomec
		▲ Rosegg/Rožek https://rosegg.gv.at/slovenisch/	Frög/Breg
			Raun/Ravne
		St. Jakob im Rosental/Šentjakob v Rožu	Frießnitz/Breznica
			Greuth/Rute
			Kanin/Hodnina
			Lessach/Leše
			Maria Elend/Podgorje
			Mühlbach/Reka
St. Jakob im Rosental/Šentjakob v Rožu			
St. Peter/Šentpeter			
■ Velden am Wörther See/Vrba na Koroškem	Srajach/Sreje		
	Tösching/Tešinja		
	Pulpitsch/Pulpače		
		Treffen/Trebinja	

District	Judicial district	Municipality	Locality	
Völkermarkt	Bleiburg	▲ Bleiburg/Pliberk https://www.bleiburg.gv.at/sl/	Aich/Dob	
			Bleiburg/Pliberk	
			Dobrowa/Dobrova	
			Draurein/Brege	
			Ebersdorf/Drveša vas	
			Einersdorf/Nonča vas	
			Kömmel/Komelj	
			Kömmelgupf/Komejski Vrh	
			Loibach/Libuče	
			Moos/Blato	
			Replach/Replje	
			Rinkenberg/Vogrče	
			Rinkolach/Rinkole	
			Ruttach/Rute	
			St. Georgen/Šentjur	
			St. Margarethen/Šmarjeta	
			Schilterndorf/Čirkovče	
			Wiederndorf/Vidra vas	
		Woroujach/Borovje		
		▲ Feistritz ob Bleiburg/Bistrica pri Pliberku https://feistritz-bleiburg.gv.at/sl/	Dolintschitschach/Dolinčiče	
			Feistritz/Bistrica	
			Gonowitz/Konovece	
			Hinterlibitsch/Suha	
			Hof/Dvor	
			Lettenstätten/Letina	
			Penk/Ponikva	
			Pirkdorf/Breška vas	
			Ruttach-Schmelz/Rute	
			St. Michael ob Bleiburg/Šmihel pri Pliberku	
			Tscherberg/Črgoviče	
			Unterlibitsch/Podlibič	
			Unterort/Podkraj	
			Winkel/Kot	
			▲ Globasnitz/Globasnica https://www.globasnitz.at/?lang=sl	Globasnitz/Globasnica
				Jaunstein/Podjuna
				Kleindorf/Mala vas
Podrain/Podroje				
Slovenjach/Slovenje				
St. Stefan/Šteben				
Traundorf/Strpna vas				
Tschepitschach/Čepiče				
Unterbergen/Podgora				
Wackendorf/Večna vas				
Neuhaus/Suha	Graditschach/Gradiče			
	Hart/Breg			
	Heiligenstadt/Sveto mesto			
	Kogelnigberg/Kogelska Gora			
	Oberdorf/Gornja vas			
	Schwabegg/Žvabeg			
Unterdorf/Dolnja vas				

District	Judicial district	Municipality	Locality
Völkermarkt	Eisenkappel	▲ Eisenkappel-Vellach/Železna Kapla-Bela https://www.bad-eisenkappel.info/sl/	▲ Bad Eisenkappel/Železna Kapla Blasnitzen/Plaznica Ebriach/Obirsko Koprein-Petzen/Pod Peco Koprein-Sonnseite/Koprivina Leppen/Lepena Lobnig/Lobnik Rechberg/Rebrca Remschenig/Remšenik Trögern/Korte Unterort/Podkraj Vellach/Bela Weißenbach/Bela Zauchen/Suha
		■ Gallizien/Galicija	Drabunaschach/Drabunaže Enzelsdorf/Encelna vas Freibach/Borovnica Goritschach/Goriče Kleinzapfen/Malčape Kristendorf/Kršna vas Müllnern/Mlinče Obernarrach/Zgornke Vinare Pogerschitzen/Pogrče Rückersdorf/Rikarja vas Sagerberg/Zagorje Sittersdorf/Žitara vas Sonnegg/Ženek Tichoja/Tihoja
	■ Völkermarkt	Eberndorf/Dobrla vas	Buchbrunn/Bukovje Eberndorf/Dobrla vas Edling/Kazaze Gablern/Lovanke Gösselsdorf/Goselna vas Hof/Dvor Mökriach/Mokrije
		St. Kanzian am Klopeiner See/Škocjan v Podjuni	Grabelsdorf/Grabalja vas Horzach I/Horce I Horzach II/Horce II Lauchenholz/Gluhi Les Mökriach/Mokrije Nageltschach/Nagelče Obersammelsdorf/Žamanje St. Primus/Šentprimož St. Veit im Jauntal/Šentvid v Podjuni Unternarrach/Spdnje Vinare Vesielach/Vesele

