



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
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Austria

Compilation of information prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a compilation of information contained in relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended that Austria ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.²

3. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights undertook an official visit to Austria in 2023, on the occasion of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna World Conference on Human Rights.³

4. Austria made annual voluntary contributions to support the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) during the reporting period.⁴

III. National human rights framework

Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

5. In 2024, the Committee against Torture expressed concern about reports pointing to a lack of systematic measures taken by Austria to ensure the effective implementation of the Austrian Ombudsman Board's recommendations issued in its capacity as the national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Committee recommended that Austria ensure the effective implementation of those recommendations.⁵

6. In 2024, the Human Rights Committee asked Austria to indicate the measures taken to enable the Austrian Ombudsman Board to discharge its functions fully and effectively and in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and



protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), including by ensuring that the process for the selection and appointment of its members was sufficiently broad and guaranteed full transparency and political independence.⁶

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights

A. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

7. The Human Rights Committee asked Austria to provide information about efforts made to strengthen its relevant legislative framework, including the Equal Treatment Act and relevant provincial laws, to protect against discrimination on all the grounds enumerated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both in the private and public sectors, including with regard to access to social protection, social benefits, education and access to and the provision of goods and services.⁷

8. The same Committee asked Austria to describe the measures taken: (a) to curb hate speech and combat acts or advocacy of racial or religious hatred by public officials, political figures, media outlets and private individuals; (b) to indicate the efforts taken to adopt a national action plan against racism; and (c) to establish a comprehensive and systematic data collection system on instances of hate speech and hate-motivated violence.⁸

9. The same Committee asked Austria to provide information on the efforts undertaken to prevent and combat racial profiling and police misconduct on the basis of physical appearance, colour or ethnic or national origin. It also asked Austria to indicate the steps taken to clearly prohibit, in law, racial profiling by the police.⁹

2. Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

10. The Committee against Torture was concerned that, despite the relatively high number of allegations of ill-treatment of detainees by public officials, the number of prosecutions and convictions resulting from such allegations remained low. It recommended that Austria ensure that the authorities open an investigation *ex officio* whenever there were reasonable grounds for believing that an act of torture or ill-treatment had been committed.¹⁰

11. The same Committee was concerned about the continued and, in some cases, prolonged use of solitary confinement for both adult and juvenile detainees. It recommended that Austria use solitary confinement only in exceptional cases¹¹ and prohibit the use of solitary confinement for persons with psychosocial and/or intellectual disabilities when their conditions would be exacerbated by such measures.¹²

12. The same Committee was concerned about the recent increase in the number of suicides and other sudden deaths in Austrian prisons, reportedly as a result of a lack of adequate medical assistance and treatment, in particular for persons with mental health conditions.¹³ It recommended that Austria ensure its prisons were allocated with the human and material resources necessary to provide inmates with adequate healthcare, including mental healthcare, and reassess the effectiveness of strategies for the prevention of suicide and self-harm.¹⁴

13. The same Committee remained concerned about the continued use, albeit rare, of electrical discharge weapons (Tasers) in prison settings. It recommended that Austria take all measures necessary to effectively ensure that such weapons were used exclusively in extreme and limited situations, in which there was a real and immediate threat to life or risk of serious injury.¹⁵

3. Human rights and counter-terrorism

14. The Committee against Torture expressed concern that the counter-terrorism legislation of Austria still provided for potentially excessive restrictions on the rights of persons suspected or accused of involvement in terrorist acts, in particular the amendments

made to the Counter-Terrorism Act introducing “religiously motivated extremist association” as a basis for criminalization, and provided for the implementation of a new electronic surveillance system for individuals on conditional release. It recommended that Austria take all measures necessary to ensure that its counter-terrorism and national security legislation, policies and practices were fully in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and that adequate and effective legal safeguards against torture and ill-treatment and arbitrary detention were in place.¹⁶

4. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

15. The Committee against Torture was concerned about reports that, in practice, the presence of a lawyer during police questioning, free of charge, was still not available to all detained adults who could not afford to pay for a lawyer themselves. It recommended that Austria ensure that all fundamental legal safeguards were guaranteed, in practice, for all detained persons from the outset of their deprivation of liberty, in particular the right to be assisted by a lawyer, and, if applicable, to be provided with free legal aid.¹⁷

