



人权理事会  
普遍定期审议工作组  
第五十一届会议  
2026年1月19日至30日，日内瓦

根据人权理事会第 5/1 号和第 16/21 号决议提交的国家报告\*

奥地利

\* 本文件印发前未经正式编辑。



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## 一. 方法——报告的编写过程

1. 这份第四次报告由联邦欧洲和国际事务部编写，编写工作基于各相关联邦部委和各州提供的材料，并与联邦各部委及各州的人权事务协调员密切合作开展。报告草稿已在联邦欧洲和国际事务部网站上发布，并与公民社会就草稿进行了交流。最终报告尽可能采纳了公民社会的意见和发言。本报告重点阐述奥地利在第三次普遍定期审议中接受的各项建议的落实措施。

## 二. 建议落实情况及上次审议后的进展

2. 奥地利启动了落实所有已采纳的普遍定期审议建议的系统性进程，各联邦部委及各州从 1999 年起陆续任命的人权协调员在这一进程中发挥着关键作用。

3. 在第三轮普遍定期审议中，奥地利接受了 236 项建议，随后将这些建议分配给相关主题负责的部委和各州予以落实。围绕人权问题并以普遍定期审议进程为基础的“结构化对话”（与民间社会、各部委及各州举行年度全体会议）促进了建设性、高度互敬的系统性交流，有助于增进对具体人权挑战的相互理解，从而推动人权保护水平的提升。<sup>1</sup>

4. 尽管取得了进展，联邦政府和各州政府仍认识到，促进和保护人权需要持续的承诺和共同努力。因此，各部委和各州将继续致力于不断改善奥地利的人权状况。为确保这些努力的有效性和可持续性，联邦政府和各州政府将继续与公民社会保持对话。

### A. 在国际层面保护和促进人权

#### 1. 国际承诺、批准、保留

5. 奥地利于 2024 年批准了国际劳工组织《关于消除劳动世界中的暴力和骚扰的公约》（第 190 号）。《儿童权利公约关于设定来文程序的任择议定书》的批准工作<sup>2</sup> 已纳入当前政府方案。<sup>3</sup>

#### 2. 与国际保护机制的合作，国际合作

6. 奥地利继续与国际人权机制密切合作，高度重视与条约机构和联合国特别报告员的交流，视其为进一步改善奥地利人权状况的机会。

7. 为确保基于绩效遴选条约机构候选人，<sup>4</sup> 相关部门现正开展公开招标和(或)听证程序。

8. 将官方发展援助配额提升至国民总收入的 0.7%<sup>5</sup> 是且始终是既定目标；2020 年以来，该项拨款已增加约 5.65 亿欧元；此外，奥地利开发署和对外救灾基金的预算将持续增长至 2024 年。

9. 在《奥地利发展政策三年规划(2025-2027)》<sup>6</sup> 中，维护和平、人类安全与社会凝聚力是核心议题；重点强调尊重人权——尤其是儿童权利——推动民主发展及建设民主治理架构。<sup>7</sup> 奥地利人道主义援助战略遵循权利为本的方针。<sup>8</sup>

10. 2024 年，奥地利发展合作署更新了关于性别平等及增强妇女和女童权能的指导方针；在重点地区，该机构用于促进性别平等的资金比例达到 88.7%，与欧盟《性别平等行动计划》保持一致。作为各类资金补充谈判的参与方，奥地利正致力于<sup>9</sup> 提升性别领域目标水平，完善性别视角主流化的评估机制。奥地利开发银行于 2024 年发布了《人权政策文件》。<sup>10</sup> 双轨制<sup>11</sup> 已深度植根于奥地利发展合作体系，并设有“包容性工作组”协同推进。<sup>12</sup> 奥地利通过专项项目和各领域主流化相结合的方式，持续推进促进残疾人权利的工作。

11. 在国际层面，人权教育措施<sup>13</sup> 进一步推进了人权的实现，其目标是通过人权能力、性别平等、和平与文化多样性来加强可持续发展。<sup>14</sup>

## B. 在国家层面保护和促进人权

### 1. 体制和结构框架

12. 奥地利制定了若干人权保护领域的专题国家行动计划和战略，主要包括：《残疾人国家行动计划》、<sup>15</sup>《打击人口贩运国家行动计划》、《执行联合国安全理事会第 1325 号决议国家行动计划》、《融入国家行动计划》、《欧洲儿童保障国家行动计划》、《预防极端主义和去激进化战略》、<sup>16</sup>《打击反犹太主义国家战略》，以及侧重协调联动并着重为受暴力影响女性提供咨询支持的《暴力防护战略》。这些文件均会定期评估，并根据当前需求进行调整。本届政府《施政纲领》还规划制定《打击仇恨犯罪和右翼极端主义国家行动计划》等新增方案。此外，联邦政府已于 2025 年决定制定《打击侵害妇女和女童暴力行为国家行动计划》。<sup>17</sup> 迄今为止，国家从各领域着手、改善人权保护的方法已取得显著成效；本届政府《施政纲领》中还提到将重启国家人权行动总体计划。<sup>18</sup>

13. 2022 年，奥地利监察员委员会获得国家人权机构全球联盟授予的 A 级地位，从而确认其完全符合《巴黎原则》。<sup>19</sup> 此外，委员会通过增加人员和预算得到了加强。本届政府《施政纲领》计划对指定的监察员实行强制性议会听证，并在现行宪法框架内审查任命程序，从而满足民间社会对确保遴选过程透明、参与其中的要求。

14. 媒体是任何运作良好的民主国家的第四支柱，承担着重要职责。在奥地利，媒体的独立性和多样性受到保障。<sup>20</sup> 为支持媒体发挥重要作用，奥地利在 2022 年和 2023 年对之前的新闻资助进行了补充，增加了数字化转型资助和优质新闻资助。

15. 新颁布的《信息自由法》<sup>21</sup> 带来了范式转变：它取代了以往宪法规定的官方保密原则及行政机关提供信息的义务，同时确立了一项新的宪法保障权利(对《欧洲人权公约》第 10 条形成补充)，即获取国家信息及与国家相关的特定私营实体信息的权利；还规定了所有国家机关均有义务主动公开特定信息。<sup>22</sup> 这有助于提升行政透明、加强民主监督，并强化见解自由和新闻自由。

### 2. 人权教育、提高认识、促进对话和宽容

16. 奥地利学校广泛宣传人权以及关于歧视、种族主义、反犹太主义和极端化的认识；<sup>23</sup> 既有措施得以延续，并作为“政治教育”教学原则贯穿整个学业生涯。此外，政治教育必修课程也纳入了人权内容。<sup>24</sup> 在预防反犹太主义的教师

培训课程的评估(2023 年)基础之上, 相关部门进一步完善并扩展了面向教师及全体教育行政人员的培训, 宣传反犹太主义、种族主义及其他形式的敌视特定群体领域的内容。<sup>25</sup> 州一级也实施了相关举措。<sup>26</sup> 众多高等院校的研究机构和科研团队保障了基于科学知识的人权传播。<sup>27</sup>

17. 为消除对移民和寻求庇护者的偏见和成见, 并通过促进宽容及跨文化对话来打击右翼极端主义、种族主义和种族歧视,<sup>28</sup> 奥地利在教育领域以外采取了以下措施:<sup>29</sup> 促进预防极端主义重点工作中的大型项目, 促进宗教间对话和跨文化对话的相关项目;<sup>30</sup> 成立“体育与人权”多利益攸关方工作组(2021 年), 编制《体育与人权》手册。<sup>31</sup> 在维也纳, 警方从 2021 年起实施“共同携手·融合促安全”(Gemeinsam.Sicher durch Integration)项目。<sup>32</sup> 自 2012 年起, 克恩顿州每年至少举办一次与斯洛文尼亚语少数民族的对话论坛;<sup>33</sup> 施蒂利亚州为移民背景人士及遭受多重歧视的群体举办专题研讨会。长期开展的国际对话倡议持续取得成效。“跨文化成就奖”旨在表彰创新性对话项目, 从 2024 年起, 通过“对话驻留计划”将相关专家派遣到特定合作伙伴国家。<sup>34</sup>

### 3. 人权与国家机构——国家不当行为与执法

18. 为确保全面保护和尊重人权, 正在针对国家机关开展多项人权教育举措。<sup>35</sup>

19. 人权是执法人员入职、在职及领导力培训中的必修内容。专为警方需求定制的“差异世界”培训项目,<sup>36</sup> 以及涵盖人权、伦理和社会技能的必修课程, 显著提升了培训的专业化水平, 并提高了这些课程在警界的地位。课程体系将人权视为警务工作的基石和目标, 赋予警方落实人权的主动角色。<sup>37</sup> 人权相关内容也被纳入个人发展课程。<sup>38</sup> 警务战术培训涵盖使用武力时的人权要求。<sup>39</sup> 所有人权培训均得到定期评估和调整。人权教育新增内容包括仇恨犯罪、儿童权益、反犹太主义和残疾人权利等议题。另有其他若干人权培训讲座对所有员工开放。

20. 针对司法机构, 设有人权领域的全面入职培训和继续教育计划, 并定期为司法人员开展专门的反种族主义培训。例如, 所有见习法官均须完成“基本权利”和“司法与当代史”必修课程;<sup>40</sup> 此外还定期举办有关这些主题的培训。<sup>41</sup> 惩教人员需接受综合基础培训课程, 内容涵盖人权、职业道德、多元与性别视角主流化以及跨文化能力。

21. 此外, 奥地利联邦军成员的培训也包含大量人权领域的教育活动, 国防学院定期组织多项与人权相关的活动及项目。

22. 公共就业服务局在员工发展方面重点关注平等和不歧视原则。<sup>42</sup> 劳动监察局每年开展人权相关培训和继续教育活动。<sup>43</sup>

23. 多元、反种族主义和反歧视能力中心(成立于 2022 年)制定了针对住房、艺术文化、媒体和体育领域的整体战略和措施。<sup>44</sup> 联邦行政学院开设了多门人权相关课程。近年来, 一些州也推出了多项加强人权教育的举措。<sup>45</sup>

24. 为回应对警方暴力指控进行独立调查的长期呼声,<sup>46</sup> 2023 年 7 月依法决定设立虐待指控调查与申诉办公室(德语缩写: EBM)。<sup>47</sup> 2024 年 1 月起, 该机构作为联邦反腐败局下属部门投入运作, 设置于公共安全总局体系之外, 因而处于警察“传统垂直管理体系”之外; 该办公室在全国范围内独家负责调查针对警务人员的虐待指控, 并对所有直接使用武力致人死亡或使用枪支危及生命的案件开展

刑事调查。<sup>48</sup> 国家采取了一系列法律和组织措施，确保该机构调查活动的独立性。内政部设立了一个独立且不受指令约束的咨询委员会，从组织结构上对该机构的活动进行持续监督。调查与申诉办公室被赋予全面的警察权，并在检察官办公室指导下开展刑事调查，这其中需要调动跨学科和多专业的专业知识，因此充足的人员配备至关重要。调查与申诉办公室工作人员需接受特别培训，其中尤其侧重人权相关内容。

25. 在内政部“公民社会对话委员会”框架内，2016年起持续实施标准化的参与流程，包括对警察暴力行为的调查。<sup>49</sup> 就重要议题开展的联合工作具有开放、尊重与互信的特点；该对话委员会在国际比较中独树一帜。

26. 在刑事司法体系中，<sup>50</sup> 所有涉嫌刑事犯罪的案件均需呈报主管高级检察官办公室注意。除此以外，司法部于2015年颁布了两项法令，对检察机关处理涉嫌虐待案件的程序进行了规范，<sup>51</sup> 旨在确保调查迅速推进，避免检察机关出现任何偏袒嫌疑，<sup>52</sup>

27. 只要种族定性<sup>53</sup> 构成刑事犯罪，都将不受限制地予以起诉和惩处。在公诉调查中，通常不允许包含诸如族裔出身等敏感个人数据。自2023年秋季起，公民社会对话委员会内的一个专家小组一直在处理“种族主义批判视角下的安全机构”议题，旨在对定性方法进行评估，并与国际最佳实践方法进行比对。通过上述培训项目，种族定性行为也将受到遏制。

28. 监狱过度拥挤<sup>54</sup> 是一个长期存在且紧迫的挑战。电子监控软禁措施已扩大实施，进一步减少监狱人口的措施也已落实，<sup>55</sup> 同时正在实施现有电子监控软禁规定的执行措施。建造计划正在制定中，并在预算允许范围内持续推进。2024年7月成立了“容量管理”专项工作组。2018年以来，移交至其他欧盟成员国服刑的囚犯数量也有所增加，这不仅减轻了奥地利监狱系统的负担，也有助于改善改造效果。监狱/法医治疗中心必需的人员编制<sup>56</sup> 每年都会进行核定。招聘及公众宣传活动旨在确保监狱和法医治疗中心职位获得足够关注。

29. 随着2022年法医治疗中心预防性拘留/措施的改革，<sup>57</sup> 许多长期以来的建议得以落实，并进行了重大改进。<sup>58</sup>

#### 4. 人权与工商业

30. 在全球供应链中提升遵守人权和基本社会标准的水平，打击人口贩运和劳动剥削是一项核心优先任务。<sup>59</sup> 为此，多年来在企业社会责任、负责任商业行为及工商业与人权领域持续推动各类项目与研究，特别是在宣传《经合组织跨国企业准则》的背景下。2024年7月，《欧盟企业可持续性尽责指令》正式生效，各成员国须在2027年7月前将其转化为国内法。奥地利正努力重振与所有利益攸关方，尤其是公民社会组织长期保持的建设性对话。

### C. 不歧视和平等

#### 1. 综述

31. 奥地利高度重视预防、防范和打击(煽动)种族主义、仇外心理、反犹太主义、宗教仇恨及仇恨犯罪、不容忍和歧视行为，<sup>60</sup> <sup>61</sup> 并持续在该领域推进相关工作。国家仍需付出更多严肃努力，特别是在人权教育领域。

32. 近年来采取的总体措施包括：采用参与式方法制定艺术、文化、公共服务和体育领域的反种族主义战略；<sup>62 63</sup> 大幅增加检察官职位，从而加强打击“网络犯罪”；<sup>64</sup> 推动保护移民免受歧视的项目；<sup>65</sup> 增加平等待遇监察员的预算和人员编制；<sup>66</sup> 长期支持非政府组织反歧视诉讼联盟(Klagsverband)维护歧视受害者权利；为受歧视的特定群体增加针对妇女项目的资助。<sup>67</sup>

