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resolution 16/21**

Austria

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.



I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1972)	OP-CAT (2012)	ICRMW
	ICESCR (1978)	ICPPED (2012)	
	ICCPR (1978)		
	ICCPR-OP 2 (1993)		
	CEDAW (1982)		
	CAT (1987)		
	CRC (1992)		
	OP-CRC-AC (2002)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2004)		
	CRPD (2008)		
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	ICERD (declaration, art. 4, 1972)	CEDAW (withdrawal of the reservation)	
	ICCPR (declarations, arts. 9, 10 (3), 12 (4), 14, 19, 21, 22 and 26, 1978)		
	ICCPR-OP 1 (declaration, art. 5 (2), 1987)		
	CEDAW (reservation, art. 11, 1982)		
	CAT (declarations, arts. 5 and 15, 1987)		
	CRC (reservations, arts. 13, 15 and 17; declaration, art. 38 (2) (3), 1992)		
	OP-CRC-AC (declaration, art. 3 (2), age of recruitment at 17 years, 2002)		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>	ICERD, art. 14 (2002)	OP-CRC-IC (signature, 2012)	OP-ICESCR
	ICCPR, art. 41 (1978)	ICPPED, arts. 31-32 (2012)	OP-CRC-IC (signature, 2012)
	ICCPR-OP 1 (1987)		ICRMW
	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2000)		
	CAT, arts. 20-22 (1987)		
	OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2008)		

Other main relevant international instruments⁴

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		Convention against Discrimination in Education
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁹
	Palermo Protocol ⁵		
	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ⁶		
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols ⁷		
	ILO fundamental conventions ⁸		

1. It was recommended that Austria ratify OP-ICESCR,¹⁰ ICRMW¹¹ and OP-CRC-IC.¹²
2. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Austria to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.¹³
3. The same Committee recommended ratification of the amendments to article 8 (6) of ICERD¹⁴ and that Austria withdraw its reservations to articles 13, 15 and 17 of CRC.¹⁵

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

4. The Independent Expert in the field of cultural rights encouraged Austria to adopt a comprehensive catalogue of human rights in the Constitution, including economic, social and cultural rights.¹⁶
5. While welcoming the adoption of the Federal Constitutional Law on the Rights of Children (2011), the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that it did not include all the rights protected under CRC, particularly social and cultural rights.¹⁷
6. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reiterated its recommendation to ensure that ICESCR provisions are given full effect in domestic legislation.¹⁸

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures**Status of national human rights institutions¹⁹**

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle²⁰</i>
Austrian Ombudsman Board	B (2000)	B (2011)

7. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the designation in 2012 of the Austrian Ombudsman Board as a national preventive mechanism.²¹ While welcoming the expansion of the mandate of the Board, also in 2012, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights remained concerned at the lack of a comprehensive mandate to promote and protect all human rights and to deal with violations of economic, social and cultural rights occurring in the private sector.²² The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial

Discrimination were concerned that the manner in which the Board members were appointed continued to raise issues regarding their independence.²³

8. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended ensuring that the appointment of Board members complies with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) and that the necessary resources be allocated to the Board.²⁴ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made similar recommendations.²⁵

9. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted the creation of the Independent Monitoring Committee at the federal level to promote the implementation of CRPD. However, it was concerned that the Monitoring Committee did not have its own budget and appeared to lack the independence required under the Paris Principles.²⁶

10. The Independent Expert on cultural rights recommended that the Ombudspersons for Equal Treatment be granted competence to initiate and participate in court proceedings and be provided with the necessary human and financial resources.²⁷

11. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reiterated its recommendation that Austria consider adopting a comprehensive national human rights action plan.²⁸ The Independent Expert on cultural rights made a similar recommendation.²⁹

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	August 2008	2011-2015	August 2012	Twenty-first and twenty-second reports pending consideration
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	November 2005	2010	November 2013	Fifth report due in 2018
Human Rights Committee	October 2007	2013	-	Fifth report pending consideration in October 2015
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against	January 2007	2011	February 2013	Ninth and tenth reports due in 2017

Women

Committee against Torture	May 2010	2014	-	Sixth report pending consideration in November 2015
Committee on the Rights of the Child	January 2005 (on CRC and OP-CRC-AC)/October 2008 (on OP-CRC-SC)	2009	October 2012	Fifth to sixth reports due in 2018
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	-	2010	September 2013	Second and third reports due in 2018
Committee on Enforced Disappearances	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since July 2014