16. While expressing appreciation for the efforts of Austria to avoid overcrowding in prisons, the same Committee recommended that Austria continue its efforts to improve conditions in all places of deprivation of liberty and prevent the overcrowding of penitentiary institutions and other detention facilities, including through the broader application of non-custodial measures.¹⁸ It also recommended that Austria continue to promote non-judicial measures for children accused of criminal offences and, wherever possible, non-custodial sentences, and ensure that pretrial detention was applied only as a last resort.¹⁹

17. While expressing appreciation for the efforts of Austria to improve mental health services for prisoners, the same Committee remained concerned about reports that staff shortages were still a problem in many places of detention. It recommended that Austria increase the number of trained and qualified prison staff, including medical staff.²⁰

5. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

18. In 2021, in the context of follow-up to its concluding observations, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women reiterated its concern that Austria had not adopted quota laws to regulate the election of women in the political arena. It asked Austria to provide information on further actions taken to accelerate its efforts to adopt a statutory minimum quota for the representation of women in rankings or nominations to stand for election to the National Council and the nine provincial parliaments.²¹

19. UNESCO noted that defamation was considered a civil offence under the Media Act of 1981 and a criminal offence under the Austrian Criminal Code, and could lead to a prison sentence of up to five years. UNESCO recommended that Austria decriminalize defamation and place it within civil defamation legislation that was in accordance with international standards.²²

6. Right to marriage and family life

20. In 2025, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women asked Austria to provide information on legislative measures undertaken to establish a no-fault divorce system. It also asked Austria to detail the legal and institutional mechanisms to ensure that due weight was given to a history of gender-based violence in custody proceedings, particularly regarding the application of concepts such as “parental alienation syndrome”, “attachment intolerance” or “false memories”.²³

21. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned about the lack of support services for persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities and their children and the latter’s removal from their parents. It recommended that Austria provide the support services necessary for persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities to effectively exercise their right to family life with their children and cease the latter’s removal from their parents and placement in institutions, including in residential special schools.²⁴

22. The same Committee was concerned about the denial of the right to marry of persons with disabilities under adult or court-appointed representation without the consent of their

legal representative. It recommended that Austria recognize the right to marry of all persons with disabilities on the basis of their personal consent.²⁵

7. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

23. The Committee against Torture welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking (2021–2023).²⁶ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women asked Austria to provide information on steps taken to (a) ensure the strict enforcement of article 104 (a) of the Criminal Code by investigating, prosecuting and imposing adequate sentences on perpetrators of trafficking in women and girls; (b) create a uniform national system for identifying and following up on women who were victims of trafficking; and (c) revise immigration policies to ensure that laws and policies on the deportation of foreign women did not deter them from reporting crimes of trafficking.²⁷

24. The same Committee asked Austria to provide information on measures taken to increase the number of temporary shelters for victims of trafficking and on steps to enhance psychological support services and free legal assistance services for victims.²⁸

8. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

25. The Human Rights Committee asked Austria to report on measures taken to improve the identification and effective protection of victims of labour exploitation and groups in vulnerable situations, including children, asylum-seekers and seasonal migrant workers.²⁹

26. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned about the segregated employment of persons with disabilities in sheltered workshops and “occupational therapy workshops”, engendering, among others, the denial of the status of employed or self-employed person, and the payment of pocket money instead of adequate wages. It recommended that Austria ensure equal payment for work of equal value to all persons with disabilities and secure the provision of employment contracts or the conferment of the legal status of employee, or recognition as self-employed, for all persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others.³⁰

9. Right to social security

27. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that 48 per cent of single-parent households faced the risk of poverty or social exclusion. It asked Austria to provide information on statutory provisions and administrative measures adopted to ensure financial security for single-parent households that were unable to secure child maintenance or advance child maintenance payments. The Committee also noted that maintenance from the non-custodial parent was received by only 50 per cent of eligible children and advance payments from the State by only 10 per cent, and asked Austria to outline remedies available to address institutional discrimination in custody proceedings and financial support systems.³¹

