

Empfehlung		AT POSITION	Erläuterungen f Addendum
50.1	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica); (Ecuador); (Gabon); (Portugal); (Uruguay); (Zambia);	KENNTNISNAHME	Respect for economic, social and cultural human rights is a major concern for Austria. By ratifying the ICESCR, the (revised) European Social Charter and other international human rights conventions, Austria has committed itself to comprehensive human rights protection. There are numerous possibilities for individuals to file complaints or appeals at national and European level. The ratification of the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR is still being examined, but is not envisaged for the time being.
50.2	Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Mongolia);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.1.
50.3	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.1.
50.4	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and accept the Committee's competence in inquiry and inter-State communication procedures (Finland);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.1.
50.5	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure (Chile); (Costa Rica); (Czechia); (Estonia); (Gabon); (Liechtenstein); (Portugal);	ANNAHME	Austria affirms its commitment to the ratification of the 3rd Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and continues to closely monitor the practice of the CRC Committee in implementing the Protocol prior to ratification.
50.6	Expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.5.
50.7	Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Kazakhstan);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.5.
50.8	Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Marshall Islands); Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Republic of Moldova);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.5.
50.9	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana); (Niger); (Togo);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austria does not intend to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as the Convention does not sufficiently differentiate between migrants who have entered the country irregularly and those who are legally present.

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50.10	Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.9.
50.11	Intensify measures to promote and protect the rights of migrants, including through consideration of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.9.
50.12	Open a regional discussion to overcome the blockage that prevents the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.9.
50.13	Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Paraguay);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.9.
50.14	Ratify Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Portugal);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austrian constitutional law comprehensively guarantees protection against general discrimination not only for Austrian but also for foreign nationals, and legal remedies are available. Therefore, Austria does not envisage to ratify Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights.
50.15	Consider ratifying outstanding international human rights instruments (Malawi);	ANNAHME	Austria constantly examines the ratification of additional human rights instruments.
50.16	Advance preparations for the amendment of the 1976 Act (Slovakia);	KENNTNISNAHME	The National Minorities Act 1976 regulates the establishment of national minorities advisory councils, the promotion of national minorities, and issues relating to the official language and topographical names. The proposed reform proposals go far beyond this scope, and in many respects concern other areas of law. They can therefore not be implemented solely by amending this Act.
50.17	Adopt enforceable frameworks for social justice, family protection, and respect for cultural and religious diversity especially for Muslims (Iran (Islamic Republic of));	KENNTNISNAHME	The right to freedom of religion and belief is enshrined in the Austrian Constitution, and applies equally to all religions.
50.18	Complete the development and adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Rights (Mexico);	ANNAHME	Over the last years, Austria has – with civil society participation – successfully elaborated and implemented a number of thematic NAPs and strategies on human rights. The government programme affirms the commitment to revive a general

			NAP on human rights and envisages additional thematic NAPs. Duplicities with thematic NAPs have to be avoided.
50.19	Develop and adopt a National Action Plan on Human Rights (Chile);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.18.
50.20	Adopt a comprehensive National Action Plan for Human Rights, based on OHCHR recommendations, with civil society participation, strategic goals, and measurable indicators (Canada);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.18.
50.21	Advance the adoption of a comprehensive national plan on human rights, with special attention to early childhood (El Salvador);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.18.
50.22	Ensure civil society's continued participation in the work with the National Human Rights Action Plan (Sweden);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.18.
50.23	Undertake further actions ensuring the fulfilment of the national action plan on disability (Poland);	ANNAHME	
50.24	Ensure that the appointment process of the Austrian Ombudsman is in line with Paris Principles, with public and transparent selection criteria and input from independent experts and civil society (Canada);	KENNTNISNAHME	In 2022, the Austrian Ombudsman Board was granted 'A' status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. The appointment procedure for members of the Ombudsman Board therefore is already fully compliant with the Paris Principles.
50.25	Establish a permanent National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting, and Follow-up of human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);	ANNAHME	
50.26	Ensure meaningful participation of civil society in the follow-up and implementation of UPR recommendations in general (Germany);	ANNAHME	
50.27	Continue the efforts of the mechanisms for follow-up to the Ombudsman's recommendations (Dominican Republic);	KENNTNISNAHME	The Austrian Federal Constitution already provides for a compulsory follow-up to recommendations of the Austrian Ombudsman Board.
50.28	Strengthen the harmonization of anti-discrimination legislation to ensure equal protection on all grounds (Ukraine);	KENNTNISNAHME	The division of competences in the area of anti-discrimination laws and institutions is due to Austria being a federal state. A high standard of protection is guaranteed by all Austrian anti-discrimination laws. Beyond that, there is still need for discussion on harmonising the level of protection afforded by equal treatment legislation for all grounds of discrimination, particularly with regard to provisions that go beyond the European directives. Austria supports a joint approach within the framework of the European Union.
50.29	Strengthen efforts to harmonize anti-discrimination legislation across the country and to extend its scope, with focus on the prevention, protection against and combating all forms of racism and intolerance (Romania);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.28

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50.30	Strengthen and harmonize the equal treatment framework (Slovakia);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.28.
50.31	Take effective measures to address discrimination in all its forms (Russian Federation);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.28.
50.32	Harmonize and consolidate fragmented federal and state-level legal frameworks on equal treatment and anti-discrimination (Sierra Leone);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.28.
50.33	Strengthen measures to prevent and combat discrimination and hate speech (Dominican Republic);	ANNAHME	
50.34	Continue efforts to combat hate speech, particularly in the media (Libya);	ANNAHME	
50.35	Further strengthen reforms towards combating racism and xenophobia in all its forms (Cyprus);	ANNAHME	Combating racism, extremism, incitement to hatred, and discrimination is essential for upholding the rule of law: Anti-discrimination and the fight against radical movements are included in the government programme. Austria is currently working on a National Action Plan to Combat Right-Wing Extremism.
50.36	Investigate and ensure accountability for all hate crimes based on religion, including online (Egypt);	ANNAHME	
50.37	Intensify efforts to prevent and respond to hate crimes, including through better data collection and disaggregation, effective investigation and prosecution, and targeted training for law enforcement and judicial authorities (Brazil);	ANNAHME	
50.38	Strengthen anti-discrimination laws and intensify efforts to prevent hate speech and violence (Lesotho);	ANNAHME	
50.39	Ensure equal protection of all forms of religious discrimination and equal treatment in legislation (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));	KENNTNISNAHME	The Austrian Constitution prohibits discrimination on any ground, including religious discrimination. Equality of all officially recognised churches and religious communities is guaranteed by law. See also above 17 and 28.
50.40	Ensure protection against all forms of discrimination by harmonizing national legislation and expanding its scope to include age, religion and belief, sexual orientation and gender identity as protected grounds (Portugal);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.28.
50.41	Harmonize existing laws and provisions on non-discrimination at the federal and regional levels, in order to guarantee equal protection against all forms of discrimination (Mexico);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.28.
50.42	Ensure that the right to wear religious clothing and symbols in public spaces is treated equally for all (Norway);	ANNAHME	The Austrian ban on wearing face coverings in public spaces prohibits any type of covering or concealing of facial features and is not directed against any particular

