

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), selection of relevant and recent passages from published reports related to Austria

fra.europa.eu

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References to Austria marked in **bold**. NB: any footnotes in the original texts have been omitted from this overview.

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Data Explorers and Tools

In addition to the relevant passages from recent FRA publications that are presented in this submission, valuable information can be found in the **data explorers** on FRA's website (available at <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps>), which allows the comparison of results from some of FRA's research for all EU Member States, including Austria:

- [Forced return monitoring systems – State of play in EU Member States](#) (last updated July 2020)
- [EU LGBTI Survey data explorer](#) (last updated May 2020)
- [Minimum age requirements related to rights of the child in the EU](#) (last updated October 2018)
- [Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey \(EU MIDIS II\) data explorer](#) (last updated December 2017)
- [Mapping child protection systems in the EU](#) (last updated August 2015)
- [Indicators on the right to political participation of people with disabilities](#) (last updated April 2015)
- [Mapping victims' right and support in the EU](#) (last updated April 2014)
- [Violence against women survey data explorer](#) (last updated March 2014)

In addition to the data explorers, the FRA website also offers the [European Union Fundamental Rights Information System \(EFRIS\)](#). EFRIS is a Human Rights Gateway, bringing together data and information from existing human rights databases, and enables viewing and analysis of relevant assessments of fundamental rights in the EU.

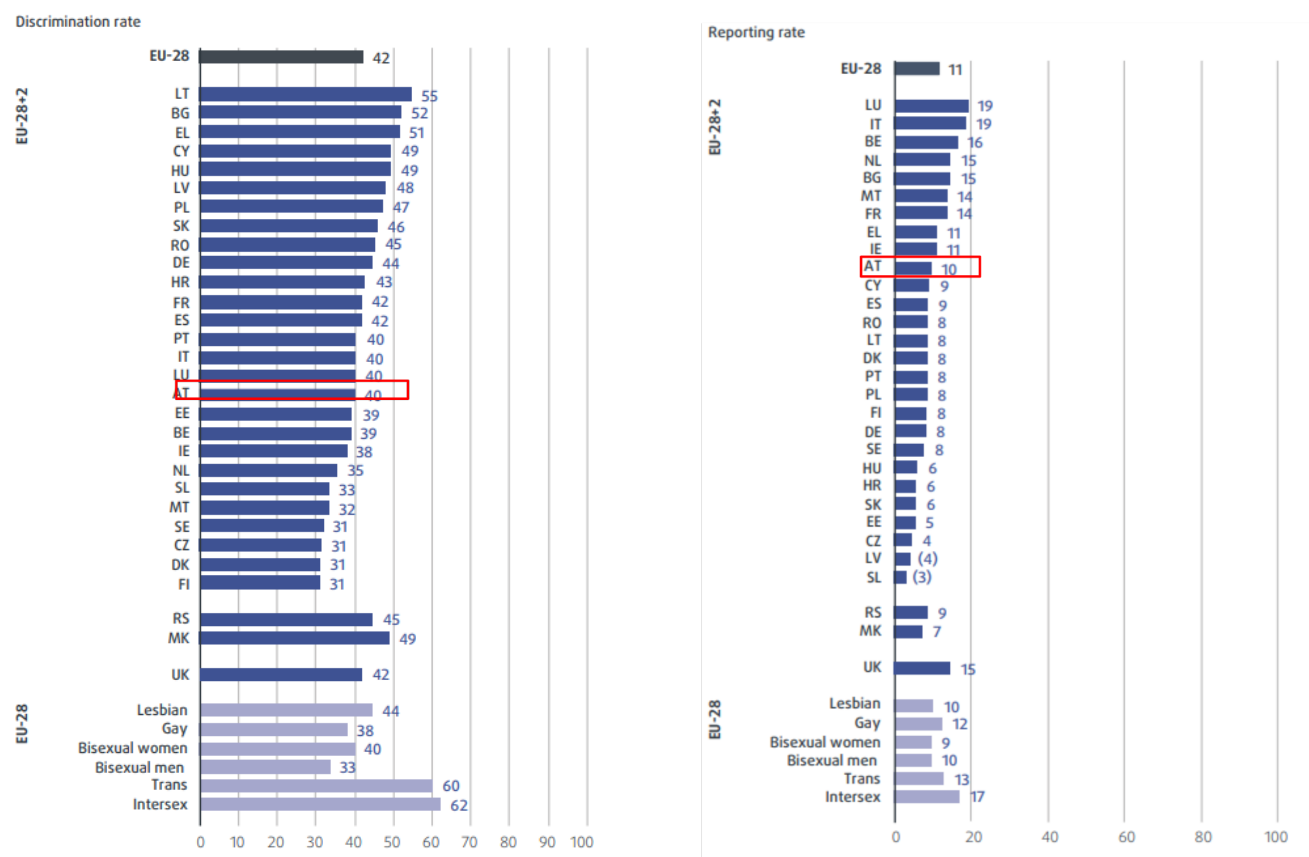
Annual Reports

Fundamental Rights Report 2020

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2020/fundamental-rights-report-2020>

2. Equality and non-discrimination

“Figure 2.1: Discrimination in Past 12 Months and Reporting the Most Recent Incident of Discrimination, by Country and LGBTI Group, Eu-28 + 2 (%)” (pp. 38-39)



