

Joint Submission

Universal Periodic Review 2025

(Austria - Fourth cycle, 51st session)

(COVER)

Participating organisations:

This Joint Submission ("JS-League") was coordinated by the Austrian League for Human Rights. Some **300 civil society organisations** participated in the Joint Statement either directly or via their umbrella organisations. These organisations are listed in Annex I. The League is a human rights organisation founded in Austria in 1926 and is the Austrian member of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH).

Summary/Abstract:

The 2020-2025 observation period was characterised, by little progress in many human rights areas. Many necessary measures, such as the introduction of a National Action Plan for Human Rights or a National Action Plan against Racism, were neglected, even though they had been included in the former government's programme. We therefore hope that a renewed commitment to a National Action Plan for Human Rights in the current government's programme will finally be kept.

In total the civil society organisations propose 159 Points of Action. A common thread in the current findings is the lack of sufficient statistical data collection, strategic planning and consideration of fundamental rights from the start of every legislative process ("Human Rights First"). In addition, the consistent implementation of plans once they have been drawn up, such as the National Action Plan on Disability, is a constant challenge. Better involvement of those affected as well as civil society organisations would be important.

In other fields there are still major challenges e.g. in comprehensive protection from discrimination (Levelling-Up), equal treatment of women and a still rampant gender pay (and pensions) gap, and the protection of children both of Austrian citizenship, but in particular also unaccompanied migrant children. In inclusive education and de-institutionalisation of children with disabilities there has been a deterioration in recent years. Cases of domestic and sexualised violence against women have also continued to rise.

Major socio-political challenges can also be seen in the epochal topic of climate and environmental protection policy that is fair to all generations.

Civil society is also alert, because recent measures clearly violate fundamental rights, sowing doubt about future prospects, such as the blanket suspension of family reunification for recognised refugees, the impending introduction of spying software for the executive and repeated voices advocating imprisonment of children under the age of 14.

Annex II contains the summarised list of the implementation status and comments on all recommendations of the last cycle of the UPR 2020.

Annex III contains a list of the points of action of this current opinion, indicating whether these had already been reflected in the recommendations of the Member States on the UPR 2020 or whether they still need to be considered.

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A. Background and general conditions

1. International obligations

1. Effective national implementation of the CEDAW, by incorporating the provisions into federal legislation, has not yet been achieved.¹ Regarding the European Social Charter, Articles 30 and 31 concerning poverty, social exclusion and housing remain excluded from application. The ratification of the following international legal instruments appears necessary:

PoA1. Ratification of the Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter on Collective Complaints of 9 November 1995 and Declaration on Article D of the European Social Charter (revised) of 3 May 1996

PoA2. Ratification of Articles 30 and 31 of the European Social Charter

PoA3. Ratification of the 12th Additional Protocol to the ECHR of 4 November 2000

PoA4. Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 10 December 2008

PoA5. Ratification of the III. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of 17 June 2011

2. In addition, participation in the following international negotiations is required:

PoA6. Issuing a mandate to the European Commission to draw up a binding treaty under international law to bind transnational corporations and companies to human rights (Resolution A/HRC/RES/26/9)

PoA7. Constructive participation in the Open Ended Inter-Governmental Work Group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights

PoA8. Constructive participation in the relevant ad hoc committee for the drafting of an additional protocol to the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime to improve the consideration of human rights within the convention.

PoA9. Constructive participation in the Open Ended Inter-Governmental Working Group for a CRC Optional Protocol on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education

2. Legal framework (constitution and simple laws)

1. There is still no comprehensive catalogue of fundamental rights, no uniform protection for all grounds of discrimination (levelling-up). There is still a lack of legally binding obligations for companies to respect human rights. According to recent case law of the Constitutional Court, fundamental state objectives are no longer considered even in interpretation of the law.² There is also no effective legal protection against legislative inaction, e.g. in the field of environmental law.

PoA10. Comprehensive catalogue of fundamental rights in the constitution

PoA11. Levelling up: Comprehensive protection against discrimination in all areas of life

¹ see CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/9, paras. 11 and 13

² Constitutional Court 29 June 2017, E875/2017

PoA12. Creation of legal regulations that impose binding and enforceable due diligence obligations on all Austrian companies and corporate groups in Austria and abroad to respect human rights and the environment

PoA13. Elevation of all provisions of the CRC to constitutional status, such as social rights, the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to health care

PoA14. Effective consideration of human rights in from the start of each legislative project ("human rights first" approach)

PoA15. Creation of legal remedies before the Constitutional Court to assert unconstitutional inactivity in the preparation of legislative proposals

3. International and human rights infrastructure and political measures

1. Initiatives of the human rights cities Vienna, Graz and Salzburg contribute to the protection of human rights. However, the uniformity of human rights standards is not guaranteed due to the general federal structure of Austria. Particularly regarding the rights of children, young people and people with disabilities, many competences remain at the regional level.

PoA16. Extending awareness-raising on the importance of human rights to all regional administrations

PoA17. Nationwide harmonised statutory quality standards in areas relevant to human rights, such as youth welfare

PoA18. Establishment of an independent body for Austria-wide monitoring of children's rights

2. The situation of national action plans (NAPs) in the area of human rights has deteriorated further during the review period. A commitment to a NAP for human rights and a NAP against racism and discrimination, contained in the government programme of the last federal government, was completely ignored. The current government at least pledges to revive the NAP on Human Rights.³ A NAP, which is intended to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights⁴, has still not been developed; a NAP on children's rights is also missing.

PoA19. Development and formulation of a comprehensive NAP Human Rights based on the OHCHR recommendations 2011 and 2015 with the participation of civil society organisations, containing strategic goals for the improvement of fundamental and human rights, as well as realistic and measurable indicators

PoA20. Development of a NAP on business and human rights

PoA21. Creation of an anti-discrimination NAP to combat all forms of racism (e.g. anti-Muslim racism, anti-Semitism, antiziganism, etc.) with realistic and measurable indicators

PoA22. Securing budgetary resources for the implementation of the NAP Human Rights and all topic-specific NAPs

3. Funding for civil society organisations from the public sector deteriorated during the review period. In the last reporting period, there has been an increase in personnel resources for the regional offices of the Ombud for Equal Treatment and the Ombud for Disabled Persons in

³ Government program 2025-2029, page 135 (<https://www.bundestkanzleramt.gv.at/bundestkanzleramt/die-bundesregierung/regierungsdokumente.html>)

⁴ United Nations Guiding Principles On Business and Human Rights - UNGP

the area of protection against discrimination for the first time, but there is still a lack of sufficient funding in view of the rising number of cases.⁵

PoA23. Creation of financial resources for civil society work based on international best practice models

PoA24. Strengthening the independence of the Ombud for Equal Treatment and adapting its resources to the increasing number of cases

PoA25. Legal protection of the Ombuds Offices for Children and Youths in the federal states by a standardised mandate

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equal rights and anti-discrimination

1. Austrian anti-discrimination laws are incomplete. Regarding access to goods and services, there is no clear protection against discrimination on the grounds of age, religion or belief and sexual orientation. Legal protection mechanisms are also not sufficient. Real equality between men and women has not yet been achieved. The gender pay gap is still one of the highest in Europe, which also translates into a gender pension gap, and care work remains predominantly female.⁶

PoA26. Introduction of standardised protection against discrimination throughout Austria by amending all equal treatment and anti-discrimination laws at federal and state level to ensure substantive and procedural protection against discrimination on all prohibited grounds and their intersectional overlaps

PoA27. Introduction of quota regulations in politics, business and management levels to increase the proportion of women to 50% gender parity

PoA28. Further measures to reduce the gender pay gap, in particular by binding pay transparency in accordance with European law and tangible sanctions for companies in the event of unequal treatment

PoA29. Campaigns for the equal distribution of care work between men and women (housework, childcare and care for the elderly), including a legal right to all-day children's education and affordable care facilities

PoA30. Inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in all women's policy programmes

PoA31. Promotion of gender-equitable language

PoA32. Uniform federal ban on sexist and discriminatory advertising

2. An essential element of equality and non-discrimination for children is their meaningful, effective inclusion and participation in decision-making processes. In the Austrian media, girls and boys with disabilities are often portrayed as weak, helpless and incompetent individuals who are dependent on charitable support.⁷

PoA33. Strengthen participation opportunities for children and young people at local level

⁵ Equal Treatment Report for the Private Sector Part II 2022/2023, p.15
(https://www.parlament.gv.at/dokument/XXVIII/III/80/imfname_1662733.pdf)

⁶ Statistics Austria, time use survey from 18/12/2023

⁷ This has been repeatedly criticised internationally, e.g. by the UN CRPD Committee in 2013 and the UN CRC Committee in 2020

PoA34. Review existing forms of participation of children in all education, care and work/vocational training institutions

PoA35. A strong focus on political education, the strengthening of federal youth representation

PoA36. Children with disabilities must also be portrayed in the media as equal citizens

2. Right to life, liberty and security of person

1. The number of murders as well as domestic and sexualised violence against women remains high at considerable social cost.⁸ The plan for a NAP against violence against women in the current government programme is to be seen positive.

PoA37. Creation of a new National Action Plan "Protection against violence for women", which also considers women with disabilities, precarious residence permits, asylum seekers and women with mental illnesses

PoA38. Permanent state contracts for existing women's shelters and women's and girls' advice centres in all federal states, as well as new barrier-free women-specific care and advice facilities to be set up also in rural areas

PoA39. Improving data collection on gender-based violence and femicide

2. There is no comprehensive strategy to protect children from violence. The 2019 revision of competences in the Austrian constitution, which abolished federal responsibility for child and youth welfare and transferred the matter to the federal states, has not been corrected. There is political pressure to create closed institutions within the framework of child and youth welfare.

PoA40. Development of a strategy and implementation plan for the protection and prevention of violence against children

PoA41. No joint custody of parents in cases of violence

PoA42. Financing nationwide campaigns on violence against women and children and publicising support facilities

PoA43. Multi-professional care instead of closed facilities for children in difficulties

PoA44. Creation of binding quality standards for child and youth welfare, including foster care throughout all regional entities of Austria

PoA45. Binding obligations to implement violence protection concepts for all organisations that look after children and young people (private, church and public)

PoA46. Creation of a specialised care facility with appropriate safety standards (shelter residences) for minors affected by human trafficking

3. Racist misconduct by the police continued to be an issue. An Investigation Unit against Police Violence with an associated advisory board was introduced during the observation period. However, the recommendations of civil society were not adequately considered in the legislative process and the units independence is not sufficiently guaranteed.

⁸ According to the European Institute for Gender Equality, Study 2021 (https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/costs-of-gender-based-violence?language_content_entity=en) the cost of domestic and sexualised violence against women in Austria amount to EUR 7.3 billion within the healthcare system, in the police and judiciary or through the inability to work for those affected.

PoA47. Evaluate the Investigation Unit against Police Violence and strengthen its independence and focus on systematic misconduct

PoA48. Increased efforts to make "ethnic profiling" transparent and to develop alternatives

PoA49. Mandatory identification markings for police officers to enable effective complaints

3. Administration of justice, impunity and the rule of law

1. On a positive note, the current government has initiated to move supervision of public prosecutors from the politically appointed minister to an independent office of a collegial panel of public prosecutors ("Bundestaatsanwaltschaft").⁹ However, the political appointment of the presidents of the administrative courts does not meet European standards.¹⁰

PoA50. Securing financial resources for the judiciary at all levels

PoA51. Creation of a politically independent top management of the public prosecutor's offices and full transparency in issuing instructions

PoA52. Mandatory training for judges, public prosecutors and law enforcement officers on human rights and children's rights

PoA53. Standardisation of the appointment procedures for presidents at all supreme courts, creating greater transparency and involving stakeholders, including from civil society

2. In criminal proceedings, too little attention is often paid to ensuring that the person concerned understands their rights and can follow the content of the proceedings. There are still too few available court interpreters for foreign languages, but also for Austrian Sign Language

PoA54. Earmarking of court fees and fines for improvements to the justice system

PoA55. Measures to ensure sufficiently qualified interpreting services (including sign language, written interpreting and plain language)

PoA56. Improving the clarity of legal information, especially for defendants in criminal proceedings

3. In the area of criminal law, the statistical data on crimes with discriminatory or racist motives remains insufficient for the development of effective future strategies. Not all judges and public prosecutors have sufficient background knowledge about gender-based violence. The abolition of the once existing organisationally separate juvenile court system has proven to be a lasting mistake. The political debate sometimes threatens to reduce the general age of criminal responsibility to children under the age of 14, which is not compatible with children's rights, and does not consider the negative consequences of depriving children of their liberty.¹¹

PoA57. Consistent application of the "special aggravating circumstances" pursuant to Section 33 of the Criminal Code in proceedings for criminal offences based on discriminatory or racist motives

⁹ Government programme 2025-2030, page 134 (<https://www.bundestkanzleramt.gv.at/bundestkanzleramt/die-bundesregierung/regierungsdokumente.html>)

¹⁰ As presented in the "Situation Report 2017" on the situation of justice in Europe by the Council of Europe

¹¹ UN study on the deprivation of liberty of children (2014); LBI GMR, Personal freedom as a child's right - alternatives to deprivation of liberty and restrictions of liberty in Austria (<https://gmr.lbg.ac.at/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2023/04/Studie-Kinderrechte-Einsperren-ist-keine-Loesung-Boltzmann-Institut-2023.pdf>)