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			religion. The law banning headscarves for schoolgirls under the age of 14 does not address religiosity, but rather the issue of children's opportunities for development and their protection from external control.
50.43	Intensify efforts to ensure consistent enforcement of legislation addressing hate crime and hate speech, including online (Morocco);	ANNAHME	
50.44	Expand awareness-raising and human rights education efforts to prevent and address structural racism (Republic of Korea);	ANNAHME	
50.45	Develop and implement a comprehensive national anti-racism strategy to eliminate structural discrimination, counter hate speech, and ensure equal treatment and protection for minorities, including Muslim women and girls (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.35.
50.46	Take effective measures to combat racism and xenophobia amid the rise in crimes motivated by religious and racial hatred (Russian Federation);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.35.
50.47	Strengthen efforts to combat prejudice, racism, discrimination and xenophobia, including through the adoption of a national action plan against racism (Japan);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.35.
50.48	Confirm efforts to counter antisemitism and all other forms of discrimination based on religion or belief, by establishing a systematic data collection system on instances of hate speech and hate-motivated violence (Italy);	ANNAHME	
50.49	Sustain efforts to combat hate speech, racism and racial discrimination (Nigeria);	ANNAHME	
50.50	Continue combating hate crime and hate speech (Slovakia);	ANNAHME	
50.51	Strengthen measures to prevent and combat hate speech and hate crime, ensuring effective investigation and accountability of perpetrators (Mozambique);	ANNAHME	
50.52	Intensify efforts to ensure consistent enforcement of legislation addressing hate crime and hate speech, both online and offline (Liechtenstein);	ANNAHME	
50.53	Strengthen the enforcement of legislation against hate crime and hate speech, including online (Montenegro);	ANNAHME	

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50.54	Take further concerted action on targeting racism, xenophobia, antisemitism, hate crimes and discrimination, including through anti-racism strategies, hate crime legislation, and appropriate training for police and judiciary (Sri Lanka);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.35.
50.55	Continue developing policies to combat racism, xenophobia, and hate speech, and provide sustained support to persons affected by discrimination (Oman);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.35.
50.56	Continue to pursue efforts to prevent and combat racism, racial profiling and discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago);	ANNAHME	
50.57	Strengthen measures to combat racial and religious hatred and discrimination, including by countering online disinformation (Thailand);	ANNAHME	
50.58	Continue efforts aiming to combat and protect against racism, xenophobia, religious hatred, extremism, and racial discrimination, particularly through awareness-raising and education on human rights (Tunisia);	ANNAHME	
50.59	Strengthen safeguards against polarizing rhetoric, discrimination, and Islamophobia, and promote inclusive integration policies based on equal dignity for all (Türkiye);	KENNTNISNAHME	S.o. 50.17. The recommendation seems to insinuate that one particular religion is being discriminated against, which risks deepening divisions between religious communities. A comprehensive approach is needed to safeguard freedom of religion and belief as a universal right for all.
50.60	Harmonize and strengthen the legislative framework for combating discrimination and hate speech (Albania);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.28.
50.61	Enhance public awareness campaigns to combat hate speech and expedite implementation of a national action plan against racism (Malta);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.35.
50.62	Strengthen legislation to combat racial discrimination and hate speech (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));	ANNAHME	
50.63	Work to take the necessary measures to end hate speech (Iraq);	ANNAHME	
50.64	Effectively enforce relevant laws to combat hate crimes and hate speech, including those committed by public officials, politicians, or media (Indonesia);	ANNAHME	
50.65	Continue to strengthen measures aimed at combating hate speech, including the digital space, with attention to awareness-raising and capacity-building (Jordan);	ANNAHME	

50.66	Implement a National Action Plan on Racism and Discrimination to combat structural racism, discrimination and exclusion (Australia);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.35.
50.67	Strengthen measures to address all forms of discrimination and hate speech through the implementation of existing policies and legislation, promoting community awareness, and ensuring the protection of affected groups (Bahrain);	ANNAHME	
50.68	Improve significantly the implementation of measures aimed at combating hate crimes (Belarus);	ANNAHME	
50.69	Adopt a national action plan against racism, and strengthen the fight against discrimination and racial or religious hate speech (Cabo Verde);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.35.
50.70	Continue efforts to strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of the framework to combat discrimination, in order to ensure equal and effective protection for all persons, including vulnerable groups (Cameroon);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.28.
50.71	Intensify efforts to ensure consistent enforcement of legislation addressing hate crimes and hate speech, including online, as well as to raise awareness among affected groups about legislation and remedies (Croatia);	ANNAHME	
50.72	Pursue efforts to further strengthen public administration to prevent discrimination based on language or cultural differences and strengthening intercultural competencies (Czechia);	ANNAHME	
50.73	Adopt measures to prevent and combat acts of racial hatred and their advocacy, in particular those affecting migrants and asylum seekers (El Salvador);	ANNAHME	
50.74	Continue efforts to promote social inclusion and combat all forms of discrimination, thereby contributing to strengthening social cohesion and respect for diversity (Jordan);	ANNAHME	
50.75	Continue efforts aimed at curbing hate speech and combating acts or advocacy of racial or religious hatred (Malawi);	ANNAHME	
50.76	Ensure that no one is forcibly returned to a country where there is a real risk of human rights violations (Portugal);	ANNAHME	