3. Racism, xenophobia and related intolerances

“In Austria, almost 45 % of 1,200 respondents believe that Muslims should not have the same rights as “everyone else in **Austria**”, the Social Survey 2018 showed.” (p. 59)

“Politicians and policymakers across the EU increasingly recognise how widespread and serious the problem is. In **Austria**, “the climate of opinion, which is influenced by xenophobia and hostility towards asylum seekers, as well as right-wing extremist activities pose a threat to democracy.” (p. 60)

“By November 2019, 14 Member States had adopted or endorsed the [non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), including] **Austria**.” (p. 62)

“In *Lewit v. Austria*, the ECtHR found a violation of Article 8 (right to respect for private life) where a periodical published an article using terms such as “mass murderers”, “criminals” and “a plague” to describe Holocaust survivors, like the applicant, who were liberated from the Mauthausen concentration camp in 1945.” (p. 65)

4. Roma integration

“Some countries also reported actions specifically targeting Roma in 2019. For instance, in **Austria**, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection supported media workshops as a part of the *Romblog Digital Evolution* project, providing media literacy and skills for Roma youth to improve their chances in the labour market.” (p. 94)

6. Information society, privacy and data protection

“The GDPR has created mechanisms to ease the procedures when complaints involve two or more Member States, but CSOs still have to cope with lengthy delays when complaints involve several SAs. Organisations such as NOYB in **Austria** or Bits of Freedom in the Netherlands flagged how such delays can have chilling effects on the data subjects’ legitimate expectations of the efficiency of a non-judicial remedy. That ultimately risks undermining the whole procedure.” (p. 146)

“Those Member States that have updated their data retention framework have restricted their reforms to introducing shorter retention periods and/or the relevant requirements for lawful access to the data that service providers retain. They have kept a general data retention scheme. **Austria** is the only Member State with a targeted data retention scheme.” (p. 155)

7. Rights of the Child

“Early childhood education and childcare services can have an important impact on child poverty or social exclusion. [Country-specific recommendations (CSRs)] identified the quality and adequacy of these services as an issue to consider in many EU Member States, but the aim was to foster women’s participation in the labour market more than to address child poverty. The EU Council addressed CSRs on these services to **Austria**, Cyprus, Czechia, Ireland, Italy, Poland and Slovakia.” (p. 169)

8. Access to Justice

“The European Commission urged nine Member States [...] to finish incorporating the Victims’ Rights Directive into national law. [...] The Commission also sent Reasoned Opinions to thirteen other Member States, namely **Austria**, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, France, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Slovakia.” (p. 188)

Fundamental Rights Report 2019

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/fundamental-rights-report-2019>

1. Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in the EU: A Matter of Human and Fundamental Rights

“EU Member States have overall demonstrated ownership of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. By the end of 2018, all but four had submitted voluntary national review (VNR) reports to the UN’s High Level Political Forum. Croatia and the United Kingdom will present their reports in 2019, while **Austria** and Bulgaria are expected to submit their first VNR reports in 2020.” (p. 27)

3. Equality and non-discrimination

“Against this backdrop, country reports published in 2018 by the Council of Europe’s European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) for **Austria**, Croatia, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Sweden point to a number of areas for improvement. Main concerns stated by ECRI include [...] the overall complexity of the institutional system of equality bodies (**Austria**).” (p. 66-67)

“Following recommendations from the EU and many international organisations, some EU [...] Member States introduced non-binary gender markers into their laws (**Austria**, Germany, the

Netherlands).” (p. 69)

“On 15 June, **Austria**’s Constitutional Court ruled that sex entries in civil registries and in identity documents have to reflect individual self-determined gender identity. People who do not want to be identified as either male or female should have the right to refrain from an entry, or use other terms, such as ‘diverse’, ‘inter’ or ‘open’. Ultimately, the court left it to public authorities to decide how to implement the judgment appropriately.” (p. 70)

4. Racism, xenophobia and related intolerances

“In *E.S. v. Austria*, the ECtHR ruled in favour of the Austrian Supreme Court, which found that the interference with the applicant’s right to freedom of expression was justified and in balance with the principles developed under Article 9 (freedom of religion) and Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the ECHR. The case concerned several seminars entitled ‘Basic information on Islam’ held at the Freedom Party Institute. During two of these seminars, the applicant had linked Muhammad’s marriage to Aisha, a six-year-old girl, to paedophilia. As a result of these statements, the applicant was convicted of disparaging religion pursuant to the Austrian Criminal Code and ordered to pay a moderate fine.” (p. 94)

“In **Austria**, the Federal Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Reforms, Deregulation and Justice concluded an agreement pursuant to which Facebook will check notifications of illegal content regarding hate speech within 24 hours and will remove or lock down such content.” (p. 95)

“As reported in the FRA publication *Being black in the EU*, the highest levels of awareness of [equality] bodies are in Ireland (67 %), the United Kingdom (65 %) and Denmark (62 %), and the lowest in Malta (9 %), Luxembourg (12 %), Italy (19 %) and **Austria** (20 %).” (p. 96)

“Overall, respondents of African descent rate their trust in the police at 6.3 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means ‘no trust at all’ and 10 indicates ‘complete trust’. The lowest average level of trust in the police is found in **Austria** (3.6), where the majority of the respondents also consider that the most recent police stop they experienced was racial profiling.” (p. 97)