Appendix 8: Carinthia: Slovenian – Education

Table 1: Early Childhood Education (EP) / Pre-school

Municipality	Establishment	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	
		Gr	Ch	Gr	Ch	Gr	Ch	Gr	Ch
Arnoldstein/Podklošter	Triangel – St. Leonhard bei Siebenbrunn Parish Nursery School	3	67	3	71	3	63	3	70
Bleiburg/Pliberk	Bleiburg Municipal Nursery School	3	74	3	76	3	75	3	72
Bleiburg/Pliberk	Bleiburg Daycare Centre	1	16	1	18	1	15	1	16
Eberndorf/Dobrla vas	Campus AdFontes Daycare Centre	2	30	3	45	4	60	3	44
Eberndorf/Dobrla vas	Mavrica Private Nursery School	0	0	1	25	1	25	1	23
Eisenkappel-Vellach/ Železna Kapla-Bela	Bad Eisenkappel Ante Pante Municipal Nursery School	3	51	2	37	2	42	2	38
Eisenkappel-Vellach/ Železna Kapla-Bela	Bad Eisenkappel Ante Pante Crèche	0	0	1	11	1	15	1	15
Feistritz im Rosental/Bistrica v Rožu	Feistritz im Rosental Municipal Nursery School	3	72	3	71	3	68	3	60
Feistritz im Rosental/Bistrica v Rožu	Bärenstark Daycare Centre	1	16	1	17	1	15	1	15
Feistritz ob Bleiburg/ Bistrica pri Pliberku	St. Michael ob Bleiburg Municipal Nursery School	3	71	3	69	3	69	3	70
Feistritz ob Bleiburg/ Bistrica pri Pliberku	Festritz ob Bleiburg Daycare Centre	1	16	1	15	1	15	1	14
Ferlach/Borovlje	Ferlach Municipal Nursery School	0	0	2	30	1	25	1	24
Ferlach/Borovlje	Ferlach Daycare Centre	1	15	2	30	2	30	2	30
Ferlach/Borovlje	“Jaz in Ti – Du und ich” Private Nursery School	3	74	3	70	3	76	3	72
Globasnitz/Globasnica	Globasnitz Municipal Nursery School	2	43	2	50	2	46	2	30
Klagenfurt/Celovec	Hermagoras Daycare Centre	1	17	2	31	2	30	2	30
Klagenfurt/Celovec	Schleppealm Daycare Centre	2	50	1	15	1	15	1	15
Klagenfurt/Celovec	CreaVita Montessori Private Nursery School	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	24
Klagenfurt/Celovec	Hermagoras Private Nursery School	1	24	1	24	2	48	2	46
Klagenfurt/Celovec	“Naš otrok – Unser Kind” Private Nursery School	2	36	2	35	2	37	2	36
Klagenfurt/Celovec	Hilfswerk Alpen-Adria Private Nursery School	0	0	1	25	1	21	1	24
Klagenfurt/Celovec	Hilfswerk Schleppe Private Nursery School	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klagenfurt/Celovec	Sonce Private Nursery School	2	49	2	51	2	50	2	46
Ledenitzen/Ledince	Ringa Raja Private Nursery School	1	26	1	24	1	25	1	23
Ludmannsorf/Bilčovs	Ludmannsdorf Municipal Nursery School	2	50	2	50	2	47	2	49
Maria Rain/Žihpolje	Maria Rain Daycare Centre	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	29
Neuhaus/Suha	Neuhaus Municipal Nursery School	1	20	1	20	1	23	1	23
Rosegg/Rožek	Rosegg Municipal Nursery School	2	49	2	51	2	49	2	51
St. Jakob im Rosental/ Šentjakob v Rožu	Sternschnuppe Daycare Centre	1	16	1	15	1	15	3	48
St. Jakob im Rosental/ Šentjakob v Rožu	“Konvent der Schulschwestern” Parish Nursery School	2	50	2	50	2	48	2	48
St. Kanzian am Klopeiner See/ Škocjan v Podjuni	Pika St. Primus im Jauntal Private Nursery School	0	0	1	23	1	24	1	24
St. Margareten im Rosental/ Šmarjeta v Rožu	Kindernest St. Margareten i. R. Glücksbären Private Nursery School	1	37	1	20	2	34	2	40
Schiefling/Škofiče	Minka Private Nursery School	1	24	1	22	1	17	1	19
Sittersdorf/Žitara vas	Sittersdorf Private Nursery School	1	22	1	21	1	25	1	24
Velden/Vrba	Caritas Institute: Children and Youth: St. Egyden Nursery School	2	44	2	34	2	36	2	39
Völkermarkt/Velikovec	Völkermarkt Ritzing Municipal Nursery School	2	40	2	37	2	30	2	30
Völkermarkt/Velikovec	Kekec Private Nursery School	1	23	1	22	1	24	1	20
Zell/Sele	Zell/Sele Municipal Nursery School	1	26	1	23	1	27	1	26
		57	1,253	62	1,283	64	1,319	65	1,307