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	2009	Decision of 2001 of the Constitutional Court; detention of asylum seekers; equal access to public places or services. ³⁰	2009. ³¹ Further information requested. ³²
	2013	National human rights institution and policy frameworks; racist advertisements; family reunification. ³³	-
Human Rights Committee	2008	Death and abuse in police custody; detainees pending deportation, asylum seekers; fundamental safeguards. ³⁴	2008 ³⁵ and 2009. ³⁶ Follow-up concluded. ³⁷
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2015	Violence against women; participation in political and public life. ³⁸	2015 ³⁹
Committee against Torture	2011	Fundamental safeguards; detention conditions; investigations of torture. ⁴⁰	2011 ⁴¹

B. Cooperation with special procedures⁴²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	Yes	Yes

<i>Visits undertaken</i>	-	Cultural rights (2011) Enjoyment of human rights by older persons (2015)
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	-	-
<i>Visits requested</i>	-	-

<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	In the period under review one communication was sent. The Government replied to the communication.
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Follow-up reports and missions

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

12. Every year from 2011 to 2015, Austria contributed financially to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including to the voluntary funds for technical cooperation and for victims of torture.⁴³

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

A. Equality and non-discrimination

13. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned that different provisions on the prohibition of racial discrimination were dispersed in many laws, which did not seem to ensure the necessary coherence and consistency.⁴⁴ Similarly, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the lack of coherent and consistent non-discrimination legislation and the high number of institutions involved in the implementation of anti-discrimination and equality legislation, leading to confusion, legal uncertainty and potential injustice for individuals seeking an effective remedy.⁴⁵

14. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged Austria to harmonize its anti-discrimination legislation so as to afford the same level of protection across the different grounds of discrimination and to streamline the administrative bodies responsible for protecting all individuals against discrimination.⁴⁶

15. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted that women with disabilities faced multiple forms of discrimination because of their gender and disability status.⁴⁷ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made a similar observation and recommended addressing the multiple forms of discrimination suffered by women with disabilities in education, employment and political participation.⁴⁸ The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities encouraged Austria to mainstream a gender perspective into its disability legislation and policies.⁴⁹

16. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the low level of participation of women in higher-education courses in science, technology, engineering and mathematics and in associated professions.⁵⁰ The Committee on the

Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Austria reinforce its efforts to overcome gender segregation in the choice of disciplines and areas of study.⁵¹

17. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reiterated its concern that women continued to be disproportionately represented in poorly paid part-time jobs and often received lower remuneration than men for work of equal value.⁵² The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities made similar observations.⁵³ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended ensuring equal opportunities for women in the labour market, including through the use of temporary special measures, eliminating occupational segregation and narrowing the gender pay gap.⁵⁴ It recommended strengthening equal access of migrant women to effective job training and placement services in order to alleviate the concentration of qualified migrant women in low-paying jobs.⁵⁵

18. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned that pension entitlements for women continued to be lower than for men because pension-scheme contributions were affected by women's childcare career breaks and part-time employment, which pushed them into poverty after retirement.⁵⁶

19. Noting the implementation of the sectoral action plans on gender equality, the same Committee regretted the absence of a comprehensive gender equality national action plan. It recommended that Austria integrate gender equality in a future comprehensive human rights national action plan.⁵⁷

20. The Committee was concerned that the amendment to the Equal Treatment Act, aimed at increasing the level of protection against discrimination with regard to access to goods and services, had stalled, and recommended enacting the amendment to the Act.⁵⁸

21. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at the resurgence of skinhead, far-right-wing and other groups that were inspired by extremist national ideologies and neo-Nazism.⁵⁹ It was concerned that Austria did not intend to adopt a national action plan against racism.⁶⁰

22. The Independent Expert on cultural rights was concerned at numerous reports of discrimination against Muslims and persons of African, Latin-American or Roma origin who being denied access to public places. She noted a number of anti-Semitic incidents.⁶¹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned about manifestations of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance towards migrant communities, refugees, asylum seekers and persons of certain ethnic backgrounds.⁶²

23. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination regretted the continued use of "foreign quotas", which managers of establishments used to restrict the access of persons with migration backgrounds to public places.⁶³ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the increase of xenophobic violence against migrant women and at cases of incitement to hatred and violence, particularly targeting Muslim and/or black women.⁶⁴

24. The Independent Expert on cultural rights was disturbed by some reported instances of hate speech by politicians, targeting members of minorities, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and persons of African origin.⁶⁵ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination⁶⁶ and the Committee on the Rights of the Child⁶⁷ made similar observations.

25. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination regretted reports of racist advertisements in the media, particularly relating to housing and employment opportunities.⁶⁸ The Independent Expert on cultural rights referred to information on discrimination and stereotyping in the media. The independent press council appeared to be inactive in addressing hate speech and discrimination in the media.⁶⁹

26. The same Committee recommended that Austria prohibit incitement to racial hatred, promote tolerance towards persons of different ethnic origins and eradicate racism in sporting disciplines.⁷⁰

27. The Committee urged Austria to investigate thoroughly the use, during election campaigns, of statements by politicians inciting racial hatred against persons of minority ethnic origin, prosecute those responsible and prevent candidates from promoting and inciting racial discrimination.⁷¹ It recommended that Austria intensify its awareness-raising campaigns with a view to modifying existing prejudices and stereotypes against minority ethnic groups.⁷²

28. The Committee was concerned at the disproportionately high rates of incarceration of non-citizens, reports of racial profiling and the practice of stopping and searching persons of minority ethnicities. It was also concerned at the Government's failure to adequately prosecute law enforcement personnel who committed offences against people with a migration background and to prosecute for violations of the prohibition of racial discrimination, considering them "petty offences". It recommended ceasing arrests, stops, searches and investigations based on appearance, colour or membership in national and ethnic groups and investigating and punishing offences committed by law enforcement personnel, including allegations of racial profiling.⁷³

B. Right to life, liberty and security of person

29. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities urged Austria to ensure that no one is detained against their will in any kind of mental health facility and that all mental health services are provided with the free and informed consent of the person concerned.⁷⁴ It recommended abolishing the use of net beds, restraints and other forms of non-consensual practices with regard to persons with intellectual, mental and psychosocial disabilities in psychiatric hospitals and institutions.⁷⁵

30. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the continuing occurrence of violence against women, including domestic violence.⁷⁶ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Austria to increase the number of and funding for shelters and guarantee national coverage, including for asylum-seeking or undocumented women affected by violence.⁷⁷ That same Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended adopting a comprehensive national plan of action on violence against women and continuing public awareness-raising campaigns on the issue.⁷⁸ In 2015, Austria reported on the adoption of the 2014-2016 National Action Plan on the Protection of Women against Violence in 2014 and on new awareness-raising projects.⁷⁹

31. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that hundreds of girls had been subjected to female genital mutilation and that perpetrators of such mutilation were not being convicted. It urged Austria to implement effectively the law prohibiting female genital mutilation and to bring to justice those who continue that practice.⁸⁰

32. The same Committee remained concerned about the continued use of corporal punishment. It recommended strengthening and expanding awareness-raising programmes and education campaigns in order to promote alternative forms of discipline.⁸¹

33. The Committee recommended the development of a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and address all forms of violence against children.⁸² It called on Austria to strengthen measures to encourage child victims to report instances of violence, abuse and neglect, in particular in alternative care institutions, care institutions for children with disabilities and centres for migrants, and prosecute perpetrators of violence, abuse and neglect of children.⁸³

34. The Committee also recommended that Austria consider the possibility of increasing the minimum age for voluntary recruitment to 18 years.⁸⁴

35. The Committee welcomed the adoption of the national action plan to fight trafficking in human beings for 2012-2014.⁸⁵ While commending the Government's efforts against human trafficking, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the prevalence of trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and at reports that officers in charge of asylum applications were not sufficiently trained to identify victims of trafficking.⁸⁶ The International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations referred to information on the low number of convictions for human trafficking and the absence of convictions in cases of labour exploitation other than domestic servitude.⁸⁷

36. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that in practice child victims of human trafficking often had no effective access to free legal assistance in court proceedings or psychological support,⁸⁸ and that child victims of prostitution were sometimes treated as offenders rather than victims and that administrative fines were imposed upon them.⁸⁹

37. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned that the mandatory weekly health tests for sex workers might not respect their rights to privacy and bodily integrity. It recommended reviewing the mandatory character of those health tests so that they comply with the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights.⁹⁰