5. Roma integration

“In **Austria**, the updated national Roma integration strategy now includes specific measures, such as publishing a report on anti-Gypsyism, organising a conference and awareness-raising workshops on anti-Gypsyism, and working with Roma youth on a national No Hate Speech committee.” (p. 114)

“In 2018, a wide range of positive initiatives were implemented throughout the EU promoting Roma inclusion and empowering Roma, in particular young people and women. [...] For example, arts exhibitions about the Sinti and Roma culture and their persecution throughout history took place in **Austria**, the Netherlands and Slovakia.” (p. 115)

6. Asylum, visas, migration, borders and integration

“Five EU Member States (**Austria**, Denmark, France, Germany and Sweden) as well as Norway continue to check people crossing internal borders within the Schengen area, as exceptionally allowed by the Schengen Borders Code (Regulation (EU) No. 2016/399). Such controls may negatively affect the exercise of different Charter rights, such as the freedom to conduct a business (Article 16), the right to respect for private and family life (Article 7), or citizens’ right to free movement under Article 45 of the Charter.” (p. 135)

“Lengthy asylum procedures affect refugees’ daily life in different ways. Effects for young people include limited possibilities to work and enrol in education beyond compulsory schooling. Examples

of other consequences include difficulties for unaccompanied children to reunite with their family (raised in particular in **Austria** and Germany).” (p. 139)

“**Austria** introduced a waiting period of three years for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection” (p. 140)

7. Information society, privacy and data protection

“Regarding the implementation of the GDPR at national level, a number of Member States, such as Germany and **Austria**, adopted implementing legislation before 25 May 2018.” (p. 154)

“Some Member States also decided to focus studies or initiatives on specific topics. In 2018, the specific national legal initiatives concentrated on four areas: health (in Finland, Latvia and Portugal), the regulation of relationships between financial and other institutions (in the Netherlands), the modernisation of the public sector (in Latvia, Portugal, Poland, Slovakia and Sweden), and transport (**Austria**, Estonia and Spain).” (p. 157)

“In **Austria**, Denmark, Finland, Germany and the United Kingdom, new research centres will expressly include legal issues and/or ethics in their mandate.” (p. 159)

“The **Austrian** Government Programme 2017–2022⁹⁹ calls for the establishment of an “ethics council on digitisation” for social issues related to digitisation. The Council for Robotics and AI could be extended to fulfil the function of this ethics council.” (p. 159)

“Both legislation and case law in Member States regarding data retention and access still remain very diverse. Some Member States made efforts during 2018 to align their law with the judgments of the CJEU. For example, **Austria** passed legislation allowing targeted retention of data following ‘quick freeze orders’ issued on the basis of suspicion, on special occasions and in special conditions.” (p. 163)

8. Rights of the child

“The **Austrian** government introduced limitations on asylum seekers accessing apprenticeships. Initially, a decree of the Federal Ministry for Labour in 2012 allowed asylum seekers to take up apprenticeships in understaffed professions up until the age of 18. In 2015, it was extended to the age of 25. On 12 September 2018, the government withdrew the decree that enabled asylum seekers to become apprentices.” (p. 185)

9. Access to justice

“Another crucial aspect concerns criminalisation of and increased punishment for acts of violence committed against a partner, in line with Article 46 (a) of the convention. The following Member States already specify that committing a violent act against a partner or ex-partner is an aggravating circumstance: **Austria**, Belgium, Estonia, France, in some cases – Italy, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia and the United Kingdom.” (p. 209)

“Member States also continued with a number of initiatives to implement the [Istanbul C]onvention in practice. The **Austrian** National Council agreed on the need for the expansion of shelters and created an additional 100 places for women affected by violence.” (p. 211)

“There have also, however, been some setbacks. The Federal Ministry of the Interior in **Austria** stopped the project ‘MARAC’ on violence against women in Vienna. This project had held conferences on high-risk cases of violence against women that the police, the judiciary and intervention agencies had investigated. An evaluation of the pilot project revealed that the hoped-for benefits had not been achieved, according to the ministry. The Domestic Abuse Intervention

Centre Vienna and opposition parties criticised the decision to end this project.” (p. 211)

10. Developments in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

“After a multi-year discussion process between the **Austrian** Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection and the Independent Monitoring Committee, the federal monitoring committee has a new legal basis.” (p. 236)

Thematic Reports

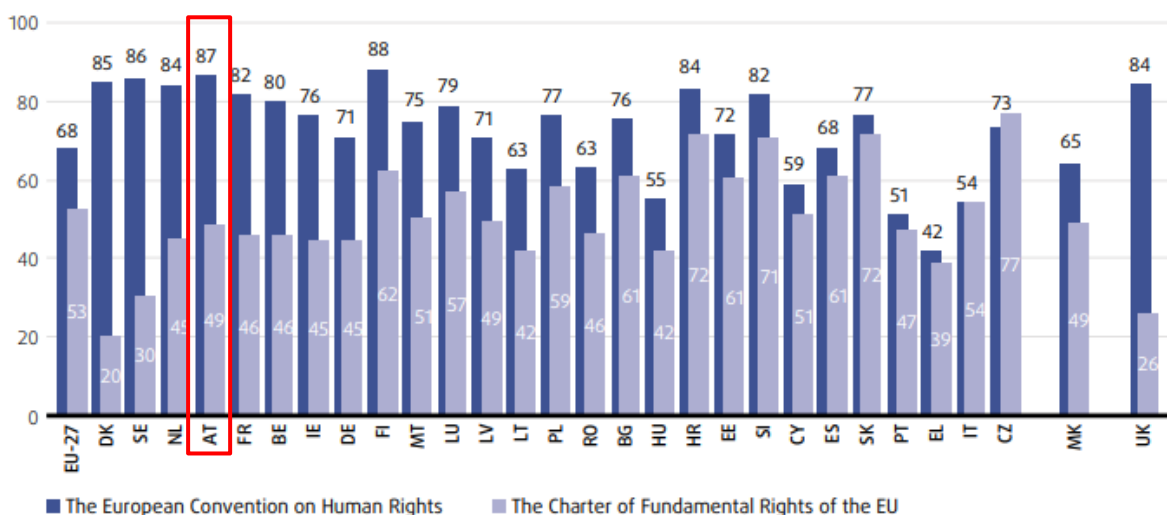
What do fundamental rights mean for people in the EU? (June 2020)