Table 2: Primary schools (VS) / Primary level

■ outside the scope of the minority schooling system

▲ with all-day schooling

Municipality // Locality	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23				2023/24			
	Cl	Pu	BT	SLV	Cl	Pu	BT	SLV	Cl	Pu	BT	SLV	Cl	Pu	BT	SLV
▲ Arnoldstein/Podklošter	11	182	31	151	10	178	22	156	10	185	31	154	11	203	45	158
▲ Arnoldstein/Podklošter // St Leonhard/Šentlenart pri Sedmih studencih	8	104	35	69	8	95	33	62	8	103	36	67	8	104	37	67
▲ Bleiburg/Pliberk // Heiligengrab / Božji grob	2	32	27	5	3	39	33	6	3	38	31	7	3	36	29	7
▲ Bleiburg/Pliberk // St. Michael ob Bleiburg/Šmihel pri Pliberku	8	95	62	33	8	98	68	30	8	89	62	27	8	98	53	45
▲ Bleiburg/Pliberk	8	120	55	65	8	116	50	66	9	126	63	63	8	120	69	51
Diex/Djekše	1	18	7	11	1	16	4	12	2	21	15	6	3	32	15	17
▲ Ebenthal/Žrelec // Gurnitz/Podkrnos	9	153	81	72	10	168	79	89	10	166	77	89	10	168	95	73
▲ Eberndorf/Dobrla vas	10	146	63	83	9	131	58	73	8	117	54	63	8	103	47	56
▲ Eberndorf/Dobrla vas // Kühnsdorf/Sinča vas	7	109	51	58	8	125	62	63	8	114	72	42	9	129	76	53
▲ Eisenkappel-Vellach/Železna Kapla-Bela // Bad Eisenkappel/Železna Kapla	6	78	29	49	6	82	42	40	6	73	33	40	5	58	28	30
▲ Feistritz an der Gail/Bistrica na Zilji // Hohenturn/Straja vas	5	56	26	30	5	61	36	25	5	59	30	29	5	63	38	25
▲ Feistritz im Rosental/Bistrica v Rožu	7	92	46	46	8	93	47	46	8	92	43	49	7	93	37	56
Ferlach/Borovlje // Ferlach 1/Borovlje 1	7	103	103	0	7	106	106	0	8	115	115	0	8	120	120	0
▲ Finkenstein/Bekštanj	4	60	29	31	4	57	35	22	4	63	34	29	5	71	46	25
▲ Finkenstein/Bekštan // Fürnitz/Brnca	7	90	42	48	7	78	40	38	7	80	36	44	7	80	36	44
Finkenstein/Bekštanj // Gödersdorf/Diča vas	4	55	29	26	4	61	38	23	4	56	34	22	4	51	27	24
▲ Finkenstein/Bekštanj // Ledenitzen/Ledince	5	76	53	23	6	73	52	21	6	76	65	11	6	79	69	10
▲ Gallizien/Galicija	5	58	34	24	5	54	30	24	4	58	30	28	4	54	32	22
▲ Globasnitz/Globasnica	5	70	56	14	5	64	50	14	6	68	47	21	5	66	42	24
▲ Grafenstein/Grabštanj	8	126	30	96	8	118	27	91	8	113	30	83	8	130	35	95
▲ Griffen/Grebinj	8	115	15	100	8	116	19	97	8	126	26	100	8	130	28	102
▲ Hermagor/Šmohor // Egg bei Hermagor/Brdo pri Šmohorju	4	46	17	29	4	49	23	26	4	47	22	25	4	51	23	28
▲ Keutschach/Hodiše ob jezeru	5	61	22	39	6	68	26	42	5	59	24	35	5	63	23	40
Klagenfurt/Celovec // Klagenfurt 24/Javna dvojezična 24 Celovec	8	113	113	0	8	112	112	0	8	107	107	0	8	111	111	0
Klagenfurt/Celovec // Private Hermagoras/Zasebna LŠ Mohorjeva	4	65	65	0	5	69	69	0	5	64	64	0	6	73	73	0
▲ Köttmannsdorf/Kotmara vas	8	115	61	54	9	127	70	57	9	125	70	55	9	133	76	57
Ludmannsdorf/Bilčovs	4	51	36	15	4	49	34	15	4	60	42	18	4	60	41	19
▲ Maria Rain/Žihpolje	8	103	34	69	8	100	32	68	8	111	38	73	8	120	38	82
Neuhaus/Suha	2	28	15	13	2	31	17	14	2	30	15	15	2	26	15	11
Nötsch/Čajna	7	87	30	57	7	75	31	44	7	81	27	54	7	88	25	63
▲ Rosegg/Rožek	4	54	18	36	4	54	21	33	5	65	24	41	5	63	26	37
▲ Ruden/Ruda	4	62	21	41	4	59	22	37	4	51	20	31	4	48	20	28