33. 打击仇恨犯罪和仇恨言论<sup>68</sup> 是整个社会面临的挑战。《禁止网络仇恨言论法》的出台<sup>69</sup> 强化了实体刑法的惩处力度，<sup>70</sup> 使犯罪者更易被发现，加强了对受害者的保护。<sup>71</sup> 为通信平台提供了明确的法律框架，同时开展社会心理法庭援助培训。<sup>72</sup> 关于受害者社会心理援助和法庭法律援助的全面信息<sup>73</sup> 以 26 种语言(含盲文)提供。为应对仇恨犯罪报案不足的问题，<sup>74</sup> 自 2021 年起以 12 种语言分发受害者宣传资料册。

34. 自 2020 年底起，警方报告开始记录基于受害者群体的偏见动机，并自动报送至司法部；此外，司法系统现在必须记录偏见动机。<sup>75</sup> 自 2022 年起，警方数据以《仇恨犯罪报告》形式发布。<sup>76</sup> 主要目标是严肃对待每位受害者，完善刑事诉讼记录；基于这些数据还可制定预防措施。自 2020 年起，警方已在全国范围开展偏见动机犯罪培训；<sup>77</sup> 2021 年起向司法人员提供“仇恨犯罪——偏见动机犯罪系统记录”在线课程。

35. 此外，罗姆人对话平台<sup>78</sup> 提升受种族主义标签影响的少数族裔群体的能见度。<sup>79 80</sup>

36. 打击反犹太主义是奥地利联邦政府的一项核心关切。<sup>81</sup> 2021 年 1 月，奥地利提出了一项全面预防和打击反犹太主义的整体战略(打击反犹太主义国家战略)，<sup>82</sup> 涵盖教育、培训和研究、安全、执法、融合、全欧数据比对及公民社会等领域的 41 项措施；<sup>83</sup> 该战略于 2025 年进行完善，并每年向议会提交实施情况报告。<sup>84</sup> 为确保该战略的实施，现已构建起一套完善的工作架构，该架构既涵盖本国各相关机构，<sup>85</sup> 也纳入了欧洲反犹太主义大会下欧盟观点一致的小组。2022 年，奥地利设立了年度交流平台——禁止反犹太主义全国论坛。<sup>86</sup> 2023 年成立了网络反犹太主义和虚假信息特别工作组，并于 2024 年制定了一套打击网络反犹太主义的措施。<sup>87</sup> 2023 年，2021 年《奥地利犹太文化遗产法》规定的、向犹太宗教团体提供的年度补贴大幅增加。<sup>88</sup>

## 2. 儿童和青年

37. 消除儿童贫困，<sup>89</sup> 促进儿童福祉和社会参与，是奥地利联邦政府的核心优先任务。鉴于 2019 冠状病毒病(COVID-19)大流行的社会经济影响及持续通胀危机，国家已实施多项措施，特别惠及低收入家庭，旨在不让任何儿童掉队。奥地利于 2023 年 12 月通过《执行欧洲儿童保障国家行动计划》，重点关注弱势儿童群体。<sup>90</sup> 联邦、州及市镇三级政府通过货币补贴、实物福利和税收优惠的三支柱模式为家庭提供支持，产生了减贫效应。<sup>91</sup> 多项通胀缓解方案也使儿童显著受益。<sup>92</sup> 2023 年起实施的社会福利动态调整机制(即家庭福利随通货膨胀自动调整)，以及 2023 年起推出的儿童津贴制度。<sup>93</sup> 减轻了社会经济弱势家庭的负担。<sup>94</sup> 切实消除儿童及青少年贫困的项目<sup>95</sup> 在 2023/2024 年度得到扩大，一项测试新型创新项目的计划也已启动。借助针对儿童社会经济状况的专项研究，国家可以制定更精准的数据驱动型措施。<sup>96</sup> 区域性的“儿童早期干预”网络已扩大覆盖范围，该服务从 2023 年起覆盖奥地利全境。

38. 保护儿童和青少年免遭暴力侵害<sup>97</sup> 是联邦政府工作的重点，长期措施已得到加强。<sup>98</sup> 2023 年开展了第五次暴力行为社会态度的代表性调查；<sup>99</sup> 并重新审视了新冠疫情影响。<sup>100</sup> 2023 年通过了保护儿童青少年免遭暴力的综合措施，重点关注性暴力问题。通过社会宣传、采取预防措施及修订刑法，旨在提升认识、改进起诉和预防工作。<sup>101</sup> 此外成立了“预防儿童青少年遭受及实施性暴力”工作组，重点为遭受暴力的儿童和青少年提供社会心理后续关怀。<sup>102</sup> 2024 年实施了一项全国性的儿童保护运动，<sup>103</sup> 该运动是与儿童保护组织、儿童及青少年共同制定的。

39. 教育部门同样高度重视这一问题，特别是自 2024 年以来：<sup>104</sup> 儿童保护、暴力与欺凌预防，以及针对儿童青少年暴力事件增多而采取的警方协助开展规范意识培养措施，已成为校园安全的基石。<sup>105</sup> 教育部门为学校教职工制定了专项培训计划。<sup>106</sup> 对 2018 年起主要在学校实施的青少年犯罪预防项目“UNDER18”的最新科学评估<sup>107</sup> 证实了其积极成效。<sup>108</sup> 各州也采取了儿童保护与暴力预防的关键措施。<sup>109</sup>

40. 2023 年，刑法中对持有和制作儿童虐待材料行为的处罚力度有所加强。<sup>110</sup> 2025 年发布了一份面向家事法庭法官及其他专业人士的手册，旨在揭示各种形式的暴力行为，并提供符合儿童最大利益的行为策略。从 2025 年 8 月起，最低结婚年龄定为 18 岁，且无任何例外情况。<sup>111</sup>

41. 为提升全民医疗服务的可及性，<sup>112</sup> 2023 年奥地利健康结构计划引入了发展与社会儿科服务，旨在为患有先天或后天发育障碍或残障的儿童及青少年提供综合照护。为预防超重问题，<sup>113</sup> 在中小学和幼儿园推行专项措施并开展特定人群项目；同时提供膳食建议、宣传资料及健康饮食质量标准。<sup>114</sup> 为确保儿童性教育的高质量实施，<sup>115</sup> 奥地利已建立质量保障体系。<sup>116</sup> 各州也正在加强适当措施。<sup>117</sup>

42. 为改善儿童和青少年获取心理健康服务的机会，<sup>118</sup> 一个新概念<sup>119</sup> 建立了社会心理援助体系的衔接路径。负责儿童青少年的精神科医生数量显著增加；<sup>120</sup> 新增了若干培训岗位。2022 至 2025 年间，为儿童和青少年提供了免费的心理咨询、心理治疗及治疗服务。<sup>121 122</sup>

43. 确保所有儿童获得免费、公平且优质的中小学教育<sup>123</sup> 仍是一项重大挑战。教育领域的所有措施都旨在实现这一目标，<sup>124</sup> 并通过促进机会均等(Chancengerechtigkeit)的专项计划加以补充。<sup>125</sup> 本届政府施政纲领中纳入了针对性的社会补助金，以强化个别学校的建设。除正规教育体系外，还推广低门槛语言课程和学业辅导，以提升教育机会。<sup>126</sup> 此外，政府为家长提供支持，以帮助他们更好地参与子女的教育历程。在州一级，还免费提供多种学习机会，尤其是面向有移民背景的儿童和青少年群体。<sup>127</sup> 学前教育从 2024 年起得到显著扩展。<sup>128</sup>

44. 2011 年颁布的《联邦儿童权利宪法》<sup>129</sup> 将儿童权利标准提升至宪法保障层面，关于这些规定实施效果和发展潜力的评估报告已于 2025 年发布。<sup>130</sup> 自 2024 年起，儿童权利数据收集工作得到重点推进，<sup>131</sup> 旨在提升成人和儿童对儿童权利意识的相关项目自 2023 年起获得的资金支持持续加强。<sup>132</sup>

### 3. 妇女与平等

45. 为促进男女平等，支持妇女权利<sup>133</sup> 打击家庭和社会中的歧视、歧视性成见与角色定型，包括将女性物化为性对象的做法，<sup>134</sup> 所有部委、州、政治领导人和民间社会均携手合作。国家层面的主要行动包括：

(a) 妇女与平等事务总局的预算自 2019 年以来已增长超过三倍。<sup>135</sup> 定期出版的《妇女与平等》刊物<sup>136</sup> 以及每半年发布的《国家与私营部门平等待遇报告》<sup>137</sup> 旨在提升社会认知。自 2023 年起，各州教育局均设立了“反思性别教育与平等”网络联络人。2023 年夏季，围绕反思性别教育与平等通报实施的第三期高等教育课程顺利开展。<sup>138</sup> 面向接受联邦基本福利支助的外籍人士开设的核心价值观和规范课程，也致力于减少歧视、消除刻板角色模式。<sup>139</sup> 2021 年，奥地利采取了多项举措，旨在帮助有移民背景的妇女和女童增强权能，以应对父权结构和名誉文化的束缚。<sup>140</sup> 在州一级，施蒂利亚州 2021 年通过的平等战略值得一提。<sup>141</sup>

(b) 2022 年，奥地利设立了妇女和女童赋权基金。<sup>142</sup> 2021 年以来，妇女与平等事务总司已为 STEM 领域赋能、金融知识普及和数字化空间相关项目累计拨款达 670 万欧元。<sup>143</sup> 为提升广告行业的意识，反性别歧视委员会早在 2012 年就已成立，该机构负责提供关于性别歧视广告的投诉的专业意见，这些意见随后会被纳入决策并公开发布。

(c) 为增强妇女的经济和社会能力，<sup>144</sup> 重点已转向改进数据收集工作。<sup>145</sup> 2021 年以来，多个预防单亲家庭贫困的重大项目<sup>146</sup> 获得支持；<sup>147</sup> 此外，2021/2022 年度资助了针对女童和妇女的金融知识普及项目；2024 年，咨询工作的重点是“妇女与金融知识普及”和“养老金咨询专场”。<sup>148</sup>

(d) 女性劳动者<sup>149</sup> 在积极结业市场政策的预算中得到特别关注。<sup>150</sup> 优先措施旨在改善女性的就业机会，特别是通过技能提升的方式。<sup>151</sup> 劳动监察局已将职业健康和职业安全措施对不同性别的具体影响纳入常规工作，并在优先措施、专项项目及出版物中重点关注性别议题。<sup>152</sup> 促进企业性别平等的措施<sup>153</sup> 以及提高女性在监事会和管理职位中的代表性<sup>154</sup> 包括“equalitA”质量认证、<sup>155</sup> 更新版的 [www.frauenfuehren.at](http://www.frauenfuehren.at) 指南、<sup>156</sup> 以及 Brigitte Bierlein 妇女奖等。<sup>157</sup> 国家作为雇主通过《联邦平等待遇法》展现了其在工作领域性别平等和女性晋升方面的领导作用。近年来，联邦政府工作人员中女性比例<sup>158</sup> 及领导职位中的女性比例持续稳步提升。<sup>159</sup>

(e) 2025 年，奥地利联邦政府承诺到 2029 年将国家持股至少 50% 的企业中的监事会中的女性成员比例提升至 50%。早在 2024 年，“联邦女性配额”平均值已达 53%。公开的在线女性监事数据库有效提升了高素质女性的能见度。<sup>160</sup> 欧盟《企业董事会性别平衡指令》的快速实施已被纳入本届政府施政纲领。

(f) 为了实现同工同酬和等值工作同等报酬，<sup>161</sup> 仍需采取多种措施。为缩小性别薪酬差距的结构性因素所采取的行动包括：开展“STEM 女孩挑战计划”宣传活动，<sup>162</sup> 以提升女性在各行业的职业发展前景；消除女性全职工作的障碍；<sup>163</sup> 推动女性担任经济领导与决策职位。<sup>164</sup> 此外还实施了收入透明度措施，例如 2011 年推出的在线工资计算器可显示特定职业、行业和地区的薪资范围，以及 2022 年更新的“收入报告工具箱”。<sup>165</sup> 欧盟《薪酬透明度指令》的进一步实施<sup>166</sup> 正在持续推进，并已牢固纳入政府施政纲领；具体细则正与所有相关利

益方进行商讨。包括同工同酬在内的性别平等也是当前欧洲社会基金+资助周期的优先事项。<sup>167 168</sup>

(g) 提升女性参与政治和决策领域的水平<sup>169</sup> 是 2022 年“女孩参政”<sup>170</sup> 项目的目标之一；部分州持续为从政女性提供培训课程和导师指导。<sup>171</sup>

(h) 防范暴力——即采取全面措施预防、打击和惩处一切形式的暴力侵害妇女行为，<sup>172</sup> 是政府的最高优先任务。《防范暴力法》(2022 年)的科学评估结论为后续政策制定提供了依据。包括全国性跨机构组织“反对暴力侵害妇女国家平台”在内的多个工作组，正在系统推进各项战略目标的设定与落实。自 2022 年起，每年举办聚焦“亲密社会关系中的暴力”议题的经验交流会议<sup>173</sup> 有效促进了信息互通、网络构建、最佳实践共享和难点研讨。2024 年推出的《暴力防范战略——聚焦奥地利暴力受害妇女的咨询支持协调工作和网络建设》成为又一里程碑，其核心目标是促使服务对象尽早坦然求助咨询网络，从而获得摆脱暴力的最佳援助。2025 年，政府决定制定打击暴力侵害妇女和女童行为专项国家行动计划。

(i) 妇女与平等政策可用预算的最大部分用于暴力预防和保护工作。相关支持服务已得到扩展：暴力保护中心的资金有所增加，支持服务(包括网络暴力咨询、团体帮扶、后续关怀等)范围扩大；<sup>174 175</sup>作为暴力预防与保护的低门槛首访机构，妇女和女童咨询中心现已实现全国 100%覆盖，为性暴力幸存者提供服务；更多庇护所和过渡住房投入使用；<sup>176</sup> 已开展防范网络暴力的培训。此外，各州妇女庇护所对高风险受害者的接收保障将至少持续至 2027 年底。2021 年，首个女性生殖器切割协调中心成立，成为全国性服务和能力中心；2022 年，针对艺术、文化和体育领域暴力和骚扰受害者的反对滥用权力信托中心(vera\*)正式设立。<sup>177</sup> 蒂罗尔州为受强迫婚姻威胁者设立了咨询中心。此外还推出了以保护受害者为重点的男性暴力预防措施。<sup>178</sup> 提高社会意识也是核心工作：在“反对暴力 16 日”期间，奥地利全境及驻外使馆广泛开展了各类宣传活动。2023 年起，“暴力求助”(Hilfe bei Gewalt)网站为寻求援助提供了便利。在妇女项目资助计划框架下，2020 至 2022 年间累计投入 285 万欧元，专项支持致力于预防针对妇女和女童的暴力行为，以及提供支持、保护受害者免受(进一步)性别暴力(包括文化暴力)的项目。<sup>179</sup> 2021 年至 2025 年间，投入约 850 万欧元资助保护有移民背景的妇女和女童免遭暴力的社会融入项目。2022 年，奥地利融入基金拨款 200 万欧元支持在社会融入背景下增强妇女和女童权能的倡议，重点关注暴力预防工作。<sup>180</sup> 此外，“无伴侣暴力街区”(StoP)项目得以延续并扩展，<sup>181</sup> 同时推进旨在增强受暴力影响女性经济和社会能力“视角：工作”(PERSPEKTIVE:ARBEIT)计划，并通过“Bakhti 受暴力侵害女童和妇女赋权中心”为移民及难民妇女提供专项支持。此外，为家事探访陪同员(‘Besuchsbegleiterinnen und Besuchsbegleiter’)提供了家庭暴力专题培训课程；同时实施了多项针对性措施：既着力破除成见，又面向妇女、女童及男青年群体开展暴力预防讲习班。