- PoA58. Traceable documentation and recording of the development of criminal offences based on discriminatory or racist motives*
- PoA59. Appropriate utilisation of the intended legal instruments (pre-trial detention, anti-violence training requirements, extension of preliminary proceedings), especially in cases of sexual and domestic violence*
- PoA60. Mandatory training for judges and public prosecutors on gender-specific and domestic violence*
- PoA61. Creation of organisationally separate juvenile courts and penal institutions*
- PoA62. Abstain from lowering of the age of criminal responsibility*
4. Overcrowding in prisons, insufficient work and employment opportunities, staff shortages and poor condition of the facilities are still issues. There is no free legal counselling for inmates after their criminal conviction¹². Visiting opportunities, times and facilities are not geared towards the needs of the children of imprisoned parents.
- PoA63. Measures to reduce the number of detainees*
- PoA64. Expansion of work, education and employment opportunities for prisoners*
- PoA65. Creation of free legal counselling opportunities for prison inmates*
- PoA66. Ensuring confidential patient consultations without the presence of the judicial guard*
- PoA67. Improving visiting and contact opportunities for children of imprisoned parents*
5. Preventive custody¹³ was only partially and inadequately adapted in 2022¹⁴ and continues to contradict the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Psychiatric, psychological and social work treatment is inadequate.¹⁵
- PoA68. Reform of the prison system based on Article 14 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*
- PoA69. Further implementation of recommendations from the 2015 reform report on preventive custody*
- PoA70. Increasing the number of medical and psychosocial staff in prisons*

4. Right to private and family life

1. The transfer of constitutional responsibility for the welfare/protection of children from the federal level to the provinces prevents standardised, non-discriminatory and high-quality services for children in families and alternative care facilities. Time and again, parents with disabilities are also deprived of their children, instead of supported parenthood being made

¹² Despite international standards in European Prison Rules, Rule 23.1. and Mandela Rules - United Nations, Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, Rule 61

¹³ “Maßnahmenvollzug”, i.e. Care for persons who are not criminally liable but who pose a risk to themselves or others

¹⁴ Maßnahmenvollzugsanpassungsgesetz 2022

¹⁵ Court of Audit, Management and coordination of the execution of sentences and measures; follow-up review, 2024 (https://www.rechnungshof.gv.at/rh/home/home/home_7/2024_9_Straf_Massnahmenvollzug_FuP.pdf); EU project of the LBI-GMR "Justice for all: Strengthening the rights of persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities deprived of their liberty under criminal law (2024; <https://gmr.lbg.ac.at/justice-for-all-staerkung-der-rechte-von-beschuldigten-und-untergebrachten-personen-mit-intellektuellen-und-psychosozialen-beeintraechtigungen-grenzueberschreitende-eu-ueberstellungen-inhaftierung/>)

possible.

PoA71. Nationwide legally binding standards that are regularly reviewed based on evidence given by experts and constant improvement of standards

PoA72. Expansion of federal child and youth welfare statistics, including analysis and planning tools

PoA73. Implementation of concepts for supported parenthood for parents with disabilities

2. The proposed legalisation of the use of spyware in the state security apparatus does not meet the requirements set by the Constitutional Court in 2019 as defined by Art. 8 para. 2 ECHR.¹⁶ This, together with the lack of implementation of the EU NIS2 Directive, also worsens general IT security.¹⁷

PoA74. No legalisation of spy software for the executive branch

PoA75. Directive-compliant implementation of the NIS2 directive for more IT security.

5. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of speech and assembly, freedom to participate in public and political life

1. In the past monitoring period, review deadlines in the legislative process were often set far too short and civil society was either consulted too late or not at all. Political participation is also weakened by the fact that access to information remains difficult.

PoA76. Application of the standards of public participation in the parliamentary process

PoA77. Ensuring the effective work of Parliament

PoA78. Improving freedom of information through free access to administrative information as a rule

2. It is worrying that, voter turnout is trending downwards and 1,5 million people¹⁸ living legally in Austria do not have the right to vote due to a lack of citizenship. Austria's citizenship law is one of the strictest in Europe, with a ten-year minimum waiting period, high income hurdles and exclusion even in the case of administrative offences.

PoA79. Easier access to citizenship by setting more realistic income requirements and a shorter minimum waiting period

PoA80. Strengthening the political participation of all people living in Austria, regardless of citizenship

3. The increased use of video surveillance by public and private users can have a "chilling effect" on people affected by it, including participants in demonstrations.

PoA81. Reduction of surveillance in public spaces

PoA82. Ban on facial recognition in public spaces as part of the implementation of the EU's AI Act in Austria

6. Right to social protection and an adequate standard of living

1. Social assistance in Austria remains fragmented between the individual federal states with strong regional differences. In recent years, political campaigns have repeatedly used

¹⁶ See e.g.: https://epicenter.works/fileadmin/user_upload/epicenter.works_-_Stellungnahme_Bundestrojaner_2024.pdf

¹⁷ See e.g.: <https://epicenter.works/content/nis2-verpasste-chance-fuer-oesterreichs-it-sicherheit>

¹⁸ As of the National Council elections in 2024

prejudices against foreigners, individual cases of particularly high numbers of children and different payment levels by province to attack the level of social assistance in general. On a positive note, the federal government adopted a NAP at the end of 2023 to implement the European Child Guarantee, which aims to ensure access to basic benefits and counteract the risk of poverty among children.

PoA83. Restoration of an Austria-wide standardised minimum income that covers all basic necessities of life, with a special focus on measures against child poverty

PoA84. Urgent implementation of the National Action Plan to implement the European Child Guarantee

2. Indicators such as cost development, availability, overcrowding or the utilisation of homelessness assistance services show a further increase in the review period. The Non-Profit Housing Act¹⁹ largely restricts access to subsidised housing for non-Austrian citizens. Access to subsidised housing and rental assistance are also partially discriminatory at provincial level. Those affected by other forms of discrimination are also more likely disadvantaged in the access to affordable, permanent and inclusive housing.

PoA85. Enshrine a right to housing in the constitution

PoA86. Apply the protection of the tenancy law comprehensively to all types of housing

PoA87. Effective regulation of rent levels to create affordable housing for all, including marginalised population groups

PoA88. Ensure non-discriminatory access to non-profit housing

PoA89. Cancellation of discriminatory provisions based on nationality in the Non-Profit Housing Act

3. Women often work in low-paid or part-time jobs. Single mothers, migrant women, women with disabilities, women on old-age pensions and women affected by violence are particularly at risk of poverty or are even below the poverty line. After separations, there is often the problem that ex-partners withhold maintenance payments for a long time. Parents are not always able to reconcile work and family life.

PoA90. Securing sufficient and high-quality childcare places nationwide to improve the compatibility of family and career

PoA91. Financial protection against female poverty, especially for single mothers and their children and women with disabilities

PoA92. Support housing for women affected by violence to be able to leave a violent relationship in the long term

PoA93. Introduction of a state-financed maintenance guarantee for the period until a maintenance claim is enforced against the ex-partner

PoA94. Independent residence permits for women, within the framework of family reunification, even in the event of separation

7. Right to health

1. Paediatricians are increasingly moving to the elective doctor sector, which is causing a shortage of affordable therapy places for children. Urgently needed psychotherapy for traumatised

¹⁹ Wohnungsgemeinnützigkeitsgesetz (WGG), section 8 (3)

children and adolescents is also inadequately provided. There is no protection of children from marketing strategies for unhealthy products.

PoA95. Ensuring enough paediatric practices and other therapy places for children and young people within statutory health insurance

PoA96. Compulsory training in communication with children and young people for medical professions

PoA97. Sensitisation and awareness-raising of medical staff regarding children's rights and inclusion of children's rights in the training curricula of medical professions

2. Healthcare services are often not accessible and usable without barriers, e.g. regarding the premises and availability of information.

PoA98. Comprehensive accessibility (including communicative accessibility) in hospitals, doctors' practices and other healthcare facilities

PoA99. Accessibility of health information such as medical reports and medication information

PoA100. Establishment of child-orientated rehabilitation facilities for children and young people with disabilities and prevention of the placement of children and young people with disabilities in institutions for adults

PoA101. Raising awareness and imparting basic knowledge about people with disabilities to medical staff to ensure respectful interaction and communication with people with disabilities and to recognise them as experts in their own right

3. The health sector is an important point of contact for women affected by violence, yet there are few referrals of women affected by violence to women's shelters.

PoA102. Comprehensive training and information campaigns in the health sector on the topic of violence against women and domestic violence

PoA103. Measures for the adequate care of mentally ill women and women affected by violence

PoA104. Nationwide provision of appropriate psychosocial care for victims of violent offences, as well as psychotherapeutic support on the basis of a health insurance certificate

PoA105. Women have a right to decide on pregnancy, regulations on the time limit solution must not be restricted

8. Right to education

1. Protection against discrimination in the education system needs improvement. The combination of migration background, poverty and linguistic differences continues to lead to serious disadvantages and marginalisation effects. The inclusion of children with disabilities in the mainstream education system was characterised by setbacks in the past review period.

PoA106. Strengthen human rights education through explicit, cross-curricular consideration of children's rights in all curricula and in mandatory lesson content for all school levels

PoA107. Additional school support systems for pupils with disabilities and problems should be established and financed throughout Austria

- PoA108. More school support staff such as social workers, school psychologists, extracurricular partners, support staff, needs-based assistance, health teams with school health nurses and trained contact persons at all educational institutions*
- PoA109. Ensuring a comprehensively inclusive school system in Austria based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*
- PoA110. Establishment and promotion of bilingual teaching in spoken language and sign language*
- PoA111. Stop funding for the construction or renovation of special facilities for children with disabilities and to invest these funds exclusively in inclusive education and community-based support services*
- PoA112. Rapid integration of children with little knowledge of German into regular schooling without separate classes such as "bridge classes" or "German support classes"*
2. School curricula do not adequately cover the topics of sexuality, self-determination and issues of consent in the context of relationships. There is a need for greater awareness of sexualised violence. Special attention should also be paid to girls with disabilities.
- PoA113. Expansion of curricula on the topics of consent, respect and forms of violence*
- PoA114. Austria-wide implementation of violence prevention programmes in the curriculum in cooperation with violence protection institutions*
- PoA115. Problematisation of traditional gender stereotypes, also regarding girls with disabilities*
3. Children of kindergarten and compulsory school age do not have the same opportunities for cultural education throughout Austria. In vocational schools, the arts are given little or no consideration in the curriculum.
- PoA116. Strengthening cultural education in all types of schools*
- PoA117. Establishment of an interministerial working group on cultural education*

9. People with disabilities

1. A new NAP on Disability 2022-2030 was adopted in 2022. The state review in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities also took place in 2023. The measures of the NAP have not yet been adapted to the UN recommendations for action.
- PoA118. Rapid and full implementation of the National Action Plan on Disability 2022-2030 and the concluding observations of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities State Review 2023*
- PoA119. Develop a comprehensive and mandatory de-institutionalisation strategy for children with disabilities that includes needs-based family support and personal support services*
2. The labour force participation rate of people with disabilities is significantly lower than that of people without disabilities, which increases the risk of poverty and social exclusion. In addition, people with disabilities are affected by unemployment significantly more often and for longer.
- PoA120. Alignment of political strategies and measures towards the participation of all people with disabilities in an inclusive labour market.*

PoA121. Make transitions between sheltered workshops/employment structures and the general labour market flexible and permeable, for example by initially establishing the "Inclusive Work" project funding line and ultimately transferring this to regular funding.

PoA122. Legal entitlement to support services that enable participation in the labour market

3. People with disabilities, including deaf people, continue to face numerous barriers in Austria that prevent them from exercising essential fundamental freedoms and human rights.

PoA123. Accessibility in all its dimensions (physical, communicative, social, intellectual, economic and structural) must be considered and implemented in all future developments.

PoA124. Information from authorities, courts and healthcare facilities in accessible formats (plain language, subtitles or surtitles, digital scrolling text in audio-visual formats, sign language overlay, Braille, pictograms, etc), interpreting services (sign language, written interpreting, assisted communication, etc) and accessibility by telephone, video chat, SMS, e-mail

PoA125. Accessible websites, subtitling of public and private TV programmes, as well as accessibility at cultural facilities

PoA126. Establishment of a multi-sensory principle in public facilities, means of transport and communication and information systems

PoA127. Free sign language courses for hearing parents of deaf children and deaf parents of hearing children (CODA)

10. Minorities

1. Minority languages recognised in Austria are insufficiently used by the authorities. The media coverage in the minority languages is insufficient in terms of quantity and quality due to a lack of support. While there is still more bilingual teaching in the minority languages at primary school level, bilingual teaching is significantly reduced at secondary school level. More and more members of minorities live in urban centres (e.g. Vienna, Graz) outside the scope of the minority school laws and have no opportunity for bilingual education.

PoA128. Increasing the number of staff at authorities with language skills in recognised minority languages and facilitating the use of minority languages in contact with authorities

PoA129. Enhancement of bilingual teaching in German and the recognised minority languages at secondary level

PoA130. Expansion of bilingual education in German and the recognised minority languages, also outside the current scope of the minority school laws

PoA131. Increase and valorisation of the promotion of the national minorities

2. Although Austrian Sign Language is recognised as a language in the constitution, the deaf community does not have the rights of a recognised linguistic minority.

PoA132. Recognising the sign language community as a linguistic minority

11. Migrants, refugees, displaced persons and asylum seekers

1. Since 2018, asylum seekers have been denied access to apprenticeships. Even though the Constitutional Court overturned two decrees in June 2021 that significantly restricted access to the labour market for asylum seekers, access remains de facto restricted and bureaucratically complex.