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2020/fundamental-rights-survey-trust>

“In some of the countries with the highest shares of people believing that everyone in the country enjoys the same basic rights, a particularly high percentage also say that human rights abuses happen elsewhere – that they are a problem in some countries but not really a problem in their country. The highest percentage of people in the EU who ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ with this statement is in Denmark and Luxembourg (both 67 %), followed by **Austria** (61 %), Sweden and Poland (both 54 %).” (p. 25)

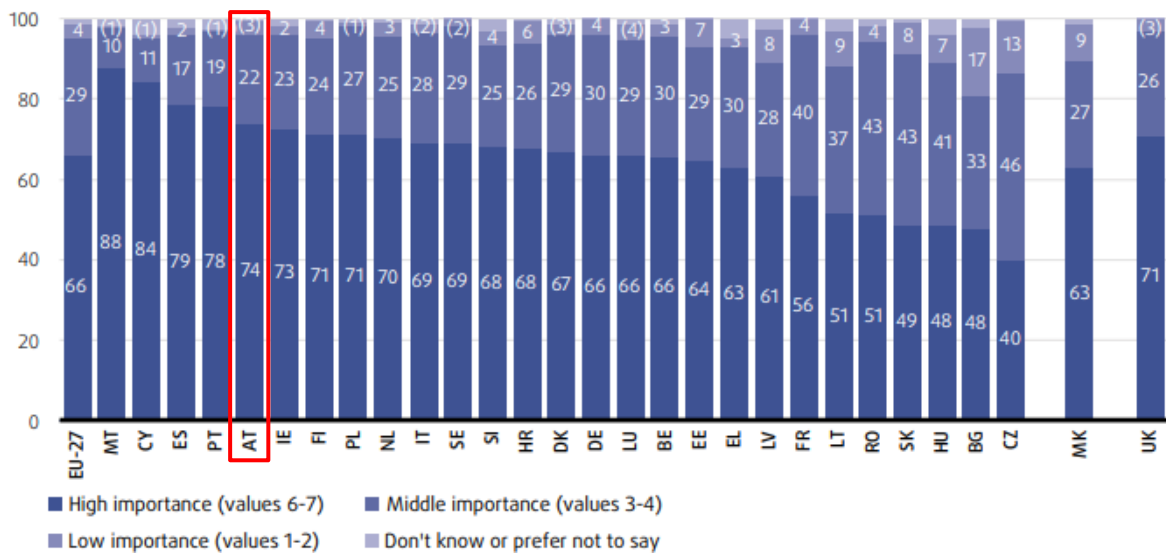
“The statement ‘The only people who benefit from human rights in [this country] are those who do not deserve them such as criminals and terrorists’ elicits some of the biggest differences, both between countries as well as people with different socio-demographic characteristics. Over 60 % of people in Bulgaria and Slovakia think that only people such as criminals and terrorists benefit from human rights, compared with 20 % or fewer in **Austria**, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta.” (p. 25)

FIGURE 8: AWARENESS OF THE EU CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, BY COUNTRY (%) ^{a,b}



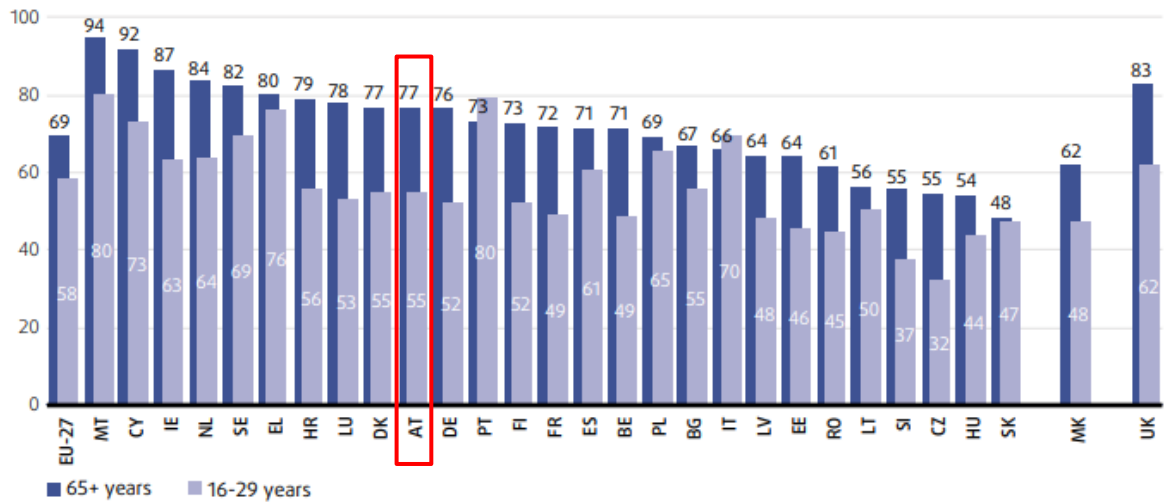
(p. 29)