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50.77	Strengthen the independence, resources, and effectiveness of mechanisms for investigating allegations of ill-treatment by law enforcement, in accordance with international standards (Albania);	ANNAHME	The newly established Investigation and Complaints Office for Allegations of Police Ill-Treatment is independently and effectively investigating ill-treatment allegations against law enforcement officers. An Advisory Board has identified potential areas for improvement to support its work (increase in staff, improved cooperation and exchange of experience with public prosecutors), and Austria intends to implement these suggestions.
50.78	Investigate properly allegations of torture and allocate the necessary resources for medical and mental health care in penitentiary institutions (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.77.
50.79	Take legal and practical measures to ensure the protection of detainees and to prosecute those responsible for torture and ill-treatment of detainees (Libya);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.77.
50.80	Ensure that any allegations of torture or ill-treatment are investigated promptly, independently, and impartially in accordance with the Convention against Torture (Costa Rica);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.77.
50.81	Ensure the effective implementation of the recommendations made by the national mechanism for the prevention of torture in the context of its monitoring of places of detention, and follow up on their implementation (Burkina Faso);	ANNAHME	
50.82	Establish a comprehensive system to collect and publish data on complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions, sentences, and reparations in case of torture or ill-treatment by law enforcement officials (Belgium);	ANNAHME	
50.83	Continue measures to improve conditions of detention (Albania);	ANNAHME	
50.84	Strengthen efforts to improve penitentiary system, in particular detention conditions, and to provide inmates in crises with continuous psychological and psychiatric support (Croatia);	ANNAHME	
50.85	Strengthen measures to prevent and reduce overcrowding in detention centres and to improve material conditions of detention (Costa Rica);	ANNAHME	
50.86	Continue the efforts to avoid overcrowding in prisons (Republic of Moldova);	ANNAHME	

50.87	Ensure that all fundamental legal safeguards are guaranteed for all persons deprived of liberty, including the right to access legal counsel (Mongolia);	ANNAHME	
50.88	Take measures to combat prison overcrowding, including by making greater use of non-custodial measures before sentencing (Switzerland);	ANNAHME	
50.89	Continue to implement and expand measures to address prison overcrowding, including exploring alternatives to detention (Rwanda);	ANNAHME	
50.90	Make progress on the exceptional and restrictive use of isolation and other coercive measures, with special attention to people in vulnerable situations (Dominican Republic);	ANNAHME	
50.91	Prohibit the use of solitary confinement for juveniles and persons with disabilities and restrict its use for adults to exceptional circumstances (Sierra Leone);	ANNAHME	
50.92	Address prison overcrowding, improve detention conditions, and strengthen psychosocial support for detainees (Iran (Islamic Republic of));	ANNAHME	
50.93	Strengthen suicide prevention measures in places of detention (Togo);	ANNAHME	<p>In June 2015, a working group on "Suicide Prevention in Police Custody" was established, which has fully implemented concrete standards since 2021. Annual analyses of all suicide attempts and cases from 2021 to 2025 show very low case numbers and no structural suicide problem.</p> <p>Within the Austrian prison administration, the cell occupancy management program, an internationally recognised screening instrument for the initial assessment of suicidality among newly admitted inmates, is used. In addition, a specialised suicide prevention working group, comprising experts from various professional fields, meets at regular intervals to analyse suicide incidents and to issue appropriate recommendations. Finally, regular, target-group-specific training and continuing education programs for judicial staff in the field of suicide prevention ensure up-to-date professional knowledge and heightened awareness of this issue.</p>
50.94	Ensure access to legal aid for all, limit solitary confinement, and improve prison staffing and healthcare in accordance to the Mandela Rules (Lesotho);	ANNAHME	
50.95	Ensure effective access to legal counsel throughout police custody, including during preventive detention and police questioning (Denmark);	ANNAHME	

50.96	Improve training to judges on the rights of children exposed to domestic violence (Cyprus);	ANNAHME	
50.97	Strengthen efforts to recruit qualified staff within correctional institutions (Switzerland);	ANNAHME	
50.98	Ensure that legislation restricting freedom of expression is in line with international human rights standards and not used to restrict the work of journalists and media outlets (Liechtenstein);	ANNAHME	
50.99	Decriminalize legitimate expression and protect freedom of cultural and artistic activity (Iran (Islamic Republic of));	ANNAHME	
50.100	Continue close cooperation with civil society, academia, private sector and other stakeholders to increase public resilience to disinformation and information manipulation (Lithuania);	ANNAHME	
50.101	Improve media literacy and make further efforts to counter disinformation and foreign information manipulation (Estonia);	ANNAHME	
50.102	Actively improve the protection of journalists, especially by combating smear campaigns against journalists and independent media (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));	ANNAHME	
50.103	Eradicate the disproportionate use of force and any arbitrary restrictions that violate the fundamental right to peaceful protest (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));	ANNAHME	Already now, strict legal provisions, providing for a proportionality check, regulate any use of force. Priority is given to dialogue and de-escalation, force is only used as a last resort to avoid escalation.
50.104	Take necessary steps to protect freedom of religion or belief, including reform to foster more equitable treatment of registered religious groups, and ensure national security measures consider and minimise the impact on freedom of religion or belief (Australia);	ANNAHME	
50.105	Revoke the introduction of the law that prohibits the wearing of a headscarf by girls under the age of 14 in schools to ensure respect for freedom of religion or belief and cultural diversity (Indonesia);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.42.
50.106	Take measures to review legislation on defamation, with a view to placing it within civil legislation in accordance with international standards (Ireland);	KENNTNISNAHME	In light of the continued efforts to combat (online) hate speech, Austria does not plan a full decriminalisation of defamation.