10. Right to health

28. The Human Rights Committee asked Austria to describe the efforts made to fully decriminalize abortion and ensure adequate access to safe and legal abortion services, especially in rural areas.³² The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women asked Austria to provide information on concrete measures taken to ensure access to safe abortion services, mainly by allowing doctors working outside of hospitals to provide abortifacients, and ensure that such procedures were reimbursed by health insurance programmes.³³

29. The same Committee also asked Austria to provide information on concrete measures taken to ensure that: (a) modern contraceptives were accessible, affordable, covered by health insurance and available throughout the territory of Austria; (b) the exercise of conscientious objection by healthcare personnel did not pose an obstacle for women who wished to terminate a pregnancy; and (c) undocumented migrant women and girls had access to the documentation necessary for non-emergency health services without the risk of being reported to the authorities and subsequently deported.³⁴

30. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about reports that contraceptives were administered to women and girls with disabilities without their consent or even their knowledge, in particular in institutions. It recommended that Austria implement a ban on the use of contraceptive measures on persons with disabilities without their personal consent.³⁵

11. Right to education

31. The same Committee was gravely concerned about the regression in inclusive education for children with disabilities, the prioritization of segregated schools over inclusive schools in the Education Reform Act (2017) and the lack of reasonable accommodation in education. It recommended that Austria: (a) promptly end the expansion of and phase out the segregated school system for children with disabilities; (b) ensure transition resources from segregated education to inclusive education; and (c) develop a nationwide strategy for inclusive education that encompassed all education systems at all levels of education.³⁶

32. UNESCO recommended that Austria continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for refugees, national minorities and persons with disabilities.³⁷

33. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women asked Austria to provide information on steps taken to conduct a comprehensive study assessing the impact of the Education in School Law, which banned “ideologically or religiously influenced clothing” for girls under 10 years of age in primary schools, on the right to education of girls and their inclusion in Austrian society.³⁸

34. The same Committee asked Austria to provide information on school structures that supported female pupils with non-German language and migration backgrounds, including dropout prevention measures and the evaluation of those measures.³⁹ It also asked Austria to detail the measures taken to ensure that all asylum-seeking and refugee girls had access to free language courses and integration programmes, regardless of their prospects of staying in Austria.⁴⁰

12. The environment

35. The Human Rights Committee asked Austria to provide information on efforts to prevent and mitigate the effects of climate change and environmental degradation, including on the right to life, and to promote the sustainable use of natural resources.⁴¹

36. The Meeting of Parties to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention) requested that Austria ensure that criteria for non-governmental organizations to have standing to challenge acts or omissions by private persons or public authorities that contravened national law relating to the environment were revised and specifically laid down in sectoral environmental laws. It also requested that Austria ensure that members of the public, including non-governmental organizations, had access to adequate and effective administrative or judicial procedures and remedies in order to challenge acts and omissions of private persons and public authorities that contravened national law relating to the environment.⁴²

B. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

37. While noting the various measures taken by Austria to address gender-based violence, the Committee against Torture raised concerns about reports regarding the persistently high level of violence against women and girls, including femicides. It recommended that Austria ensure that: (a) all cases of gender-based violence against women were thoroughly investigated; (b) the alleged perpetrators were prosecuted and, if convicted, punished appropriately; and (c) the victims received redress.⁴³

38. The same Committee also raised concerns about reports of the underreporting of violence against women and the low prosecution and conviction rates resulting in impunity

for perpetrators. It recommended that Austria take the measures necessary to encourage and facilitate the lodging of complaints by victims. It also recommended that Austria consider further strengthening the provision of financial support to and cooperation with non-governmental organizations providing shelter and rehabilitation to women who were victims of gender-based violence.⁴⁴

39. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities raised concerns about reports stating that sterilizations of women and girls with disabilities without their consent had taken place in Austria. It recommended that Austria strictly enforce the prohibition of sterilization as set out in section 255 of the Austrian Civil Code.⁴⁵

40. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women asked Austria to provide information on plans to develop and implement a nationwide strategy to address forced marriage and female genital mutilation and cutting, including details on ensuring adequate and sustainable funding for counselling services.⁴⁶