Municipality // Locality	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23				2023/24			
	Cl	Pu	BT	SLV	Cl	Pu	BT	SLV	Cl	Pu	BT	SLV	Cl	Pu	BT	SLV
▲ Schiefing/Škofiče	8	102	49	53	8	92	48	44	7	86	49	37	7	81	44	37
▲ Sittersdorf/Žitara vas	4	62	30	32	4	60	30	30	4	60	36	24	4	60	35	25
▲ St. Jakob im Rosental/ Šentjakob v Rožu	8	141	74	67	8	129	68	61	8	125	61	64	9	128	70	58
▲ St. Kanzian/Škocijan	8	108	35	73	8	107	31	76	8	122	31	91	8	118	28	90
▲ St. Kanzian/Škocijan // St. Primus/Šentprimož	4	53	35	18	3	43	29	14	3	37	25	12	4	50	25	25
▲ St. Margareten i.Rosental/ Šmarjeta v Rožu	3	39	29	10	3	44	30	14	4	56	40	16	4	50	39	11
▲ St. Stefan im Gailtal/ Štefan na Zilji	4	64	36	28	4	58	32	26	4	55	24	31	4	53	26	27
▲ Velden/Vrba // Köstenberg/Kostanje	3	36	15	21	3	35	12	23	3	35	12	23	4	51	21	30
▲ Velden/Vrba // Latschach/Loče	6	66	33	33	6	70	30	40	5	72	35	37	5	77	39	38
▲ Velden/Vrba // Lind ob Velden/Lipa pri Vrbi	6	76	38	38	7	76	41	35	7	79	38	41	7	78	40	38
■ Velden/Vrba // St. Egyden/Šentilj	2	32	19	13	2	27	17	10	2	23	16	7	1	20	17	3
▲ Velden/Vrba	8	125	96	29	8	123	85	38	8	139	84	45	8	144	78	66
▲ Villach/Beljak // Maria Gail/Marija na Zilji	8	156	66	90	8	152	56	96	8	149	60	89	8	148	55	93
Völkermarkt/Velikovec // Haimburg/Vovbre	2	31	8	23	2	24	8	16	2	31	8	23	2	27	10	17
■ ▲ Völkermarkt/Velikovec // Klein St. Veit/Mali Šentvid	2	24	20	4	2	26	16	10	2	24	15	9	1	16	9	7
▲ Völkermarkt/Velikovec // St. Margarethen/Šmarjeta pri Velikovcu	4	52	28	24	5	59	27	32	5	62	20	42	5	70	30	40
▲ Völkermarkt/Velikovec // St. Peter am Wallersberg/ Šentpeter na Vašinjah	6	80	29	51	7	79	31	48	6	69	25	44	6	68	30	38
▲ Völkermarkt/Velikovec // Tainach/Tinje	4	56	18	38	4	55	16	39	4	55	21	34	4	46	20	26
▲ Völkermarkt/Velikovec // Völker- markt-Stadt/Velikovec mesto	12	199	65	134	11	174	57	117	11	164	53	111	10	155	45	110
Völkermarkt/Velikovec // Wabelsdorf/Wabeljna vas	2	34	18	16	2	31	15	16	2	31	15	16	2	28	18	10
▲ Wernberg/Vernberk // Damtschach/Domačale	8	118	55	63	8	109	61	48	8	119	53	66	8	118	57	61
▲ Wernberg/Vernberk // Goritschach/Goriče	7	110	47	63	8	109	61	48	8	106	62	54	8	118	60	58
Zell/Sele // Zell Pfarre/Sele Cerkev	2	23	21	2	1	20	18	2	1	19	17	2	1	21	20	1
	314	4,510	2,200	2,310	321	4,424	2,207	2,217	321	4,456	2,217	2,239	322	4,549	2,291	2,258

Table 3: Private After-school Care (VS+9)/Primary Level+

Municipality	Establishment	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	
		Gr	Pu	Gr	Pu	Gr	Pu	Gr	Pu
Bleiburg/Pliberk	BÜM HS Bleiburg Private After-school Care Centre	1	16	1	20	1	22	1	20
Ferlach/Borovlje	Jaz in Ti – Du und Ich Private After-school Care Centre	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	38
Finkenstein/Bekštanj	Kleeblatt Latschach / Loče Private After-school Care Centre	1	25	1	20	1	20	1	20
Klagenfurt/Celovec	Hermagoras Private After-school Care Centre	4	63	4	66	4	63	4	70
Klagenfurt/Celovec	Varstvo ABCČ Private After-school Care Centre	4	69	4	70	4	74	4	73
St. Jakob im Rosental/ Šentjakob v Rožu	Kindernest – Schabernack Private After-school Care Centre	1	23	1	24	1	24	1	19
		13	246	13	250	13	253	13	240

Table 4: Compulsory Secondary Schools (MS) / Secondary Level I

■ outside the scope of the minority schooling system

Compulsory Secondary School (MS)	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG
Arnoldstein/Podklošter	7	7	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	9	9	0
Bleiburg/Pliberk	49	49	0	35	35	0	47	47	0	42	42	0
Eberndorf/Dobrla vas	28	28	0	25	25	0	36	18	18	21	21	0
Kühnsdorf/Sinča vas	18	18	0	17	17	0	32	16	16	19	19	0
Bad Eisenkappel/Železna Kapla	22	22	0	11	11	0	10	10	0	14	14	0
Ferlach/Borovlje	23	15	8	30	20	10	21	13	8	22	11	11
Finkenstein/Bekštanj	8	8	0	14	14	0	16	14	2	11	11	0
■ Griffen/Grebinj	7	7	0	5	5	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Hermagor/Šmohor	10	4	6	7	4	3	4	3	1	8	3	5
Klagenfurt/Celovec 3 Hasnerschule	7	0	7	7	0	7	9	3	6	13	7	6
Klagenfurt/Celovec 6 St. Peter/Šentpeter pri Celovcu	10	10	0	26	10	16	40	12	28	12	6	6
Klagenfurt/Celovec 13 Viktring/Vetrinj	21	21	0	20	20	0	22	22	0	30	30	0
Nötsch/Čajna	10	10	0	8	8	0	6	6	0	5	5	0
St. Jakob im Rosental/Šentjakob v Rožu	31	31	0	34	34	0	38	38	0	40	40	0
Velden/Vrba	12	12	0	17	10	7	13	13	0	19	14	5
Villach/Beljak	63	5	58	11	3	8	22	0	22	23	0	23
Völkermarkt/Velikovec	28	28	0	22	22	0	14	14	0	16	16	0
	354	275	79	299	248	51	348	247	101	304	248	56