C. Administration of justice and the rule of law

38. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the maximum length of pretrial detention for juveniles was one year, that prisons where juveniles were deprived of their liberty were reportedly overcrowded that juveniles were not always separated from adult prisoners and that a high percentage of juveniles on remand suffered from psychological or psychiatric disorders without access to adequate health care. It recommended bringing the juvenile justice system fully in line with CRC and other relevant standards.⁹¹

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

39. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about violations of privacy rights in news reporting on criminal proceedings involving child victims and/or children accused of sexual and other offences on media. It called on Austria to ensure the protection of and respect by the media for the privacy of children.⁹²

40. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Austria regulate the rights and obligations of unmarried cohabiting couples of the opposite sex in order to provide protection with regard to the provision of maintenance and the distribution of property after the cessation of cohabitation.⁹³

41. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended adopting measures to monitor regularly and to evaluate the conditions in alternative care settings, and that the quality standards in alternative care settings be regulated by law and effectively enforced.⁹⁴

42. The same Committee called on Austria to regulate and monitor effectively intercountry adoptions from countries that were not party to the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, with a view to

ensuring that the rights and best interests of the child were observed throughout the process.⁹⁵

E. Freedom of expression and right to participate in public and political life

43. UNESCO stated that defamation was considered a civil and criminal offence that could lead to a maximum prison sentence of five years. It was recommended that Austria decriminalize defamation.⁹⁶

44. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women commended the increase in women's participation in the federal civil service and as judges and prosecutors.⁹⁷ It appreciated the modification of the Equal Treatment Act raising the quota for women in the civil service to 50 per cent.⁹⁸ However, it was concerned that women continued to be underrepresented in certain fields, including diplomatic services,⁹⁹ and in decision-making positions in the private sector and education as well as about their low level of political participation, especially at the provincial level.¹⁰⁰

45. That same Committee recommended that Austria increase the representation of women in elected and appointed positions in provincial governments and parliaments, political parties, the diplomatic service and sport associations.¹⁰¹ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended increasing the representation of women in decision-making positions.¹⁰² In 2015, Austria reported on measures taken to increase the representation of women in provincial governments and parliaments, political parties, the diplomatic service and sport associations.¹⁰³

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

46. While welcoming the introduction of one month of paternity leave, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that paternity leave was limited to civil servants. It was concerned that, despite the efforts to increase the number of childcare facilities, such facilities remained insufficient and with inadequate opening hours to enable parents, in particular women, to fully exercise their right to work. It encouraged Austria to enable working parents to reconcile their professional and family responsibilities, particularly by extending paternity leave to the private sector and ensuring the availability of childcare facilities.¹⁰⁴ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made similar recommendations.¹⁰⁵

47. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that the unemployment rate of youths remained 60 per cent higher than that of adults. It recommended the adoption of long-term policies and strategies to address the root causes of youth unemployment, paying particular attention to disadvantaged and marginalized groups.¹⁰⁶

48. While noting a rise in the minimum age at which children can be involved in light work from 12 to 13 years, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that this age was still very low and that legislation lacked a precise definition of light work.¹⁰⁷

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

49. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged Austria to ensure that the means-tested minimum income scheme corresponds to the actual cost of living and is guaranteed to all those in need. It recommended adopting a comprehensive and long-term

strategy to combat poverty and guarantee the right to adequate food for people living in poverty.¹⁰⁸

50. The same Committee was concerned at the number of disadvantaged and marginalized individuals who could not afford to pay for housing, and that the majority of evictions were due to non-payment of rent. It called on Austria to increase the availability of social housing units and to provide appropriate forms of financial support, such as adequate rental subsidies for disadvantaged and marginalized groups.¹⁰⁹

51. In 2015, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons commended Austria for its commitment and efforts to ensure that older people are able to enjoy fully their human rights. She noted, however, that discrimination in access to facilities and services remained a concern. Financial services, such as loans, mortgages and insurance were often not available to older people or were prohibitively expensive because of the inappropriate use of age as a criterion, including to determine risk. Around 15 per cent of older people were at risk of poverty, with women being at greater risk than men.¹¹⁰

52. The Independent Expert commended Austria for the rich variety of housing options for older people and welcomed the tax incentives and subsidies to encourage developers to build accessible and appropriate housing for older people. She noted, however, that additional efforts were required to ensure that older persons could remain in their homes and fully enjoy their right to adequate housing.¹¹¹