FIGURE 10: IMPORTANCE TO DEMOCRACY THAT THE RIGHTS OF MINORITY GROUPS ARE PROTECTED, BY COUNTRY (%)^{a,b,c}



(p. 34)

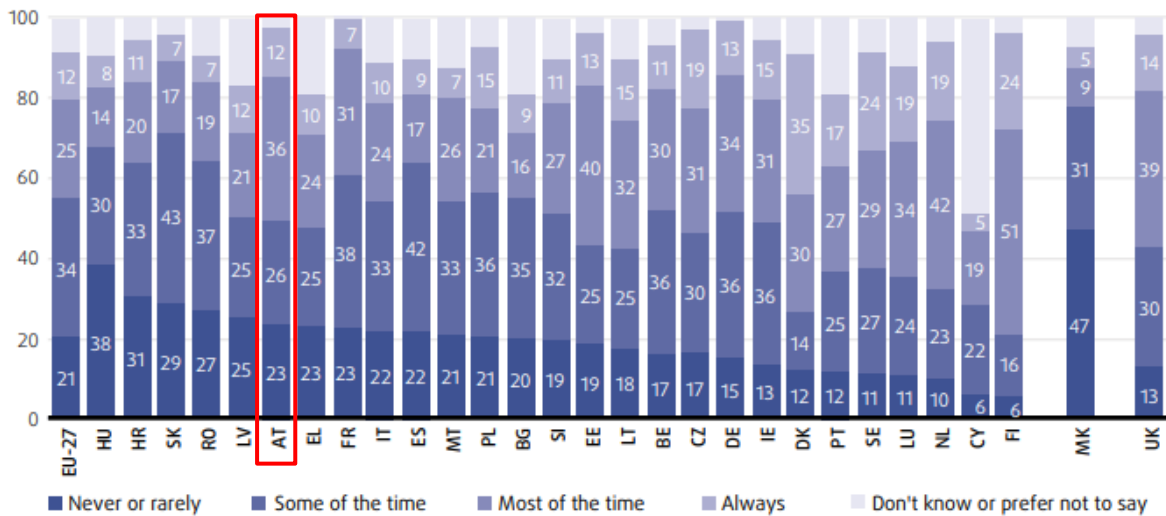
FIGURE 11: CONSIDERING FREEDOM OF OPPOSITION PARTIES TO CRITICISE THE GOVERNMENT TO BE OF HIGH IMPORTANCE, PEOPLE AGED 16-29 YEARS AND 65 YEARS AND OVER, BY COUNTRY (%)^{a,b}



Source: FRA, Fundamental Rights Survey 2019 [Data collection in cooperation with CBS (NL), CTIE (LU) and Statistics Austria (AT)]

(p. 36)

FIGURE 15: PERCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE ABILITY OF NGOS AND CHARITIES TO DO THEIR WORK FREE FROM GOVERNMENT INTIMIDATION, BY COUNTRY (%)^{a,b}



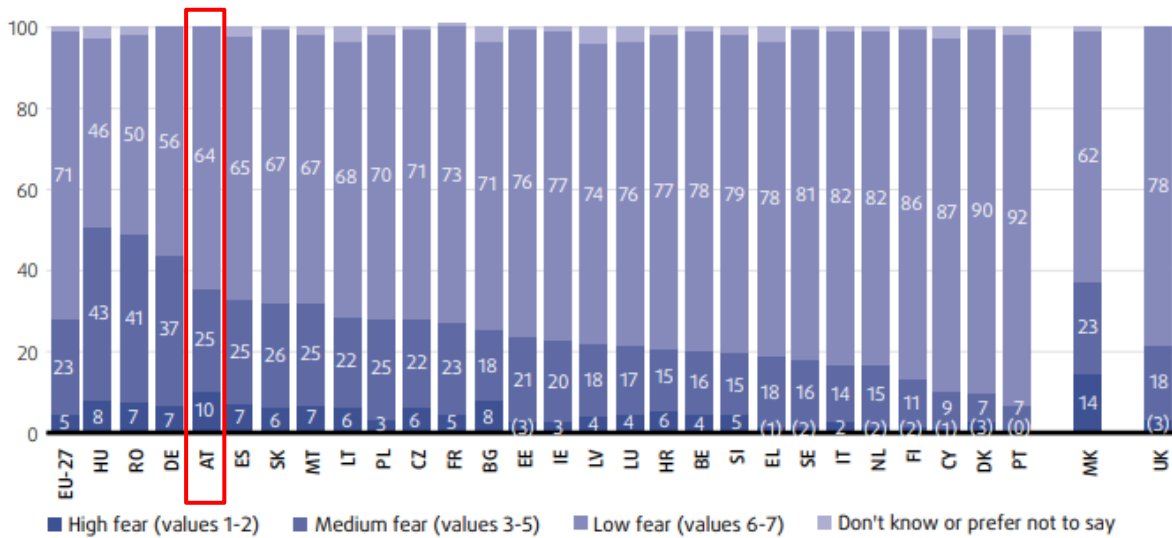
▲ Notes:

- a Out of all respondents in the EU-27, United Kingdom and North Macedonia who were asked to complete the section 'Rights awareness & responsibilities' of the survey (n = 26,045); weighted results.
- b The answer categories used in the survey were 'Never', 'Rarely', 'Some of the time', 'Most of the time', 'Always', 'Prefer not to say' and 'Don't know'. In the figure, some of the original answer categories have been combined, as indicated in the category labels.