(j) 在暴力犯罪的刑事起诉领域，2021 年修订了面向检察官的《亲密社会关系犯罪起诉指南》，旨在体现家庭暴力案件中的具体调查要求，并解决被告人的拘留和风险评估问题。检察官办公室内部针对家庭暴力案件设立了特别权限，后续实施了专业化分工，使调查和起诉更为高效。此类案件均交由经过专门培训

的检察官办理。为支持暴力受害者主张权利，<sup>182</sup> 扩大了诉讼程序中获得法律和  
心理社会支持的资格范围。<sup>183</sup>

(k) 2024/2025 年度启动了两个试点项目，为全国范围内设立针对暴力受害者的临床法医学检验中心做准备，<sup>184</sup> 这些中心提供专业的法医学检验、证据保全和记录服务，独立于司法程序且免费开放；最终目标是实现每周 7 天、每天 24 小时服务。目前，99% 的医院已成立遭受暴力后需护理人员的受害者保护小组<sup>185</sup> 跨学科咨询委员会开发了相应的在线工具箱。<sup>186</sup> 该项目旨在及早发现家庭暴力并加强认识，使受影响者能迅速获得正确引导，及时获得援助，从而更早摆脱暴力循环。

(l) 为确保改进对杀害女性案件及其他暴力犯罪的数据收集工作，<sup>187</sup> 2021 年检察官办公室引入了亲密社会关系中暴力的统一定义，<sup>188</sup> 并委托开展相关研究。<sup>189</sup> 全国范围的统计评估会为深入分析和预防行动提供科学依据。<sup>190</sup> 为减少暴力侵害妇女及杀害女性案的不报案现象，<sup>191</sup> 相关部门持续开展公众意识宣传活动。<sup>192</sup>

(m) 奥地利开展了三项研究，<sup>193</sup> 考察新冠疫情对家庭暴力领域的长期影响；<sup>194</sup> 疫情期间，暴力保护中心的预算大幅增加，以应对可能增长的服务需求。

(n) 改善获取性健康和生殖健康权利的途径<sup>195</sup> 是《妇女健康行动计划》的优先事项。例如，2026 年起，经期卫生用品和避孕药具将享受免税政策。

#### 4. 男女同性恋、双性恋、跨性别者、性别奇异者和间性者等(性少数群体)

46. 为保障相关权利，特别是确保具有性别特征差异的儿童能够参与医疗干预决策，<sup>196</sup> <sup>197</sup>上一立法周期已起草法案，规定仅当涉及未成年人先天生理性别特征的医疗干预确属必要时，方可不经本人同意实施干预。本届政府施政纲领再次纳入了制定此项强制性规定的内容，并扩大了针对医护人员的宣传措施。

47. 原则上，所有参保居民均能平等获得优质医疗服务；<sup>198</sup> 但性少数群体仍面临卫生服务领域的不平等现象。<sup>199</sup> 当前正通过诸如开放该群体献血资格等措施推进平等进程。<sup>200</sup> 在预防极端主义、促进多元化的优先资助计划的框架内，大量旨在增强性少数群体权能、<sup>201</sup> 打击同性恋恐惧和跨性别恐惧心理的项目<sup>202</sup> 获得支持。在州一级，福拉尔贝格州经过广泛公众参与的程序后，于 2022 年通过了首个消除歧视性少数群体现象的行动计划；<sup>203</sup> 2023 年起，施蒂利亚州已将性别认同明确列为禁止歧视的事由。<sup>204</sup>

48. 2021 年，时任联邦司法部长代表司法部门就第二共和国时期起诉同性恋者的行为道歉。2023 年，奥地利通过了一项法律，对在第二共和国期间因双方自愿的同性行为而遭到起诉或定罪的人员给予平反和赔偿<sup>205</sup> (通过非正式申请请求撤销定罪并索赔)。<sup>206</sup>

#### 5. 残疾人

49. 2022 年，《残疾人国家行动计划(2022-2030)》(第二期残疾人国家行动计划)<sup>207</sup> 在经过多年广泛参与的进程后获得通过；<sup>208</sup> 该计划旨在全面包容残疾人，今后将持续接受评估。执行工作将由 2012 年成立的残疾人国家行动计划监督小组负责跟进。

50. 第二期残疾人国家行动计划中规划制定一项去机构化<sup>209</sup> 战略：<sup>210</sup> 去机构化收容是本届政府施政纲领的优先事项。制定信息通信技术领域的强制性无障碍要求，极大地促进了独立生活和社会参与。<sup>211</sup> 残疾人享有与所有其他符合条件者同等获取社会福利的权益。<sup>212</sup>

51. 在通往全纳教育和科学发展的道路上，<sup>213</sup> 奥地利致力于推动系统性转型，构建全纳教学文化，同时清醒认识到阻碍快速转型的挑战。依据《全纳教育和特殊教育战略定位文件》，确立了以下优先事项：强化联邦政府与各州间通力合作、共担责任；在地区教育局设立全纳教育卓越中心，将全纳教育能力融入主流教育体系；通过组建学校集群扩大全纳教育范围；夯实校领导与教职工的特殊教育专业能力；优化教育科学体系内部及其与劳动力市场之间的衔接通道，提升对知晓多样性语言的认识。为促进残疾学生融入常规班级，2025/2026 学年启用了现代化的特殊教育课程体系。该体系建立了“劣势补偿”机制(即支持身体或精神残障者及特殊学习困难者弥补学业劣势的措施)，推动全纳教学实践，确保所有学生均能获得完整教育内容，并着重构建无障碍教育环境。奥地利手语已被确立为特殊教育新课程中的独立科目；此外，自 2026/2027 学年起，文理中学可将奥地利手语设为第二外语课程。根据对特殊教育需求分配体系的全国性评估，当前正着力完善现有制度(侧重需求导向、效率提升和标准统一)。在州一级，福拉尔贝格州新颁布的《儿童教育和关爱法》(2023 年)将包容性确立为指导原则，极大便利了有特殊需求儿童获得教育和关爱服务的机会；<sup>214</sup> 2024 年，维也纳州加强了常规早教机构中对有特殊需求儿童的包容性教育和关爱，并成立了包容性能力中心。<sup>215</sup>

52. 为消除对残疾儿童的污名化和成见，<sup>216</sup> 第二期残疾人国家行动计划制定了完善数据收集的措施，<sup>217</sup> 还有一个全面介绍提高公众意识的章节。<sup>218</sup>

53. 为了帮助残疾人进入劳动市场并提升职业参与度，<sup>219</sup> 奥地利实施以下措施：个人资助<sup>220</sup> 及项目资助(例如通过职业援助网络，<sup>221</sup> 以及对包容性企业提供支持)。目前正投入更多资源以统一工作场所与私人生活领域个人辅助服务的标准，<sup>222</sup> 并加强残疾人在生活各领域的自主权，提高其参与度。<sup>223</sup> 此外，首次划拨资金，用于支持促进残疾人在开放(主要)劳动市场赚取工资，而非在各邦州的日间照料机构中领取“零用钱”的项目，也用于改善聋人处境的项目。<sup>224</sup>

54. 公共就业服务局还通过开发并完善劳动力市场相关资质来支持残疾人。自 2024 年起，残疾青年(25 周岁以下)有资格获得公共就业服务局的支持，并可利用继续教育和培训机会。<sup>225</sup> 残疾妇女<sup>226</sup> <sup>227</sup> 是职业包容活动的重点对象。<sup>228</sup> 设立的“包容能力中心”已成为公共部门残疾人就业事务的核心联络点。<sup>229</sup> 法律规定应任命联邦行政部门无障碍事务专员，<sup>230</sup> 他们需参与所有相关措施的制定与实施。<sup>231</sup> 从 2025 年起，员工人数超过 400 人的企业也须任命无障碍事务专员。

55. 此外，奥地利有意鼓励企业雇佣更多残疾人，<sup>232</sup> 为此专门制定了企业咨询与支持计划。

## 6. 老年人

56. 为进一步加强老年人权利，<sup>233</sup> 奥地利在国际层面持续发力，近年来已举办多场关于老年人权利的国内和国际(网络建设与意识提升)活动。在州一级，反歧视机构已对年龄歧视问题形成敏感性认知。

57. 为应对老年人贫困问题，<sup>234</sup> 国家支持相关项目，特别是侧重于保护老年劳动者的项目及预防老年贫困的教育举措。<sup>235</sup> 定期提供关于养老金制度及保障个人养老金的多种选择的最新信息，这项举措也尤其关注妇女。

## 7. 移民

58. 改善移民融入并保障其权益<sup>236</sup> <sup>237</sup> <sup>238</sup> 是全社会的共同任务；已实施的措施包括：支持融入计划<sup>239</sup> 以及聚焦德语学习、儿童青少年与家长参与、妇女赋权、社区建设、身份认同与社会凝聚力、劳动力市场及志愿参与等领域的项目。<sup>240</sup> 所有项目均致力于帮助移民成功融入，进而平等参与经济和社会生活。在本届政府施政纲领中，融入已被确立为优先事项，<sup>241</sup> 旨在进一步补充联邦与各州支持的诸多举措。

59. 为提升移民融入劳动力市场的水平，<sup>242</sup> 优先事项包括：能力评估、专业德语课程、基础及进阶资质；与外部咨询支持机构及移民咨询中心合作；青年女性职业中心；要求建立全国性外国学历认证咨询网络。由奥地利融入基金与知名企业合作运营的技术工人融入服务社及常规职业平台对此作出了重要贡献。

60. 相关措施还特别针对促进移民妇女和女童的权利：<sup>243</sup> 从而保护她们免受文化动机形式的暴力侵害，<sup>244</sup> 例如，共同资助建立密集的咨询中心网络<sup>245</sup>，开展有针对性的信息宣传和意识提升活动，并推广关于文化动机的暴力形式及预防文化动机的暴力和家庭暴力(重点关注强迫婚姻)等项目。<sup>246</sup>

61. 移民依法定社会保障体系享有全面平等的医疗保健服务，<sup>247</sup> 与所有参保人及其家属享有同等待遇。<sup>248</sup> 各州持续开展工作，以改善移民受教育机会；<sup>249</sup> 以维也纳州为例，当地提供了广泛且低门槛的服务体系。<sup>250</sup>

## 8. 寻求庇护者和难民

62. 奥地利对寻求庇护者权利的保护<sup>251</sup> 主要通过法治化的庇护程序予以保障。当前并未考虑简化庇护申请流程及向奥地利转移安置寻求庇护者，<sup>252</sup> 作为欧洲负担最重的国家之一，奥地利正在履行其国际义务。<sup>253</sup> 不推回原则<sup>254</sup> 在庇护和遣返程序的每个阶段都得到严格遵守。通过联邦接待和支助服务机构，为寻求庇护者独立提供法律咨询的要求<sup>255</sup> 2024 年通过立法得到了修订。<sup>256</sup>

63. 为确保在识别特别脆弱群体时采取敏感方法，联邦移民和庇护局携手内外部专家，共同推出了多项关于“脆弱群体”的专项培训计划。<sup>257</sup>

64. 纳入基本照料范围的寻求庇护者、需要援助和保护的外国人，<sup>258</sup> 以及 2022 年 2 月 24 日以来因乌克兰战争被奥地利临时接纳的乌克兰国民及其他人员<sup>259</sup> 均纳入法定医疗保险覆盖范围，由此获得医疗保障服务。<sup>260</sup>

65. 在奥地利，寻求庇护者可有效进入劳动力市场，<sup>261</sup> 这项权力受到欧盟《接收条件指令》实施的保障：<sup>262</sup> 寻求庇护者在提交国际保护申请后九个月内必须获得有效进入劳动力市场的权利；此外，《外国人就业管理法》允许在劳动力市场测试框架内发放就业许可。获得庇护或辅助保护身份的人士以及拥有临时保护地位的人员享有不受限制地进入劳动力市场的权利，从而能够获得奥地利就业服务局提供的各项服务。2024 至 2025 年，奥地利政府已额外拨款 7,500 万欧元，专项用于帮助已获承认的难民融入劳动力市场。

66. 寻求庇护儿童的保护<sup>263</sup> 是奥地利关注的一大问题，在程序各阶段均应考虑儿童的最大利益原则。<sup>264</sup> 2021 年，由若干独立专家组成的“儿童福利委员会”发布了具体建议报告，目的是在庇护程序和居留权审理中保障儿童权益，已实施的措施包括：在联邦行政法院设立儿童权益联络法官；<sup>265</sup> 开展多学科综合培训；编制并持续更新联邦行政法院《庇护和外国人法》中的儿童权益指南；2022 年联邦行政法院增设十名法官及司法辅助人员岗位。除提供专为儿童编撰的宣传资料外，还通过参与式工作坊向儿童普及合法权益。为维持高水平的保护，奥地利不断实施新的措施。<sup>266</sup>

67. 所有联邦接待设施均配备经过专门培训及年度培训的儿童保护专员及管理人员。按照联合国儿基会关于接待儿童的最低标准，联邦接待和支助服务机构与外部专家共同制定并实施了儿童保护内部概念，规定所有个案措施均须考虑儿童的最大利益。联邦接待设施支持学龄儿童入学，并提供德语课程及教育课程。<sup>267</sup> 部分联邦接待设施通过“衔接课程”或与当地学校合作的试点教学项目，营造类似校园环境。<sup>268</sup> 已完成义务教育阶段的无人陪伴未成年人可自愿参加衔接课程。