H. Right to health

53. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern at the shortage of physicians and nurses. It recommended that Austria ensure sufficient health-care professionals to meet the growing demands in medical treatment, particularly in areas such as psychosocial and adolescent health.¹¹²

54. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Austria strengthen care and rehabilitation programmes for children suffering from illicit substance addiction, depression and obesity and develop specialized and youth-friendly drug-dependence treatment and harm reduction services for children.¹¹³

55. The Independent Expert on the human rights of older persons noted the problem of potentially inappropriate medicine, which is associated with adverse outcomes like hospitalization and death. She indicated that a nationwide strategy on potentially inappropriate medication was required to guarantee the right to health of older persons.¹¹⁴

56. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned that abortions, albeit legal, were not reimbursed under the medical insurance scheme. It recommended that Austria provide financial support to economically disadvantaged women and girls who needed an abortion but who could not afford it.¹¹⁵

I. Right to education

57. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended ensuring affordable access to adequate early childhood care and preschool education services throughout the country.¹¹⁶

58. The same Committee was concerned at the lack of a comprehensive policy and legislation on inclusive education.¹¹⁷ The Independent Expert on cultural rights was concerned that the schooling system, which divided education after primary school into separate parallel streams, had an indirect discriminatory effect on children according to

their background. The system impeded opportunities for cross-cultural interaction. She welcomed the creation of new middle schools and recommended the adoption of an integrated system for all compulsory education in public schools.¹¹⁸

59. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at the high rate of school dropouts among Roma students and children with a migration background.¹¹⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned that the dropout rate was higher for girls than for boys with a migration background.¹²⁰ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights made similar observations.¹²¹

60. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights remained concerned at the overrepresentation of Roma and non-citizen children in special schools and their underrepresentation at the higher education levels.¹²² The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination made a similar observation.¹²³

61. The Independent Expert on cultural rights noted information about the insufficient inclusion of migrants in schools and their ghettoization.¹²⁴ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Austria provide migrant children with equal opportunities in the education system.¹²⁵

62. UNESCO encouraged Austria to further promote human rights education, in particular the non-discrimination principle.¹²⁶

J. Cultural rights

63. The Independent Expert on cultural rights stated that measures to promote cultural rights remained compartmentalized and lacked an institutional framework. She recommended that consideration be given to establishing a unified framework and an institutional body, at the level of the federal Government, to promote cultural diversity and intercultural understanding, to oversee all cultural heritage matters and to promote the right of all to participate equally in and contribute to cultural life.¹²⁷

K. Persons with disabilities

64. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child noted with appreciation the adoption of the National Action Plan on Disability for 2012-2020.¹²⁸ The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted, however, that there were differing concepts of disability across laws and policies and was concerned that some of the definitions were based on the medical model of disability. It recommended amending the relevant laws to include a concept of disability that is in accordance with CRPD.¹²⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination encouraged Austria to transform effectively the old-fashioned charity model of disability, reinforce a positive image of persons with disabilities as holders of human rights and eliminate prejudices.¹³⁰

65. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed deep concern that persons with disabilities faced significant obstacles in their enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including access to employment, education, housing and social security benefits.¹³¹

66. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that progress towards inclusive education was stagnant and at reports suggesting that the number of children in special schools was increasing. It noted with disappointment that there were very few university graduates with disabilities¹³² and recommended that greater

efforts be made to support students with disabilities in all areas of inclusive education, from kindergarten to secondary school, as well in universities and other tertiary institutions.¹³³ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Austria give priority to the inclusive education of children with disabilities.¹³⁴

67. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities commended Austria for offering sign language interpretation to students at the tertiary level. However, it noted a lack of teachers who use sign language. It recommended that Austria provide quality training to teachers with disabilities and teachers with sign language skills so as to enhance the education of deaf and hearing-impaired children.¹³⁵

68. While noting the quota system for employing persons with disabilities, the same Committee was concerned at reports that the majority of employers preferred to pay a fine rather than comply with the quota requirement. It noted with concern a high number of persons working in sheltered workshops outside of the open labour market and receiving very little pay.¹³⁶ The Committee recommended that Austria enhance programmes to employ persons with disabilities in the labour market.¹³⁷