50.107	Amend its legislation to ensure that the minimum age for marriage is set at 18 without exception (Zambia); Amend national legislation to set the minimum age for marriage at 18, without exception (Chile); Amend the legislation to set the minimum age for marriage at 18, without exception (Colombia); Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years without exception (Iceland);	ANNAHME	
50.108	Finalize and fully implement legislative reforms to set the minimum legal age for marriage at 18 years, without exception (Botswana);	ANNAHME	
50.109	Reconsider the temporary halt of family reunification in line with the right to family life and essential role of reunification in integration (Türkiye);	KENNTNISNAHME	Applications for family reunification are being processed. However, the obligation of consular missions to decide on visa applications is currently suspended for six months. There are exceptions to the suspension with regard to family reunifications required under Article 8 of the ECHR (right to private and family life).
50.110	Guarantee the provision of necessary support services so that persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities can effectively exercise their right to family life (Uruguay);	ANNAHME	
50.111	Enhance inter-agency coordination to reinforce the prevention of trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery (Nigeria);	ANNAHME	
50.112	Continue strengthening institutional mechanisms and policies for the prevention, combating, and punishment of human trafficking, and intensify awareness-raising and sensitization measures, as well as victims' access to justice and support services (Paraguay);	ANNAHME	
50.113	Continue to take steps in combating human trafficking through implementation of action plans, victim protection, and training relevant officials (Sri Lanka);	ANNAHME	
50.114	Take measures to implement the Seventh Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2024-2027, especially with regard to promoting the economic and social inclusion of victims of trafficking in persons (Tunisia);	ANNAHME	
50.115	Fully enforce Article 104 (a) of the Criminal Code by investigating, prosecuting and imposing adequate sentences on perpetrators of trafficking in women and girls (Bahamas);	ANNAHME	
50.116	Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly of women and girls, by strengthening prevention and protection mechanisms and	ANNAHME	

	ensuring support for victims and accountability, in accordance with international standards (Bahrain);		
50.117	Further enhance measures to identify and follow up on women who were victims of trafficking through expansion of psychosocial support services, including free legal assistance and shelter (Bhutan);	ANNAHME	
50.118	Design and implement a uniform national system for the identification and monitoring of persons, in particular women, children and migrants, who are victims of human trafficking (Cabo Verde);	ANNAHME	
50.119	Continue its efforts to combat human trafficking, including by creating a uniform national system for identifying and monitoring women victims of trafficking (Gabon);	ANNAHME	
50.120	Continue the work to take the necessary measures to prosecute perpetrators of trafficking in women and girls (Iraq);	ANNAHME	
50.121	Strengthen measures on combatting trafficking in persons, with particular focus on victim identification and prosecution of cases (Philippines);	ANNAHME	
50.122	Continue measures to achieve equal pay for equal work between men and women (Nigeria);	ANNAHME	
50.123	Ensure equal pay for work of equal value (Iceland);	ANNAHME	
50.124	Implement campaigns and measures to eliminate the pay gap between women and men (Belgium);	ANNAHME	
50.125	Step up efforts to promote equality in the labour market and reduce gender pay gap (Nepal);	ANNAHME	
50.126	Continue efforts aimed at addressing the gender pay gap, including through measures that promote equal pay for work of equal value (Lebanon);	ANNAHME	
50.127	Continue efforts to achieve equal pay for men and women for identical or comparable work (Togo);	ANNAHME	
50.128	Continue implementing comprehensive measures aimed to addressing the structural factors contributing to the gender pay gap, with a view to achieving equal pay for work of equal value (North Macedonia);	ANNAHME	
50.129	Continue measures aimed at improving employment prospects for women, their representation in leadership positions, the promotion of	ANNAHME	

	equality between men and women in businesses, and equal pay for equal work (Burundi);		
50.130	Reinforce protections for mobile workers, including transparency of contractual conditions, oversight of intermediary agencies and accessible complaint mechanisms (Slovakia);	KENNTNISNAHME	
50.131	Continue taking measures to strengthen legal protection available to foreign workers and facilitate their fair mobility (India);	ANNAHME	
50.132	Increase investment in social security funds to protect the rights to survival and development of vulnerable groups (China);	KENNTNISNAHME	
50.133	Enhance efforts to ensure financial protection measures for single parent households (Maldives);	ANNAHME	
50.134	Increase the availability of high-quality childcare support services, especially in the rural areas, to facilitate women's re-entry into the labour market (Bulgaria);	ANNAHME	
50.135	Strengthen social protection packages, including housing and social support policies to ensure affordable and adequate housing access (Malaysia);	ANNAHME	
50.136	Continue to review social protection measures to ensure appropriate safeguards for those affected by and most at risk of poverty (Bhutan);	ANNAHME	
50.137	Implement public policies aimed at eradicating multidimensional poverty, prioritizing the best interests of children and adolescents, with comprehensive social protection systems (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));	ANNAHME	
50.138	Continue efforts aimed at ensuring that no child is left behind, in particular by strengthening integrated measures to combat child poverty and support low-income families in addressing socio-economic challenges (Qatar);	ANNAHME	
50.139	Take further comprehensive measures to address child poverty reduction among economically and socially disadvantaged communities (Sri Lanka);	ANNAHME	
50.140	Strengthen measures to address poverty and social exclusion among older persons, particularly older women, including through adequate social protection and pension safeguards (Gambia);	ANNAHME	

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50.141	Further enhance social protection measures for older persons, persons with disabilities and other groups in situations of vulnerability (Philippines);	ANNAHME	
50.142	Strengthen national food security and nutrition policies to ensure affordable access to safe and adequate food, particularly for low-income and vulnerable households (Malaysia);	KENNTNISNAHME	Now and in the near future, there is no indication of a general food shortage in Austria. Diversity of food supply and food safety is among the highest in the world. Affordability is tackled within social policy.
50.143	Further enhance access to quality healthcare and education services, including by ensuring equitable coverage, improving service delivery, and addressing barriers faced by vulnerable groups (Ethiopia);	ANNAHME	
50.144	Advance access to sexual and reproductive health services and inclusive education, in line with international standards (Ukraine);	ANNAHME	
50.145	Ensure integrated abortion services in the public health care system and nationwide accessibility, and guarantee that such services are provided free of charge to all residing in Austria (Norway);	KENNTNISNAHME	Access to safe abortions is provided, and also performed in public hospitals. It is covered by social insurance and free of charge, if medically indicated. The pharmaceuticals required for medical abortions are available (no supply shortages).
50.146	Fully decriminalize abortion in the penal code (Sweden);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.145.
50.147	Advance the decriminalization of abortion and ensure access to abortion services across all federal states (Finland);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.145.
50.148	Guarantee access to sexual and reproductive rights, in particular the right to abortion (France);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.145.
50.149	Reduce poverty among the elderly population (China);	ANNAHME	
50.150	Provide universal access to timely and safe termination of pregnancy by removing all access barriers, including by ensuring that associated costs are covered by public health spending (Denmark);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.145.
50.151	Continue strengthening measures to ensure equitable access to high-quality education for all children and youth (Lithuania);	ANNAHME	In order to promote equal opportunities, disadvantaged schools are to receive a socially indexed opportunity bonus as well as additional resources, for example for remedial teaching, psychosocial support staff or multi-professional teams.
50.152	Continue policies and programmes aimed at improving educational services (Sudan);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.151.
50.153	Strengthen access to high quality education for all children without discrimination, including those with migrant backgrounds (Sri Lanka);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.151.
50.154	Continue to remove barriers to access to quality education for all children, without discrimination (Senegal);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.151.