68. 为保护寻求庇护的无人陪伴未成年人，<sup>269</sup> 设有独立的住宿区域或专门设施。联邦接待机构提供适龄的日常作息、教育项目、德语及融入课程、工作坊和休闲活动。这些机构提供关于庇护程序、住宿及外部支助服务的专门定制信息材料。在“重建家庭联系”项目框架下，奥地利与奥地利红十字会的寻人服务部门开展合作。司法部作为主管机关，正与各州及内政部紧密协调，致力于从一开始(从首次接触到分配至各州接待体系期间)确保对无人陪伴未成年人的监护。在维也纳州，儿童和青少年福利机构从一开始即接管(在维也纳被收容的)未成年人的监护权。<sup>270</sup>

## 9. 少数民族

69. 一系列措施彰显了奥地利联邦政府致力于支持并促进该国少数民族的文化认同和多样性。

70. 2021 年，少数民族事务拨款近乎翻倍；<sup>271</sup> 同时，针对少数民族媒体设立了专项资助机制，<sup>272</sup> 旨在提升少数民族文化和语言在媒体中的可见度。<sup>273</sup> 从 2021 年起，重点推进数字化项目，包括资助多语种市政网站使用少数民族语言。《联邦广播法》要求奥地利广播公司提供适当比例的少数民族语言播节目。

71. 关于少数民族的宪法规定已得到落实；<sup>274</sup> 奥地利正在持续采取改善少数民族状况的措施。在通过影响少数民族的立法或总体资金计划前，必须听取联邦总理府下属的少数民族咨询委员会的意见。自 2017 年起，依照宪法，克恩顿州政府需每年向州议会提交关于克恩顿州斯洛文尼亚少数民族状况的报告。<sup>275</sup>

72. 少数民族的受教育机会：<sup>276</sup> 依据克恩顿州和布尔根兰州的《少数民族学校法》，主要在小学和中学阶段提供德语/克罗地亚语、德语/斯洛文尼亚语及德语/匈牙利语的双语教学。这两部法案规范上述语言作为必修与选修课程的教学。此外，布尔根兰州还开设了罗姆语课程，将之作为非强制性语言课程。<sup>277</sup> 在少数民族资助框架下，传统聚居区以外的教育项目持续获得支持。2023 年，《克恩顿州儿童教育和关爱法》明确规定应促进斯洛文尼亚少数民族语言的发展。2022

年，根据《奥地利联邦宪法》第 15a 条达成的协议，2022/23 至 2026/27 学年年度的幼儿园教育首次将少数民族及其语言纳入该体系。<sup>278 279 280</sup>

73. 2021 年，奥地利通过了《罗姆人持续融入奥地利战略》，其中包含教育领域的多项措施。<sup>281</sup> 国家特别注重打击偏见、种族主义、歧视和仇外心理。为了形成罗姆人民间社会与行政机构间开展对话的制度，联邦总理府的罗姆人问题国家联络点定期组织罗姆人对话平台，专门探讨罗姆人的特定关切。在线教学资料<sup>282</sup> 帮助学生了解罗姆人和辛提人的生活。2022 年，奥地利出台了专项指令《罗姆人劳动力市场赋能计划(2022-2030)》，通过推动相关项目，长效应对因劳动力市场融入不足、包容差距所导致的罗姆群体长期失业及生活困境。<sup>283</sup> 2024 年，8 月 2 日被定为纪念大屠杀中遇难的罗姆人和辛提人的国家纪念日，联邦政府正式承认这段种族灭绝为历史事实。

#### D. 贯穿各领域的问题

74. 奥地利一贯奉行尊重并保障经济、社会及文化权利，<sup>284</sup> 这构成了其传统发达的福利国家的基础，该体系旨在关注脆弱群体、结合预防性与补救性措施(现金或实物福利)，为所有居住在本国的人民提供社会保障和适当生活水准。福利国家为预防贫困和社会排斥作出重要贡献，创造形成社会凝聚力的条件，并助力应对多重危机带来的后果。

75. 新冠疫情尤其带来了人权保护方面的多重挑战，若干分析<sup>285</sup> 为应对今后类似情况、承担相应责任提供了可借鉴的结论。

76. 减贫<sup>286</sup> 在近年多重危机背景下日益重要。基于对不同目标群体生活状况的完善证据，<sup>287</sup> 奥地利制定并调整了广泛的措施和项目方案。<sup>288</sup> 各州也实施了针对性措施。<sup>289</sup> 失业保险领域采取了缓解特殊需求的补充措施。<sup>290</sup> 通过扩展短时工作制度，危机期间保障了逾 130 万个就业岗位；<sup>291</sup> 重启奖金机制有效激励了空缺兼职岗位的快速填补；“新冠就业行动计划”实施了行之有效的劳动力市场政策(技能培训、就业安置、就业支持)；此外，“跳板”计划还帮助了约 47,000 名长期失业人员获得有补贴的就业岗位。

#### E. 特别议题

##### 1. 打击人口贩运<sup>292</sup>

77. 成立于 2004 年的打击人口贩运工作组制定了第七个《打击人口贩运行动计划(2024-2027)》，<sup>293</sup> 监督其实施情况，<sup>294</sup> 并定期提交报告。<sup>295</sup>

78. 为加强受害者保护，<sup>296 297 298</sup> 奥地利从 2021 年起增加对受害者保护设施的资助，<sup>299</sup> 这些设施提供全面支持、咨询服务<sup>300</sup> 及受害者庇护所；同时扩大了对独立生活过渡的支持。<sup>301</sup> 推动以移民母语提供法律咨询，<sup>302</sup> 促进工会对无证劳动者的支持，<sup>303</sup> 进一步强化了受害者保护体系。为筹备国家转介机制，奥地利修订了《儿童贩运》宣传册，正在修订《儿童贩运潜在受害者识别与管理指南》。<sup>304</sup> 为统一儿童贩运受害者的保护标准，<sup>305</sup> 已启动建立全国性保护设施的程序。为完善人口贩运数据收集工作，警方犯罪统计数据<sup>306</sup> 正在持续调整中。

79. 公共机构、民间社会组织与受害者保护协会之间的合作，对于确保有效打击、起诉人口贩运<sup>307</sup> 至关重要。法官和检察官的培训内容涵盖人口贩运的普遍特征<sup>308</sup> 和受害者保护，<sup>309</sup> 尤其关注后者。<sup>310</sup>

80. 为促进人口贩运受害者的经济社会融入，被贩运妇女干预中心<sup>311</sup> 按照需求提供咨询服务；当时人一旦获得劳动力市场准入，即可享受公共就业服务机构提供的全方位支持。通过与外部(移民)咨询中心和奥地利融入基金开展合作，对融入劳动力市场提供支持。《外国人就业管理法》还为获得特殊保护的人员提供了法律依据，有关人员无需经过劳动力市场测试即可获得就业许可。<sup>312</sup>

## 2. 打击恐怖主义和极端主义

81. 奥地利已采取多项措施打击恐怖主义、暴力极端主义<sup>313</sup> 以及右翼极端主义与国家社会主义意识形态的复苏，<sup>314</sup> 进一步强化受害者权益。这些举措涵盖从立法修订、战略行动计划到具体预防项目的各个层面。

82. 在右翼极端主义领域的立法方面，尤其要提到《1947 年禁止国家社会主义法》修正案(2023 年)。<sup>315</sup> 该法从 1947 年起就禁止任何具有国家社会主义性质的活动；现行法律规定被《禁止国家社会主义法》定罪的公职人员必须取消公务员资格，允许起诉在境外实施的违法行为，并规定可没收纳粹宣传材料。此外，《标志法》修正案(2021 年)新增了对极端主义团体标志的禁令。首份《右翼极端主义报告(2020-2023)》已于 2024 年发布。<sup>316</sup>

83. 2021 年，由国家安全和情报局协调的全国预防和打击暴力极端主义及去激进化网络制定了《防止极端主义与去激进化国家行动计划》，<sup>317</sup> 该计划针对所有形式的极端主义。<sup>318</sup> <sup>319</sup> 在州一级，上奥地利州于 2023 年更新了《反极端主义行动计划》；<sup>320</sup> 维也纳市通过“维也纳民主文化和预防网络”<sup>321</sup> 应对极端主义和贬损意识形态，自 2023 年起，该网络由儿童和青少年福利服务署协调，并参与全国预防和打击暴力极端主义及去激进化网络。<sup>322</sup>

84. 预防校园极端主义工作坊至关重要：2023 年年初起来，经过培训的预防专员不仅在校内开展行动，还为市级和区级的各类组织、机构及公共部门提供咨询，从而强化与公众的协作沟通。免费的“预防校园极端主义二期”系列工作坊已延长至 2027/2028 学年；旨在提升学生对极端主义的警觉意识，增强其抵御激进主义侵蚀的能力。<sup>323</sup> 全国范围内正在加强警方安全协调员与学校之间的合作及信息交流，联合行动有助于及时开展讨论等活动，从而澄清有关规范。此外，政府为反激进主义和反极端主义项目提供了广泛的资金支持。<sup>324</sup> 一个预防极端主义与去激进化办公室<sup>325</sup> 在拘留系统内设立。<sup>326</sup>

85. 在反恐领域，《反恐怖主义法》<sup>327</sup> 引入了多项加重处罚条款。<sup>328</sup> 目前大多数检察官办公室都设有专门负责恐怖主义犯罪的部门，<sup>329</sup> 负责处理《1947 年禁止国家社会主义法》规定的犯罪行为以及《刑法典》第 283 条规定的煽动罪，从而提高了诉讼效率。自 2022 年起，<sup>330</sup> 犯罪记录必须单独标注恐怖主义和危害国家犯罪案件中的定罪、法院司法监督令或指令，种族灭绝、危害人类罪和战争罪案件同样适用。

### 三. 当前挑战

86. 在全球范围内保护和促进人权是且始终是奥地利外交政策的一个核心关切，这也是确保子孙后代享有自由和民主的先决条件。奥地利始终坚定致力于在国际法和人权的基础上应对全球性挑战。

87. 为巩固奥地利预算，今后数年需要实施全面改革，关键在于确保必要的结构性改革最终能加强人权保障。奥地利认识到，尽管需要实行财政紧缩，仍须提供充足资源以履行其人权义务，还应尤其关注处境特别脆弱的群体的权利及不歧视的一般原则。

88. 确保奥地利所有儿童和青少年平等获得优质教育仍是一项挑战，也是本届政府施政纲领的重要组成部分。若无法公平享有高质量教育，实现其他多项人权将无从谈起。

89. 应对气候变化和环境污染对实现人权的影响<sup>331</sup> 给奥地利带来日益严峻的挑战。奥地利倡导遵循联合国 17 项可持续发展目标，推行社会均衡的综合气候政策，旨在保障今世后代的生计。最新的《国家能源和气候综合计划(2021-2030)》<sup>332</sup> 规定，奥地利必须在 2030 年前将有害气候的排放量减少 48%。此外，奥地利提出了截至 2050 年的长期减排战略：通过建立治理架构、强化二氧化碳核算和监测体系，联邦政府计划于 2040 年实现气候中和目标。<sup>333</sup> 奥地利还加强了气候变化适应工作，2024 年通过了升级版的适应战略。<sup>334</sup> 为进一步加强环境项目的实施，奥地利鼓励青年参与，并建立了与民间社会就环境和气候议题开展定期交流的机制。<sup>335</sup>

90. 捍卫民主核心原则，例如应对虚假信息、深度伪造或其他活动的攻击，是奥地利的一个核心关切。进行客观、实事求是和批判性报道的独立媒体不可或缺，因此奥地利也在国际上倡导保护新闻记者。加强(数字)媒体素养、培育讨论文化和科学友好态度、开设“民主教育”学校课程，以及扩大数字平台运营商的义务，是保障我们自由民主制度的进一步关键要素。

91. 新兴数字技术能够促进实现人权，但若缺乏适当保障措施，也可能严重危及人权。因此，奥地利承诺在相关多边论坛中，在推动新技术发展与应用的过程中维护人权标准。

#### 注

<sup>1</sup> 139.7.

<sup>2</sup> 140.1, 140.2, 140.3, 140.4, 140.5, 140.6, 140.7.

<sup>3</sup> 139.6: The first Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict was already ratified in 2002 (Federal Law Gazette III No 92/2002).

<sup>4</sup> 140.8.

<sup>5</sup> 139.1, 139.2, 139.3, 139.4, 139.5.

<sup>6</sup> Adopted on 26 June 2025.

<sup>7</sup> Support for democratic processes and digitalisation, as well as inclusive societies, are the main focus. Measures to implement the National Strategy against Antisemitism (see section C.1 below) are also emphasised.