Source: FRA, Fundamental Rights Survey 2019 [Data collection in cooperation with CBS (NL), CTIE (LU) and Statistics Austria (AT)]

(p. 41)

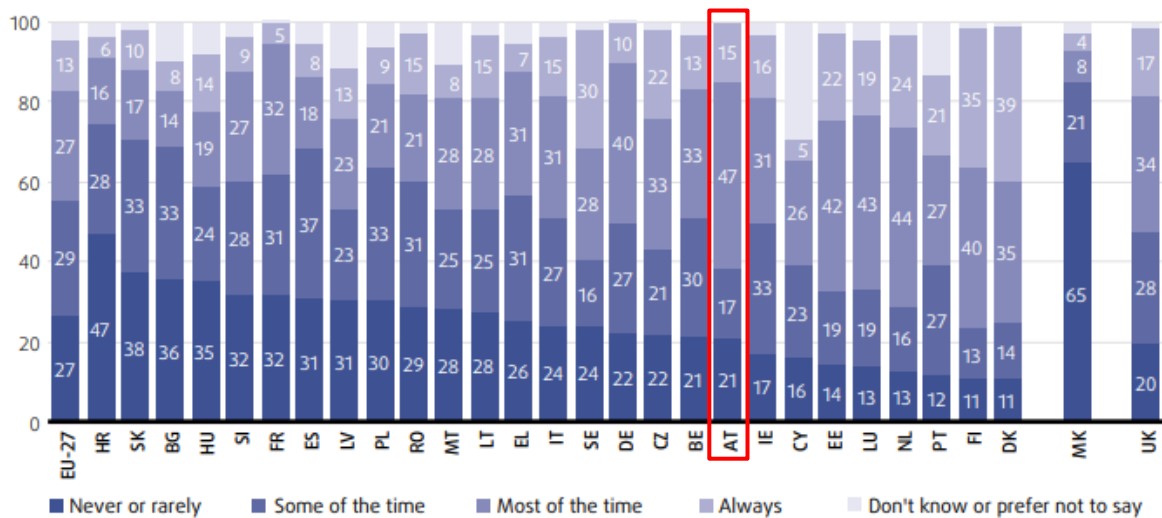
FIGURE 16: FEAR OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF POLITICAL INTIMIDATION BY POLITICAL PARTIES OR ORGANISATIONS DURING ELECTION CAMPAIGNS, BY COUNTRY (%)^{a,b,c}



Source: FRA, Fundamental Rights Survey 2019 [Data collection in cooperation with CBS (NL), CTIE (LU) and Statistics Austria (AT)]

(p. 42)

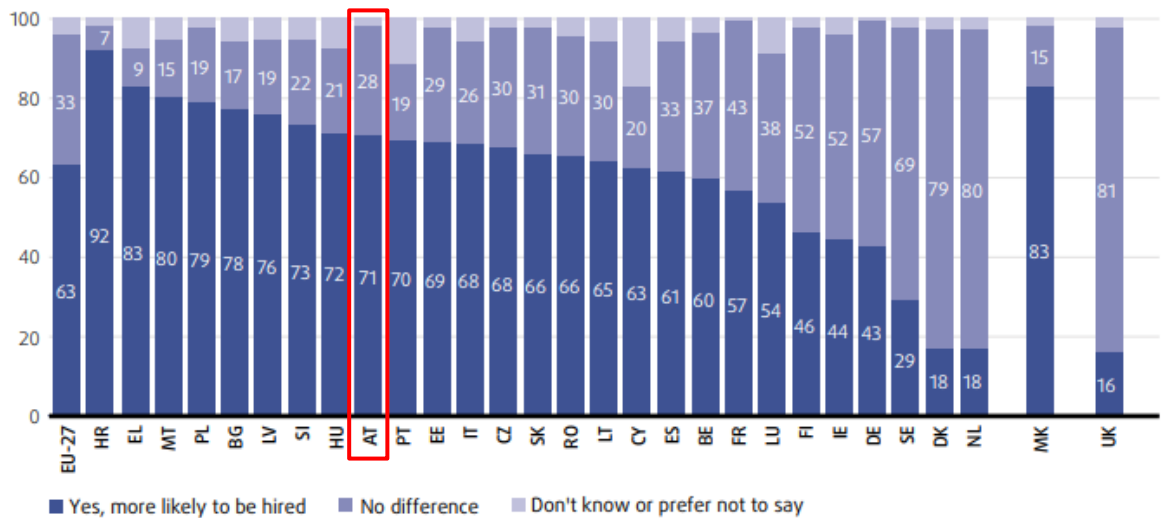
FIGURE 17: PERCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE ABILITY OF JUDGES TO DO THEIR JOB FREE FROM GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE, BY COUNTRY (%)^{a,b}