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50.155	Continue to ensure equal access to quality education for all children and young people (Cuba);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.151.
50.156	Continue efforts to ensure equal and inclusive access to quality education for all children and young people, including refugees (Armenia);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.151.
50.157	Continue efforts to ensure inclusive education for all refugees, national minorities, and persons with disabilities (Iraq);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.151.
50.158	Continue to promote inclusive education, strengthening reasonable accommodations for children with disabilities (Dominican Republic);	ANNAHME	
50.159	Further guarantee the right to education for girls and children with disabilities (China);	ANNAHME	
50.160	Continue to strengthen early childhood education by making pre-school education compulsory (Sierra Leone);	ANNAHME	
50.161	Establish a national inclusive education strategy that covers all education systems at all teaching levels (Burkina Faso);	ANNAHME	The National Action Plan on Disability II (2022-2030) is the nationwide strategy for implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In the field of education, numerous measures are being taken to make the education system sustainably inclusive.
50.162	Continue initiatives in the field of human rights education for State authorities, including training programmes for law enforcement and judicial personnel, with a particular emphasis on combatting racism, antisemitism and hate crime (Greece);	ANNAHME	
50.163	Continue support the Komenský Schools in Vienna (Slovakia);	ANNAHME	
50.164	Further promote intercultural dialogue and awareness of diversity (Burundi);	ANNAHME	
50.165	Advance climate action and support affected communities in designing and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures (Nepal);	ANNAHME	
50.166	Continue implementing measures to address impacts of climate change to ensure biodiversity and environmental protection (Armenia);	ANNAHME	
50.167	Fully implement the Climate and Energy Strategy and consider adopting a binding climate protection framework with updated sectoral emissions targets (Bahamas);	ANNAHME	
50.168	Ensure that individuals and organisations have effective legal avenues to challenge climate-related laws, policies, or omissions, in line with Article	KENNTNISNAHME	According to the Austrian Federal Constitution, appropriate legal protection is already guaranteed.

	2(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 13 of the European Convention on Human Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);		
50.169	Continue to allocate sufficient resources to fulfill its human rights obligations (Cuba);	ANNAHME	
50.170	Enhance policies and programs to reduce the digital divide (Estonia);	ANNAHME	
50.171	Participate actively in the negotiation of an international legally binding instrument on business and human rights within the framework of the Working Group established by Human Rights Council resolution 26/9 (Ecuador);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austria recognises efforts to systematically comply with internationally recognised principles and guidelines for corporate responsibility, in particular compliance with human rights, environmental, labour and social standards by companies, as enshrined in particular in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the ILO Declaration on Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy. The results of the ongoing internal EU consultations on a common approach in the area of sustainable corporate governance (Sustainable Corporate Governance Initiative) are awaited.
50.172	Continue to educate vulnerable populations on disaster risk reduction through campaigns and exercises (Marshall Islands);	ANNAHME	
50.173	Refrain from using unilateral coercive measures that pervasively violate human rights (Belarus);	ANNAHME	
50.174	Strengthen measures to prevent and address discrimination and gender-based violence including improved data collection, reporting, prosecution and sustainable funding for victim support services (Serbia);	ANNAHME	
50.175	Take concrete measures to promote women's meaningful participation in policy design and decision-making processes (Marshall Islands);	ANNAHME	
50.176	Continue efforts to increase the representation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);	ANNAHME	
50.177	Adopt legal provisions to promote the equal election and participation of women in the political sphere (Mexico);	ANNAHME	Austrian electoral law provides equal rights for men and women concerning the right to vote and the right to stand for election. The legal framework recognises the importance of equality and does not differentiate between men and women.
50.178	Adopt legislative measures, including laws on quotas, to promote women's full, equal, and effective participation in political life and decision-making processes (Costa Rica);	KENNTNISNAHME	

50.179	Take the necessary measures to adopt a minimum legal quota for the representation of women on electoral lists or in candidacies (Colombia);	KENNTNISNAHME	
50.180	Take further measures to promote equality between women and men, including by considering the introduction of quotas for the election of women to political arena (Republic of Moldova);	ANNAHME	
50.181	Continue to strengthen mechanisms promoting equality between women and men, particularly with regard to equal pay and women's participation on boards of directors and in corporate leadership positions (France);	ANNAHME	
50.182	Strengthen the fight against gender-based violence, by increasing resources for prevention and assistance to victims, reinforcing its network of shelters, helplines and psychosocial programs for women (Spain);	ANNAHME	
50.183	Strengthen measures to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls and improve protection and support services for children, including within migration and asylum contexts (Gambia);	ANNAHME	
50.184	Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and remove legal, administrative and practical barriers to accessing safe abortion services (Iceland);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.145.
50.185	Halt all coercive interventions on children and women (Iran (Islamic Republic of));	KENNTNISNAHME	In accordance with existing legal provisions (<i>Compulsory Admissions Act for psychiatric departments and Nursing Home Residence Act for other care institutions</i>), restrictions on liberty and other restrictions may be permissible in cases of serious danger to others or to oneself due to mental illness. Therefore, the recommendation cannot be accepted in its entirety.
50.186	Take further measures to establish accessible, victim-centred complaint mechanisms to encourage reporting of gender-based violence (Maldives);	ANNAHME	
50.187	Ensure the adoption of a “Only Yes Means Yes” consent law to strengthen the legal protection of survivors of sexual violence and promote a shift in societal attitudes (Norway);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austria is committed to evaluating and tightening sexual criminal law with the aim of closing loopholes and ensuring stricter enforcement. The focus lies on the examination of recent cases and international models, including their implications, together with the police, the public prosecutor’s office, the judiciary, legal professionals, relevant government agencies, academia, and civil society.
50.188	Prioritize the investigation and prosecution of all cases of gender-based violence against women, ensuring consistent, victim-centered investigative procedures (Botswana);	ANNAHME	