69. The Committee remained concerned at reports of exploitation, violence and abuse of persons with disabilities and recommended ensuring their protection from those violations.¹³⁸

70. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the high number of children with disabilities in institutional care.¹³⁹ Likewise, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted with concern that the number of persons with disabilities living in institutions had increased. It recommended stepping up efforts towards deinstitutionalization and allowing persons with disabilities to choose where they lived.¹⁴⁰ It recommended that personal assistance programmes provide sufficient financial assistance to ensure that persons with disabilities can live independently.¹⁴¹

71. Despite achievements in the area of accessibility, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that accessibility was poor in some areas, particularly outside larger cities. It recommended developing an overarching inclusive approach to accessibility in accordance with CRPD.¹⁴²

72. The Committee was also concerned that the guardianship law appeared to be old fashioned and out of step with the provisions of CRPD. It recommended that Austria replace substituted decision-making with supported decision-making for persons with disabilities.¹⁴³

73. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted with concern that children with disabilities continued to be excluded from participation in various aspects of public life and urged Austria to fully integrate children with disabilities in all areas of public life.¹⁴⁴

74. The Independent Expert on cultural rights noted several obstacles and limitations experienced by persons with disabilities in accessing cultural life and education, including insufficient funding and availability of services offered to persons with disabilities and insufficient measures for the realisation of independent living.¹⁴⁵

L. Minorities

75. The Independent Expert on cultural rights stressed that only recognized minorities were granted particular rights, which, however, would be lost outside specifically designed territories.¹⁴⁶ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that the strict criteria to be recognized as a national minority, particularly the requirement of being linked to an independent settlement area over a long period of time, made it difficult

for ethnic minority groups, such as the Polish community and the Jenische, to be recognized and to receive State support to sustain their culture and identity.¹⁴⁷

76. The Independent Expert urged Austria to be more flexible in its approach regarding ethnic minorities, consider extending support to linguistic and ethnic groups other than those that were officially recognized and improve the existing mechanisms for the disbursement of funds for their activities.¹⁴⁸

77. The Independent Expert stated that the implementation of the rights of persons belonging to minorities and disadvantaged groups in the fields of education, culture and language and their rights not be discriminated against and to participate in the life of society, remained insufficient.¹⁴⁹

78. The Independent Expert welcomed the adoption of a national action plan on integration. However, she was concerned that integration affairs were placed within the Ministry of the Interior, which might suggest that integration was a matter of law and order rather than an opportunity to benefit from and to enhance the richness of the diverse cultures and cultural traditions.¹⁵⁰ She recommended that Austria consider addressing the issue of integration together with cultural diversity, either within a new entity delinked from the Ministry of the Interior or by placing the issue within the purview of the Federal Chancellery.¹⁵¹

79. The Independent Expert urged Austria to encourage the acquisition of competence in minority languages, including Austrian sign language, among teachers and civil servants. Special efforts were required to ensure the cultural rights of Roma, including their full access to and contribution and participation in cultural life.¹⁵²

M. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

80. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at reports on the use of family reunification quotas for each Land (province) that would result in individuals having to wait several years to benefit from the policy on family reunification. It recommended abolishing that quota requirement so that family reunification is not dependent on the number of acceptable applications in a particular period and Land.¹⁵³

81. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reiterated its deep concern at the situation of asylum seekers, who received inadequate social benefits, lived in poor housing conditions and only had access to employment in certain activities during the first three months of their asylum proceedings. It recommended that Austria guarantee asylum seekers' right to an adequate standard of living and remedy their housing conditions.¹⁵⁴

82. The same Committee remained concerned that migrants and asylum seekers continued to face obstacles in accessing health-care services. It recommended that Austria increase access to adequate and affordable health-care services by non-citizens, including by ensuring the availability of translation services and information on health-care services.¹⁵⁵

83. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Austria to ensure that children under the age of 14 years are not placed in detention under any circumstances, that unaccompanied refugee and asylum-seeking children above 14 years of age are placed in administrative detention only as a measure of last resort, that the age determination procedure applied to unaccompanied children is based on scientifically approved methods and that each unaccompanied child is provided with a legal guardian.¹⁵⁶

N. Right to development

84. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights regretted that the official development assistance (ODA) of Austria had decreased from 0.47 per cent of gross national income in 2006 to 0.28 per cent in 2012. It recommended that Austria increase its ODA to achieve the international target of 0.7 per cent of its gross domestic product as expeditiously as possible.¹⁵⁷