Table 5 – Academic Secondary Schools (AHS) / Secondary Levels I & II

■ outside the scope of the minority schooling system

Academic Secondary School (AHS)	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23				2023/24			
	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Pu	BT	PG	FG
BG/BRG for Slovenians Klagenfurt/Celovec	566	566	0	0	543	543	0	0	501	501	0	0	499	499	0	0
■ BG/BRG Mössingerstr. Klagenfurt/Celovec	10	0	0	10	19	0	0	19	16	0	0	16	9	0	0	9
■ BORG Klagenfurt/Celovec	5	0	0	5	8	0	0	8	11	0	0	11	9	0	0	9
■ BG/BRG Lerchenfeldstr. Klagenfurt/Celovec	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
■ RG/BRG St. Ursula Klagenfurt/Celovec	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	10	0	0	10	8	0	0	8
■ BG Tanzenberg St. Veit an der Glan/Šent Fid ob Glini	11	0	0	11	11	0	0	11	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
■ BG/BRG Viktring/Vetrinj	7	0	0	7	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
■ BG/BRG St. Martin Villach/Beljak	10	0	0	10	7	0	0	7	14	0	0	14	6	0	0	6
■ BG/BRG Peraustraße Villach/Beljak	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	4	0	0	4
■ BG/BRG Alpen-Adria Völkermarkt/Velikovec	141	0	92	49	142	0	92	50	134	0	90	44	124	0	82	42
	752	566	92	94	755	543	92	120	702	501	90	111	667	499	82	86

Table 6: Higher Vocational Schools (BHS) / Secondary Level II

■ outside the scope of the minority schooling system

Higher Vocational School (BHS)	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23				2023/24			
	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Pu	BT	PG	FG
BHAK Klagenfurt/Celovec	233	233	0	0	218	218	0	0	214	214	0	0	230	230	0	0
■ BHAK Klagenfurt/Celovec	40	0	40	0	28	0	28	0	25	0	25	0	14	0	0	14
■ HTL Mössingerstraße Klagenfurt/Celovec	8	0	0	8	9	0	0	9	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10
■ School for social care professions Klagenfurt/Celovec	91	0	52	39	102	0	52	50	111	0	66	45	173	0	117	56
■ BAfEP Klagenfurt/Celovec	68	0	0	68	53	0	0	53	40	0	0	40	44	0	0	44
■ WIMO HLA Klagenfurt/Celovec	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HLW St. Jakob im Rosental/Šentjakob v Rožu	142	142	0	0	143	143	0	0	129	129	0	0	109	109	0	0
■ BHAK Völkermarkt/Velikovec	109	0	109	20	100	0	84	16	93	0	83	10	105	0	90	15
■ PrivateFS for social professions Wolfsberg/Volšperk	45	0	45	0	24	0	24	0	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
	740	375	246	139	677	361	188	128	648	343	200	105	685	339	207	139

Sources / links:[2020/21 MSW KTN Jahresbericht \[Minority schooling in Carinthia, annual report\]](#)[2021/22 MSW KTN Jahresbericht \[Minority schooling in Carinthia, annual report\]](#)[2022/23 MSW KTN Jahresbericht \[Minority schooling in Carinthia, annual report\]](#)[2021 KTN Volksgruppenbericht \[Report on national minorities in Carinthia\]](#)[2022 KTN Volksgruppenbericht \[Report on national minorities in Carinthia\]](#)[2023 KTN Volksgruppenbericht \[Report on national minorities in Carinthia\]](#)[2024 KTN Volksgruppenbericht \[Report on national minorities in Carinthia\]](#)

Appendix 9: Styria: Slovenian – Education

Table 1: Primary schools (VS)/Primary level

Primary School (VS)	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG
Arnfels/Arnež	5	0	5	10	0	10	10	0	10	9	0	9
Ehrenhausen/Ernovž	6	0	6	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eibiswald/Ivnik	77	0	77	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaindorf	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leutschach/Lučane	20	0	20	17	0	17	24	0	24	17	0	17
Lichendorf/Lihovci	12	0	12	10	0	10	11	0	11	0	0	0
Mureck/Cmurek	31	0	31	27	0	27	23	0	23	31	0	31
Radkersburg/Radgona	18	0	18	13	0	13	11	0	11	14	0	14
Ratschendorf/Račja vas	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	82	94	0	94
Straden	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Straß	33	0	33	21	0	21	0	0	0	15	0	15
Tillmitsch/Tilmič	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagna	7	0	7	8	0	8	9	0	9	13	0	13
Wildon	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	249	0	249	162	0	162	170	0	170	193	0	193

Table 2: Compulsory Secondary Schools (MS) / Secondary Level I

Compulsory Secondary School (MS)	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG
Arnfels/Arnež	24	13	11	24	13	11	17	9	8	17	9	8
Ehrenhausen/Ernovž	14	7	7	13	7	6	13	7	6	13	7	6
Leibnitz/Lipnica	32	17	15	28	13	15	25	13	12	17	11	6
Gamlitz/Gomilica	30	30	0	16	16	0	22	22	0	30	30	0
	100	67	33	81	49	32	77	51	26	77	57	20

Table 3: Academic Secondary Schools (AHS) / Secondary Level II

Academic Secondary School (AHS)	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG
BORG Bad Radkersburg/Radgona	50	50	0	44	44	0	36	36	0	35	35	0

Table 4: Higher Vocational Schools (BHS) / Secondary Level II

Higher Vocational School (BHS)	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG	Pu	PG	FG
HBLA Forestry Bruck a.d. Mur	12	12	0	7	7	0	17	17	0	24	24	0