2. Children

41. UNESCO noted that, while the legal minimum age for marriage in Austria was 18, exceptions allowing marriage at 16 with consent were permitted. It recommended that Austria amend its legislation to ensure that the minimum age for marriage was set at 18 years without exception.⁴⁷

3. Older persons

42. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted information received indicating that more than two thirds of people over 65 years of age affected by poverty were women and that the average gross monthly pension of women fell below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. It asked Austria to provide information on measures taken to counteract the risk of poverty among older women. It also asked for information on plans to revise and “poverty proof” the minimum pension, which was currently €280 below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and disproportionately affected women, who comprised two thirds of recipients.⁴⁸

4. Persons with disabilities

43. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities welcomed the adoption, in 2022, of the National Action Plan on Disability for the period 2022–2030. It expressed concern about the lack of a comprehensive strategy to design, promote and coordinate the deinstitutionalization process. It recommended that Austria establish a comprehensive, nationwide deinstitutionalization strategy, encompassing the competencies of the federal Government, the Länder and the municipalities, and enact legislation providing the requisite legal bases to end the institutionalization of persons with disabilities.⁴⁹

44. Two Committees expressed concern about the legal permissibility and continued use of seclusion, physical and chemical restraints and other restrictive practices for persons with disabilities in places of detention. They recommended that Austria end such practices.⁵⁰

45. The Committee against Torture raised concerns about legislation that allowed for involuntary detention and compulsory treatment on the basis of impairment.⁵¹ Two Committees recommended that Austria consider reviewing any legislation that allowed for deprivation of liberty on the basis of impairment and forced medical interventions on persons with disabilities.⁵²

46. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted the expanded protection of victims of domestic violence in the Violence Protection Act 2019, but raised concerns about the high rates of violence against persons with disabilities, in particular persons with disabilities still in institutions, women and girls with disabilities and persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities. It was also concerned about reports of shortages of qualified staff in institutions. The Committee recommended that Austria develop measures to address the high rate of violence against persons with disabilities still in institutional settings and provide sufficient qualified staff in institutions.⁵³

47. The same Committee expressed concerns about the widely differing concepts of disability in the different legislative approaches taken to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which were often based on a medical understanding of disability. It encouraged Austria to render its laws compliant with the human rights model of disability.⁵⁴

5. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

48. The Committee against Torture expressed concern about reports of cases of unnecessary and irreversible surgery and other medical treatment with lifelong consequences, including severe pain and suffering, to which intersex children had been subjected before they had reached an age at which they were able to provide their free, prior and informed consent. It recommended that Austria consider adopting legislative provisions that explicitly prohibited the performance of non-urgent and non-essential medical or surgical treatment on intersex children before they were of sufficient age or maturity to make their own decisions and provide their free, prior and informed consent.⁵⁵

6. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

49. The Committee against Torture raised concerns about reports that Austria had acted in breach of the principle of non-refoulement in some instances. It recommended that Austria ensure that: (a) no one could be expelled, returned or extradited to another State where there were substantial grounds for believing that the individual concerned would be in danger of being subjected to torture; and (b) all asylum-seekers and other persons in need of international protection who arrived or attempted to arrive in Austria, regardless of their legal status and mode of arrival, had access to fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures and non-refoulement determinations.⁵⁶

50. The same Committee expressed concern about the alleged reliance of Austria on diplomatic assurances to justify the return or extradition of asylum-seekers to countries where there were substantial grounds for believing that they would be in danger of being subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It recommended that Austria refrain from seeking and accepting diplomatic assurances from States where there were substantial grounds for believing that a person would be at risk of torture or ill-treatment upon return.⁵⁷

51. The same Committee was concerned that the Asylum Act (2005) allowed the adoption of an emergency decree in case of an influx of asylum-seekers, introducing fast-track asylum procedure at the borders that could prevent individuals seeking international protection from accessing a fair and efficient asylum procedure. The Committee recommended that Austria consider repealing the provision of the Asylum Act that allowed for the introduction of an emergency decree that could curtail access to a fair and efficient asylum procedure.⁵⁸