<sup>8</sup> The human rights principles of non-discrimination, focus on vulnerable groups, participation, accountability and empowerment are central guidelines in this context. Mainstreaming rule-of-law

- and human rights aspects in all phases ensures that humanitarian aid provided to states contributes to better safeguarding the rights of the population concerned. Priority is given to gender-responsive humanitarian aid, with particular attention to the (security) needs of women and girls and persons with disabilities. Austria's Humanitarian Aid Strategy also reaffirms the link between humanitarian aid, development cooperation and peacebuilding (the 'HDP nexus') as well as aid in protracted crises.
- 9 International Development Organisation, African Development Fund, Asian Development Fund and International Fund for Agricultural Development.
- 10 Based on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and supplemented by an independent complaint mechanism, <https://www.oe-eb.at/en/our-impact/standards-policies/human-rights.html> (in English and German).
- 11 139.194.
- 12 Austria's Humanitarian Aid Strategy also refers to the inclusion of persons with disabilities.
- 13 139.147.
- 14 E.g. through international research projects on antisemitism; development of teaching and learning materials, teacher training courses on topics such as racism and antigypsyism prevention; strategic guidelines for the promotion of development education and information in Austria 2024.
- 15 139.185, 139.186, 139.187, 139.188, 139.189, 139.190, 139.191, 139.192.
- 16 139.35, 139.37.
- 17 139.158, 139.159, 139.160, 139.164.
- 18 140.9, 140.10, 140.11, 140.12, 140.13, 140.14, 140.15.
- 19 139.8, 139.9, 139.10, 139.11, 139.12, 139.13, 139.14, 139.15, 139.16, 139.17, 139.18, 139.19, 139.20.
- 20 139.90.
- 21 Federal Law Gazette I No 5/2024, entry into force on 1 September 2025.
- 22 Art. 22a of the Austrian Constitutional Law (since 1 September 2025).
- 23 139.21, 139.22, 139.23, 139.27, 139.135, 139.144, 139.145, 139.146.
- 24 'Zentrum polis – Politik Lernen in der Schule' as a pedagogical service institution for Austrian schools on all topics of political education and the association [erinnern.at](http://erinnern.at) play a central role.
- 25 [www.bmb.gv.at/dam/bmbwfgvat/Ministerium/informationspflicht/veroeffentlichungspflicht/Endbericht\\_Juni2024.pdf](http://www.bmb.gv.at/dam/bmbwfgvat/Ministerium/informationspflicht/veroeffentlichungspflicht/Endbericht_Juni2024.pdf) (in German).
- 26 E.g. in Carinthia: anti-racism workshops in schools; mobile exhibition on human trafficking for schools; Carinthian Human Rights Prize 2021 and 2022 for educational institutions; in the city of Vienna: project 'Respect: Stronger Together' ('Respekt: Gemeinsam stärker' – workshops in schools to jointly resolve conflicts and tensions in the classroom and to prevent violence in schools); 'Vienna Educational Opportunities' ('Wiener Bildungschancen' – school mediation and cooperation between the city and associations involved in extracurricular youth work; offers for teachers on topics such as bullying intervention and conflict resolution, team building and dealing with diversity in the classroom).
- 27 E.g. by the Austrian Institute for Human Rights (University of Salzburg) and by cooperation of the University of Vienna with the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Fundamental and Human Rights and the European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (ETC Graz).
- 28 139.21, 139.22, 139.23, 139.24, 139.25, 139.27, 139.31, 139.32, 139.145, 139.196, 139.212.
- 29 139.135.
- 30 Approximately € 10.2 million from 2021 to 2025. Promotion of exchange to strengthen mutual understanding and social integration of migrants; based on Austrian and European values, counteracting radicalisation and parallel societies and aiming to foster a strong sense of belonging and active participation in social life among all population groups.
- 31 Checklist for human rights issues at events, guideline for Austrian associations on international procurement decisions for major events.
- 32 The project 'Safe.Together as a contribution by the Vienna Police to integration work' ('Gemeinsam.Sicher als ein Beitrag der Wiener Polizei zur Integrationsarbeit') aims to connect multipliers from Islamic, Jewish, Chechen and Serbian communities with police officers. This resulted, among other things, in the humorous and interactive social media campaign 'Cop and Che'. The project is currently running in Vienna's districts 2, 10, 20 and 22.
- 33 'Dialogue Forum for the Development of the Mixed-Language Area' composed of representatives of the *Länder* government, the parties represented in *Landes*-Parliament, mayors of the mixed-language area and representatives of the Slovenian-speaking minority in Carinthia.
- 34 Information on the activities of the Task Force 'Dialogue of Cultures' at <https://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/european-foreign-policy/international-cultural-policy/dialogue-of-cultures-and-religions>.
- 35 139.22, 139.27, 139.146, 139.75, 139.76, 139.77.
- 36 In cooperation with the association 'NO CHANCE for HATE' (since 2021 successor to the 'Anti-Defamation-League'); carried out since 2003, within the framework of the Security Academy as

- central coordination office for education and training.
- 37 Contents include the importance of human rights for policing, key principles with particular focus on the European Convention on Human Rights, the prohibition of torture and discrimination, and the Geneva Convention on Refugees.
- 38 Training and reflection on one's own values.
- 39 Both in basic training and in nationwide further training units.
- 40 Three days or one week, on fundamental and human rights, antisemitism, racism and National Socialism.
- 41 For judges, public prosecutors, court and prosecution office staff and prison staff. E.g. 'Forum Justice: Social media – a threat to the rule of law and democracy?', 'Anti-racism and anti-discrimination in the courtroom: empowerment for judicial staff', 'Tackling diversity in everyday justice' (including LGBTIQ+ in cooperation with ZARA - Civil courage & anti-racism work); 'Rom\*nja as 'strangers, criminals, beggars' – recognising and avoiding antigypsyism'; Ottenstein Criminal Law Seminar, the seminars of the Sections of Criminal Law and Juvenile Criminal Law, the Practitioner's Seminar on Criminal Law and the biennial seminar on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure. In addition, the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) offers: 'Antisemitism and Hate Crimes', 'Online Hate Speech: Aspects that Contribute to Hate Crime' or 'Racism – a challenge for judicial systems'. Since 2023, the judiciary has offered court and prosecution office staff and prison staff excursions to the former Mauthausen concentration camp entitled 'Place of crime – Place of remembrance – Place of learning: Excursion to the Mauthausen Concentration Camp Memorial'.
- 42 Extensive awareness raising, including through guidelines, training courses, funding plans; on gender and diversity, anti-discrimination, LGBTIQ+, ethnic origin, non-violence, inclusive language, prevention of sexual harassment and bullying.
- 43 Gender and diversity; raising awareness of labour exploitation/human trafficking.
- 44 Established in the Federal Ministry of Housing, Art, Culture, Media and Sport. Until 2025 also in the field of education and training of employees of the public service. E.g. development of the e-learning: 'The right to equal treatment. Respect, Dignity and Recognition in the Workplace', jointly with the Ombud for Equal Treatment, accessible in the Federal Education Management and on the website of the Ombud for Equal Treatment (for the private sector).
- 45 E.g. Burgenland: Inclusion of human rights in the curriculum of the Administrative Academy; City of Vienna: on topics such as human rights city Vienna, equal treatment, anti-discrimination and diversity as well as data protection, ethics and anti-corruption as part of the basic training for all Viennese municipal employees. Styria: trainings on anti-discrimination law for equal treatment contact persons; trainings at the State Administrative Academy for newly recruited staff and senior managers; since 2020 cooperation between the Anti-Discrimination Office Styria and the Security Academy – police students get to know the work of the Anti-Discrimination Office and discuss complaints against police.
- 46 139.65, 139.66, 139.67, 139.68, 139.69, 139.70, 139.71, 139.72, 139.73, 139.74.
- 47 Federal Act amending the Act on the Establishment and Organisation of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption, Federal Law Gazette I No 107/2023.
- 48 In 2024, the EBM launched 514 proceedings. Of these, 505 cases concerned allegations of ill-treatment and nine concerned the suspicion of direct use of force resulting in death or life-threatening use of firearms. As of 20 January 2025, 392 cases (around three quarters) had already been closed by the public prosecutors' offices. 187 ended with their discontinuation (Section 190 Code of Criminal Procedure), in 202 cases no preliminary proceedings were initiated (Section 35c Public Prosecutor Act). In two cases, charges were filed and another case was dealt with in a diversionary manner.
- 49 Further topics include 'racism-critical security authority' (ongoing), 'dealing with allegations of ill-treatment', 'civil society participation in the pilot project on bodycams for police', 'human rights challenges in connection with the dissolution of assemblies and demonstrations' and 'accountability-friendly self-image of the police'.
- 50 139.79.
- 51 These decrees were merged into *one* decree (including clarifications) with effect from 1 June 2025.
- 52 In particular, the heads of the senior public prosecutor's offices are requested to assign the further (investigative) steps to a public prosecutor's office other than the one of local jurisdiction.
- 53 139.75, 139.76, 139.77, 139.87.
- 54 139.80, 139.81, 139.82.
- 55 Amendment to the Penitentiary Act and the Criminal Code, Articles 24 and 25 of the 2025 Budget Accompanying Act, Federal Law Gazette I No 25/2025: electronically monitored house arrest now applicable to (remaining) sentences of up to 24 months (from 1 September 2025); measures to reduce prison population in the context of (conditional) releases (from 1 January 2026).
- 56 139.84.
- 57 139.83.
- 58 Preventive Detention Amendment Act 2022, Federal Law Gazette I No 223/2022; Federal Act

- amending the Youth Courts Act 1988, Federal Law Gazette I No 98/2023. Improvements include the application of more precise criteria for causality between disorder and cause or prognosis; stricter criteria for assessing dangerousness in less serious cases; decisions on the necessity of further detention within one year of the last decision; special provisions for adolescents and young adults regarding the imposition and enforcement of measures.
- 59 140.17.
- 60 139.24, 139.26, 139.27, 139.31, 139.47, 139.48.
- 61 139.31, 139.32, 139.34, 139.37, 139.40, 139.41, 139.42, 139.44, 139.46, 139.47, 139.48, 139.49, 139.50, 139.52, 139.57, 139.58, 139.63, 139.86, 139.87, 139.88.
- 62 <https://www.bmwkms.gv.at/dam/jcr:ec8e92ef-f349-44d1-8700-94b5f5293030/ars.pdf> (in German); developed by the Competence Centre for Diversity, Anti-Racism and Anti-Discrimination, with systematic involvement of self-representation organisations, associations and scientists.
- 63 [https://www.bmwkms.gv.at/dam/bmoedsgvat/content/Ministerium/gleichstellung-und-diversitaet/ars\\_umsetzungsbbericht\\_23\\_24\\_b.pdf](https://www.bmwkms.gv.at/dam/bmoedsgvat/content/Ministerium/gleichstellung-und-diversitaet/ars_umsetzungsbbericht_23_24_b.pdf) (in German).
- 64 Especially for the prosecution of hate crime online.
- 65 2021 to 2025: around € 6.2 million.
- 66 One-stop shop for all grounds of discrimination under the Equal Treatment Act for the private sector since 2019.
- 67 Such as migrant women, women with disabilities, older women, LGBTIQ+ persons and sex workers.
- 68 139.30.
- 69 ‘Hass-im-Netz-Bekämpfungsgesetz’, Federal Law Gazette I No 148/2020, in force since 1 January 2021.
- 70 Especially in the case of violations of the right to one’s image, hate postings, and cyber bullying.
- 71 Internet users can take more effective action against criminal content on the internet, and victims can receive help quickly and without bureaucracy. The ‘Hass-im-Netz-Bekämpfungsgesetz’ has restructured legal and psychosocial support during proceedings and extended it to include victims of ‘typical’ online hate crimes, as well as underage witnesses to violence in their immediate social environment (now extended to underage witnesses of all forms of violence by the Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Act 2024, Federal Law Gazette I No 157/2024). In the area of civil law, the enforcement of rights in cases of violations of personality rights has been simplified.
- 72 Teaching the legal basis for the offences of ‘online hate’ (incitement, cyberbullying, defamation, etc.), raising awareness for working with victims of discrimination/hate crimes; practical tips on digital civil courage, such as information on preserving evidence, reporting options and support services.
- 73 Online on the website of the judiciary at <https://www.justiz.gv.at/html/default/prozessbegleitung.de.html> (in German) and in print at public prosecutors’ offices, courts as well as at police departments and victim support facilities.
- 74 139.72.
- 75 139.63. This covers 9 diversity groups and a total of 19 subgroups: age, disability (‘physical/sensory impairment’ and ‘mental/cognitive impairment’), gender (‘diverse/inter’, ‘woman’, ‘man’, ‘trans’, ‘other’), skin colour, national/ethnic origin, religion (‘Christians’, ‘Jews’, ‘Muslim’, ‘Other’), sexual orientation (‘bisexual’, ‘heterosexual’, ‘homosexual’), social status (‘homeless’, ‘other’) and worldview (‘political parties’, ‘western democracies’, ‘other’). In the area of justice, until the beginning of 2024 only the general offence code ‘VM’ (Vorurteilsmotiv – Bias Motive) was available; thanks to a technical upgrade, new, subdivided offence codes for individual bias motives are now also recorded in the justice databases, which correspond to those in the police database and must be set or reviewed by the decision-making bodies. A decree addressed to the decision-making bodies was published to accompany the technical changeover.
- 76 The annual reports are published in the following year around the International Day of Remembrance for Victims of Hate Crime on 21 July (available at: [Systematische Erfassung von Vorurteilsmotiven bei Strafanzeigen](https://www.bmi.gv.at/408/Projekt/start.aspx) (‘Hate Crime’), <https://www.bmi.gv.at/408/Projekt/start.aspx>, also in English). Since 2021, part of the report has also been included in the annual security report of the Ministry of the Interior. The most recent report is available here: Hate Crime in Austria – Annual Report 2023, [https://www.bmi.gv.at/408/Projekt/files/285\\_2024\\_Hate\\_Crime\\_Bericht\\_2023\\_Englisch\\_V20241009\\_webBF.pdf](https://www.bmi.gv.at/408/Projekt/files/285_2024_Hate_Crime_Bericht_2023_Englisch_V20241009_webBF.pdf).
- 77 3-stage concept: 1. Compulsory e-learning seminar (with exam and certificate), 2. Train-the-trainer seminars for internal police multipliers, 3. Personal training of all graduates by multipliers. In addition, civil society is continuously involved (in particular through free seminars offered by the Ministry of the Interior as part of the Austrian Integration Fund programme), and international workshops on victim support and information campaigns have been held with domestic and foreign government representatives since 2023.
- 78 Members of the Roma communities, representatives of public authorities, civil society associations and experts.