50.189	Take measures to address the underreporting of gender-based violence and strengthen the financing of shelters for victims of gender-based violence (Ireland);	ANNAHME	
50.190	Accelerate efforts at preventing gender-based violence (Mauritius);	ANNAHME	
50.191	Strengthen actions aimed at preventing violence against women and strengthening mechanisms for the protection and care of victims (Paraguay);	ANNAHME	
50.192	Further develop legal and institutional frameworks focused on combating violence against women and girls, including through the planned national action plan (Poland);	ANNAHME	
50.193	Strengthen mechanisms to combat violence against women and girls (Senegal);	ANNAHME	
50.194	Continue its efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, ensuring accountability and access to redress for victims (Greece);	ANNAHME	
50.195	Continue efforts to prevent and address violence against women and girls, including through continued support and assistance services, as well as awareness-raising (Georgia);	ANNAHME	
50.196	Ensure swift implementation of the newly adopted action plan to combat gender-based violence (Sweden);	ANNAHME	
50.197	Ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plan on combating violence against women and girls, including through the meaningful participation of relevant civil society organisations (Germany);	ANNAHME	
50.198	Accelerate the development and implementation of the National Action Plan to combat violence against women and girls (Bhutan);	ANNAHME	
50.199	Take measures to improve the police risk assessment and response to signals of acts of violence against women, particularly of signals of acts of violence against women that could escalate into femicide, and to build trust between the police and victims of violence against women (Bulgaria);	ANNAHME	
50.200	Assess whether the current practices for investigating domestic violence and sexual violence against women, as well as the related judicial procedures, are at adequate level (Finland);	ANNAHME	

50.201	Increase funding for shelters and support services and improve access to sexual and reproductive health services in rural areas to reduce gender-based violence (Australia);	ANNAHME	
50.202	Adopt a uniform legal definition of domestic violence in line with the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Belgium);	ANNAHME	
50.203	Improve data collection on gender-based violence and femicide (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));	ANNAHME	
50.204	Ensure full implementation of the National Action Plan 2025–2029 to combat violence against women and girls and adopt additional measures to improve gender equality in employment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);	ANNAHME	
50.205	Continue efforts to implement policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women, including through the effective implementation of relevant national strategies (Lebanon);	ANNAHME	
50.206	Strengthen the protection of children and young people from violence through evidence-based prevention policies, increased awareness-raising, enhanced prosecution, and improved legal frameworks, social services, and health services (Oman);	ANNAHME	
50.207	Continue to promote actions to protect children and young people from violence, including through the adoption of measures in educational institutions (El Salvador);	ANNAHME	
50.208	Adopt further measures to prevent violence against children and youth, including by strengthening the legal framework, implementing nationwide awareness-raising campaigns, and providing psychological care and support to those affected (Qatar);	ANNAHME	
50.209	Ensuring the rights of the children to enjoy his or her own culture and preserve his or her own identity, including to live with their biological families and in an appropriate socio-cultural milieu in order to ensure all round development of the child (India);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austria emphasises that the welfare of the child must be a primary consideration in all decisions affecting children. Living with the biological family is the usual family model in Austria, but this is subject to the overriding requirement that the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of the child is not endangered.
50.210	Strengthen legal and procedural safeguards to protect the rights of children, in line with the best interests of the child (Kazakhstan);	ANNAHME	

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50.211	Consider adopting legislation that guarantees a legal guardianship system for unaccompanied minors immediately upon arrival in the country, in order to ensure their protection, well-being, and the exercise of their human rights, in accordance with the rights of the child and the best interests of the child (Uruguay);	ANNAHME	Austria is currently implementing the new Reception Conditions Directive (EU) 2024/1346, which provides enhanced protection for vulnerable persons, including unaccompanied minors, as well as a legal guardianship system for unaccompanied minors immediately upon arrival.
50.212	Grant access to nationality to all children born in the country, regardless of their parents' status (Uruguay);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austrian citizenship follows the principle of citizenship by descent and does not envisage changing its citizenship law.
50.213	Continue applying concrete measures in safeguarding the rights of older persons (Cyprus);	ANNAHME	
50.214	Maintain its efforts to promote the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, including through the implementation of the National Action Plan on Disability (Georgia);	ANNAHME	
50.215	Continue efforts to implement the 2022–2030 National Action Plan on Disability (Lebanon);	ANNAHME	
50.216	Take concrete steps to advance equal rights for people with disabilities, by moving towards an inclusive education, discontinuing the use of seclusion and restrictions (Lesotho);	ANNAHME	
50.217	Advance inclusive access for persons with disabilities through strengthened independent living and accessibility policies (Malaysia);	ANNAHME	
50.218	Ensure that persons with disabilities can promptly access the social services they need without undue bureaucratic hindrances (Malta);	ANNAHME	With regard to the term 'promptly', Austria points out that delays are possible due to the formal approval procedures for the use of services.
50.219	Take measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including establishing a comprehensive deinstitutionalization strategy (Japan);	ANNAHME	
50.220	Bolster efforts in protecting persons with disabilities, by ensuring equal access to inclusive education, employment, healthcare, public services and intensify measures towards deinstitutionalization (Romania);	ANNAHME	
50.221	Continue efforts to ensure the transition to inclusive education for children with disabilities (Bulgaria);	ANNAHME	
50.222	Provide additional school support systems for pupils with disabilities to ensure a comprehensively inclusive school system based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Canada);	ANNAHME	