PoA133. Effective access to education and training for asylum seekers, including those who are no longer minors

PoA134. Access to the labour market for asylum seekers no later than six months after applying for asylum to enable them to make an independent contribution to financing their lives

2. Access to many welfare state regulations for migrants and asylum seekers continues to be excessively difficult. The standard of accommodation is particularly inadequate for children.²⁰ A "payment card" has been introduced in individual federal states, which, under the pretext of controlling abuse, further restricts the self-determined use of even small amounts of aid.

PoA135. Inclusion of asylum seekers and displaced persons (or in some cases beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) in the federal states' opportunity, disability and participation laws

PoA136. Regular external evaluation of the accommodation modalities in the care centres for asylum seekers and especially for children

PoA137. Abolition of tying aid funds to the purchase from certain contractual partners

3. There is still a system of deprivation of liberty and imprisonment. In 2020, there were also systematic illegal pushbacks at the Austrian border with Slovenia, which were recognised as unlawful by the Styrian Provincial Administrative Court in July 2021.

PoA138. Complete decriminalisation of escape aid if illegal entrants had reasons to flee in accordance with the Geneva Convention

PoA139. Refraining from the introduction of preventive detention of migrants

4. The treatment of unaccompanied children and young people as asylum seekers regarding their origin, cultural characteristics, transcultural psychology and education is inadequate. In a detailed report dated 15 February 2021, the Child Welfare Commission reviewed the legal framework for children in asylum proceedings and identified numerous deficiencies.²¹ Since then, there has been increased training and a contact judge on the subject of child welfare has been introduced at the Federal Administrative Court. There is still no custody of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children from the beginning of their stay in Austria. Since March 2025, family reunification has been generally suspended without any case-by-case evaluation.

PoA140. The custody of unaccompanied minors must be guaranteed by the child and youth welfare services from the first day of their arrival in Austria

PoA141. Measures against the "disappearance" of young asylum seekers from facilities during the asylum procedure and creation of an Austria-wide protection centre for trafficked children

PoA142. Unaccompanied and accompanied refugee minors must be treated equally to young people from Austria and the EU in terms of access to services (e.g. psychosocial care)

PoA143. Cancellation of the blanket suspension of family reunification

5. In interviews conducted by the asylum authorities, there are insufficient measures to support

²⁰ Parliamentary enquiry response AB 17169 of March 2024
(https://www.parlament.gv.at/dokument/XXVII/AB/17169/imfname_1620681.pdf)

²¹ <https://www.bmj.gv.at/themen/Fokusthemen/Kindeswohlkommission.html>

persons concerned to give comprehensive testimony regarding their vulnerability. Decisions in the first instance of the asylum procedure are often based on the personal opinions of interviewers and include biased questions and the use of stereotypes.²² Interviews often take place in an atmosphere of mistrust. With the establishment of the Federal Agency for Care and Support Services²³ in 2020/2021, legal advice for asylum seekers was transferred to a company under corporate control of the Ministry of the Interior. Although improvements were made in 2024, these are not sufficient.

PoA144. Establishment of a clearing centre to identify vulnerable persons in asylum procedures and to guarantee good care from the outset

PoA145. Training of officials and judges involved in asylum procedures in the identification of vulnerable persons in cooperation with specialised civil society organisations

PoA146. Improved consideration of the impact of trauma on asylum seekers in communication during the asylum procedure

PoA147. Guarantee of independent legal advice for asylum seekers and cover costs for advice from professional legal advisors or civil society organisations

12. Right to an intact environment

1. Climate protection as a cross-generational concern is not sufficiently considered in legislative and administrative processes despite the constitutional basis.²⁴ The previous government also failed to pass the necessary climate protection law.

PoA148. Creation of a competence of the federal legislator for climate protection

PoA149. Enact a Climate Protection Law that enshrines intergenerational justice and the goal of climate neutrality by 2040, including interim targets and sectorial budgeting of greenhouse gas emissions

PoA150. Introduction of effective control mechanisms for the Climate Protection Law

PoA151. Full consideration of constitutional standards relevant for climate protection in legislature and public administration

2. The protection of habitats is currently not guaranteed, not least due to steadily increasing land use.

PoA152. Setting binding substantial reduction targets for daily land use to achieve the European Commission's net zero land consumption target by 2050

3. Children, older people and people with disabilities are massively affected by the climate crisis in terms of their health. Extreme weather conditions, such as heatwaves, can lead to a deterioration in underlying illnesses and general health.

PoA153. Greater consideration and meaningful participation of children, young people, older people and people with disabilities and their organisations in the development and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies

²² See OHCHR Report from October 2008

²³ BBU GmbH

²⁴ in particular Art 1 of the Federal Constitutional Law on the Rights of the Child, Art 2 ECHR, Art 8 ECHR, Federal Constitutional Law on Sustainability; see also the latest General Comment No. 26 (2023) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/general-comments-and-recommendations/crcgc26-general-comment-no-26-2023-childrens-rights>

13. Right to development

1. Although Austria has increased its funding for development cooperation since 2020, its ODA ratio of 0.34%²⁵ remains well below the international 0.7% target. In addition, a significant proportion of ODA is allocated to domestic expenditure, while the poorest countries (LDCs) only receive a small share.

PoA154. Develop and implement a binding, time-bound strategy to progressively achieve the 0.7% GNI target for Austrian ODA, including clearly defined annual targets and effective accountability mechanisms

PoA155. Strengthen the development policy focus on the least developed countries (LDCs) by prioritising a fixed portion of GNI as ODA for these countries to close existing financing gaps

PoA156. Develop and implement targeted measures to systematically reduce the negative spillover effects of Austrian policies on middle- and low-income countries and support sustainable development

2. The adoption of the new three-year programme was delayed due to the protracted process of forming a government after the 2024 elections and was only enacted in the middle of 2025. Uncertainty caused by this delay also jeopardised the ability of civil society organisations to act. The previous three-year programme 2022-2024 also lacked specific goals, concrete measures and clear indicators to systematically measure implementation and progress.

PoA157. Regular revision of a coherent, participatory overall strategy for Austrian development cooperation and better coordination with the area of humanitarian aid

PoA158. Children's rights must be explicitly considered in all development cooperation and SDG processes

PoA159. Prioritise the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities in development cooperation and increase funding for the implementation of the twin-track approach to fully implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.



Vienna, this July 2025

²⁵ as of 2024, OECD: Official Development Assistance (last accessed: 30 May 2025), <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/official-development-assistance-oda.html>

ANNEX I (Contributing organisations)

The following organisations participated in the formulation of the statement (in alphabetical order):

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<p>ADRA Österreich, Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Österreichs, BRAVEAURORA, CARE Österreich, Caritas Österreich, Chay Ya Austria, CONCORDIA Sozialprojekte, Diakonie ACT Austria, Dreikönigsaktion - Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar, Fairtrade Österreich, FIAN Österreich, Hilfswerk International, HOPE´87, HORIZONT3000, ICEP – Verein für globale Entwicklung, ICT4D.at – Austrian Network for Information and Communication Technologies for Development, IZ-Verein zur Förderung von Vielfalt, Dialog und Bildung, IUFE Institut für Umwelt, Friede und Entwicklung, JUGEND EINE WELT – Don Bosco Aktion Österreich, Katholische Frauenbewegung Österreich, Klimabündnis Österreich, LICHT FÜR DIE WELT, Oikocredit Austria, Österreichisches Rotes Kreuz, Plan International, Red Noses International, SOL - Menschen für Solidarität, Ökologie und Lebensstil, SOS Kinderdorf Österreich, Südwind Verein für Entwicklungspolitik und Gerechtigkeit, THE RAIN WORKERS, Tierärzte ohne Grenzen, VIDC – Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation, Volkshilfe Solidarität, Welthaus Diözese Graz-Seckau, Welthaus Diözese Linz, Welthaus Katholische Aktion Wien, WIDE - Entwicklungspolitisches Netzwerk für Frauenrechte und feministische Perspektiven, World Vision Österreich</p>	
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<p>Asyl in Not, Black Voices, Caritas Eisenstadt, Deserteurs- und Flüchtlingsberatung, Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst, Don Bosco Flüchtlingswerk, Europäisch-tschetschenische Gesellschaft, Fairness Asyl, Fluchtpunkt Innsbruck, Flughafensozialdienst, Hemayat, Aktion Mitmensch Wiener Neustadt, SOS Mitmensch Burgenland, Hilfsforum Judenburg, Zebra, Projektgruppe "Integration von Ausländern“, SOS Kinderdorf Salzburg Clearinghouse, SOS Menschenrechte, Unterstützungskomitee zur Integration von Ausländern, Volkshilfe OÖ Flüchtlingsbetreuung, Verein Projekt Integrationshaus, Verein Zeit!Raum, ISOP, SOS Mitmensch, Initiative Minderheiten, Interkulturelles Zentrum, Evangelische Studentengemeinde, Südwind, Weltladen Amstetten, VIDC fair play, Alternative und Grüne GewerkschafterInnen, Grüne BG 10, Grüne Alternative BG 15, Aktion Kritischer SchülerInnen, Verein Maiz</p>	

	<p>AOEF- Verein Autonome Österreichische Frauenhäuser - AÖF Bacherplatz 10/4, 1050 Vienna, Austria Tel.: +43 1 / 544 08 20</p> <p>https://www.aoef.at/informationsstelle@aoef.at</p>
<p>Frauenhaus Burgenland, Frauenhaus Amstetten, Frauenhaus Mistelbach, Frauenhaus Neunkirchen, Frauenhaus Wr. Neustadt - Verein wendepunkt, Frauenhaus Braunau, Frauenhaus Linz, Frauenhaus Innviertel, Frauenhaus Steyr, Frauenhaus Vöcklabruck, Frauenhaus Wels, Frauenhaus Pinzgau, Frauenhaus Tirol, Frauenhaus Tirol Oberland, lilawohnt Frauen*haus Tiroler Unterland, ifs FrauennotWohnung - das frauenhaus in vorarlberg</p>	
	<p>BAWO, Wohnen für alle Gerichtsgasse 3/2/3, 1210 Vienna, Austria</p> <p>www.bawo.at office@bawo.at</p>
<p>Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Wien, Wohnen- und Soziale Dienstleistungen gem. GmbH; Soziales Wohnservice Wels E 37-ARGE Beratung und Betreuung Wohnungsloser; ARGE für Obdachlose (Linz); ARGE Wien Nichtsesshaftenhilfe; Bahnhofsozialdienst der Caritas Diözese Innsbruck; BEWOK, Wohnungssicherung – Delogierungsprävention (Krems); Caritas der Diözese Graz-Seckau-Wohnungssicherung;; Caritas der Diözese Graz-Seckau-Basisversorgung; Caritas der Erzdiözese Wien - Hilfe in Not; Caritasverband der Erzdiözese Salzburg; Caritas der Diözese Feldkirch; Caritas Oberösterreich-Sozialprojekte; DOWAS Bregenz; lilawohnt (vormals DOWAS für Frauen, Innsbruck)); Emmaus-Gemeinschaft St. Pölten; Evangelische Stadt-Diakonie Linz; Heilsarmee Österreich; HO & RUCK Gebraucht Möbel Gemeinnützige GmbH (Innsbruck); Kaplan Bonetti gGmbH (Dornbirn); Kolpinghaus Götzis; neunerhaus - Hilfe für obdachlose Menschen (Wien); Neustart; Pro Mente OÖ; Soziale Arbeit gGmbH (Salzburg); Soziale Initiative gemeinnützige GmbH (Linz); Sozialverein B37 (Linz); Suchthilfe Wien gGmbH ; VBO - Verein Betreuung Orientierung(Wiener Neustadt); Verein für Integrationshilfe (Wien); Verein für Obdachlose (Innsbruck); Verein für Sozialprojekte - Teestube Schwaz; Verein Möwe (Tull an der Donau); Verein Sozialzentrum Vöcklabruck-mosaik; Verein Wohnen (St. Pölten); Verein zur Förderung des DOWAS (Innsbruck); VertretungsNetz – Erwachsenenvertretung, Patientenadvokatur, Bewohnervertretung; Volkshilfe Kärnten; Volkshilfe Wien gemeinnützige Betriebs-GmbH - Fachstelle für Wohnungssicherung; Wiener Hilfswerk; Wiener Rotes Kreuz Rettung-, Krankentransport-, Pflege- und BetreuungsGmbH; WOBES Verein zur Förderung von Wohnraumbeschaffung (Wien); Verein Wohnen und Arbeit (Winden bei Melk); Verein Wohnplattform OÖ; Wohnplattform Steiermark; WOST-Verein Wohnen Steyr -B29; Institut für Sozialdienste:IFS (Röthis); Zentrum Sexuelle Gesundheit Tirol; Kolpinghaus Bregenz; Caritas Kärnten; Vinzenzgemeinschaft Eggenberg - Vinzi Werke; Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst gem. GmbH; Jugend am Werk Steiermark GmbH; Stadtdiakonie Wien; Caritas Burgenland; Anker Jugendnotschlafstelle (Dornbirn)</p>	