Source: FRA, Fundamental Rights Survey 2019 [Data collection in cooperation with CBS (NL), CTIE (LU) and Statistics Austria (AT)]

(p. 43)

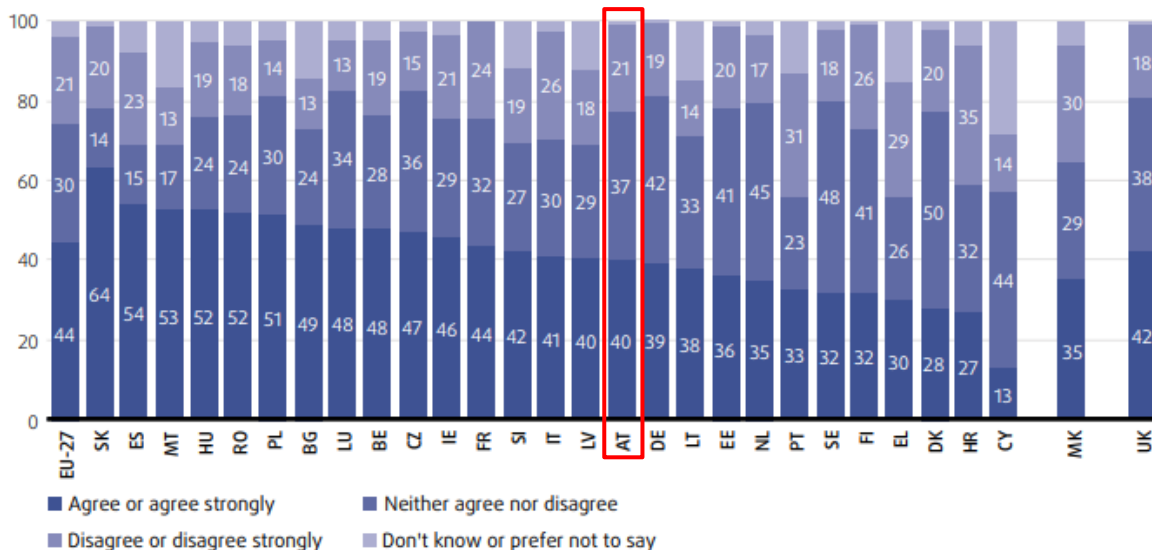
FIGURE 19: VIEWS CONCERNING THE STATEMENT 'IN [THIS COUNTRY], ARE PEOPLE MORE LIKELY OR NOT TO BE HIRED OR PROMOTED IF THEY BELONG TO THE POLITICAL PARTY THAT IS IN POWER?', BY COUNTRY (%)



Source: FRA, Fundamental Rights Survey 2019 [Data collection in cooperation with CBS (NL), CTIE (LU) and Statistics Austria (AT)]

(p. 45)

FIGURE 21: VIEWS ON THE STATEMENT “PUBLIC AUTHORITIES/LOCAL ADMINISTRATION PROVIDE EASY WAYS FOR MAKING FORMAL COMPLAINTS”, BY COUNTRY (%)

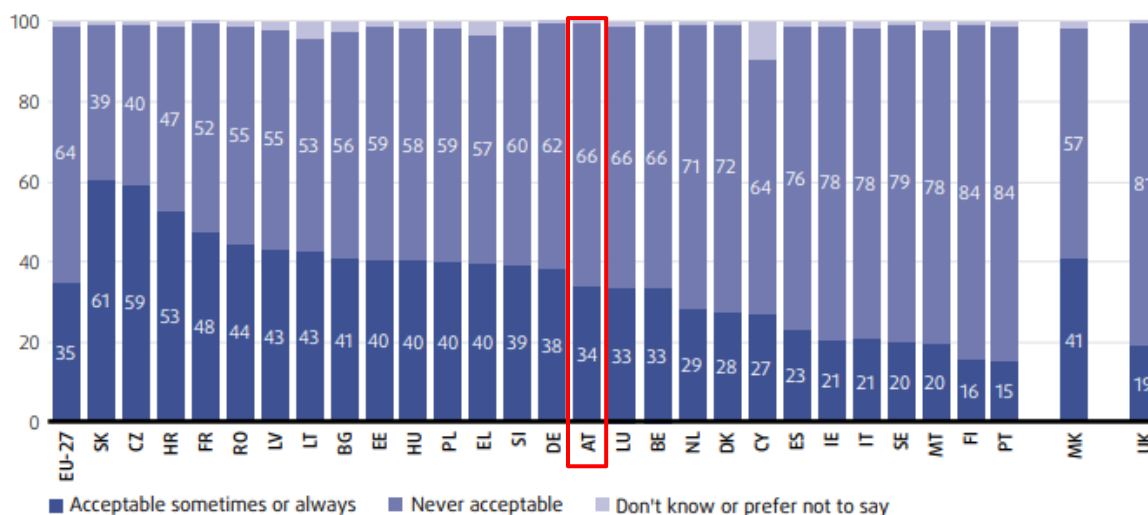


Source: FRA, Fundamental Rights Survey 2019 [Data collection in cooperation with CBS (NL), CTIE (LU) and Statistics Austria (AT)]

(p. 50)

“[...] The most often mentioned problem [when dealing with public administration and local authorities] is the long time taken to process matters – the percentage of people concerned about this is highest in France, Germany, **Austria** and Luxembourg.” (p. 52)