50.223	Strengthen measures for the inclusion of children with disabilities in the education system (Cabo Verde);	ANNAHME	
50.224	Redouble efforts to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities and their inclusion in humanitarian work and international cooperation (Oman);	ANNAHME	
50.225	Elevate the inclusion of people with disabilities as a cross-cutting policy issue in international cooperation and humanitarian action (Mozambique);	ANNAHME	
50.226	Ensure inclusive and non-discriminatory access to education, health care and social protection for vulnerable groups including children with disabilities (Serbia);	ANNAHME	
50.227	Step up its efforts to implement inclusive policies for persons with disabilities and combat stigmatization and stereotyping (Greece);	ANNAHME	
50.228	Advance the design of the deinstitutionalization process for persons with disabilities, and the promotion and coordination of its implementation strategy at the national level (Colombia);	ANNAHME	
50.229	Continue policies, plans, and measures aimed at protecting persons with disabilities and integrating them into social and professional life, and support civil society organizations working in this field (Sudan);	ANNAHME	
50.230	Strengthen protection and inclusion of persons with disabilities by improving accessibility, community-based services and safeguards against abuse, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Gambia);	ANNAHME	
50.231	Guarantee the effective participation of people with disabilities and their representative organizations in decision-making processes that affect them (Spain);	ANNAHME	
50.232	Promote employment and equal pay for equal work for people with disabilities (China);	ANNAHME	
50.233	Intensify efforts to promote the employment of persons with disabilities, including by simplifying subsidy application procedures and introducing financial and non-financial incentives (Thailand);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austria emphasises its ongoing commitment to the protection of the human rights of disabled persons and points to the high Austrian standards in fulfilling those rights. However, the recommendation does not explicitly differentiate between legally and irregularly residing disabled persons who want to take up work in Austria. Access to the labour market can only be provided within the framework of existing legal provisions.

50.234	Further strengthen measures to address disparities in the level of employment and wages for persons with disabilities (Trinidad and Tobago);	ANNAHME	
50.235	Take all necessary measures to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities with regard to pay, particularly for those employed through supported employment programmes (France);	ANNAHME	
50.236	Confirm the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly children, by removing legal, administrative, and bureaucratic barriers to access social assistance benefits, school system and labour market, and by addressing stigma and discriminatory practices (Italy);	ANNAHME	Austria states that its acceptance of recommendation No. 236 does not affect its position including its statement on recommendation No. 233.
50.237	Implement a ban on the use of contraceptive measures on persons with disabilities without their informed consent (Iceland);	ANNAHME	
50.238	Prevent and investigate cases of forced sterilization of women and girls with disabilities, ensuring effective protection of their rights (Chile);	ANNAHME	The allegations, that forced sterilisations were carried out on women with disabilities in Austria, are very severe and are taken very seriously by Austria. However, the allegations have not been substantiated or proven in any way – no criminal charges have been filed, and the alleged forced treatments cannot be verified in any other way. In general, Austrian law provides for extremely restrictive conditions for sterilisations, which are punishable by criminal law. There are particularly strict regulations for persons incapable of giving consent, which prohibit “forced sterilisations”.
50.239	Consider, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee against Torture, reviewing any legislation that allows for the deprivation of a person's liberty on the grounds of incapacity and the forcible subjection to medical interventions of persons with disabilities, in particular persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities (Switzerland);	ANNAHME	
50.240	Take further steps to strengthen the implementation of the “Roma Empowerment for the Labour Market 2022–2030” directive, with the objective of reducing unemployment and improving living conditions among the Roma community (North Macedonia);	ANNAHME	

50.241	Take concrete steps to prevent racial profiling and discrimination against People of African Descent by strengthening policy measures and enforcement of legal protections, collecting relevant disaggregated data and ensuring their equal access to housing, employment and education (Bahamas);	ANNAHME	
50.242	Take further steps to create a unified structured policy within the entire Austrian territory for protecting and promoting all indigenous minority languages, including support for bilingual education through stable state funding for bilingual schools (Czechia);	ANNAHME	Based on the minority school laws for Carinthia and Burgenland, bilingual education in German/Burgenland Croatian, German/Slovenian and German/Hungarian is offered at primary level, and (Burgenland) Croatian/Slovenian/Hungarian lessons are also offered at secondary schools. The modalities of offering the aforementioned languages as compulsory and optional subjects (including Romani) are also clearly regulated. According to Art. 8 B-VG (2), Austria is committed to its established linguistic and cultural diversity, which is expressed in its autochthonous ethnic groups.
50.243	Take additional measures to eradicate racist and xenophobic speech targeting migrants, Muslims, people of African descent, and members of other national and religious groups (Belarus);	ANNAHME	
50.244	Prosecute all forms of discrimination and violence on the basis of race and religion and provide effective remedies to the victims (Indonesia);	ANNAHME	
50.245	Enhance efforts towards a comprehensive reform of the Austrian Minority Act of 1976 (Slovenia);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.16
50.246	Redouble efforts to strengthen and promote the cultural identity and diversity of national minorities (Tunisia);	ANNAHME	The National Minorities Act already stipulates that the federal government must promote measures and projects that serve to preserve and safeguard the existence of national minorities, their culture and their characteristics and rights. Austria takes this responsibility very seriously.
50.247	Ensure financial and other resources for bilingual education of national minorities, in the capital and in the relevant regions (Croatia);	ANNAHME	
50.248	Continue to take measures to improve the situation of national minorities, including their access to education (Cuba);	ANNAHME	
50.249	Swift conclusion of bilingual judiciary reform in Carinthia, thus expanding access to justice in minority language for the Slovenian national minority in Carinthia (Slovenia);	ANNAHME	Austria remains committed to fulfilling its obligations pursuant to Article 7 of the Treaty for the re-establishment of an independent and democratic Austria, F.L.G. No. 152/1955.