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<p>Aids Hilfe Wien, Amnesty International Österreich; Antidiskriminierungsstelle in der Stadt Salzburg, Antidiskriminierungsstelle Steiermark, arge SODIT, atempo, Austrian Gay Professionals (AGPRO), Be Different Dogs, Beratungszentrum für Migranten und Migrantinnen; BIZEPS – Zentrum für Selbstbestimmtes Leben, Beratungs-, Mobilitäts- und Kompetenzzentrum (BMKz), Blinden- und Sehbehindertenverband Österreich – Dachverband (BSVÖ), dabei – dachverband berufliche integration austria, Dokustelle Islamfeindlichkeit und antimuslimischer Rassismus, Down-Syndrom Österreich, Ehe ohne Grenzen, equalizent, FAMOS, Fibel, FRAUENSERVICE Graz, Freunde der Assistenzhunde Europas, Gleichbehandlungsstelle des Landes Kärnten, Gleichbehandlungsbeauftragte der Stadt Graz, HOSI Salzburg, Helping Hands Graz, Homosexuelle Initiative Wien (HOSI Wien), Humanistischer Verband Österreich, IGASUS, Integration Tirol, Integration Wien, Integrationshaus (ao Mitglied), ISOP – Innovative Sozialprojekte, IVMB, die Jurist*innen, knack:punkt – Selbstbestimmt Leben Salzburg, LEFÖ – Beratung, Bildung und Begleitung für Migrantinnen, LOK, Lungauer Frauennetzwerk, maiz – Autonomes Zentrum von und für Migrantinnen, migrare – Zentrum für MigrantInnen OÖ, Niederösterreichische Antidiskriminierungsstelle, Niederösterreichisches Armutsnetzwerk, Ninlil, Österreichischer Gehörlosenbund (ÖGLB), Österreichische Plattform für Alleinerziehende, Österreichischer Schwerhörigenbund Dachverband (ÖSB), ÖZIV Burgenland, ÖZIV Tirol, Peregrina – Bildungs-, Beratungs- und Therapiezentrum für Immigrantinnen, Plattform Menschenrechte Salzburg, Queer Base, Queer Business Women (QBW), Selbstbestimmt Leben Innsbruck, Selbstbestimmt Leben Österreich, Selbstbestimmt Leben Steiermark, SOPHIE – Bildungsraum für Prostituierte, SOS – Menschenrechte Österreich, Sozialplattform Oberösterreich, Stelle zur Bekämpfung von Diskriminierungen Wien, Tiroler Servicestelle Gleichbehandlung und Antidiskriminierung, TransX – Verein für TransGender Personen, Türkis Rosa Lila Tipp, uniability, Venib – Verein Nicht-Binär, VertretungsNetz, VIMÖ – Verein Intergeschlechtlicher Menschen Österreich, WAG Assistenzgenossenschaft, Wiener Forum für Demokratie und Menschenrechte, ZARA – Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit, ZEBRA, Zentrum für MigrantInnen in Tirol (ZeMiT).</p>	

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	<p>Lobby4kids - Kinderlobby Hardtgasse 29/8, 1190, Vienna, Austria</p> <p>https://lobby4kids.at/ ireneprom@yahoo.com</p>
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<p>neun Kinder- und Jugendanwaltschaften der Länder, Österreichische Bundesjugendvertretung, Kinderfreunde/Rote Falken, Katholische Jungschar Österreichs, Kinderbüro – Die Lobby für Menschen bis 14, Akzente Salzburg, Pfadfinder und Pfadfinderinnen Österreichs, SOS-Kinderdorf Österreich, Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Menschenrechte, UNICEF Österreich, Pro Juventute, Asylkoordination Österreich, Welt der Kinder, Österreichische Gesellschaft für Kinder- und Jugendheilkunde, KiB Children Care, Österreichische Gesellschaft für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, Österreichische Liga für Kinder- und Jugendgesundheit, Österreichischer Kinderschutzbund, ECPAT Österreich, Don Bosco Flüchtlingswerk Austria, wienXtra - ein junges Stadtprogramm, boJA – Bundesweites Netzwerk Offene Jugendarbeit, Kindernothilfe Österreich, 147 Rat auf Draht - Notruf für Kinder und Jugendliche, Bundesnetzwerk Österreichische Jugendinfos, Jugend Eine Welt Österreich, Österreichischer Behindertenrat, Bundesverband Österreichischer PsychologInnen, die möwe, GiP Generationen in</p>	

Partnerschaft, FICE Österreich, beteiligung.st, Österreichisches Jugendrotkreuz, Bundesverband Österreichischer Kinderschutzzentren, Caritas Österreich, Volkshilfe Österreich, Diakonie Österreich	
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	Verein Wiener Frauenhäuser – Soziale Hilfen für von Gewalt betroffene Frauen und ihre Kinder Amerlingstraße, 1060, Vienna, Austria https://frauenhaeuser-wien.at/verein@frauenhaeuser-wien.at
	VIMOE - Verein Intergeschlechtlicher Menschen Österreich Graben 3, 4020 Linz, Austria https://vimoe.at/info@vimoe.at
	UNCAC Coalition https://uncaccoalition.org/info@uncaccoalition.org
	Österreichisches Volksgruppenzentrum Teinfaltstraße 4, 1010 Vienna, Austria https://www.oevz.org/kontakt@oevz.org

	<p>ZARA – Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit Schönbrunner Straße 119/13, 1050, Vienna, Austria</p> <p>https://zara.or.at office@zara.or.at</p>
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ANNEX II (Overview of the assessment of the implementation status of the 3rd cycle state recommendations)

The following table shows all recommendations of the 3rd cycle and the **assessment of the implementation status** at the time of writing this report. The analysis is based on the UPR monitoring tool of the Austrian League for Human Rights on its website (see also: <https://liga.or.at/upr-en/?assignee=UPR-Empfehlungen&cycle=3>). In addition, the corresponding **Points of Action 2025** of the current Joint Submission are listed to make it easier to identify which of the recommendations are still considered particularly important by civil society:

UPR 2020, N°	Recommendation Text	Proponent	Implementation Status	League-PoA 2025
139.1	Take effective measures to increase its official development assistance to achieve the internationally agreed target of 0.7% of its GDP, in order to realize economic, social and cultural rights	Bangladesh	No progress	154
139.2	Consider taking additional steps to increase its ODA contribution to reach 0.7% of GNI	Cambodia	No progress	154
139.3	Respect the commitment to devote 0.7% of gross national income to official development assistance	Luxembourg	No progress	154
139.4	Include in its ODA emergency aid packages specifically targeted to address the social and economic impacts of Covid-19	Bhutan	Partial success	
139.5	Continue efforts to substantially increase the ODA funding for gender equality programmes	Malta	In progress	155
139.6	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	France	Success	
139.7	Continue to improve human rights protection and work closely with its partners	Bosnia and Herzegovina	In Progress	
139.8	Reform the Austrian Ombudsman to meet the Paris Principles relating to the Status of National Human Rights Institutions	Canada	Partial success	
139.9	Bring the National Human Rights Institution into compliance with the Paris Principles and maintain its complete independence	Egypt	Partial success	
139.10	Ensure that the Austrian Ombudsman Board fully complies with the Paris Principles	Albania	Partial success	
139.11	Continue steps leading to the full compliance of the Austrian Ombudsman Board with the Paris Principles	Georgia	Partial success	

139.12	Ensure that the Austrian Ombudsman Board is independent and in full accordance with the Paris principles on national human rights institutions	India	Partial success	
139.13	Improve the functioning of the Austrian Ombudsman with a view to ensuring its independence and compliance with the Paris Principles	Algeria	Partial success	
139.14	Ensuring the appointment process of the members of the Austrian Ombudsman Board is in a full accordance with Paris Principles	Iraq	In progress	
139.15	Ensure that the Austrian Ombudsman Board fully complies with the Paris Principles and has sufficient human and financial resources to perform its role independently	Kazakhstan	Partial success	
139.16	Take necessary steps to ensure full compliance of the Austrian Ombudsman Board with the Paris Principles, including reforming the process of appointing members to ensure selection is merit based	Australia	Partial success	
139.17	Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles	Senegal	Partial success	
139.18	Continue measures to strengthen the national human rights institutions	Nepal	Partial success	
139.19	Ensure a comprehensive mandate of the Austrian Ombudsman Board, particularly with regard to children's rights	Moldova	In progress	
139.20	Establish an independent national human rights institution	Somalia	Partial success	
139.21	Take all appropriate measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity in the society	Turkmenistan	No progress	
139.22	Strengthen efforts to combat anti-Semitism and promote religious tolerance by continuing its work in education and policing	USA	In progress	
139.23	Take further measures to promote tolerance and respect for cultural diversity in order to eradicate existing prejudices and stereotypes against migrants and foreigners	Bahrain	No progress	
139.24	Continue to promote measures in combating racism, discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance	Barbados	In progress	11
139.25	Take urgent and long-term measures to prevent the resurgence of far-right-wing and other groups inspired by extremist national socialist ideologies and neo-Nazism	Belarus	In progress	
139.26	Combat all forms of discrimination and protect minorities	Bosnia and Herzegovina	In progress	11

139.27	Intensify further efforts to address extremist and discriminatory attitudes and behaviours through preventive and repressive measures	Cambodia	In progress	
139.28	Continue to address the problem of Anti-Semitism as referenced to in the National Report	Israel	Partial success	
139.29	Implement a comprehensive strategy to fight discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men within the family	Angola	No progress	
139.30	Take specific measures to increase the visibility of racial minority communities	Angola	In progress	
139.31	Strengthen its ongoing work and take effective measures to combat discrimination, intolerance, racism and xenophobia	Nicaragua	In progress	11
139.32	Scale up efforts in combatting racism, racial discrimination and hate crimes	Nigeria	In progress	11
139.33	Adopt a national action plan against racism	Azerbaijan	No progress	
139.34	Strengthen its efforts to combat acts or advocacy of racial or religious hatred, including consider adopting a national plan of action against racism	Thailand	In progress	
139.35	Prioritise developing a strategy against racism, xenophobia, radicalisation and violent extremism, taking into account the views of civil society and underpinned by necessary legislation and budgetary resource	United Kingdom	No progress	
139.36	Work towards establishing and adopting a national strategy aimed at combating all forms of racisms and xenophobia	Bahrain	No progress	
139.37	Strengthen its efforts to combat acts or advocacy of racial or religious hatred, including by bringing those responsible to justice and adopting of a national action plan against racism and resurgence of neo-Nazism	North Korea	In progress	
139.38	Develop a national action plan to combat acts of racial or religious hatred and its apology, in particular against minorities, migrants and asylum seekers and refugees	Ecuador	In progress	
139.39	Develop a national plan to combat racism, xenophobia and discrimination	Argentina	No progress	11, 22
139.40	Combat all forms of racial discrimination and develop a national plan of action against racism	Egypt	No progress	11, 22
139.41	Strengthen measures to combat racism, hate crime, and hate speech, including by adopting a national plan of action against racism	Namibia	No progress	11, 22

139.42	Strengthen its efforts to combat acts or advocacy of racial or religious hatred, by adopting a national action plan against racism	Sierra Leone	In progress	11, 22
139.43	Strengthen Austria's efforts of a national action plan against all racism	Somalia	No progress	11, 22
139.44	Strengthen its efforts to effectively combat advocacy of racial or religious hatred, including by bringing those responsible to justice	Azerbaijan	In progress	11
139.45	Strengthen the fight against the commission or incitement of acts of racial or religious hatred	Togo	In progress	11
139.46	Continue efforts made in the framework of combating discrimination and hate speech against foreigners, minorities, and immigrants	Tunisia	In progress	11
139.47	Devote additional resources to prosecute hate crimes and prevent discrimination, including against Muslims, Roma, refugees and migrants, and persons of African origin	USA	No progress	11
139.48	Step up measures to combat discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes against Muslims and other minorities, including migrants	Bangladesh	No progress	11
139.49	Intensify efforts to combat hate speech and racial discrimination	Belarus	In progress	11
139.50	Promptly investigate, prosecute and sanction all forms of racism and hate crimes in accordance with the law, including by ensuring that the prosecution and the police have adequate tools and skills	Samibia	In progress	11, 54
139.51	Step up efforts to combat the commission or incitement to commit acts of racial or religious hatred	Burkina Faso	In progress	11
139.52	Prosecute all cases of hate crimes and attacks against refugee and asylum-seekers, while strengthening efforts to combat racial or religious hatred, including through ensuring justice and adoption of a national action plan	Afghanistan	No progress	11
139.53	Investigate and ensure accountability for all hate crimes based on religion, including through the Internet	Egypt	In progress	11
139.54	Consider enacting a comprehensive legislation that provides full and effective protection against elimination of hate speech	Ghana	In progress	11
139.55	Strengthen the efforts to combat hate speech, especially against minorities and migrants	Iraq	In progress	11
139.56	To adopt steps to combat acts or advocacy of racial and religious hatred, including by bringing those responsible to justice and envisaging the adoption of a national action plan against racism	Jordan	In Progress	11, 22

139.57	Continue efforts and continue taking measures to combat all forms of hate speech and racism	Libya	In Progress	11
139.58	Systematically investigate all forms of racism and hate crimes, prosecute and punish those responsible according to the law	Luxembourg	In progress	
139.59	Strengthen its systematic approach to prevent and combat hate speech and hate crimes, by following up on the recommendations of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)	Norway	In progress	
139.60	Take concrete steps to address the issue of hate speech against Muslims, especially by political figures	Pakistan	No progress	
139.61	Take concrete measures to combat incidents of ethnic or racially motivated violence and hatred, including against migrants and refugees	Portugal	No progress	
139.62	Continue in its endeavour of combating acts or advocacy of racial or religious hatred, including by bringing those responsible to justice and envisaging the adoption of a national action plan against racism	Romania	No progress	22
139.63	Strengthen efforts to tackle racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitic and anti-Islamic incidents, including through the disaggregation of hate crimes data	Australia	No progress	
139.64	Continue efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change adaptation and mitigation frameworks, and ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities, and indigenous and local communities are meaningfully engaged in its implementation	Fiji	No progress	148,151
139.65	Establish an independent mechanism to investigate cases of ill-treatment and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials	Bahamas	In progress	
139.66	End excessive use of force, torture, ill-treatment by law enforcement agents	Venezuela	In progress	
139.67	Take further action against the use of force by the police	Bahrain	In progress	47, 48, 49
139.68	Improve law enforcement practice to investigate cases of torture, ill-treatment and other police misconduct	Belarus	In progress	47, 48, 49
139.69	Establish an independent and effective mechanism to address allegations of misconduct and excess use of force by law enforcement officers	Canada	In progress	
139.70	Swiftly move forward with plans for the establishment of a strong independent police complaints authority	Denmark	In progress	