- 79 139.30.
- 80 At *Länder* level, the app ‘BanHate’ (operated by Styria), and enabling low-threshold reporting of hate postings, can be mentioned in this context; reports are shared with experts of the Styrian Extremism Prevention Agency:  
<https://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/12902135/173602746> (in German).
- 81 139.22, 139.28, 139.63.
- 82 In implementation of the EU Council Declaration of 6 December 2018, with the involvement of affected Federal Ministries, civil society and the Jewish Community of Vienna.
- 83 Measures in the education sector: adaptation of teacher training and continuing professional development, as well as strengthening the entire education administration (e.g. through continuing professional development seminars for school directorates); numerous training measures in the field of security and justice (for police officers, judges, prosecutors and court staff; see comments on point B.3.); evaluation and intensification of local security concepts (Memorandum of Understanding between the Jewish Community and the Ministry of the Interior); close cooperation in the National Network for the Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism and De-radicalisation (BNED); comprehensive recording of antisemitism in police reports; in the area of integration: aiming to raise awareness of antisemitism among persons with a migrant background (through active educational work by means of courses on values, training for multipliers and support for youth projects). To date, 38 measures of the National Strategy against Antisemitism have been successfully implemented.
- 84 The last implementation report, which is also an overall evaluation of the National Strategy against Antisemitism, was presented in November 2024:  
[https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:c36f67cd-4a6e-45fb-9a41-d54b9b1e1e16/umsetzungsbericht-2023-2024\\_nas-kampf-gegen-antisemitismus\\_bf.pdf](https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:c36f67cd-4a6e-45fb-9a41-d54b9b1e1e16/umsetzungsbericht-2023-2024_nas-kampf-gegen-antisemitismus_bf.pdf) (in German).
- 85 The implementation of the National Strategy against Antisemitism is coordinated by the Federal Chancellery, Department IV/12 – Fostering Austrian-Jewish Cultural Heritage and Combatting Antisemitism, which was set up in 2021.
- 86 Between local authorities, civil society, academia, the Jewish religious community and other institutions.
- 87 Complementing the National Strategy against Antisemitism with 16 measures against the increasing spread of antisemitic hate content and disinformation in the digital sphere, with a focus on strengthening cooperation with online platforms, supporting of and networking between actors in the fight against online antisemitism and strengthening civil society resilience.
- 88 From € 4 million to € 7 million. In addition to the protection of Jewish institutions, it also serves to preserve and maintain the Austrian-Jewish cultural heritage as well as to promote Jewish community life.
- 89 139.177, 139.180.
- 90 From precarious family backgrounds, children with migration background or experience, children with disabilities, children belonging to an ethnic minority, homeless children, or children affected by severe housing shortages, and children in alternative care. Free access to the following six core services will be ensured: early childhood education and care; inclusive education and school-related activities; at least one healthy meal per school day; healthcare; healthy eating; adequate housing. The first Austrian progress report on the Child Guarantee was submitted to the European Commission in December 2024.
- 91 At *Länder* level, e.g. the Vorarlberg family subsidy (<https://vorarlberg.at/-/familienzuschuss-fuer-vorarlberg>, in German) or the establishment of municipal prevention chains via the programme ‘Vorarlberg leaves no child behind’; measures against child poverty in the education sector of the City of Vienna; Styria’s subsidy for child-holiday-weeks for low-income families; free child education and care in Carinthia, and the new Carinthian housing allowance.
- 92 A study on family benefits (commissioned in 2021) confirms the significant contribution of family benefits to reducing family and child poverty.
- 93 However, the automatic inflation adjustment of family allowance and childcare allowance introduced in 2023 will be suspended for two years, due to budgetary consolidation.
- 94 For low-income single-earners or employed single-parent workers, as well as for recipients of unemployment benefits, emergency assistance, social assistance or compensatory allowance; € 60 per month per child. This child allowance was granted for the above-mentioned group of persons from July 2023 to December 2024. From the second half of 2025, the € 60 special allowance will be paid out as a child supplement for single earners and single parents in accordance with Section 104 Income Tax Act.
- 95 E.g. Programme ‘Ready for School’ (‘Schulstartklar’ – support for families with schoolchildren, receiving minimum income benefits (‘Mindestsicherung’) or social compensation (‘Sozialhilfe’), at the start of school; 2022-2028 programming period; 2023: 45.513 persons supported, total amount around € 6.5 million); projects to mitigate the social consequences of COVID-19 for children and youth (2021/22: 14 projects amounting to around € 16 million).

- <sup>96</sup> Statistics Austria, 'Child Cost Analysis 2021': updated estimate of the direct costs of children, consumption expenditure for children; Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care, and Consumer Protection (ed.), 'Study on monetary family benefits for different household constellations 2021'; Federal Chancellery (ed.), 'Analysis of transfer payments to support households with children in Austria', 2022; OECD, 'Childhood socio-economic disadvantage in Austria. A snapshot of key challenges', 2023.
- <sup>97</sup> 139.168, 139.179, 139.180, 139.182.
- <sup>98</sup> E.g. platform against domestic violence established in 1993 to promote and network support services in the field of violence protection; increase in financial support for child protection centres in 2021; expansion of awareness-raising and support measures to strengthen parental education and non-violent parenting.
- <sup>99</sup> On parenting norms, violence in dealing with children; awareness of the prohibition of violence in parenting. Previously conducted in 1977, 2014, 2019, and 2021. The parent survey showed a decline in support for corporal punishment, while there was greater acceptance of 'tangible punishments' such as deprivation of privileges. 60% of parents had heard of the legal prohibition of violence.
- <sup>100</sup> 139.122.
- <sup>101</sup> The package includes, among other things, the establishment of a 'Child Protection Quality Assurance Agency' that awards seals of approval for child protection concepts developed by organisations, as well as the promotion of non-profit organisations for the creation and implementation of child protection concepts. Furthermore, financial support for family counselling centres will be increased by € 3 million annually; capacity for cyber investigations by specialists from the criminal investigation department will be expanded; psychosocial aftercare for children and youth who have been victims of sexual abuse will be expanded; and 'victim-oriented work with perpetrators' will be strengthened and expanded in the field of psychotherapy.
- <sup>102</sup> Inclusion as part of the update of the special directive "Strengthening crisis intervention in Austria".
- <sup>103</sup> See the campaign website [neinzugewalt.at](https://neinzugewalt.at) ('No to Violence') (in German).
- <sup>104</sup> School Regulation 2024, Federal Law Gazette II No 126/2024.
- <sup>105</sup> Numerous other measures for a safe school include raising awareness of preventive measures, clear guidelines for action, e.g. participatory development of mandatory child protection concepts with risk analysis in all schools; formation of child protection teams; introduction of codes of conduct; process definition for dealing with suspected cases; strengthening cooperation with regional security authorities. A video competition encourages pupils to engage with the topic ('Look instead of looking away – Together against violence and aggression for a safe school' – 'Hinschauen statt Wegschauen – Gemeinsam gegen Gewalt und Aggression für eine sichere Schule'); a hotline for conflicts in the classroom has been set up, and important information has been compiled at <https://respektvolleschule.at>, <https://gegen-gewalt-an-schulen.at>.
- <sup>106</sup> In cooperation with the Centre for Violence and Bullying Prevention at the Private University of Education (PPH) Burgenland.
- <sup>107</sup> Key areas of focus: Violence prevention, violence prevention in the context of digital media, delinquency prevention as a result of the consumption of legal and illegal substances. Since 2019, a total of 28.617 workshops have been implemented, reaching 643.276 parents, teachers and young people.
- <sup>108</sup> 'Evaluating\_UNDER18: Evaluation study to measure the implementation quality and effectiveness of the youth crime prevention programme 'UNDER18', carried out by the University of Vienna from 1.4.2021 to 31.3.2024, funded by the Austrian Research Promotion Agency.'
- <sup>109</sup> Lower Austria, e.g., focuses on prevention, including through specially designed puppet shows, children's musical theatre and travelling exhibitions on the subject of children's rights. In Vienna, e.g.: creation of the 'Safer Internet' guide on the subject of 'grooming' and 'cyberbullying' (2019); support for victims of violence and bullying through the education-ombudsman's office of the Children and Youth Advocacy Service; promotion of further training for people who work with children and youth; improvement of communication between authorities and institutions in the city; expansion of the internal school violence protection package to prevent suspension or expulsion from school; expansion of expertise on extremism and prevention. In addition, outpatient support measures were expanded as part of educational assistance, social therapy and social psychiatric residential places were created, a special crisis centre and a crisis centre for children aged 3-6 were set up for inpatient risk assessment, and the framework conditions for crisis foster parents and foster parents were improved. Measures were also developed at the level of early childhood education (in particular, mandatory child protection concept, child protection officers and further training for kindergartens and day-care facilities; establishment of a competence centre for child protection in early childhood education). Styria: mandatory trainings on the topic of child protection in early childhood education; guidelines on radical symbols for teachers (<https://www.no-extremism.at/news/leitfaden-radikalisierungssymbole-online-und-offline>, in German); specialist unit for bullying at the Children and Youth Advocacy Service. Carinthia: Comprehensive education, awareness-raising and training

- measures for interdisciplinary professionals by the Unit for Quality Development within Carinthian child protection systems; initiatives to establish an integrated child protection system in Carinthia (child protection concepts); establishment of a child protection advisory service within the framework of child protection centres for all groups of persons working with children, youth and families (both full-time and voluntary work); implementation of the Carinthian public awareness campaign on violence against children: ‘#ichbinESwert’ (<https://www.ichbineswert.at>, in German); current study on well-being and participation of children in elementary educational settings in Carinthia (<https://pep.uni-graz.at/de/kibeki>, in German) and feasibility study on the establishment of further participation structures for young people in Carinthia.
- 110 Federal Act amending the Criminal Code, the Code on Criminal Procedure 1975, the Communications Platforms Act and the Audiovisual Media Services Act, Federal Law Gazette I No 135/2023. In particular, the following changes were made: linguistic adjustments to the definition of the offence under Section 207a of the Criminal Code as ‘visual material depicting sexual abuse of children and visual depictions of sexual acts involving minors’; increase in penalties and introduction of qualifications in Section 207a StGB with regard to ‘many’ images or depictions; extension of the scope of application of the prohibition of activities under Section 220b (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code.
- 111 Marriage and Partnership Law Amendment Act 2025, Federal Law Gazette I No 46/2025: abolition of the possibility of declaring minors eligible for marriage; furthermore, prohibition of marriage between relatives up to the fourth degree (cousins).
- 112 139.124, 139.125, 139.129.
- 113 139.127, 139.129.
- 114 E.g. the ‘Eating Right from the Start’ programme (‘Richtig essen von Anfang an’), the ‘Children Eat Healthily’ initiative (‘Kinder essen gesund’). Nutritional recommendations, information materials, practical implementation aids (e.g. school catering checklist, school buffet evaluation tool) and quality standards (e.g. for catering in kindergartens) are provided to help implement healthy eating in practice. In order to support those responsible for catering, efforts in the area of communal catering have been stepped up and a dedicated competence centre has been created. Among other things, its task is to identify factors that promote or hinder the implementation of healthy catering in educational institutions. In addition, target group-specific projects are being carried out and promoted (e.g. ‘Health for Children and Parents’ – ‘Gesundheit für Kinder und Eltern’).
- 115 139.152.
- 116 Office for Sexual Education for the assessment of school-external offers in the field of sexual education (External Quality Assurance Ordinance - Federal Law Gazette II No 44/2023).
- 117 In Vorarlberg, for example, a course on sex education is offered and institutions that provide educational workshops for young people and information evenings for parents and multipliers are supported. Vienna, for example, supports the ‘Firstlove’ counselling centre, which offers information, free contraceptives and help, as well as the associations ‘Mädchenberatung’ and ‘samara’, which carry out prevention work against sexualised violence and provide counselling for those affected.
- 118 139.124, 139.125, 139.129.
- 119 ‘Complete solution for the organisation of psychological and psychotherapeutic care.’
- 120 Since the introduction of the specialised subject (2007), from 38 to now around 330.
- 121 Project ‘Healthy after Crisis’ (‘Gesund aus der Krise’ – special directive ‘Healthy after Crisis III, <https://www.sozialministerium.gv.at/Themen/Gesundheit/Nicht-uebertragbare-Krankheiten/Psychische-Gesundheit/Sonderrichtlinie--Gesund-aus-der-Krise-III-.html>; <https://gesundausderkrise.at>; in German). The extension of the project is enshrined in the current Government Programme.
- 122 Supplementary measures to promote psychosocial health, e.g. the ‘ABC of Psychosocial Health for Young People’ initiative by the Competence Centre for Future Health Promotion; the ‘WohlfühlPOOL’ resource platform with a collection of free offers and materials; annual ‘Mental Health Days’, an awareness programme to raise awareness and destigmatise mental health.
- 123 139.133, 139.134, 139.139, 139.140, 139.142, 139.181.
- 124 Educational concerns such as educational and career orientation, pedagogy package, reading promotion, acquisition of interdisciplinary skills, learning aids underline this.
- 125 For example, the project ‘100 schools – 1000 opportunities’, the evaluation of which is foreseen in the current Government Programme.
- 126 From children and youth from 18 months to the end of compulsory schooling. Integration projects 2021-2025: around € 15 million.
- 127 For example, the expansion of the Caritas Learning Cafés with the support of the state of Vorarlberg; Vienna Summer German courses as a free offer from the City of Vienna for extraordinary students in the summer months; from 2025 also for children who are subject to compulsory schooling in Vienna from autumn onwards.
- 128 The expansion of early childhood education envisaged in the Government Programme includes an

- increase in the number of places, longer opening hours and high nationwide quality standards. The aim is to guarantee a full-time, year-round place. The necessary funding will be provided as part of the fiscal equalisation scheme via the Future Fund in the years 2024 to 2028, with € 500 million (annualised) per year, and through an agreement between the Federal Government and the *Länder* on early childhood education for the years 2022/23 to 2026/27, with € 200 million per kindergarten year.
- 129 Federal Constitutional Law on the Rights of Children ('BVG Kinderrechte'), Federal Law Gazette I No 4/2011.
- 130 Available here: [https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:512d65db-f17c-4729-a2d6-57f49bd24cc4/Eval-BVG-Kinderrechte\\_2025\\_BF.pdf](https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:512d65db-f17c-4729-a2d6-57f49bd24cc4/Eval-BVG-Kinderrechte_2025_BF.pdf) (in German).
- 131 Comprehensive data analysis on various aspects of the life of under-18s, including health, education, legal status and social conditions, prepared by the Austrian Institute for Family Research.
- 132 In 2024, a session of the Children's Rights Board dedicated itself to UNCRC General Comment No 26 on Children's Rights and the Environment, with a particular focus on climate change.
- 133 139.110, 139.117, 139.148, 139.154, 139.155, 139.156, 139.165, 139.180.
- 134 139.29, 139.117, 139.151, 139.152, 139.153.
- 135 The entire budget is dedicated to women's and gender equality areas, including in particular measures to promote women's and girls' self-determination, the strengthening of protection against violence and anti-discrimination, and the maintenance and expansion of women-specific counselling and care facilities. In addition, the integration section 2021-2025 supported integration projects with a focus on empowerment of women with around € 17.6 million.
- 136 For example, the brochure 'Equality between women and men in Austria. Milestones, Achievements and Challenges', published in 2022.
- 137 <https://www.bmfwf.gv.at/frauen-und-gleichstellung/gleichbehandlung/gleichbehandlungsberichte.html> (in German). In the field of art and culture, the Gender Report was published for the first time in 2024. It analyzes the gender distribution in the cultural sector funded by the Federal Government and the *Länder* between 2017 and 2021 (structures such as personnel, management levels and salaries, as well as the allocation of grants, awards and scholarships). The Gender Report is to be published every five years in the future.
- 138 Especially for persons in management-relevant positions such as Education Directorate, Pedagogical University, School.
- 139 E.g. on culture and manners, equality.
- 140 Expansion of counselling measures in ÖIF centres, school attendance campaign of integration ambassadors, contact point for girls and women affected or threatened by forced marriage in Innsbruck, prevention workshops for young men from an honor cultural background.
- 141 Comprehensive measures for equality, combatting stereotypical role models, prevention of violence, etc., <https://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/109255607/DE> (in German).
- 142 'Let's Empower Austria' (LEA), <https://letsempoweraustria.at> (in German). As a strategic long-term contribution to the reduction of discriminatory stereotypes of women and men, with a particular focus on equality in future industries such as STEM.
- 143 Including on reducing gender stereotypes in education and career choices and diversification of training pathways and career choices (2021/2022); on empowering girls and women through digital literacy and positive self- and body image in the digital space (2022/2023); on reducing gender stereotypes of roles of girls and women, in particular women in old age and rural areas (2023/2024 and 2024/2025). In 2024, as part of the structural support for women's and girls' counselling centres throughout Austria, a focus was placed on mental load (mediation of opportunities for action to divide the 'invisible tasks' and responsibility for financial situation and care work).
- 144 139.109.
- 145 Study on at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion of single-parent households in Austria; Maintenance survey: first systematic and representative survey on the maintenance situation and living conditions of single parents in Austria; Time Use Survey 2021/22 (<https://www.statistik.at/en/statistics/population-and-society/time-use>) shows the distribution of paid and unpaid work largely by traditional gender roles; Study on equality in the labour market in Carinthia.
- 146 In Austria, about 83% of all single parents are women – Statistik Austria 2024.
- 147 Support in everyday life, expansion of information and advisory services, support in court proceedings and administrative procedures, empowerment.
- 148 Within the framework of structural support for women's and girls' counselling centres.
- 149 139.107, 139.111.
- 150 For example, they are disproportionately supported in relation to their share of the stock of unemployed, by +4 percentage points in 2024 and 2025 in relation to their share of all unemployed. In 2023, 212,999 women were supported by active labour market policies, of which 133,901 were supported by qualifications.
- 151 Pre-qualification and training of women in craft and technical professions and in green jobs ('women