52. The same Committee expressed concern that the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum could deny the suspensive effect of an appeal brought by persons from countries that were considered safe. It recommended that Austria ensure the suspensive effect of appeals against a decision on expulsion, return, surrender or extradition.⁵⁹

53. While welcoming the application of an “open door” regime for detention pending deportation, the same Committee raised concerns about reports of poor material conditions of detention in some facilities and the lack of access to adequate health services, including mental health services, due to chronic understaffing. The Committee recommended that Austria improve living conditions in detention deportation centres for cases in which it was necessary and proportionate that a person be detained, including by guaranteeing access to adequate social, educational and mental and physical health services.⁶⁰

54. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Austria reduce legal and administrative barriers for family reunification with beneficiaries of international protection in Austria.⁶¹ UNHCR also recommended that Austria lift the suspension of family reunification for family members of recognized refugees and subsidiary protection holders.⁶²

55. The Committee against Torture noted the absence of a formal national mechanism to identify vulnerable asylum-seekers, record supporting evidence and provide support services. It recommended that Austria establish a formal national mechanism to identify, as early as possible, all victims of torture, trafficking and gender-based violence among asylum-seekers and other persons in need of international protection, and provide them with priority access to the refugee determination procedure and access to treatment for health conditions requiring urgent treatment.⁶³

56. The same Committee was further concerned about the shortage of staff at the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum and recommended that Austria strengthen the capacity of that office to process refugee claims of asylum-seekers in the country.⁶⁴

57. The same Committee expressed concern about reports of poor living conditions in some transit reception facilities, including overcrowding and limited access to medical care and adequate sanitary facilities. It recommended that Austria ensure appropriate reception conditions in transit reception facilities and the use of foster care for unaccompanied or separated asylum-seeking children.⁶⁵

58. The same Committee expressed concern that legal guardians were appointed only after an unaccompanied or separated asylum-seeking child between 14 and 18 years of age had been assigned to a reception facility operated by one of the Länder, and that the transfer to the facility could take time due to age-assessment processes.⁶⁶ The Committee against Torture and UNHCR recommended that Austria ensure that all unaccompanied or separated asylum-seeking children were systematically and without undue delay appointed a guardian from day one of their arrival.⁶⁷

59. UNHCR also recommended that Austria ensure full access to social protection for beneficiaries of temporary and subsidiary protection and amend legislation to grant them the same social assistance and family benefits as Austrian nationals.⁶⁸

7. Stateless persons

60. UNHCR recommended that Austria establish an accessible, fair and efficient procedure to determine statelessness conducted by a specialized authority, introduce a residence permit on account of statelessness and ensure full human rights for all stateless persons in Austria.⁶⁹

61. UNHCR noted that stateless persons in Austria did not receive more favourable treatment in naturalization proceedings than other applicants. It recommended that Austria facilitate the naturalization of stateless persons by, at a minimum, reducing the number of years of lawful residence required for applying for naturalization from 10 to 6 and reviewing and addressing existing barriers to naturalization for stateless persons.⁷⁰

62. UNHCR noted that statelessness could also be “inherited” in Austria as, under article 14 of the Austrian Nationality Act, children born stateless in Austria could acquire nationality by application only after reaching 18 years of age and not later than three years thereafter. UNHCR recommended that Austria accord Austrian citizenship to otherwise stateless children born in the territory of the State, unless a child could acquire the citizenship of one of his or her parents immediately after birth through a non-discretionary procedure.⁷¹

63. The Human Rights Committee asked Austria to respond to information received that, despite cases of children being born stateless in the country, no child had been naturalized under the provisions of the Austrian Nationality Act of 2022, which allowed such children to acquire citizenship when they became adults.⁷²

Notes

¹ [A/HRC/47/12](#), [A/HRC/47/12/Add.1](#) and [A/HRC/47/2](#).

² UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Austria, para. 28 (v).

³ See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/06/volker-turk-vienna-5-8-june-30th-anniversary-landmark-declaration-paved-way>.