Source: Article VII Cultural Association / Kulturno društvo člen 7

Appendix 10: Burgenland: Hungarian – Education

Table 1: Early childhood education (EP) / Pre-school

Municipality	Establishment	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	
		Gr	Ch	Gr	Ch	Gr	Ch	Gr	Ch
Forchtenstein/Fraknóvár-alja	Crèche	1	14	1	14	0	0	0	0
Heiligenbrunn/Szentkút	Hagensdorf/Karácdfa Nursery School/After-school care centre	2	31	2	27	0	0	0	0
Oberpullendorf/Felsőpulya	Nursery school/crèche	5	88	5	84	5	83	5	87
Oberwart/Felsőőr	Nursery school/crèche/after-school care centre	14	229	14	234	15	261	23	366
Rotenturm/Vasvörösvár	Siget/Őrisziget nursery school/crèche	3	50	3	46	3	39	3	40
Unterwart/Alsóőr	Nursery school/after-school care centre	3	51	3	52	3	52	3	62
Weichselbaum/Badafalva	Nursery school	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
		29	472	28	457	26	435	34	555

Table 2: Primary Schools (VS) / Primary Level

Municipality // Locality	2020/21					2021/22					2022/23					2023/24				
	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG
Andau/Mosontarcsa	1	14	0	0	14	1	7	0	0	7	1	18	0	0	18	1	16	0	0	16
Bruckneudorf/Királyhida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	12
Dürnbach/Incét	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	5
Draßburg/Darufalva	1	12	0	0	12	1	9	0	0	9	1	12	0	0	12	1	6	0	0	6
Eberau/Monyorókerék	4	23	0	23	0	4	25	0	14	11	4	26	0	10	16	4	34	0	6	28
Eisenstadt/Kismarton	2	25	0	0	25	4	53	0	0	53	4	58	0	0	58	4	57	0	0	57
Eisenstadt/Kismarton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	8
Eisenstadt/Kismarton // St. Georgen/Lajtaszentgyörgy	1	13	0	0	13	1	9	0	0	9	2	25	0	0	25	1	11	0	0	11
Frauenkirchen/Boldogasszony	3	48	0	48	0	4	35	0	31	4	3	42	0	42	0	3	46	0	46	0
Gols/Gálos	1	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Großhöflein/Nagyhöflány	3	57	0	57	0	2	14	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	14
Güssing/Németújvár	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	15
Heiligenbrunn/Szentkút	1	7	0	0	7	1	7	0	0	7	1	5	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	6
Hirm/Félszerfalva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	6
Horitschon/Haracsony	3	26	0	26	0	3	21	0	13	8	4	20	0	14	6	2	16	0	11	5
Horitschon/Haracsony // Unterpetersdorf/Alsópéterfa	1	8	0	0	8	1	5	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	3	1	5	0	0	5
Inzenhof/Borosgödör	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	13	1	14	0	0	14
Kaisersdorf/Császárfalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	6	1	4	0	0	4
Klingenbach/Kelénpatak	1	10	0	0	10	1	6	0	0	6	1	7	0	0	7	1	6	0	0	6
Loipersbach/Lépesfalva	1	8	0	0	8	1	13	0	0	13	2	20	0	0	20	2	24	0	0	24
Lutzmannsburg/Locsmánd	2	16	7	9	0	1	17	0	17	0	4	44	15	7	22	3	32	10	11	11
Mariasdorf/Máriafalva	2	32	0	0	32	3	32	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Markt Allhau/Alhó // Buchschachen/Őribükkösd	1	15	0	0	15	1	9	0	0	9	1	18	0	0	18	1	19	0	0	19
Markt Allhau/Alhó	2	19	0	0	19	2	17	0	0	17	2	28	0	0	28	4	50	0	0	50
Markt Neuhodis/Új-Hodász	2	22	10	12	0	1	19	19	0	0	2	26	0	16	10	2	23	10	13	0
Mattersburg/Nagymarton	2	20	0	0	20	2	18	0	0	18	1	16	0	0	16	2	23	0	0	23
Mörbisch/Fertőmeggyes	3	38	0	17	21	2	32	0	17	15	2	18	0	0	18	2	25	0	0	25
Moschendorf/Nagysároslak	1	9	0	0	9	1	8	0	0	8	1	8	0	0	8	1	8	0	0	8
Müllendorf/Száravzám	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	8