- in craft and technical professions’); Women’s vocational centres for counselling and career guidance for women with a qualification interest; comprehensive support for re-entry after parental leave (own counsellors; childcare allowance as a subsidy for care costs); Completion of the course in modules; gender-sensitive STEM projects on career orientation.
- 152 For example, in the field of health and safety protection in the hotel and hospitality industry or the cleaning industry, in the case of manual load handling, age-appropriate work design or the prevention of work-related psychosocial burdens, especially in the case of stress and to help against bullying and violence at the workplace. Further information can be found on the Labour Inspectorate’s website at: Gender mainstreaming in occupational safety and health,  
[https://www.arbeitsinspektion.gv.at/Uebergreifendes/Gender\\_und\\_Diversity/Gender\\_Mainstreamin\\_g\\_im\\_Sicherheits-\\_und\\_Gesundheitsschutz.html](https://www.arbeitsinspektion.gv.at/Uebergreifendes/Gender_und_Diversity/Gender_Mainstreamin_g_im_Sicherheits-_und_Gesundheitsschutz.html) (in German).
- 153 139.106.
- 154 139.110.
- 155 [www.equalita.at](http://www.equalita.at) (in German). Distinguishes companies and organisations that promote women internally, ensure gender equality within the company, promote and make visible women’s careers and thus support both gender equality in their own company and beyond.
- 156 Helpful tips and practical examples for increasing the proportion of women at all management levels.
- 157 Award for women under the age of 35 in management positions for their achievements in order to strengthen visibility and create role models.
- 158 44.1% (end of 2023); Proportion of women in the executive: 26% (increase of 10% since 2016).
- 159 2023: 38.7%, for heads of section 42.6%.
- 160 Graduates of the management programme ‘Future.Women’ (‘Zukunft.Frauen’, [www.zukunft-frauen.at](http://www.zukunft-frauen.at), in German) highly qualified candidates for supervisory board positions, as well as women who already hold supervisory board mandates.
- 161 139.107, 139.108, 139.109, 139.110, 139.111, 139.112, 139.113, 139.114, 139.115, 139.116, 139.117, 139.118, 139.148, 140.21.
- 162 Annual ideas competition with the aim of getting more girls and young women interested in STEM topics and thus interested in promising sectors with a tendency to higher income opportunities.
- 163 Including the provision of sufficient and high-quality childcare and care places; Increase in fathers’ participation; Raising awareness of financial losses in life income due to lack of working hours and part-time work. 139.105.
- 164 Such as the 2024 updated guide for companies ‘Women Leading’ (‘Frauen führen’).
- 165 [www.einkommensbericht.gv.at](http://www.einkommensbericht.gv.at) (in German), with practical help for companies to strengthen gender equality.
- 166 EU Directive 2023/970 to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms.
- 167 European Social Fund (ESF), 40% EU co-funded.
- 168 Projects include, for example, the advisory service “100 per cent – gender equality pays off” (2023-2028; € 10.5 million) for companies and employees with a focus on income and careers ([www.100-prozent.at](http://www.100-prozent.at), in German); the ‘FairPlusService’ advisory service (2023-2028; € 6 million) for low-wage companies and employees with a focus on gender equality and training ([www.fairplusservice.at](http://www.fairplusservice.at), in German); the ‘EqualPayNetwork’ (2024-2027; € 1.3 million) will test new approaches to reduce income disparities by networking regional players in industry and tourism ([www.equalpaynetz.at](http://www.equalpaynetz.at), in German).
- 169 139.148, 139.149, 139.150.
- 170 On the occasion of the International Day of Girls, mayors throughout Austria will be accompanied by girls and young women in their daily work; the project is carried out annually together with the Association of Municipalities and Towns.
- 171 Vorarlberg: Political training course for women; Programme for Women in Politics (“Women’s Network”).
- 172 139.161, 139.162, 139.165, 139.168, 139.169, 139.170, 139.173, 139.174, 139.17; 139.89.
- 173 Between representatives of the public prosecutor’s offices, the courts, the Federal Criminal Police Office, the Ministry of Women and Equality, the victim protection institutions, the NEUSTART association and the legal profession.
- 174 139.163, 139.166, 139.167, 139.169, 139.170, 139.171.
- 175 For the expansion of shelters, the Federal Government provides the *Länder* with a total of € 12 million over a period of four years, whereby at least 180 additional places are to be created and maintained by the end of 2027. City of Vienna: The Vienna Women’s Houses Association is almost 100% funded by the City of Vienna and also regularly carries out prevention and awareness campaigns. In total, there are currently 228 places in five Viennese women’s shelters and 54 places in transitional housing for women and children affected by violence. This clearly exceeds the requirement of the Istanbul Convention that 1 place should be available for every 10,000 inhabitants

- in a protective facility for women. At the same time, one of the existing women's shelters was converted into a women's shelter for girls and young women aged 16 and over in order to better meet the needs of this specific target group.
- 176 At least 180 additional places for women affected by violence and their children.
- 177 It offers support to all those affected by harassment and violence, outlines possible courses of action, and provides guidance on the next steps to take. Starting in 2025, direct support for those affected has been complemented by prevention services.
- 178 For example: Austria-wide expansion of violence-preventive men's counselling and gender-sensitive work with boys and young men (violence prevention workshops); 'Männerinfo' (men's crisis helpline); Austria-wide campaign 'Mann spricht's an' ('Man speaks up'; low-threshold public awareness raising on the topic of male violence through TV spots, print materials, poster displays).
- 179 An up-to-date overview of the measures taken can be found in the thematic evaluation report on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention in Austria.
- 180 Concrete assistance for those affected, awareness-raising; 'Violence prevention and self-determination' consultation hours for migrant women with executive officers and staff of anti-violence institutions; multilingual brochure 'Stop! Against violence against women and girls'.
- 181 Neighbourhood project to prevent partner violence and domestic violence; there are now 41 locations in all *Länder*.
- 182 139.169.
- 183 On the website [www.hilfe-bei-gewalt.gv.at](http://www.hilfe-bei-gewalt.gv.at), information on support for the proceedings can be found in several languages. Currently, 47 victim support institutions are contracted to provide legal support. Among them are numerous institutions specialising in specific groups of victims. In 2023, 11,554 victims benefited from litigation support. There was an information campaign on process support in 2022.
- 184 Gewaltambulanzen'.
- 185 Section 8e of the Federal Act on Hospitals and Health Resorts.
- 186 Available online at <https://toolbox-opferschutz.at> (in German), since September 2020.
- 187 139.157, 139.158.
- 188 According to the definition, violence in close social relationships or criminal offences within the family circle essentially refer to intentional offences against life and limb, offences against sexual integrity and self-determination to the detriment of a partner, spouse or registered partner of the accused, even after the relationship has ended.
- 189 Among other things, prevalence study on gender-based violence against women in Austria; study 'Investigation of murders of women – a quantitative and qualitative analysis'; study 'The provision of emergency services for victims of violence in Austria.' See also the website: Publications on violence against women – Federal Ministry of Women, Science and Research, <https://www.bmfwf.gv.at/frauen-und-gleichstellung/services/publikationen-zu-frauen-und-gleichstellung/gewalt-gegen-frauen.html> (in German).
- 190 Austria has also called on the European Institute for Gender Equality to step up its research on 'Femicides and violence against women', in order to pave the way for uniform data collection across Europe.
- 191 139.172.
- 192 Promotion of awareness-raising measures; publicising the support available; annual violence protection summit; Website 'Help in case of violence' ('Hilfe bei Gewalt', <https://www.hilfsangebote-bei-gewalt-gegen-frauen.at/hilfe-gegen-gewalt.html>, in German).
- 193 The study 'Best practice: Protection against violence in the context of COVID-19' examined the specific challenges during the COVID-19 crisis and measures successfully tested in other EU countries to protect women from domestic violence.
- 194 139.122.
- 195 139.126.
- 196 139.128, 139.130, 139.131.
- 197 139.132.
- 198 139.129.
- 199 The LGBTIQ+ Health Report 2022 (<https://www.gesundheit.gv.at/dam/jcr:1f1c5f5a-d437-4f96-963c-5a9c744228c3/LGBTIQ+%20Gesundheitsbericht%202022.pdf>, in German) shows that discrimination against LGBTIQ+ people in Austria leads to inequalities in access, quality and availability of health services.
- 200 Amendment to the Blood Donor Ordinance, Federal Law Gazette II No 217/2022 and Federal Law Gazette II No 30/2025, taking into account the opinion of the Bioethics Commission on 'Intersexuality and Transidentity' (2017) for the gender categories intersex, open, diverse or without indication.
- 201 E.g. expanding the range of counselling services.
- 202 E.g. awareness-raising workshops.

- 203 Vorarlberg Action Plan LGBTIQ\* ([https://vorarlberg.at/-/aktionsplan-lgbtiq\\*](https://vorarlberg.at/-/aktionsplan-lgbtiq*), in German).
- 204 Styrian *Landes*-Equal Treatment Act 2023.
- 205 Federal Act on the Criminal Rehabilitation and Compensation of Persons Sentenced under Sections 129 I, 129 I (b), 500, 500a, 517 or 518 of the Criminal Code 1945 or Sections 209, 210, 220 or 221 of the Criminal Code, Federal Law Gazette I No 152/2023.
- 206 This initiative was accompanied by the project ‘Befreiter Regenbogen’ (‘Liberated Rainbow’), which created visibility for the fate of homosexual persons in the Second Republic. Digital memorial platform [www.diskriminiert.at](http://www.diskriminiert.at) (in German); comprehensive scientific study on the subject; display of commemorative plaques at all courts dealing (also) with criminal cases throughout Austria.
- 207 139.185, 139.186, 139.187, 139.188, 139.189, 139.190, 139.191, 139.192.
- 208 It contains 288 policy objectives of all Federal Ministries and *Länder*, as well as 375 measures and around 150 indicators. The recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are an important guideline in this regard. At *Länder* level, for example, Tyrol decided on the participatory implementation process of its own action plan for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2023.
- 209 139.85.
- 210 Action No 281: ‘Participatory development of de-institutionalisation strategies in the framework of the Working Group on the Inclusion Fund [NAP-Action 4] in the context of the audit of an inclusion fund’.
- 211 Accessibility Act, Federal Law Gazette I No 76/2023, in force since 28 June 2025.
- 212 139.193.
- 213 139.143.
- 214 The admission of a child with special needs can only be refused if the visit to the institution would be an unreasonable burden for the child, due to medical reasons. In principle, every 3- to 5-year-old child (even with an increased need for support) must have access to a full-time place if needed, regardless of the professional activity of the parents; every 2-year-old child must have access to a half-day place from the 2025/26 onwards. Every child of school-age must have access to afternoon-care (exception: holidays). Through these measures, the expansion of inclusive capacities is accelerated. In 2023, a mobile child education and care facility for inclusion and integration was set up: JUMI (Jupident Mobile child education and care facility for Inclusion and Integration) is targeted at children with increased and particularly high need for support between the ages of three and six, and supports children and pedagogical staff on site.
- 215 By the end of 2026, € 3 million will also be allocated to private curative educational groups to create places for children with very high care needs, which cannot currently be cared for in regular groups.
- 216 139.184.
- 217 See NAP on Disability 2022-2030 Chapter 1.3.
- 218 See NAP on Disability 2022-2030 Chapter 8.
- 219 139.103, 139.154, 139.193.
- 220 E.g. technical aids, wage subsidies, assistance offers, assumption of sign language interpreting costs.
- 221 Netzwerk Berufliche Assistenz (NEBA): Youth Coaching, ApprenticeshipFit, Work Assistance, Vocational Training Assistance, Job Coaching.
- 222 Personal assistance at the workplace falls within the competence of the Federal Government; personal assistance in other areas of life falls within the competence of the *Länder*.
- 223 From the Disability Compensation Fund.
- 224 € 36 million and € 4 million, respectively.
- 225 Until then, the Public Employment Service referred youth and young adults to the competence centres of the pension insurance institution, if doubts about their general ability to work existed; the following examination of their ability to work was carried out according to deficit-oriented, medical criteria. If incapacity for work was attested, the persons were de facto excluded from the offers of the Public Employment Service.
- 226 139.156.
- 227 140.21, 140.26.
- 228 E.g. in the case of the ‘inclusion promotion Plus-Women’ introduced in 2020. The proportion of women receiving inclusion grants increased from less than 38% (2019) to 42.9% (2024). As part of the NEBA project funding, the proportion of women participating in NEBA projects (youth coaching, training fit, employment assistance, vocational training assistance, job coaching) has increased to a total of 44.6% (an increase of around 2% since 2019).
- 229 To implement the 2021 ‘inclusion package’ and to support Federal services and persons with disabilities’ trustees.
- 230 In Federal Ministries, including subordinate departments, the Constitutional Court, the Administrative Court, the Court of Auditors, the National Council, the Federal Council, the Ombudsman’s Office, the Federal Administrative Court and the Federal Finance Court.
- 231 E.g. conversion, refurbishment, new rental of buildings, safety and fire protection measures, purchase