139.71	Take measures to address allegations of excessive use of force and ill-treatment by police through the establishment of an independent and effective investigations and complaints mechanism	Ghana	In progress	
139.72	Establish an independent and effective investigation mechanism to address allegations of torture, ill treatment and other forms of abuse by police forces and others	Iran	In progress	
139.73	Continue its efforts on the national investigation and complaints body for cases of alleged police misconduct, and to integrate human rights and anti-discrimination norms into police training courses	Australia	In progress	
139.74	Continue working on the program to establish a national body to investigate and examine complaints related to unlawful acts of the police	Russia	Partial success	
139.75	Keep up its efforts to prevent racial profiling by the police and continue to provide all law enforcement personnel with racial sensitivity training	Greece	No progress	47, 48, 49
139.76	Make efforts to prohibit racial profiling by the police and continue to provide racism awareness training to all law enforcement officials	Angola	No progress	47, 48, 49
139.77	Enhance sensitization and training programmes for law enforcement officials on human rights education, particularly on racial sensitivity	Pakistan	No progress	52
139.78	Continue combating terrorism and violent extremism	Lebanon	Partial success	
139.79	Cease torture and inhuman or degrading treatment in places of detention and ensure that those allegations are investigated impartially and perpetrators are prosecuted and convicted	North Korea	In progress	
139.80	Take measures aimed at reducing the number of detainees and ensure that prisons were provided with adequate financial resources to fulfil their aim of rehabilitation and social reintegration	Sambia	In progress	63
139.81	Take additional measures to address the problem of overcrowding in places of detention and ensure the social reintegration of convicts	Belarus	In progress	
139.82	Strengthen efforts in preventing prison overcrowding, especially in this time of pandemic	Indonesia	In progress	
139.83	Reform preventive detention measures for offenders with mental illness by developing review mechanisms consistent with international practice, based on defined psychiatric assessment standards	Ireland	No progress	68, 69
139.84	Ensure an adequate staffing situation within the penitentiary system	Norway	In progress	

139.85	Further ensure that all detainees, both legally and in practice, receive all basic legal protection from the outset of their deprivation of liberty	Serbia	In progress	65, 66
139.86	Continue efforts to improve access to justice for victims of discrimination, including discrimination based on hate speech and ethnic, racial or religious grounds	Cuba	In progress	
139.87	Hold those accountable who commit, aid or abet racial discrimination and profiling	Pakistan	No progress	
139.88	Protect those who face persecution because of their religious beliefs	Nicaragua	In progress	11
139.89	Pursue efforts to combat hate speech and violence on the internet while respecting the freedom of expression	Czech Republic	In progress	
139.90	Fully guarantee the independence and pluralism of the media	France	No progress	
139.91	Operationalise domestically the insights arising from its October conference on 'Human Trafficking in Times of Corona'	United Kingdom	In progress	
139.92	Investigate reports and identify child victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice	Botsuana	In progress	
139.93	Take further measures to strengthen economic and social inclusion of victims of trafficking through provision of vocational training, language courses and job placement	Cambodia	In progress	
139.94	Ensure the thorough investigation of human trafficking cases and the prosecution of perpetrators to justice	Cyprus	In progress	
139.95	Put in place every measure to combat human trafficking and ensure the implementation of an effective victims' protection	France	In progress	
139.96	Ensure that cases of human trafficking continue to be investigated, perpetrators are brought to justice, and the victims are adequately compensated	Greece	In progress	
139.97	Strengthen efforts to thoroughly investigate all cases of human trafficking and ensure victim's access to justice and remedies	Liechtenstein	In progress	
139.98	Enhance ongoing measures to combat trafficking in persons and exploitation of children and ensure perpetrators are brought to justice	Myanmar	In progress	
139.99	Adopt further measures in combatting human trafficking and protecting the rights of victims, as well as the rights of migrants	Nigeria	In progress	

139.100	Take further measures to harmonize protection standards for victims of child trafficking throughout the country	Moldova	No progress	141
139.101	Continue efforts to strengthen legislative measures to combat human trafficking and to reinforcing monitoring mechanisms in this field	Tunesia	In progress	
139.102	Take further measures to harmonize protection standards for victims of child trafficking throughout its territory, and refine its data collection to cover all forms of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children	Sri Lanka	In progress	141
139.103	Redouble its efforts to facilitate access of persons with disabilities to the labour market by ensuring effective implementation of the Employment of People with Disabilities Act	Thailand	No progress	122
139.104	Provide appropriate job opportunities for persons with disabilities	Iran	No progress	122
139.105	Strengthen measures to increase job opportunities for women in full-time employment sectors	Myanmar	No progress	
139.106	Better enforce human rights compliance by private economic actors with a view to reducing the gender pay gap and diversifying career options for all	Vietnam	No progress	28, 29
139.107	Take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination of women in the labour market and reduce the gender pay gap	Uganda	No progress	28, 29
139.108	Implement campaigns and measures to reduce the pay gap between men and women	Belgium	No progress	28, 29,, 31
139.109	Further promote measures that ensure the economic and social empowerment of women, mainly through reducing gender pay gap	Ethiopia	No progress	28, 29, 31
139.110	Further strengthen measures to promote equality between women and men, in particular regarding equal pay and the participation of women on the boards and in the chief executive offices of companies	France	No progress	28, 29, 31
139.111	Further pursue its efforts to narrow the gender pay gap and to ensure equal opportunities for women on the labour market	Greece	No progress	28, 29
139.112	Reducing the wages gap between women and men in work	Iraq	No progress	28, 29
139.113	Implement concrete measures to reduce the gender pay gap	Lithuania	No progress	28, 29
139.114	Promote the principle of equal pay for work of equal value and minimize the gender pay gap	Maldives	No progress	28, 29
139.115	Redouble efforts in addressing the gender pay gap	Mozambique	No progress	28, 29

139.116	Continue efforts to narrow down and eventually eliminate gender pay gap for equal work with men	Myanmar	No progress	28, 29
139.117	Enhance efforts to reduce the high wage gap by enforcing the principle of gender equality	Slovenia	No progress	28, 29
139.118	Eliminate gender pay gap	Somalia	No progress	28, 29
139.119	Continue efforts to implement the national development programme to combat poverty, preserve peace and protect the environment	Libya	No progress	92, 150, 151
139.120	Make progress towards an economic and social recovery with a human rights approach to face the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, taking into account the special needs of vulnerable groups of society	Chile	In progress	
139.121	Implement a national strategy for the prevention and reduction of poverty, which gives priority to the most vulnerable sectors and incorporates the response to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in the short, medium and long term	Cuba	In progress	92
139.122	Examine the Covid-19-related long-term consequences for the state of human rights protection in Austria with a special focus on the situation of women and children affected by domestic violence	Germany	No progress	
139.123	Take further measures to reduce poverty among older persons, particularly older women and older migrants	Malaysia	No progress	92
139.124	Continue to increase the availability and accessibility of child and adolescent mental health service and programme	Timor-Leste	In progress	46, 97
139.125	Continue to increase the availability and accessibility of child and adolescent mental health services and programs	Portugal	In progress	46, 97
139.126	Guarantee access to sexual and reproductive rights and particularly to abortion (France)	France	No progress	105
139.127	Strengthen measures to address obesity in children and to promote a healthy lifestyle, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child	Sri Lanka	In progress	
139.128	Strengthen the legislative framework to expressly prohibit any practice that modifies a person's sexual characteristics without well-founded medical reasons or without the full consent of that person	Uruguay	No progress	
139.129	Ensure free and timely access to appropriate health-care for all, including LGBTI+ persons, children and adolescents where the young person has sufficient maturity to provide informed consent	Iceland	In progress	95, 96, 97

139.130	End harmful practices, including forced and coercive medical interventions, to ensure the bodily integrity of children with intersex variations	Iceland	No progress	
139.131	Prohibit any practice that modifies a person's sex characteristics without irrefutable medical reasons and the full and informed consent of the person affected	Malta	No progress	
139.132	Ensure that the human rights of intersex persons are respected, by developing a medical care protocol ensuring their participation in decision-making on medical interventions that affect them	Argentina	No progress	
139.133	Strengthen access for all children to free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, regardless of their socioeconomic status	Sri Lanka	In progress	33, 35
139.134	Strengthen efforts to access quality education for all children, regardless of their socio-economic status	Maldives	In progress	33, 35
139.135	Increase awareness of cultural diversity, non-discrimination and tolerance in education system	Turkey	In progress	113, 116, 117
139.136	Intensify efforts to promote equal opportunities in access to education for Roma children at all levels	Ghana	No progress	128, 129
139.137	Continue efforts to promote equal access to education for children from ethnic minorities, such as the Roma	Peru	No progress	128, 129
139.138	Provide equal opportunities and access to education for Roma minorities at all levels	Iran	No progress	128, 129
139.139	Strengthen access for all children, including the Roma children, to equitable, quality and free primary and secondary education	Senegal	No progress	128, 129
139.140	Ensure equal opportunities in the area of education and leisure activities for children and youth, including of non-Austrian background, as well as ensure full implementation of the Constitution provision on indigenous minorities, including through systemic support of bilingual schools	Czech Republic	No progress	128, 129, 130, 131
139.141	Ensure that children with migration or minority background have unhindered and equal access to education	Bangladesh	No progress	133, 134
139.142	Take all necessary measures to ensure that children of immigrant origin have unrestricted and equal access to education	Nicaragua	No progress	133, 134
139.143	Take concrete steps to promote inclusive education for children with disabilities in the mainstream school system	Bahamas	No progress	133, 134
139.144	Enhance its ongoing efforts on human rights education campaigns, especially that on the rights of women, children, the elderly and minorities	Turkmenistan	In progress	29

139.145	Continue to promote human rights education, awareness-raising and promoting dialogue and tolerance	Bosnia and Herzegovina	In progress	
139.146	Strengthen training efforts in human rights	Luxembourg	In progress	
139.147	Continue its efforts at the international level towards promotion of human rights through education projects	Mongolia	In progress	
139.148	Strengthen policies to promote gender equality, increase women's participation in the political sphere, and eliminate the wage gap	Ecuador	In progress	29, 30
139.149	Expand representation of women in political decision-making positions, especially at the level of states and municipalities	Lithuania	In progress	26
139.150	Strengthen the efforts to increase the participation of women in political decision-making positions	Romania	In progress	26
139.151	Adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society	Bahamas	No progress	
139.152	Adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes of women and their portrayal as sexual objects, and ensure that children are educated about responsible sexual behaviour	Marshall Islands	No progress	
139.153	Strengthen its efforts to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles and the responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society	Timor-Leste	No progress	
139.154	Work to combat discrimination against women and improve access for persons with disabilities in the workplace	USA	No progress	123
139.155	Pursue policies to strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women, notably those who are minorities, immigrants and refugees	Barbados	In progress	
139.156	Counter all forms of discrimination against women and girls with disabilities	Jordan	No progress	
139.157	Adopt a common official statistical framework, coordinated at the federal level, to record more accurately the crimes of femicide and other crimes of violence against women	Spain	No progress	39
139.158	Adopt a new national action plan to prevent gender-based violence against women that includes improved data collection on gender-based violence and femicide	Sweden	No progress	37, 39
139.159	Establish a new National Action Plan to address violence against women and ensure that it is supported with adequate resources	Canada	No progress	37

139.160	Implement and update the National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women	Israel	No progress	37
139.161	Adopt comprehensive measures aimed at preventing, combating and punishing all forms of gender-based violence against women	Togo	In progress	
139.162	Adopt comprehensive measures to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence against women	Lithuania	In progress	
139.163	Adopt necessary measures to ensure that victims of violence and sexual abuse have full access to adequate shelters and counselling centres	Belgium	In progress	38
139.164	Create a new National Action Plan "Protection against Violence for Women" which also considers women with disabilities, precarious residence permits and asylum seekers and women with mental illness	Netherlands	No progress	21,22, 37, 96
139.165	Redouble efforts to eliminate all kinds of violence and discrimination against women and girls, regardless of their migratory status	Brazil	In progress	
139.166	Take further concrete steps to increase accessibility to shelters and support services for the victims of sexual and domestic violence	Croatia	In progress	38
139.167	Ensure that survivors of sexual and domestic violence have unrestricted access to shelters and provide adequate financial and human resources to survivors' support services, including for effective victim protection	Iceland	In progress	38
139.168	Take necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect children and women against domestic violence	Iran	In progress	
139.169	Continue its efforts to eliminate all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including by adopting comprehensive measures to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence against women as well as by reinforcing the protection and assistance provided to victims of such violence, and to provide justice to survivors	Liechtenstein	In progress	38
139.170	Adopt comprehensive measures to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women, strengthen the protection and assistance offered to victims of such violence, and prosecute all crimes aimed at women and girls, including refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls	Luxembourg	In progress	38
139.171	Ensure survivors of sexual and domestic violence have unrestricted access to shelters and provide adequate resources to survivors' support services	Malta	In progress	38