- 4 OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2021*, pp. 115 and 484, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2022*, pp. 98 and 425, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2023*, pp. 82 and 351, and *United Nations Human Rights Report 2024*, pp. 84 and 390.
- 5 CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, paras. 18 and 19.
- 6 CCPR/C/AUT/QPR/6, para. 3.
- 7 Ibid., para. 4.
- 8 Ibid., para. 5.
- 9 Ibid., para. 6.
- 10 CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, paras. 34 and 35 (b).
- 11 Ibid., paras. 24 and 25 (d).
- 12 Ibid., paras. 32 and 33 (b).
- 13 Ibid., para. 26.
- 14 Ibid., para. 27 (b).
- 15 Ibid., paras. 40 and 41.
- 16 Ibid., paras. 44 and 45.
- 17 Ibid., paras. 14 and 15.
- 18 Ibid., paras. 24 and 25 (a).
- 19 Ibid., para. 29 (a) and (c).
- 20 Ibid., paras. 24 and 25 (b).
- 21 See https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCEDAW%2FFUD%2FAUT%2F47242&Lang=en.
- 22 UNESCO submission, paras. 15 and 25.
- 23 CEDAW/C/AUT/QPR/10, para. 24.
- 24 CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3 and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3/Corr.1, paras. 55 (b) and 56 (b).
- 25 Ibid., paras. 55 (a) and 56 (a).
- 26 CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, para. 6 (b).
- 27 CEDAW/C/AUT/QPR/10, para. 11 (b), (c) and (e).
- 28 Ibid., para. 12.
- 29 CCPR/C/AUT/QPR/6, para. 14.
- 30 CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3 and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3/Corr.1, paras. 63 (c) and 64 (c).
- 31 CEDAW/C/AUT/QPR/10, para. 24.
- 32 CCPR/C/AUT/QPR/6, para. 9.
- 33 CEDAW/C/AUT/QPR/10, para. 18 (b).
- 34 Ibid., paras. 18 (a), (d) and (h).
- 35 CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3 and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3/Corr.1, paras. 43 (b) and 44 (b).
- 36 Ibid., paras. 57 (a) and (c) and 58 (a).
- 37 UNESCO submission, para. 24 (vi).
- 38 CEDAW/C/AUT/QPR/10, para. 15.
- 39 Ibid., para. 16.
- 40 Ibid.
- 41 CCPR/C/AUT/QPR/6, para. 11.
- 42 ECE/MP.PP/2021/2/Add.1, pp. 43 and 44.
- 43 CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, paras. 46 (a) and 47 (a).
- 44 Ibid., paras. 46 (b) and 47 (b) and (c).
- 45 CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3 and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3/Corr.1, paras. 43 (a) and 44 (a).
- 46 CEDAW/C/AUT/QPR/10, para. 8.
- 47 UNESCO submission, paras. 5 and 24 (iv).
- 48 CEDAW/C/AUT/QPR/10, para. 22.
- 49 CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3 and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3/Corr.1, paras. 5 (c), 47 (a) and 48 (a) and (b).
- 50 CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, paras. 32 and 33 (b), and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3 and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3/Corr.1, para. 37 (a).
- 51 CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, para. 32.
- 52 CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3 and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3/Corr.1, paras. 36 and 38 (a), and CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, para. 33 (a).
- 53 CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3 and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2-3/Corr.1, paras. 41 and 42.
- 54 Ibid., paras. 9 and 10.
- 55 CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, paras. 42 and 43 (a).
- 56 Ibid., paras. 20 and 21 (a) and (b).
- 57 Ibid., paras. 22 and 23.
- 58 Ibid., paras. 20 (g) and 21 (i).
- 59 Ibid., paras. 20 (h) and 21 (j).
- 60 Ibid., paras. 30 and 31 (b).

- ⁶¹ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Austria, p. 2. See also [CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/9](#), para. 43 (c).
- ⁶² UNHCR submission, p. 2.
- ⁶³ [CAT/C/AUT/CO/7](#), paras. 20 (a) and 21 (c).
- ⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 20 (b) and 21 (d).
- ⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 20 (f) and 21 (h).
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 20 (e).
- ⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 21 (g), and UNHCR submission, p. 2.
- ⁶⁸ UNHCR submission, p. 3.
- ⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- ⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 3 and 4.
- ⁷¹ *Ibid.*
- ⁷² [CCPR/C/AUT/QPR/6](#), para. 16.
-