85. The Committee was concerned Austrian ODA was used to support projects that had reportedly resulted in violations of economic, social and cultural rights in recipient countries and that Austrian agriculture and trade policies promoting the export of subsidized agricultural products to developing countries undermined the enjoyment of the rights to an adequate standard of living and to food in the receiving countries. The Committee called upon Austria to adopt a human rights-based approach to its policies on ODA and on agriculture and trade.¹⁵⁸

86. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Austria implement a twin-track approach in order to fully achieve disability inclusion in all spheres of Austrian development cooperation.¹⁵⁹

87. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the lack of oversight over Austrian companies operating abroad with regard to the negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights in host countries.¹⁶⁰

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Austria from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/10/AUT/2).

² The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD

ICPPED International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

- ³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.
- ⁴ Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by Austria before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the letter dated 11 March 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly. A/65/781.
- ⁵ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁶ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ⁷ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ⁸ International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- ⁹ ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169); Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
- ¹⁰ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 25, A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para.105, and CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 68.
- ¹¹ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 26, CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 68, and CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 18.
- ¹² See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 68.
- ¹³ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 18, and UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Austria, para. 37.1.
- ¹⁴ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 19.
- ¹⁵ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 9.
- ¹⁶ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para.102.
- ¹⁷ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, paras. 3 and 10.
- ¹⁸ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 5.
- ¹⁹ According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: voting member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles); B: non-voting member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination); and C: no status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ²⁰ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, see A/HRC/27/40, annex.
- ²¹ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 5 (b). See also CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 8.

- ²² See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 7. See also CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 18.
- ²³ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 18, and CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 8. See also E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 7.
- ²⁴ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 8.
- ²⁵ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 7, and CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 19. See also A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para.103.
- ²⁶ See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, para. 52.
- ²⁷ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para. 104.
- ²⁸ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 8.
- ²⁹ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para. 103.
- ³⁰ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/17, para. 33.
- ³¹ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/17/Add.1.
- ³² Letter dated 12 March 2010 from the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/AUT/INT_CERD_FUL_AUT_12006_E.pdf (accessed on 22 December 2012).
- ³³ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 22.
- ³⁴ See CCPR/C/AUT/CO/4, para. 24.
- ³⁵ See CCPR/C/AUT/CO/4/Add.1.
- ³⁶ See CCPR/C/AUT/CO/4/Add.2.
- ³⁷ Letter dated 14 December 2007 from Special Rapporteur for Follow-up on Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee to the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, , available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/AUT/INT_CCPR_FUL_AUT_11833_E.pdf (accessed on 22 December 2012).
- ³⁸ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 57.
- ³⁹ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8/Add.1.
- ⁴⁰ See CAT/C/AUT/CO/4-5, para. 31.
- ⁴¹ See response of Austria at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/Follow-up.aspx.
- ⁴² For the titles of special procedures mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ⁴³ See *OHCHR Report 2014*, pp. 93 and 101; *OHCHR Report 2013*, pp. 131, 169 and 171; *OHCHR Report 2012*, pp. 117, 147 and 151; *OHCHR Report 2011*, pp. 125 and 155; and *OHCHR Report 2015* (forthcoming).
- ⁴⁴ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 6.
- ⁴⁵ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 9. See also CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 10.
- ⁴⁶ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 9. See also CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 6, and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, para. 13.
- ⁴⁷ See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, para. 16. See also CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 48.
- ⁴⁸ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, paras. 48-49. See also CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, para. 18.
- ⁴⁹ See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, para. 18.
- ⁵⁰ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 23.
- ⁵¹ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 33. See also E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 23.
- ⁵² See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 14.
- ⁵³ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 34, and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, para. 46.
- ⁵⁴ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 35. See also E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 14, and CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, para. 47.
- ⁵⁵ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 43.
- ⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 36.
- ⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 14-15.
- ⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 10-11.
- ⁵⁹ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 11. See also CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 24.
- ⁶⁰ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 9.
- ⁶¹ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, paras. 45 and 69. See also CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 11.