- of software, signage, etc.
- 232 139.04.
- 233 140.24.
- 234 139.123.
- 235 Special focus is placed on projects to promote women: supporting and advising older women; empowering women 60+ in the context of calls for funding 2023 and 2024 with a total of around € 3 million, inter alia as contribution to the reduction of gender-stereotypical role models of women in old age.
- 236 139.212.
- 237 139.197, 139.198, 139.201, 139.202, 139.210.
- 238 139.213.
- 239 For example, ‘Foreigners become Friends’ (‘Fremde werden Freunde’): the objective of making diversity visible in all areas; ‘Sports – Friends’ (‘Sport – Freunde’): inclusion of people with a migration biography or refugee background in society through sports activities, volunteering, preventive psychological support measures and networking; ‘Family Integration Initiative’ (‘Integrationsinitiative Familie’): preventive work against radicalisation and identity diffusion, against social withdrawal tendencies and social isolation.
- 240 Funding priorities in the area of integration can be found here:  
<https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/agenda/integration/projektfoerderung/foerderschwerpunkte/allgemein.html> (in German).
- 241 For example, ‘Sport connects: train together, run together’ (‘Sport verbindet: gemeinsam trainieren, gemeinsam laufen’) of the asylkoordination Österreich: professionally guided training in several *Länder* to involve refugees through sport (2/2024-12/2025); ‘A second home through sport’ (‘Ein zweites Zuhause durch den Sport’) by SPORTUNION Salzburg: various sports activities for migrant workers, mainly in the care and health sector, to make it easier to arrive in Austria (12/23-10/26). Vienna: free ‘StartWien’ support programme; individual ‘New to Vienna’ orientation talks and themed information events; ‘StartWien’ offers are available in over 20 languages.
- 242 140.21, 140.26.
- 243 139.155.
- 244 Forced marriage, child marriage or female genital mutilation (FGM).
- 245 Specialised migrant women’s advice centres and violence protection centres, specific support services for forced marriage and FGM.
- 246 Call for funding applications from the DG for Women and Equality with a total of € 1.6 million in 2021/22 and with a total of € 2 million 2024/2025.
- 247 140.26.
- 248 That is, employed or self-employed persons and their dependants covered by compulsory insurance.
- 249 140.26.
- 250 StartWien Jugendcollege (<https://www.interface-wien.at/projekte-startwien-college/>); InterSpace (basic education for youth and young adults aged 15 to 25, <https://www.interface-wien.at/basisbildung-kurse-jugendliche>); basic education for adults and specific offers for women (<https://www.wien.gv.at/menschen/integration/deutsch-lernen/deutschkurse-erwachsene.html>); (all in German and English); parental information events on educational choices: ‘Where to at age 14?’ (‘Wohin mit 14?’) in German, Turkish, Arabic, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, Farsi/Dari and Ukrainian).
- 251 139.197, 139.198, 139.201, 139.206, 139.210, 139.206.
- 252 139.205.
- 253 Excluding the approximately 129.600 registered persons with temporary protection status from Ukraine to date, over 112.000 asylum applications were lodged in Austria in 2022, around 59.000 in 2023 and around 25.400 in 2024. In 2024, around 26.300 asylum seekers were granted protection.
- 254 139.204, 139.209.
- 255 139.195, 139.203, 139.208, 139.209, 139.211.
- 256 Amendments to the Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services Establishment Act and the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum Procedure Act with Federal Law Gazette I No 134/2024, in force since 23 July 2024, – implementing Constitutional Court ruling G 328/2022 of 14 December 2023, which had repealed the original provisions as unconstitutional due to insufficient independence of legal advice. The independence and freedom from instruction of legal advisers is now enshrined in specific legal provisions (in particular, extended protection against dismissal and termination, allocation of cases, administrative and technical/legal supervision, quality advisory board; budgetary and personnel authority for legal advice department management).
- 257 E.g. in the areas of anti-racism, anti-discrimination, identification of potential victims of human trafficking and of traumatised persons, physically ill, torture victims, victims of sexual violence, dealing with children and women and unaccompanied minor applicants. See Recommendation 139.155.
- 258 Under Article 2 of the 15a Agreement between the Federal State and the *Länder* on basic care.

- 259 In accordance with the EU Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001.  
 260 140.26.  
 261 140.33, 140.34.  
 262 Directive 2013/33/EU.  
 263 139.181, 139.206, 139.207.  
 264 E.g. when assessing the credibility of a minor's statements, their age and stage of development are also taken into account; ongoing training; use of child-friendly language appropriate to their stage of development.  
 265 Bundesverwaltungsgericht (BVwG) – the court of appeal responsible for asylum and right of residence proceedings.  
 266 E.g. based on expert analyses and recommendations, greater consideration of the situation of children in their country of origin in the country information provided in the state documentation; adaptations in the investigation process; additional training modules focusing on child welfare assessments for the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum.  
 267 140.26.  
 268 The emphasis is on teaching German in a child-friendly and playful manner, as well as promoting physical and coordination skills.  
 269 139.199, 139.201.  
 270 In the case of minors with legal capacity, immediately upon referral to Vienna. When an unaccompanied minor is referred to the Vienna *Landes*-Basic Care Service, the Child and Youth Welfare Service can take interim measures in cases of imminent danger, in order to temporarily take over care, upbringing and legal representation in this area. At the same time, the Child and Youth Welfare Service submits a corresponding application for custody to the court.  
 271 From € 3.8 million to € 7.8 million.  
 272 This funding approach supports print and online media that promote the language and culture of the respective national minority. Each national minority has designated one medium as its lead medium.  
 273 140.32.  
 274 139.140.  
 275 Available at [www.ktn.gv.at/volksgruppen](http://www.ktn.gv.at/volksgruppen) (in German).  
 276 139.136, 139.137, 139.138, 139.139, 139.140, 139.141, 139.183.  
 277 See Section 14 Minority School Act for Burgenland.  
 278 Article 15a B-VG Agreement on Early Childhood Education, 2022.  
 279 A working group on continuous language education in the minorities' language, set up in 2024 by the Carinthian Dialogue Forum, drew up a catalog of measures that was presented to the Federal Minister and the Governor in 2025.  
 280 In Burgenland, affected communities have been obliged since 2009 to offer the respective language of the national minority (Croatian or Hungarian) in addition to the instructional language (German). Projects such as 'Naturally multilingual' ('Natürlich mehrsprachig') provide practical guidance on how to deal with multilingualism in day-to-day kindergarten-life in Burgenland.  
 281 E.g. compulsory early childhood education in the final year of kindergarten; expansion of language support; improvement of the school-entry phase; expansion of cooperation between kindergartens and primary schools and between all-day school types; provision of learning support programmes; establishment of Roma school mediators; provision of bilingual teaching in Burgenland and native-language teaching; expansion of career guidance and educational counselling; provision of adult education.  
 282 Romane Thana – Places of Roma and Sinti' ([www.romane-thana.at](http://www.romane-thana.at), in German), produced on behalf of the Ministry of Education by the association Romano Centro, in cooperation with the Wien Museum.  
 283 139.183.  
 284 140.25.  
 285 139.122. E.g. a study funded by the City of Vienna on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children's rights and child protection; a study commissioned by the City of Vienna on the situation of women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic (2021); since 2021, two university research projects have been investigating longer-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on children and youth as well as adults with disabilities and mental illnesses in the areas of school and housing, including with the aim of developing a model for inclusive crisis monitoring.  
 286 139.119, 139.120, 139.121.  
 287 Study: 'Social Factors of the Pandemic'; Study: 'COVID-19: Analysis of the Social Situation in Austria'; Survey: 'People Affected by Poverty and the Corona Crisis 2.0'; Study: 'COVID-19 and Migration Background'; Study: 'Evaluation of the Last Social Safety Net and its Interaction with the First Social Safety Net, with Special Consideration of the Current COVID-19 Crisis and the Effects of the Basic Social Assistance Act'.  
 288 For example, within the framework of the Federal Act on Combatting the Consequences of Poverty

- Caused by the Pandemic, and the Federal Act on Compensation for Inflation-Related High Living and Housing Costs. Based on the Special Directive on COVID-19 Poverty Reduction, projects worth around € 9 million were funded (in addition to the projects mentioned in the chapter on ‘Children’). The programme ‘WOHNSCHIRM Rent and Energy’ supports tenants who are in arrears with their rent and energy costs and are at risk of eviction or having their household energy cut off. ‘WOHNSCHIRM Housing First’ provides support services for homeless people, such as social work assistance including housing placement, coverage of rental costs and needs-based start-up support (starting in October 2024).
- 289 For example, the City of Vienna has developed a range of instruments to help secure the right to a dignified life and an adequate standard of living, e.g. housing and energy allowances for broader sections of the population and a package of special benefits for vulnerable target groups (energy cost allowance, energy support plus, housing security plus in the event of rent arrears). Automated payment and simplified application procedures have made it possible to provide access that is as barrier-free and fast as possible.
- 290 Temporary increase in emergency assistance; several one-off payments for unemployed persons; simplified access to unemployment benefits for self-employed persons; easier access to continuing education and part-time education allowances as well as partial retirement; education bonus.
- 291 Employees in short-time work received at least 80 to 90% of the net income; a long-term short-time work bonus supplemented the measure.
- 292 139.91, 139.95, 139.99, 139.98, 139.101.
- 293 Focus areas: Prevention; victim protection and criminal prosecution; development of a national referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking; consideration of LGBTIQ+ persons and the involvement of so-called survivors.
- 294 139.101.
- 295 Tri-annually to the Federal Government and Parliament; annually on the implementation of the Action Plan.
- 296 139.92, 139.99.
- 297 139.96, 139.97.
- 298 Most recently by the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act 2024, Federal Law Gazette I No 157/2024.
- 299 LEFÖ-IBF (Intervention Centre for Victims of Trafficking in Women); MEN VIA victim protection facility for male victims of human trafficking (Men's Health Center).
- 300 Focus on empowerment, improving living and working conditions.
- 301 Establishment of accommodation units; ‘buddy programme’.
- 302 Project ASOBEM, free consultation in Arabic, Bulgarian, Romanian, Russian and Ukrainian for migrants on labour and social law issues.
- 303 Contact point UNDOK (<https://undok.at/en/home-en-translation>, in several languages).
- 304 For police, child and youth welfare services, asylum and immigration authorities, health actors and judicial authorities.
- 305 139.100, 139.102.
- 306 139.102.
- 307 139.92, 139.94, 139.96, 139.97, 139.98.
- 308 E.g. 2021 seminar on ‘Sexual offences and trafficking in human beings – best practices in the investigation process’; 2022 ‘Countering impunity by enhancing investigations into and the prosecution of THB’. In the area of human trafficking, too, criminals are trying to blur their traces in the digital space. The annual seminar ‘Cybercrime’ as well as the new ‘Basic Training Course on Cybercrime’ with in-depth modules such as ‘Social Media’, ‘Investigations in the Darknet’ and ‘Cryptocurrencies’ provide prosecutors with the necessary knowledge and technical understanding for the prosecution of crimes in connection with human trafficking on the internet.
- 309 E.g. a two-week compulsory internship at a victim protection or welfare institution for trainee judges; seminar on ‘Trauma in child victims and consequences for the court’.
- 310 In addition, relevant training courses are also carried out in the *Länder* – e.g. in Lower Austria for social workers.
- 311 139.93.
- 312 Under Section 57 of the Asylum Act, in particular subsection (1) (2) and (3).
- 313 139.78.
- 314 139.25, 139.27.
- 315 National Socialism Prohibition Act 1947 Amendment 2023, Federal Law Gazette I No 177/2023.
- 316 Created by a newly established research center at the Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance.
- 317 139.35, 139.37.
- 318 Adopted and published on 14 May 2024 with Ministerial Council Decision 98/14.
- 319 In 2024, 779 measures to prevent radicalisation and extremism were implemented by national security (Directorate State Protection and Intelligence Service). In the school sector, 1.300 students were reached. In addition, 2.324 adults were reached by awareness-raising lectures.

- 320 Among other things, with projects for democracy education, promotion of media literacy.  
 321 <https://www.wien.gv.at/menschen/kind-familie/servicestellen/wned.html> (in German).
- 322 Priorities: Prevention of extremist ideologies, protection of children and youth, promotion of social diversity. Measures include training courses, case conferences, school workshops, individual consultations and observation of public events in close cooperation with the police. The aim is to build democratic resilience through close inter-agency cooperation, knowledge transfer and support for vulnerable groups.
- 323 For this purpose, 235 different offers by 77 providers are available. The workshops focus on topics such as democracy, human rights, radicalisation, conflict resolution, violence prevention and antisemitism.
- 324 Thematic priorities include low-threshold (online) awareness-raising and counselling work with youth on the subject of extremism and radicalisation; prevention of racism, xenophobia, islamophobia, antisemitism, LGBTIQ+ hostility, etc. and empowerment of those affected; prevention of gender-based violence against girls and women (including in the context of honour-culture; prevention of FGM); prevention of online hate; raising awareness of human rights and democracy and promoting civil courage and tolerance; psychosocial services for refugees and people with migrant background, and promotion of their social participation; counselling and treatment services for children and youth affected by multiple crises; seminars for practitioners by the Austrian Integration Fund.
- 325 Target group: criminals sentenced to unconditional imprisonment under the National Socialism Prohibition Act 1947 or for terrorist offences or international crimes, as well as other detainees suspected of radicalisation.
- 326 The aim and tasks are: gaining information through closer cooperation between judicial institutions, courts, public prosecutors' offices, public authorities and probation officers; interface and information management; risk and resource assessment; monitoring of external contacts; creation of uniform training and training content for staff; definition of education and care services for inmates; conducting cross-agency case reviews; monitoring and networking in the run-up to the granting of freedom-related easing; classification, standardisation and control of measures and structures at the level of judicial institutions; transitional management.
- 327 Federal Law Gazette I No 159/2021, in force since 1 September 2021 and 1 January 2022, respectively.
- 328 I.a. introduction of a new aggravating circumstance of religiously motivated extremist commission of an offence; introduction of the new offence 'religiously motivated extremist movement' (Section 247 b Criminal Code); judicial supervision of terrorist offenders with case conferences and electronic monitoring, including the possibility of extended, also repeated extension of the probationary period in case of such judicial supervision.
- 329 Since 1 February 2022, Section 4 (3a) (2) of the Ordinance of the Federal Minister of Justice on the implementation of the Public Prosecutor Act contains the obligation to establish a special competence for terrorist criminal matters for public prosecutor's offices with more than ten positions.
- 330 Preventive Detention Amendment Act 2022, Federal Law Gazette I No 223/2022.
- 331 139.164.
- 332 Austria has revised its 2019 National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) with extensive public involvement.
- 333 Anchored in both European climate legislation and numerous federal laws.
- 334 Adaptation strategy for Austria: Among other things, promoting heat protection plans at *Länder* and local level, taking into account people in vulnerable situations.
- 335 139.119.