139.172	Strengthen measures to address unreported cases of femicides and domestic violence against women, hate crimes against migrants, refugees and asylum-seeking women and girls	Myanmar	In progress	39
139.173	Undertake further policy, legal and financial measures for combating all forms of violence against women, including femicides and cases of domestic violence	North Macedonia	In progress	39
139.174	Continue the implementation of policies in the fields of prevention, protection and prosecution in relation to domestic violence and extend it to all forms of gender based violence	Romania	In progress	
139.175	Continue its work aimed at preventing violence against women, including within the family settings	Russia	In progress	
139.176	Intensify efforts to protect all children and provide them with better access to childhood services	Barbados	No progress	17
139.177	Continue to pay special attention to combating poverty and social exclusion of children in Austria	Vietnam	In progress	17
139.178	Guarantee the same standards of protection and well-being to all children in its territory, regardless of their nationality	Uruguay	No progress	17
139.179	Develop a comprehensive strategy and an implementation plan to protect children from violence	Sambia	No progress	17, 42
139.180	Maintain efforts to further promote gender equality, combat violence against children, and eliminate poverty and social exclusion of children in Austria	Morocco	In progress	17, 42
139.181	Ensure, in accordance with the best interests of the child, adequate monitoring and protection of the situation of asylum-seeking children, in particular their effective tracing and the safeguarding of their educational rights	Spain	In progress	17, 36
139.182	Continue to advocate against corporal punishment by making all parts of the population aware of the legal abolition of such practices	Liechtenstein	No progress	
139.183	Take further steps to promote equal opportunities for the Roma community in education and employment	India	No progress	
139.184	Conduct awareness-raising campaigns aimed at the media, public officials, as well as the general public, to combat stigmatization and prejudice of which children with disabilities may be victims	Belgium	No progress	38
139.185	Develop the National Action Plan on Disability 2021-2030 in a participatory way and formulate a coherent strategy for the deinstitutionalization with a clear time frame and a mechanism for its effective implementation and monitoring	Bulgaria	In progress	118

139.186	Redouble its liaison with stakeholders representing persons with disabilities, particularly in the adoption of the National Action Plan on Disability	Ethiopia	In progress	118
139.187	Continue to implement the National Action Plan on Disabilities 2012-2021 through consultations with persons with disabilities and the organisations that represent them	Israel	Partial success	118
139.188	Adopt promptly the National Action Plan on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities 2022 - 2030, which adequately favours their effective social integration	Spain	Partial success	118
139.189	Take further measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, as outlined in the extended National Action Plan on Disability	Japan	In progress	118
139.190	Continue the implementation of the national plan on persons with disabilities	Lebanon	In progress	118
139.191	Undertake actions ensuring the fulfillment of the National Action Plan on Disability, including more thorough consultations with organizations representing persons with disabilities	Poland	In progress	118
139.192	Involve the civil society organisations working in the area of the rights of persons with disabilities in the current process of the implementation of the national action plan on disability for 2022-2030	Katar	In progress	118
139.193	Continue efforts in supporting persons with disabilities, by ensuring their accessibility to the labour market and social welfare benefits	Cyprus	No progress	122
139.194	Consider a twin-track approach on disability inclusion in international cooperation, with special consideration on women and children with disabilities	Indonesia	In progress	
139.195	Ensure that effective legal remedy and independent legal counsel for asylum seekers be guaranteed under the new procedures introduced with the establishment of the Federal Agency for Provision of Care and Support/BBU	Sweden	In progress	58
139.196	Refrain from polarizing populist campaigns against migrant communities and take a firm public stance against racist speeches	Turkey	Deterioration	
139.197	Make efforts to improve the protection of the rights of migrants and asylum seekers	Uganda	No progress	
139.198	Further increase efforts aimed at protection of asylum seekers and migrants	Ukraine	No progress	
139.199	Ensure the immediate assignment of a legal guardian to all unaccompanied minors who arrive in the country, without delays or preconditions	Uruguay	No progress	

139.200	Prosecute all hate crimes and assaults against migrants	Burkina Faso	In progress	
139.201	Ensure that obligations of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are fully met in regards to migrants and refugees, in particular, the rights to liberty and personal freedoms and the rights of unaccompanied refugee minors	Canada	No progress	
139.202	Stop the implementation of policies and measures that violate the rights of migrants and effectively protect their rights	China	In progress	11
139.203	Strengthen policies and programs targeting asylum seekers or migrants, with measures that guarantee systematic and free legal assistance	Costa Rica	No progress	
139.204	Reinforce the capacity of the Federal Office for Immigration to process refugee claims of asylum seekers, ensuring that the principle of non-refoulement is observed at all times	Afghanistan	No progress	145, 147
139.205	Continue applying measures to protect asylum seekers by facilitating the asylum application process and the relocation of asylum seekers to Austria	Cyprus	No progress	11, 147
139.206	Implement concrete actions based on respect for all human rights of asylum seekers and refugees, particularly boys, girls and adolescents, and the full observance of due process	El Salvador	No progress	147
139.207	Strengthen efforts to ensure that every asylum-seeking child benefits from child protection safeguards, and that UNICEF recommended minimum standards for the protection of children in refugee accommodation centres are applied	Fiji	No progress	
139.208	Continue to ensure adequate and independent legal assistance to asylum seekers	India	In progress	147
139.209	Strengthen the capacity to process refugee applications, provide adequate legal assistance to applicants, and guarantee the principle of non-refoulement	Mexico	No progress	147
139.210	Implement its international obligations and commitments related to migrant and refugees' protection through specific policies and programmes	Pakistan	No progress	11
139.211	Establish a mechanism to ensure independent and competent legal counsel for asylum seekers	Philippines	In progress	147
139.212	Continue to raise public awareness to eliminate prejudice and stereotypes against migrants and refugees, and take further measures to translate integration efforts into effective practice on the ground	South Korea	No progress	

139.213	Pay particular attention to its human rights obligations in the context of the significant influx of migrants to the country from the Middle East and North Africa	Russia	No progress	
140.1	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	Czech Republic	No progress	5
140.2	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	Gabun	No progress	5
140.3	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	Germany	No progress	5
140.4	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	Italy	No progress	5
140.5	Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	Tunesia	No progress	5
140.6	Work towards ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	Liechtenstein	No progress	5
140.7	Speed up efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	Slovakia	No progress	5
140.8	Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections	United Kingdom	No progress	
140.9	Reinvigorate efforts aimed at the finalization and subsequent implementation of the National Action Plan for Human Rights	Georgia	No progress	22
140.10	Develop a national human rights action plan in line with OHCHR guidelines to ensure participation of civil society	Kazakhstan	No progress	22
140.11	Address the COVID-19 pandemic-related challenges in its National Human Rights Action Plan update	Lithuania	No progress	22
140.12	Adopt the comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan	Mongolia	No progress	22
140.13	Develop a national human rights action plan with concrete and measurable objectives ensuring meaningful participation of civil society	Norway	No progress	22
140.14	Develop a plan of action in the area of human rights	Katar	No progress	22
140.15	Finalize and adopt a comprehensive national human rights action plan and continue to ensure the effective implementation of existing thematic national action plans, including the NAP on	South Korea	No progress	21, 22, 37, 118

	Disability and the NAP on Combating Violence against Women			
140.16	Strengthen measures to raise public awareness with a special focus on combating hate speech, racism, discrimination, xenophobia and islamophobia	Algeria	In progress	
140.17	Adopt a national legislation regulating the activity of transnational companies with a human rights-based approach	Afghanistan	In progress	
140.18	Review current regulations, including the Law on Senior Citizens' Residences and the Law on Hospitalization, to ensure that no person is deprived of his/her liberty against his/her will on account of a disability	Mexico	No progress	
140.19	Adopt codes of conduct for politicians prohibiting the use of racist speeches, and make necessary arrangements for those to adopt approaches for supporting integration rather than isolation and alienation	Turkey	No progress	
140.20	Promote specific policies for supporting the family as it is the basic and natural unit of society	Afghanistan	No progress	
140.21	Evaluate developing programmes to reduce the gender pay gap and promote the integration of women with disabilities, ethnic minorities and migrants into the labour market	Peru	No progress	27, 28, 31, 32
140.22	Strengthen policies and measures in the field of labor, including by considering ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189)	Brazil	No progress	
140.23	Study, in close consultation with stakeholders, the possibility of a universal basic income	Haiti	No progress	
140.24	Take all necessary measures to strengthen the promotion and protection of the human rights of older persons, particularly in the current situation of extreme vulnerability they face in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic	Argentina	Partial success	
140.25	Continue to respect economic, social and cultural rights including social protection without discrimination	Slovakia	No progress	
140.26	Continue strengthening successful policy to increase access to education, health and integration into the labour market for women with disabilities, ethnic minority groups, migrants, refugees and Asylum seekers	Somalia	No progress	32, 135
140.27	Strengthen policies and measures in the field of education, including by considering ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Brazil	No progress	

140.28	Ensure financial and other resources for bilingual education of national minorities, in capital and in relevant regions	Croatia	No progress	129, 130, 131, 132
140.29	Ensure comprehensive bilingual education for Slovenian national minority from nursery to secondary level included	Slovenia	No progress	129, 130, 131, 132
140.30	Amend the legal definition of rape in the criminal code to be based on lack of consent. Additionally, provide support and assistance to victims of rape, including bringing the rate of prosecutions and convictions of rape and sexual violence in conformity with the rise in reporting of such cases	Marshall Islands	In progress	
140.31	Increase implementation of non-judicial measures for children accused of criminal offences	Montenegro	No progress	
140.32	Secure adequate resources for minority media and improve access to public media	Slovenia	In progress	
140.33	Grant asylum seekers effective access to the labour market during their asylum proceedings in order to ensure successful integration	Mozambique	No progress	
140.34	Seek to align its legislation and administrative procedures to allow asylum seekers effective access to the labor market during their asylum procedure	Serbia	No progress	
141.1	Endorse and implement the United Nations Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	Indonesia	No progress	5
141.2	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Sri Lanka	No progress	5
141.3	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Azerbaijan	No progress	5
141.4	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Togo	No progress	5
141.5	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Rwanda	No progress	5
141.6	Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Afghanistan	No progress	5
141.7	Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Honduras	No progress	5
141.8	Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Bangladesh	No progress	

141.9	Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	Indonesia	No progress	
141.10	Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Senegal	No progress	
141.11	Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Philippines	No progress	
141.12	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Chile	No progress	4
141.13	Undertake concrete actions towards the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	El Salvador	No progress	
141.14	Strengthen the national legislative framework, in particular by ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Algeria	No progress	
141.15	Ratify the International Covenant on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and sign the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	Venezuela	No progress	4
141.16	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Honduras	No progress	4
141.17	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Italy	No progress	4
141.18	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	Albania	No progress	4, 5
141.19	Accept the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	Finland	No progress	4
141.20	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	France; Gabun	No progress	4

141.21	Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	El Salvador	No progress	4
141.22	Ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization	Namibia	No progress	
141.23	Accede to the International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	Armenia	No progress	
141.24	Ratify the Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights, in order to ensure the effective prohibition of discrimination	Spain	No progress	
141.25	Reform its Constitution to incorporate the protection of all human rights, and demonstrate its will to respect them with the approval and application of a national human rights plan	Venezuela	No progress	23
141.26	Continue its efforts in improving its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination, and to establish a systematic data collection mechanism to record incidents of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to ensure that all incidents are investigated, prosecuted and that the perpetrators were punished	Palestine	No progress	11
141.27	Strengthen efforts to improve protection against discrimination on all prohibited grounds particularly by harmonizing national legislation	Sudan	No progress	11
141.28	Strengthen efforts to improve protection against discrimination on all prohibited grounds particularly by harmonizing national legislation	Sweden	No progress	11
141.29	Consider amending the Equal Treatment Act and other acts addressing discrimination with a view to ensuring substantive and procedural protection against discrimination with regard to all prohibited grounds of discrimination	Bulgaria	No progress	11
141.30	Take effective legislative and administrative measures to combat discrimination against Muslims, Roma and other minority groups	China	No progress	11
141.31	Continue to harmonise the national legislation against discrimination in order to ensure protection from all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of age, religion and belief, as well as sexual orientation and gender identity	Croatia	No progress	11
141.32	Harmonize at all levels anti-discrimination legislation to protect all persons regardless of age, religion or belief, sexual orientation and gender identity	Denmark	No progress	11

141.33	Adopt legislative measures to eradicate all forms of discrimination and to prohibit racial and ethnic profiling by the police	Ecuador	No progress	48, 49
141.34	Revise and harmonize its anti-discrimination laws and improve its anti-discrimination institutions and their efficiency and approachability to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination, including against persons with disabilities and children and young persons in the asylum procedure	Finland	No progress	11
141.35	Develop transparent nationwide and inclusive anti-discrimination legislations and administrative measures to protect the rights of all communities in Austria including in particular Muslims who are being increasingly discriminated and targeted by Islamophobia	Iran	No progress	11
141.36	Consolidate and strengthen existing anti-discrimination legislation to provide comprehensive equal protection, particularly in access to goods and services, on all prohibited grounds of discrimination	Ireland	No progress	11
141.37	Continue the ongoing efforts to prevent and fight discrimination on any ground, including by harmonizing and extending the scope of anti-discrimination laws	Italy	No progress	11
141.38	Continue consolidating the normative framework to effectively combat all forms of discrimination	Montenegro	No progress	11
141.39	Ensure equal protection from all forms of discrimination, including by harmonizing and strengthening the scope of anti-discrimination laws in particular with respect to religion and belief and sexual orientation and gender identity	Netherlands	No progress	11
141.40	Increase efforts to eradicate Islamophobia and anti-Muslim incidents and introduce a comprehensive data collection system offering a view of cases of such incidents, including hate speech and hate crime	Turkey	No progress	
141.41	Avoid unequal treatment or discrimination of certain groups on ideological or religious grounds and ensure the constitutionality of laws	Turkey	No progress	11
141.42	Guarantee the recognition, protection and defense of minorities' rights in the country, as well as adopt legislation against discrimination on the basis of religion, age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity	Costa Rica	No progress	11
141.43	Accept a comprehensive strategy to eliminate all kinds of discrimination on the basis of religion and belief, age, sexual orientation and gender identity	North Korea	No progress	11