Municipality // Locality	2020/21					2021/22					2022/23					2023/24				
	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG
Neckenmarkt/Sopronnyék	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	11
Neudörfel/Lajtaszentmiklós	1	8	0	0	8	1	10	0	0	10	1	8	0	0	8	1	4	0	0	4
Neusiedl am See/Nezsider – Am Tabor	12	112	0	78	34	12	87	0	68	19	15	139	0	84	55	16	153	0	93	60
Neusiedl am See r.k./Nezsider	2	21	0	0	21	1	14	0	0	14	1	9	0	0	9	1	8	0	0	8
Nickelsdorf/Miklóshalma	1	6	0	0	6	1	13	0	0	13	1	16	0	0	16	1	9	0	0	9
Oberloisdorf/Felsőlászló	1	17	0	0	17	1	12	0	0	12	1	13	0	0	13	1	17	0	0	17
Oberpullendorf/Felsőpulya	3	39	23	16	0	3	44	14	30	0	4	46	10	18	18	3	36	11	16	9
Oberschützen/Felsőlövé	1	6	0	0	6	1	4	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	3	4	54	0	0	54
Oberwart/Felsőőr	5	66	60	0	6	6	74	53	0	21	4	73	53	0	20	5	76	57	0	19
Oslip/Oszlop	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	7	1	8	0	0	8	1	7	0	0	7
Pamhagen/Pomogy	1	5	0	0	5	1	7	0	0	7	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Podersdorf/Pátfalu	1	13	0	0	13	1	12	0	0	12	1	6	0	0	6	1	8	0	0	8
Rechnitz/Rohonc	2	25	11	0	14	2	17	11	0	6	2	18	9	0	9	2	23	9	0	14
Ritzing/Récény	1	11	0	0	11	1	12	0	0	12	1	14	0	0	14	1	7	0	0	7
Rotenturm/Vasvörösvár // Siget in der Wart/Órisziget	1	12	12	0	0	1	18	18	0	0	2	23	23	0	0	3	36	21	0	15
Rust/Ruszt	1	5	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	4
Schattendorf/Somfalva	3	48	0	0	48	4	59	0	0	59	4	51	0	0	51	4	40	0	0	40
Schützen am Gebirge/Sérc	1	7	0	0	7	1	11	0	0	11	1	9	0	0	9	1	9	0	0	9
Sigleß/Siklósd	1	8	0	0	8	1	13	0	0	13	1	12	0	0	12	1	8	0	0	8
St. Andrä/Mosonszentandrás	1	12	0	0	12	1	17	0	0	17	1	12	0	0	12	1	5	0	0	5
St. Margarethen/Szentmargitbánya	1	11	0	0	11	1	11	0	0	11	1	17	0	0	17	1	9	0	0	9
Steinberg-Dörfel/Répcékóhalom-Derföld	1	6	0	0	6	1	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strem/Strém	1	6	0	0	6	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	9
Trausdorf/Darászfalu	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	5	1	8	0	0	8	1	5	0	0	5
Untervart/Alsóőr	3	40	40	0	0	3	35	35	0	0	3	40	40	0	0	4	59	45	0	14
Wallern/Valla	2	23	0	0	23	1	8	0	0	8	1	13	0	0	13	1	12	0	0	12
Weiden/Bándol	2	22	0	0	22	2	18	0	0	18	2	21	0	0	21	2	27	0	0	27
Weppersdorf/Veperd // Kalkgruben/Mészverem	1	5	0	0	5	2	21	0	0	21	1	14	0	0	14	1	10	0	0	10
Wiesen/Rétfalu	2	21	0	0	21	2	23	0	0	23	1	10	0	0	10	1	7	0	0	7
Wörtherberg/Vörthegey	1	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolfau/Vasfarkasfalva	1	18	0	0	18	2	27	0	0	27	1	18	0	0	18	4	77	0	0	77
Zemendorf-Stöttera/Zemenye-Selegd	1	13	0	0	13	2	26	0	0	26	2	27	0	0	27	2	29	0	0	29
Zurndorf/Zurány	1	13	0	0	13	1	11	0	0	11	1	9	0	0	9	1	6	0	0	6
	94	1,038	163	286	589	97	987	150	197	640	96	1,058	150	191	717	113	1,258	163	196	899

Table 3: Compulsory Secondary Schools (MS) / Secondary Level I

Municipality	2020/21					2021/22					2022/23					2023/24				
	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Cl	Pu	BT	PG	FG
Andau/Mosontarcsa	2	10	0	6	4	2	11	0	6	5	2	18	0	11	7	1	18	0	9	9
Deutschkreuz/Sopronkeresztúr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	6
Eberau Josefinum/Monyorókerék	4	75	0	53	22	4	75	0	55	20	4	82	0	63	19	4	71	0	71	0
Eisenstadt Theresianum/Kismarton	1	6	0	0	6	1	6	0	0	6	1	6	0	0	6	1	12	0	0	12
Frauenkirchen/Boldogasszony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	7
Gols/Galós	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	15
Großpetersdorf/Nagyszentmihály	2	26	0	0	26	3	24	0	16	8	3	29	0	21	8	1	24	0	15	9
Großwarasdorf/Szabadbáránd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	5
Markt Allhau/Alhó	2	11	0	5	6	1	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neusiedl am See/Nezsidler	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	9
Oberpullendorf/Felsőpulya	2	19	0	10	9	2	15	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	24
Oberwart/Felsőőr	3	41	41	0	0	3	38	38	0	0	4	41	36	0	5	4	37	21	0	16
Rechnitz/Rohonc	3	40	0	14	26	4	45	0	10	35	2	18	0	4	14	1	12	0	6	6
Schattendorf/Somfalva	1	5	0	0	5	1	5	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	6	1	7	0	0	7
Siegendorf/Cinfalva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	7	7
Zurndorf/Zurány	2	27	0	22	5	2	25	0	19	6	2	27	0	15	12	2	29	0	22	7
	23	265	41	110	114	23	254	38	114	102	19	227	36	114	77	21	290	21	130	139