- ⁶² See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 24.
- ⁶³ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 14.
- ⁶⁴ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 26.
- ⁶⁵ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para. 86.
- ⁶⁶ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 12.
- ⁶⁷ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 24.
- ⁶⁸ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 15.
- ⁶⁹ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para. 85.
- ⁷⁰ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 11. See also CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 25.
- ⁷¹ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 12.
- ⁷² Ibid., para. 15.
- ⁷³ Ibid., para. 13. See also CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 27 (a).
- ⁷⁴ See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, paras. 30-31.
- ⁷⁵ Ibid., paras. 32-33.
- ⁷⁶ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 18.
- ⁷⁷ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 25 (f). See also E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 18.
- ⁷⁸ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, paras. 25 (a) and (e), and E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 18.
- ⁷⁹ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8/Add.1, p. 2.
- ⁸⁰ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, paras. 37-38 (a).
- ⁸¹ Ibid., paras. 33-34.
- ⁸² Ibid., para. 39.
- ⁸³ Ibid., para. 36.
- ⁸⁴ Ibid., para. 57.
- ⁸⁵ Ibid., para. 5 (e).
- ⁸⁶ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, paras. 28 and 46.
- ⁸⁷ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations direct request concerning the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3185003.
- ⁸⁸ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 60.
- ⁸⁹ Ibid., para. 64.
- ⁹⁰ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, paras. 28-29.
- ⁹¹ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, paras. 66-67.
- ⁹² Ibid., paras. 31-32.
- ⁹³ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 51.
- ⁹⁴ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 41.
- ⁹⁵ Ibid., para. 43.
- ⁹⁶ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Austria, paras. 30 and 38.
- ⁹⁷ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 20.
- ⁹⁸ Ibid., para. 30. See also E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 14.
- ⁹⁹ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 30. See also E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 14.
- ¹⁰⁰ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 20. See also E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 14.
- ¹⁰¹ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, paras. 31 and 57.
- ¹⁰² See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 14.
- ¹⁰³ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8/Add.1, pp. 4 -7.
- ¹⁰⁴ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 15. See also CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, paras. 37 (b) and 23 (a).
- ¹⁰⁵ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, paras. 37 (b) and 23 (a).
- ¹⁰⁶ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 16.
- ¹⁰⁷ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 58.
- ¹⁰⁸ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 17.
- ¹⁰⁹ Ibid., para. 20.
- ¹¹⁰ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15524&LangID=E.
- ¹¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹¹² See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 21.
- ¹¹³ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 51.
- ¹¹⁴ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15524&LangID=E.
- ¹¹⁵ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, paras. 38-39.

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- ¹¹⁶ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, paras. 52-53.
¹¹⁷ Ibid., para. 52.
¹¹⁸ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para.98.
¹¹⁹ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 17.
¹²⁰ See CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 32.
¹²¹ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 22.
¹²² Ibid.
¹²³ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 17.
¹²⁴ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para. 82.
¹²⁵ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 53.
¹²⁶ See UNESCO submission, para. 37.3.
¹²⁷ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, paras. 90-91.
¹²⁸ See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, para. 4, CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8, para. 48, and CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 44.
¹²⁹ See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, paras. 8-9.
¹³⁰ Ibid., para. 22.
¹³¹ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 19.
¹³² See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, paras. 40-41.
¹³³ Ibid., para. 43.
¹³⁴ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 45 (e).
¹³⁵ See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, paras. 41-43.
¹³⁶ Ibid., paras. 44-45.
¹³⁷ Ibid., para. 47.
¹³⁸ Ibid., paras. 34-35. See also para. 16.
¹³⁹ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 44.
¹⁴⁰ See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, paras. 36-37.
¹⁴¹ Ibid., para. 39.
¹⁴² Ibid., paras. 23-24.
¹⁴³ Ibid., paras. 27-28.
¹⁴⁴ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, paras. 44-45. See also CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, paras. 19-20.
¹⁴⁵ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para.49.
¹⁴⁶ Ibid., para. 96. See also paras. 11 and 26.
¹⁴⁷ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 24. See also A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, paras. 65-66.
¹⁴⁸ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para. 96. See also E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 24.
¹⁴⁹ See A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1, para. 90.
¹⁵⁰ Ibid., paras. 71-72.
¹⁵¹ Ibid., para. 94.
¹⁵² Ibid., para. 95.
¹⁵³ See CERD/C/AUT/CO/18-20, para. 16.
¹⁵⁴ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 13.
¹⁵⁵ Ibid., para. 21.
¹⁵⁶ See CRC/C/AUT/CO/3-4, para. 55.
¹⁵⁷ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 10.
¹⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 11.
¹⁵⁹ See CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1, para. 26.
¹⁶⁰ See E/C.12/AUT/CO/4, para. 12.
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