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50.250	Adopt overdue measures in the field of bilingual education in Carinthia, including integrating pre-school education into the bilingual education system (Slovenia);	ANNAHME	
50.251	Extend the scope of anti-discrimination legislation to ensure protection for persons of diverse SOGIESC (Iceland);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.28.
50.252	Adopt legal provisions that explicitly prohibit non-urgent and non-essential medical or surgical treatment on intersex children before they are of sufficient age or maturity to make their own decisions (Malta);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austria reaffirms its commitment to establishing clear regulations to protect intersex minors from medically unnecessary procedures, as well as to expanded awareness-raising efforts for healthcare professionals to better educate them about intersex conditions.
50.253	Respect intersex children's right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);	KENNTNISNAHME	s.o. 50.252.
50.254	Ensure that Protection against discrimination in healthcare based on gender expression or sex characteristics is implemented consistently at the Federal, Länder and local levels (Malta);	ANNAHME	
50.255	Adopt legislation banning the practice of "conversion therapy" related to sexual orientation and gender identity (Norway);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austria is committed to banning conversion therapy based on sexual orientation. Unilateral pseudoscientific re-education programs targeting gender incongruence (ICD-11) are going to be prohibited.
50.256	Further advance inclusive education, without discrimination, for women and girls with migration backgrounds, at all levels of education (Romania);	ANNAHME	
50.257	Enhance legislative protections for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers by ensuring equitable asylum processes, preventing refoulement, improving reception standards, and expeditiously appointing guardians for unaccompanied minors (Lesotho);	KENNTNISNAHME	Legal system and practice in Austria are already in line with the recommendation.
50.258	Further promote anti-discrimination measures and the inclusion of migrants, including by reducing administrative barriers to equal economic participation and expanding the integration service for skilled migrant workers including in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) and healthcare (Thailand);	KENNTNISNAHME	The current Government Programme provides, within the framework of a strategic further development of labour migration, significant measures for qualified workers, in particular in the health sector. However, the recommendation does not explicitly differentiate between legal and irregular migration.
50.259	End discriminatory migration and policing practices, and prohibit ethnic profiling (Iran, Islamic Republic of));	ANNAHME	
50.260	Strengthen the protection of unaccompanied foreign migrant minors, expand family reunification mechanisms, and ensure full respect for the	KENNTNISNAHME	The welfare of unaccompanied minors is expressly regulated by law and taken into account at all stages of the proceedings; particular importance is attached to the

	principle of non-refoulement, especially in cases of extreme vulnerability (Spain);		principle of non-refoulement in all phases of the asylum and return procedure. However, an expansion of family reunification mechanisms is not envisaged.
50.261	End mandatory immigration detention and apply strict time limits, safeguards, and independent oversight when detention is used (Colombia);	KENNTNISNAHME	Austrian law does not provide for mandatory immigration detention. The authorities may only act within the legal framework; their decisions can be appealed to an independent court.
50.262	Further strengthen the integration of migrants by expanding language and vocational training programmes, improving access to the labour market, and supporting initiatives that empower migrant women and girls (Eritrea);	ANNAHME	Austria assumes that the recommendation refers to measures within the framework of legal migration.
50.263	Offer migrant groups more institutional opportunities for political participation and ensure tolerance in education system, including the teaching of mother tongue for migrant communities (Türkiye);	KENNTNISNAHME	
50.264	Enhance policies for the social and economic integration of migrants and minorities, with a view to promoting social cohesion (Mozambique);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.262.
50.265	Continue to promote the social and economic integration of migrants, in particular through inclusive policies facilitating access to essential basic services (Cameroon);	ANNAHME	
50.266	Continue strengthening social protection systems to ensure that vulnerable populations, including migrants and other vulnerable communities, receive adequate support and are fully included in social and economic programmes (Ethiopia);	ANNAHME	
50.267	Pay particular attention to its human rights obligations in the context of the significant influx of migrants from the Middle East and North Africa (Russian Federation);	KENNTNISNAHME	In compliance with European and international obligations, full consideration is given to all human rights at every stage of asylum procedures, regardless of the applicant's origin. Access to the labour market is provided within the legal framework concerning legal and irregular migration.
50.268	Take decisive measures to eliminate illiteracy among the children of refugees and migrants (Belarus);	ANNAHME	The Austrian Constitution guarantees the right to access education to all children. In order to improve equal opportunities and education, expanding and developing German language support measures are key priorities to ensure participation in regular classes and successful integration into school life.
50.269	Continue to enhance measures and mechanisms for the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers, asylum-seekers, and refugees, including by fully enforcing the Act Against Online Hate Speech	ANNAHME	Austria has a well-functioning asylum system, implementing all matters in line with its obligations under national, European and international law.

	and other relevant legislations in line with international obligations (Philippines);		
50.270	Ensure that unaccompanied and accompanied refugee minors have equal access to services, including psychosocial care, on the same basis as Austrian and European youth (Niger);	ANNAHME	Austria is implementing the Reception Conditions Directive 2013/33/EU and the new Directive (EU) 2024/1346, which cover the measures mentioned, including access to medical care, education, psychosocial support and appropriate accommodation. Minor asylum seekers have access to these services under the applicable legal framework.
50.271	Continue enhancing protection for asylum seekers and refugees, including unaccompanied minors, by ensuring access to education, age-appropriate accommodations, legal assistance, and psychosocial support, in accordance with the best interests of the child (Eritrea);	ANNAHME	Austria's high standards regarding the implementation of the best interests of the child will continue to be implemented and further developed in line with the European Asylum Pact. The protection of the welfare of unaccompanied minors is expressly regulated by law, especially by receiving a legal representative for the duration of the admission procedure, who is present at every hearing.
50.272	Strengthen efforts to ensure that all asylum-seekers and other persons in need of international protection have access to fair and effective refugee status determination procedures, and that the principle of non-refoulement is respected (Ecuador);	ANNAHME	In compliance with national, European, and international legal provisions, persons seeking protection are granted a fair asylum procedure in accordance with the rule of law. Austria attaches particular importance to the principle of non-refoulement in all phases of the procedure.
50.273	Strengthen the protection of asylum seekers, particularly unaccompanied children, and expedite procedures without discrimination, taking into account reunification (Egypt);	ANNAHME	s.o. 271; on reunifications s.o. 109.
50.274	Strengthen safeguards in the asylum system, including timely vulnerability assessments, adequate reception and, where applicable, detention conditions, and full compliance of external refugee arrangements with international human rights and refugee law (Brazil);	ANNAHME	The asylum system already pays particular attention to the identification of persons in vulnerable situations. All federal care facilities ensure adequate care.
50.275	Strengthen the national refugee protection system, with special attention to legal guardianship for unaccompanied minors and to timely and non-discriminatory access to essential services (El Salvador);	ANNAHME	s.o. 50.211.
50.276	Strengthen the legislative framework for the protection of the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, and ensure refugees' access to basic services and legal assistance (Kazakhstan);	KENNTNISNAHME	Ongoing legislative developments relate to the implementation of the European Asylum Pact. Refugees and asylum seekers generally have access to the labour market in Austria under applicable law. Recognised refugees also have access to specific labour market support measures.

50.277	Further strengthen measures to protect and promote the human rights of migrants and refugees, including by facilitating family reunification (Republic of Korea);	KENNTNISNAHME	
50.278	Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for refugees and persons with disabilities (Ghana);	ANNAHME	