Table 4: Academic Secondary Schools (AHS) / Secondary Levels I & II

Academic Secondary School (AHS)	Level	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23				2023/24			
		Pu	US	PG	FG	Pu	US	PG	FG	Pu	US	PG	FG	Pu	US	PG	FG
BG/BRG/BORG Eisenstadt/Kismarton	SEC 1	9	0	0	9	10	0	0	10	9	0	0	9	6	0	0	6
BG/BRG Mattersburg/Nagymarton	SEC 1	10	0	0	10	18	0	0	18	10	0	0	10	11	0	0	11
BG/BRG/BORG Oberpullendorf/Felsőpulya	SEC 1	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	7	0	7	0
BG/BRG Oberschützen/Felsőlövő	SEC 1	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	6	0	0	6
BG Oberwart/Felsőőr	SEC 1	80	80	0	0	83	83	0	0	88	88	0	0	83	83	0	0
Lower cycle / Secondary Level I (SEC 1), total		109	80	5	24	121	83	5	33	115	88	3	24	113	83	7	23
BG/BRG/BORG Eisenstadt/Kismarton	SEC 2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BG/BRG Mattersburg/Nagymarton	SEC 2	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
BG/BRG/BORG Oberpullendorf/Felsőpulya	SEC 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	2	0	2	0
BG/BRG Oberschützen/Felsőlövő	SEC 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BG Oberwart/Felsőőr	SEC 2	54	54	0	0	57	57	0	0	66	66	0	0	63	63	0	0
Upper cycle / Secondary Level II (SEC 2), total		59	54	0	5	58	57	0	1	71	66	5	0	67	63	2	2
		168	134	5	29	179	140	5	34	186	154	8	24	180	146	9	25

Table 5: Higher Vocational Schools (BHS) / Secondary Level II

Higher Vocational School (BHS)	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23				2023/24			
	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Pu	BT	PG	FG	Pu	BT	PG	FG
BHAK/BHAS Eisenstadt/Kismarton	6	6	0	12	12	0	14	14	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	12
BHAK/BHAS Frauenkirchen/Boldog-Asszon	30	30	0	35	35	0	32	32	0	35	35	0	30	30	0	35
BHAK/BHAS Mattersburg/Nagymarton	14	14	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	14	14	0	8
BHAK/BHAS Oberpullendorf/Felsőpulya	8	0	8	9	0	9	5	0	5	9	0	9	8	0	8	9
BAfEP Oberwart/Felsőőr	20	0	20	19	0	19	10	0	10	12	0	12	20	0	20	19
BHAK/BHAS Oberwart/Felsőőr	22	22	0	17	17	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	22	22	0	17
HBLA Oberwart/Felsőőr	25	25	0	26	26	0	29	29	0	23	23	0	25	25	0	26
	125	97	28	126	98	28	105	90	15	112	91	21	125	97	28	126

Sources / links:

[2020/21_MSW_BGLD_Jahresbericht \[Minority schooling in Burgenland, annual report\]](#)

[2021/22_MSW_BGLD_Jahresbericht \[Minority schooling in Burgenland, annual report\]](#)

[2022/23_MSW_BGLD_Jahresbericht \[Minority schooling in Burgenland, annual report\]](#)

[2023/24_MSW_BGLD_Jahresbericht \[Minority schooling in Burgenland, annual report\]](#)

Abbreviations

AHS	Academic secondary school(s)
Article	Article
AT	Austria
BA	Bachelor
BAfEP	Training Institute for Early Childhood Education (BAfEP)
BG	Federal academic secondary school with general education focus
BGBI.	Federal Law Gazette
BGLD/Bgld.	Burgenland
BHAK	Federal commercial college
BHAS	Federal commercial school
BHR/bhr	Burgenland Croatian
BHS	Higher vocational school(s)
BMAW	Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour and Economy
BMB	Federal Ministry of Education (from April 2025)
BMBWF	Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research (until April 2025)
BMF	Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance
BMKÖS	Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport (until April 2025)
BMWKMS	Federal Ministry for Housing, Arts, Culture, Media and Sport (from April 2025)
BORG	Upper secondary school
BRG	Federal secondary school with focus on natural sciences and mathematics
BT	Bilingual; bilingual teaching
B-VG	Federal Constitutional Act
CES /ces	Czech
Ch	Children
Ch/Pu	Children/pupils
Cl	Classes
EP	Early childhood education (crèche, nursery school, pre-school)
EP+	Early childhood education and primary school afternoon care
EU	European Union
FG	Optional subjects (including non-compulsory exercises)
FS	Professional school
GER/ger	German
Gr	Groups
HLW	Higher secondary school for economic professions
HTL	Federal Secondary College of Engineering
HUN/hun	Hungarian

KTN / Ktn.	Carinthia
MA	Master of Arts
MS	Compulsory secondary school (MS)
MSW	Minority schooling system
Musik-MS	Compulsory secondary school with a focus on music
NMS	New Secondary School
NÖ	Lower Austria
No.	Number
OECD	Organization for Economic collaboration and Development
OÖ	Upper Austria
ORF	Austrian Broadcasting Corporation
ORG	Upper secondary school
OSt	Upper cycle
p.	Page
Par.	paragraph
PG	Compulsory subject (including compulsory elective subjects)
PH	University College of Teacher Education
PPH	Private University College of Teacher Education
Pu	Pupils
r.k.	Roman Catholic
ROM / rom	Romani
s.	see
s.a.	see also
SBG / Sbg.	Salzburg
SEC 1	Secondary Level I (= compulsory secondary school i.e. middle school and the lower cycle of academic secondary school)
SEC 2	Secondary level 2 (= upper cycle of academic secondary school (AHS) and higher vocational school – BHS)
SLK / slk	Slovak
SLV / slv	Slovenian
St	Level
STMK / Stmk.	Styria
UG	Subject matter
USt	Lower cycle
VBG / Vbg.	Vorarlberg
VHS	adult education centre
VoGrG	National Minorities Act
VS	Primary school
WIMO HLA	Upper secondary school with a focus on economics and fashion
ZMS	Bilingual secondary school