141.44	End the exacerbated increase in racism, hate speech, xenophobia, Islamophobia and racial violence against minorities, refugees and migrants	Venezuela	No progress	11
141.45	Work towards guaranteeing access to legal gender recognition for intersex, transgender and non-binary people to all six current existing options of gender markers, without any barriers, based on self-identification	Malta	No progress	
141.46	Enact legislations specific to conflict-affected areas and to provide conflict-specific guidance and advice for business enterprises on ensuring respect for human rights to prevent and address the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human right violations in conflict affected areas including situations of foreign occupation	Palestine	No progress	
141.47	Adopt a national action plan on business and human rights in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on that issue	Switzerland	No progress	20
141.48	Adopt a national action plan on business and human rights	Luxembourg	No progress	20
141.49	Develop a national plan on business and human rights, in line with national and international human rights standards in the business sector	Chile	No progress	20
141.50	Develop and adopt a National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights	Germany	No progress	20
141.51	Strengthen efforts towards respecting human rights in business activities, including the adoption of a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights	Japan	No progress	20
141.52	Continue efforts towards the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights	Mozambique	No progress	20
141.53	Take measures to release an Action Plan on business and human rights	Poland	No progress	20
141.54	Create an Inter-ministerial Working Group on Men and Boys, to support national gender equality initiatives, with a view to promoting positive masculinity norms and combating violence against men and boys	Haiti	No progress	
141.55	Guarantee the freedom of religion or belief for all and ensure the rights of Muslims to practice religion freely including the wearing of veils	Sudan	In progress	
141.56	Take necessary steps to protect freedom of religion or belief in Austria, including reform to ensure more equitable treatment of registered religious groups, and ensuring national security measures consider and minimise the impact on freedom of religion or belief	Australia	No progress	

141.57	Adopt programmes to increase the participation of ethnic minorities in public and political life	Jordan	No progress	
141.58	Increase the representation of ethnic minorities in political and public life, including legislative and executive state bodies	Serbia	No progress	
141.59	Continue measures to promote gender equality and ensure the representation of ethnic minorities in the political and public life	Nepal	No progress	
141.60	Consider taking measures to promote the participation of women and ethnic minorities in public office and political life	Peru	No progress	
141.61	Decriminalize defamation under the Criminal Act in accordance with the international best practice	Sierra Leone	No progress	
141.62	Take further steps towards effective access to education and apprenticeship opportunities for asylum seekers, including those who are no longer minors	Philippines	No progress	133, 134
141.63	Increase the minimum age for voluntary recruitment to 18 in line with the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendation	Croatia	No progress	
141.64	Strengthen the implementation of its programmes for the protection of minorities and undertake necessary legal reforms to address the issue”	Malaysia	No progress	
141.65	Continue modernisation of the national minority protection legislative framework in close cooperation with national minorities' representatives, including adequate financing	Slovenia	No progress	
141.66	Offer migrant groups more institutional opportunities for political participation, involving them in political processes especially in the field of integration	Turkey	No progress	
141.67	Review section 35 (2) of the asylum law, granting the right to family reunification without undue restrictions, in particular to unaccompanied minors	Uruguay	No progress	
141.68	Reinstate humanitarian admission programme	Sierra Leone	No progress	
141.69	Reduce legal and administrative barriers to family reunification and effective access to the labor market for the beneficiaries of international protection	Afghanistan	No progress	
141.70	Establish an efficient procedure for determining statelessness, and approve residence permits on the basis of statelessness	Mexico	In progress	

ANNEX III (List of Points of Action in the UPR 2025, and their past consideration in 3rd cycle state recommendations)

The following table shows all **Points of Action 2025**, i.e. of the 4th cycle of the UPR, indicating whether they were already included in the recommendations of the Member States in the 3rd cycle. On the one hand, this shows if past state recommendations are still relevant on an ongoing basis. On the other hand, it indicates which Points of Action of the League's current Joint Submission would require additional support:

Points of Action (PoA) 2025		Previous state recommendations UPR 2020
	A. Background and general conditions	
	1. International obligations	
PoA1	Ratification of the Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter on Collective Complaints of 9 November 1995 and Declaration on Article D of the European Social Charter (revised) of 3 May 1996)	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA2	Ratification of Articles 30 and 31 of the European Social Charter	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA3	Ratification of the 12th Additional Protocol to the ECHR of 4 November 2000	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA4	Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 10 December 2008	141.12 (Chile), 141.15 (Venezuela), 141.16 (Honduras), 141.17 (Italy), 141.18 (Albania), 141.19 (Finland), 141.20 (France, Gabun), 141.21 (El Salvador)
PoA5	Ratification of the III. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of 17 June 2011	140.1 (Czech Republic), 140.2 (Gabun) 140.3 (Germany), 140.4 (Italy), 140.5 (Tunisia), 140.6 (Liechtenstein), 140.7 (Slovakia),
PoA6	Issuing a mandate to the European Commission to draw up a binding treaty under international law to bind transnational corporations and companies to human rights (Resolution A/HRC/RES/26/9)	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA7	Constructive participation in the Open Ended Inter-Governmental Work Group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA8	Constructive participation in the relevant ad hoc committee for the drafting of an additional protocol to the United Nations Convention	<i>Endorsement required!</i>

	against Cybercrime to improve the consideration of human rights within the convention	
PoA9	Constructive participation in the Open Ended Inter-Governmental Working Group for a CRC Optional Protocol on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	2. Legal framework	
PoA10	Comprehensive catalogue of fundamental rights in the constitution	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA11	Levelling up: Comprehensive protection against discrimination in all areas of life	139.24 (Barbados), 139.26 (Bosnia and Herzegovina), 139.31 (Nicaragua), 139.32 (Nigeria), 139.39 (Argentina), 139.40 (Egypt), 139.41 (Namibia), 139.42 (Sierra Leone), 139.43 (Somalia), 139.44 (Azerbaijan), 139.45 (Togo), 139.46 (Tunisia), 139.47 (USA), 139.48 (Bangladesh), 139.49 (Belarus), 139.50 (Sambia), 139.51 (Burkina Faso), 139.52 (Afghanistan), 139.53 (Egypt), 139.54 (Ghana), 139.55 (Iraq), 139.56 (Jordan), 139.57 (Libya), 139.88 (Nicaragua), 139.202 (China), 139.205 (Cyprus), 139.210 (Pakistan), 141.26 (Palestine), 141.27 (Sudan), 141.28 (Sweden), 141.29 (Bulgaria), 141.30 (China), 141.31 (Croatia), 141.32 (Denmark), 141.34 (Finland), 141.35 (Iran), 141.36 (Ireland) 141.37 (Italy), 141.38 (Montenegro), 141.39 (Netherlands), 141.41 (Türkiye), 141.42 (Costa Rica),

		141.43 (North Korea), 141.44 (Venezuela)
PoA12	Creation of legal regulations that impose binding and enforceable due diligence obligations on all Austrian companies and corporate groups in Austria and abroad to respect human rights and the environment	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA13	Elevation of all provisions of the CRC to constitutional status, such as social rights, the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to health care	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA14	Effective consideration of human rights in from the start of each legislative project ("human rights first"-approach)	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA15	Creation of legal remedies before the Constitutional Court to assert unconstitutional inactivity in the preparation of legislative proposals	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	3. International and human rights infrastructure and political measures	
PoA16	Extending awareness-raising on the importance of human rights to all regional administrations	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA17	Nationwide harmonised statutory quality standards in areas relevant to human rights, such as youth welfare	139.176 (Barbados), 139.177 (Vietnam), 139.178 (Uruguay), 139.179 (Sambia), 139.180 (Morocco), 139.181 (Spain)
PoA18	Establishment of an independent body for Austria-wide monitoring of children's rights	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA19	Development and formulation of a comprehensive NAP Human Rights based on the OHCHR recommendations 2011 and 2015 with the participation of civil society organisations, containing strategic goals for the improvement of fundamental and human rights, as well as realistic and measurable indicators	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA20	Development of a NAP on business and human rights	141.47 (Switzerland), 141.48 (Luxembourg), 141.49 (Chile), 141.50 (Germany), 141.51 (Japan), 141.52 (Mozambique), 141.53 (Poland)
PoA21	Creation of an anti-discrimination NAP to combat all forms of racism (e.g. anti-Muslim racism, anti-Semitism, antiziganism, etc.) with realistic and measurable indicators	139.39 (Argentina), 139.40 (Egypt), 139.41 (Namibia), 139.42 (Sierra Leone), 139.43 (Somalia), 139.56 (Jordan), 139.62 (Romania), 139.164 (Netherlands)
PoA22	Securing budgetary resources for the implementation of the NAP Human Rights and all topic-specific NAPs	140.9 (Georgia), 140.10 (Kazakhstan), 140.11 (Lithuania), 140.12 (Mongolia), 140.13 (Norway),

		140.14 (Qatar), 140.15 (South Korea), 141.25 (Slovakia)
PoA23	Creation of financial resources for civil society work based on international best practice models	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA24	Strengthening the independence of the Ombud for Equal Treatment and adapting its resources to the increasing number of cases	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA25	Legal protection of the Ombuds Offices for Children and Youths in the federal states by a standardised mandate	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	B. Implementation of international human rights obligations	
	1. Equal rights and anti-discrimination	
PoA26	Introduction of standardised protection against discrimination throughout Austria by amending all equal treatment and anti-discrimination laws at federal and state level to ensure substantive and procedural protection against discrimination on all prohibited grounds and their intersectional overlaps	141.29 (Bulgaria)
PoA27	Introduction of quota regulations in politics, business and management levels to increase the proportion of women to 50% gender parity	139.106 (Vietnam), 139.107 Uganda), 139.108 (Belgium), 139.109 (Ethiopia), 139.110 (France), 139.111 (Greece), 139.112 (Iraq), 139.113 (Lithuania), 139.114 (Maledives), 139.115 (MoZambique), 139.116 (Myanmar), 139.117 (Slovenia), 139.118 (Somalia), 139.148 (Ecuador), 139.149 (Lithuania), 139.150 (Romania), 140.21 (Peru)
PoA28	Further measures to reduce the gender pay gap, in particular by binding pay transparency in accordance with European law and tangible sanctions for companies in the event of unequal treatment	139.106 (Vietnam), 139.107 Uganda), 139.108 (Belgium), 139.109 (Ethiopia), 139.110 (France), 139.111 (Greece), 139.112 (Iraq), 139.113 (Lithuania), 139.114 (Maledives), 139.115 (MoZambique), 139.116 (Myanmar), 139.117 (Slovenia), 139.118 (Somalia), 139.148 (Ecuador), 140.21 (Peru)

PoA29	Campaigns for the equal distribution of care work between men and women (housework, childcare and care for the elderly), including a legal right to all-day children's education and affordable care facilities	139.108 (Belgium), 139.144 (Turkmenistan), 140.21 (Peru)
PoA30	Inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in all women's policy programmes	140.21 (Peru), 140.26 (Somalia)
PoA31	Promotion of gender-equitable language	
PoA32	Uniform federal ban on sexist and discriminatory advertising	
PoA33	Strengthen participation opportunities for children and young people at local level	139.133 (Sri Lanka), 139.134 (Maldives), 139.136 (Ghana), 139.137 (Peru), 139.138 (Iran), 139.139 (Senegal), 139.140 (Czech Republic), 139.141 (Bangladesh), 139.142 (Nicaragua), 139.143 (Bahamas)
PoA34	Review existing forms of participation of children in all education, care and work/vocational training institutions	139.133 (Sri Lanka), 139.134 (Maldives), 139.136 (Ghana), 139.137 (Peru), 139.138 (Iran), 139.139 (Senegal), 139.140 (Czech Republic), 139.141 (Bangladesh), 139.142 (Nicaragua), 139.143 (Bahamas), 139.181 (Spain)
PoA35	A strong focus on political education, the strengthening of federal youth representation	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA36	Children with disabilities must also be portrayed in the media as equal citizens	139.184 (Belgium)
	2. Right to life, liberty, and security of person	
PoA37	Creation of a new National Action Plan "Protection against violence for women", which also considers women with disabilities, precarious residence permits, asylum seekers and women with mental illnesses	139.158 (Sweden), 139.159 (Canada), 139.160 (Israel), 139.164 (Netherlands), 140.15 (South Korea)
PoA38	Permanent state contracts for existing women's shelters and women's and girls' advice centres in all federal states, as well as new barrier-free women-specific care and advice facilities to be set up, also in rural areas	139.163 (Belgien), 139.166 (Kroatien), 139.167 (Island), 139.169 (Liechtenstein), 139.170 (Luxemburg), 139.171 (Malta)

PoA39	Improving data collection on gender-based violence and femicide	139.157 (Spain), 139.158 (Sweden), 139.172 (Myanmar), 139.173 (North Macedonia)
PoA40	Development of a strategy and implementation plan for the protection and prevention of violence against children	139.179 (Sambia), 139.180 (Morocco)
PoA41	No joint custody of parents in cases of violence	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA42	Financing nationwide campaigns on violence against women and children and publicising support facilities	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA43	Multi-professional care instead of closed facilities for children in difficulties	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA44	Creation of binding quality standards for child and youth welfare, including foster care throughout all regional entities of Austria	139.124 (Timor-Leste), 139.125 (Portugal)
PoA45	Binding obligations to implement violence protection concepts for all organisations that look after children and young people (private, church and public)	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA46	Creation of a specialised care facility with appropriate safety standards (shelter residences) for minors affected by human trafficking	139.100 (Moldova), 139.102 (Sri Lanka)
PoA47	Evaluate the Investigation Unit against Police Violence and strengthen its independence and focus on systematic misconduct	139.67 (Bahrain), 139.68 (Belarus), 139.75 (Greece), 139.76 (Angola) 141.33 (Ecuador)
PoA48	Increased efforts to make "ethnic profiling" transparent and fight the discrimination expressed therein	139.67 (Bahrain), 139.68 (Belarus), 139.75 (Greece), 139.76 (Angola) 141.33 (Ecuador)
PoA49	Mandatory identification markings for police officers to enable effective complaints	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	3. Administration of justice, impunity, and the rule of law	
PoA50	Securing financial resources for the judiciary at all levels	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA51	Creation of a politically independent top management of the public prosecutor's offices and full transparency in issuing instructions	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA52	Mandatory training for judges, public prosecutors and law enforcement officers on human rights and children's rights	139.50 (Sambia), 139.75 (Greece), 139.76 (Angola), 139.77 (Pakistan)
PoA53	Standardisation of the appointment procedures for presidents at all supreme courts, creating greater transparency and involving stakeholders, including from civil society	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA54	Earmarking of court fees and fines for improvements to the justice system	<i>Endorsement required!</i>

PoA55	Measures to ensure sufficiently qualified interpreting services (including sign language, written interpreting and plain language)	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA56	Improving the clarity of legal information, especially for defendants in criminal proceedings	139.195 (Sweden)
PoA57	Consistent application of the "special aggravating circumstances" pursuant to Section 33 of the Criminal Code in proceedings for criminal offences based on discriminatory or racist motives	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA58	Traceable documentation and recording of the development of criminal offences based on discriminatory or racist motives	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA59	Appropriate utilisation of the intended legal instruments (pre-trial detention, anti-violence training requirements, extension of preliminary proceedings), especially in cases of sexual and domestic violence	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA60	Mandatory training for judges and public prosecutors on gender-specific and domestic violence	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA61	Creation of organisationally separate juvenile courts and penal institutions	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA62	Abstain from lowering of the age of criminal responsibility	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA63	Measures to reduce the number of detainees	139.80 (Sambia)
PoA64	Expansion of work, education and employment opportunities for prisoners	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA65	Creation of free legal counselling opportunities for prison inmates	139.85 (Serbia)
PoA66	Ensuring confidential patient consultations without the presence of the judicial guard	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA67	Improving visiting and contact opportunities for children of imprisoned parents	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA68	Reform of the prison system based on Article 14 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	139.83 (Ireland)
PoA69	Further implementation of recommendations from the 2015 reform report on preventive custody	139.83 (Ireland)
PoA70	Increasing the number of medical and psychosocial staff in prisons	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	4. Right to private and family life	
PoA71	Nationwide legally binding standards that are regularly reviewed based on evidence given by experts and constant improvement of standards	<i>Endorsement required!</i>

PoA72	Expansion of federal child and youth welfare statistics, including analysis and planning tools	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA73	Implementation of concepts for supported parenthood for parents with disabilities	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA74	No legalisation of spy software for the executive branch	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA75	Directive-compliant implementation of the NIS2 directive for more IT security	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	5. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of speech and assembly, freedom to participate in public and political life	
PoA76	Application of the standards of public participation in the parliamentary process	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA77	Ensuring the effective work of Parliament	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA78	Improving freedom of information through free access to administrative information as a rule	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA79	Easier access to citizenship by setting more realistic income requirements and a shorter minimum waiting period	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA80	Strengthening the political participation of all people living in Austria, regardless of citizenship	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA81	Reduction of surveillance in public spaces	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA82	Ban on facial recognition in public spaces as part of the implementation of the EU's AI Act in Austria	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	6. Right to social protection and an adequate standard of living	
PoA83	Restoration of an Austria-wide standardised minimum income that covers all basic necessities of life, with a special focus on measures against child poverty	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA84	Urgent implementation of the National Action Plan to implement the European Child Guarantee	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA85	Enshrine a right to housing in the constitution	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA86	Apply the protection of the tenancy law comprehensively to all types of housing	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA87	Effective regulation of rent levels to create affordable housing for all, including marginalised population groups	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA88	Ensure non-discriminatory access to non-profit housing	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA89	Cancellation of discriminatory provisions based on nationality in the Non-Profit Housing Act	<i>Endorsement required!</i>

PoA90	Securing sufficient and high-quality childcare places nationwide to improve the compatibility of family and career	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA91	Financial protection against female poverty, especially for single mothers and their children and women with disabilities	139.119 (Libya), 139.121 (Cuba), 139.123 (Malaysia)
PoA92	Support housing for women affected by violence to be able to leave a violent relationship in the long term	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA93	Introduction of a state-financed maintenance guarantee for the period until a maintenance claim is enforced against the ex-partner	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA94	Independent residence permit for women, within the framework of family reunification, even in the event of separation	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	7. Right to health	
PoA95	Ensuring enough paediatric practices and other therapy places for children and young people with statutory health insurance	139.124 (Timor-Leste), 139.125 (Portugal), 139.129 (Iceland)
PoA96	Compulsory training in communication with children and young people for medical professions	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA97	Sensitisation and awareness-raising of medical staff regarding children's rights and inclusion of children's rights in the training curricula of medical professions	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA98	Comprehensive accessibility (including communicative accessibility) in hospitals, doctors' surgeries and other healthcare facilities	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA99	Accessibility of health information such as medical reports and medication information	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA100	Establishment of child-orientated rehabilitation facilities for children and young people with disabilities and prevention of the placement of children and young people with disabilities in institutions for adults	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA101	Raising awareness and imparting basic knowledge about people with disabilities to medical staff to ensure respectful interaction and communication with people with disabilities and to recognise them as experts in their own right	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA102	Comprehensive training and information campaigns in the health sector on the topic of violence against women and domestic violence	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA103	Measures for the adequate care of mentally ill women and women affected by violence	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA104	Nationwide provision of appropriate psychosocial care for victims of violent offences, as well as psychotherapeutic support on the basis of a health insurance certificate	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA105	Women have a right to decide on pregnancy, regulations on the time limit solution must not be restricted	139.126 (France)
	8. Right to education	

PoA106	Strengthen human rights education through explicit, cross-curricular consideration of children's rights in all curricula and in mandatory lesson content for all school levels	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA107	Additional school support systems for pupils with disabilities and problems should be established and financed throughout Austria	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA108	More school support staff such as social workers, school psychologists, extracurricular partners, support staff, needs-based assistance, health teams with school health nurses and trained contact persons at all educational institutions	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA109	Ensuring a comprehensively inclusive school system in Austria based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA110	Establishment and promotion of bilingual teaching in spoken and sign language	139.140 (Czech Republic) 140.28 (Croatia), 140.29 (Slovenia)
PoA111	Stop funding for the construction or renovation of special facilities for children with disabilities and to invest these funds exclusively in inclusive education and community-based support services	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA112	Rapid integration of children with little knowledge of German into regular schooling without separate classes such as "bridge classes" or "German support classes"	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA113	Expansion of curricula on the topics of consent, respect and forms of violence	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA114	Austria-wide implementation of violence prevention programmes in the curriculum in cooperation with violence protection institutions	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA115	Problematisation of traditional gender stereotypes, also regarding girls with disabilities	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA116	Strengthening cultural education in all types of schools	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA117	Establishment of an interministerial working group on cultural education	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	9. People with disabilities	
PoA118	Rapid and full implementation of the National Action Plan on Disability 2022-2030 and the concluding observations of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities State Review 2023	139.185 (Bulgaria), 139.186 (Ethiopia), 139.187 (Israel), 139.188 (Spain), 139.189 (Japan), 139.190 (Lebanon), 139.191 (Poland), 139.192 (Qatar), 140.15 (South Korea)

PoA119	Develop a comprehensive and mandatory de-institutionalisation strategy for children with disabilities that includes needs-based family support and personal support services	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA120	Alignment of political strategies and measures towards the participation of all people with disabilities in an inclusive labour market	139.103 (Thailand), 139.104 (Iran), 139.193 (Cyprus)
PoA121	Make transitions between sheltered workshops/employment structures and the general labour market flexible and permeable, for example by initially establishing the "Inclusive Work" project funding line and ultimately transferring this to regular funding	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA122	Legal entitlement to support services that enable participation in the labour market	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA123	Accessibility in all its dimensions (physical, communicative, social, intellectual, economic and structural) must be considered and implemented in all future developments	139.153 (Timor-Leste)
PoA124	Information from authorities, courts and healthcare facilities in accessible formats (plain language, subtitles or surtitles, digital scrolling text in audio-visual formats, sign language overlay, Braille, pictograms, etc), interpreting services (sign language, written interpreting, assisted communication, etc) and accessibility by telephone, video chat, SMS, e-mail	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA125	Accessible websites, subtitling of public and private TV programmes, as well as accessibility at cultural facilities	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA126	Establishment of a multi-sensory principle in public facilities, means of transport and communication and information systems	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA127	Free sign language courses for hearing parents of deaf children and deaf parents of hearing children (CODA)	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	10. Minorities	
PoA128	Increasing the number of staff at authorities with language skills in recognised minority languages and facilitating the use of minority languages in contact with authorities	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA129	Enhancement of bilingual teaching in German and the recognised minority languages at secondary level	139.140 (Czech Republic), 140.28 (Croatia), 140.29 (Slovenia)
PoA130	Expansion of bilingual education in German and the recognised minority languages, also outside the current scope of the minority school laws	139.140 (Czech Republic), 140.28 (Croatia), 140.29 (Slovenia)
PoA131	Increase and valorisation of the promotion of the national minorities	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA132	Recognising the sign language community as a linguistic minority	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
	11. Migrants, refugees, displaced persons, and asylum seekers	
PoA133	Effective access to education and training for asylum seekers, including those who are no longer minors	140.26 (Somalia), 141.62 (Philippines)

PoA134	Access to the labour market for asylum seekers no later than six months after applying for asylum to enable them to make an independent contribution to financing their lives	141.62 (Philippines)
PoA135	Inclusion of asylum seekers and displaced persons (or in some cases beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) in the federal states' opportunity, disability and participation laws	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA136	Regular external evaluation of the accommodation modalities in the care centres for asylum seekers and especially for children	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA137	Abolition of tying of aid funds to the purchase from certain contractual partners	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA138	Complete decriminalisation of escape aid if illegal entrants had reasons to flee in accordance with the Geneva Convention	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA139	Refraining from the introduction of preventive detention of migrants	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA140	The custody of unaccompanied minors must be guaranteed by the child and youth welfare services from the first day of their arrival in Austria.	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA141	Measures against the "disappearance" of young asylum seekers from facilities during the asylum procedure and creation of an Austria-wide protection centre for trafficked children	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA142	Unaccompanied and accompanied refugee minors must be treated equally to young people from Austria and the EU in terms of access to services (e.g. psychosocial care).	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA143	Cancellation of the blanket suspension of family reunification	141.67 (Uruguay)
PoA144	Establishment of a clearing centre to identify vulnerable persons in asylum procedures and to guarantee good care from the outset	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA145	Training of officials and judges involved in asylum procedures in the identification of vulnerable persons in cooperation with specialised civil society organisations	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA146	Improved consideration of the impact of trauma on asylum seekers in communication during the asylum procedure	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA147	Guarantee of independent legal advice for asylum seekers and cover costs for advice from professional legal advisors or civil society organisations	139.204 (Afghanistan), 139.205 (Cyprus), 139.206 (El Salvador), 139.208 (India), 139.209 (Mexico), 139.211 (Philippines)
	12. Right to an intact environment	
PoA148	Creation of a competence of the federal legislator for climate protection	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA149	Enact a Climate Protection Law that enshrines intergenerational justice, and the goal of climate neutrality by 2040, including interim targets and sectorial budgeting of greenhouse gas emissions	139.64 (Fiji), 139.119 (Libya)

PoA150	Introduction of effective control mechanisms for the Climate Protection Law	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA151	Full consideration of constitutional standards relevant for climate protection in legislature and public administration	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA152	Setting binding substantial reduction targets for daily land use to achieve the European Commission's net zero land consumption target by 2050	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA153	Greater consideration and meaningful participation of children, young people, older people and people with disabilities and their organisations in the development and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies	139.64 (Fiji)
	13. Right to development	
PoA154	Develop and implement a binding, time-bound strategy to progressively achieve the 0.7% GNI target for Austrian ODA, including clearly defined annual targets and effective accountability mechanisms	139.1 (Bangladesh), 139.2 (Cambodia) 139.3 (Luxembourg)
PoA155	Strengthen the development policy focus on the least developed countries (LDCs) by prioritising a fixed portion of GNI as ODA for these countries to close existing financing gaps	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA156	Develop and implement targeted measures to systematically reduce the negative spillover effects of Austrian policies on middle- and low-income countries and support sustainable development	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA157	Regular revision of a coherent, participatory overall strategy for Austrian development cooperation and better coordination with the area of humanitarian aid	139.5 (Malta), 139.119 (Libya)
PoA158	Children's rights must be explicitly considered in all development cooperation and SDG processes	<i>Endorsement required!</i>
PoA159	Prioritise the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities in development cooperation and increase funding for the implementation of the twin-track approach to fully implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	<i>Endorsement required!</i>