FIGURE 24: VIEWS ON ACCEPTABILITY OF GIVING A GIFT TO OR DOING A FAVOUR FOR A PUBLIC OFFICIAL OR CIVIL SERVANT IF NEED SOMETHING URGENTLY FROM THEM, BY COUNTRY (%)



Source: FRA, Fundamental Rights Survey 2019 [Data collection in cooperation with CBS (NL), CTIE (LU) and Statistics Austria (AT)]

(p. 56)

A long way to go for LGBTI equality (May 2020)

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2020/eu-lgbti-survey-results>

A country sheet with the results for **Austria** is available at:

https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/lgbti-survey-country-data_austria.pdf

(also annexed to this submission)

Criminal detention conditions in the European Union: rules and reality (December 2019)

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/criminal-detention-conditions-european-union-rules-and-reality>

“Ten Member States do not regulate or have a national standard in place for minimum cell space per detainee or prisoner. Despite this, most of these 10 Member States do set down certain conditions, such as that cells should provide “sufficient” space (**Austria**, Germany and Italy), a reasonable amount of space (Malta) or enough space to make them habitable (Spain).” (p. 18)

“Detainees’ access to showers remains insufficient in practice. FRA’s findings show that [National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs)] in several EU Member States (including **Austria**, Belgium, Italy, Latvia and Luxembourg) often highlight the challenge of ensuring frequent and continued access to hot water and access to showers at least twice a week.” (p. 25)

“The insufficient protection of privacy with regard to sanitary facilities is repeatedly highlighted by NPMs. They indicate serious problems regarding the proper separation of sanitary areas in at least 14 EU Member States including **Austria**.” (p. 25)

“**Austria**: the NPM recommended in 2016 that lockup times that amount to 23 hours are intolerable and should urgently be shortened.” (p. 30)

“Findings reveal that the situation with children and young offenders is problematic in some Member States. The **Austrian** Ombudsman Board repeatedly highlighted, in 2015, 2016 and 2017, that there must be a structured and balanced daily routine with the shortest possible lock-up times to prevent violent assaults of children and young detainees.” (p. 44)

Antisemitism - Overview of data available in the European Union 2008–2018 (November 2019)

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/antisemitism-overview-data-available-european-union-2008-2018>

This annual overview provides an update of the most recent figures on antisemitic incidents, covering the period 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2018, across the EU Member States, where data are available. Data for **Austria** can be found on pp. 24-29.

“In 2017, the governments of **Austria**, Romania, Germany and Bulgaria adopted or endorsed the IHRA definition. FRA received information indicating that, in **Austria**, the [non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)] will be used and applied in the context of education and law enforcement training purposes. It is also employed by the security services.” (pp. 19-20)

Integration of young refugees in the EU: good practices and challenges (November 2019)

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/integration-young-refugees-eu-good-practices-and-challenges>

“Under EU law, refugees have the same rights to social welfare as nationals, but allows Member States to pay only core benefits to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. **Austria** is the only EU Member State out of the six reviewed that differentiates between the two.” (p. 13)

“In recent years, **Austria** and Germany have also extended language programmes to asylum applicants with good prospects of acquiring a protection status.” (p. 15)

“In **Austria** the registration of the asylum claim at the police was relatively swift, but then there were delays of several months to get an appointment for a first interview with the asylum authority to collect all registration-related data, noted the Asylum Information Database (AIDA), a database managed by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE).” (p. 27)

“Under Article 24 of the Qualification Directive, residence permits must be valid for no less than three years for refugees and at least for one year for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Before the large number of arrivals in 2015, many Member States went beyond the requirements of the Qualification Directive. Since then, however, **Austria** and Sweden have changed their laws to meet only the minimum requirements of EU law.” (p. 29)

“The age of an applicant can be important for the duration of the procedure. For example, in Italy, unaccompanied children’s applications are processed as a priority, in line with the best interests of the child. In **Austria**, Germany and Sweden their processing time can be longer than for adults.” (p. 32)

“Since 2015, **Austria**, Germany and Sweden have introduced legal changes restricting the possibilities of family reunification for beneficiaries of international protection.” (p. 37)

“In **Austria**, subsidiary protection status holders have to wait for three years after receiving their decision before they are eligible to apply for reunification. The sponsor must then prove that they can provide their family members with accommodation, sickness insurance and financial means.” (p. 40)

“Another major challenge is accessing embassies and the high cost of doing so, as experts as well as international protection beneficiaries noted in all the six EU Member States. A particular challenge emerged from **Austria**, where it is the family member in the non-EU country who has to initiate the family reunification procedure in the embassy. To benefit from the simplified family reunification procedure, this has to be done within three months from the recognition of refugee status in Austria. This may be a challenge, particularly if the diplomatic representation is in another country.” (p. 41)

“**Austria** and Germany do not have specific refugee housing schemes, although programmes may exist at a regional level.” (p. 53)

“In other instances, beneficiaries of international protection are not able to meet the requirements. For example, access to subsidised housing in Upper Austria requires five years of prior residence in **Austria**, including 54 months’ income from employment or social insurance benefit based on employment, five years of having been registered in the municipality and German language level A2. Although the city of Vienna has a large public housing sector, the eligibility criteria are equally high

and difficult for refugees to meet in practice, according to the municipal integration focal point.” (p. 54)

“The issue of social assistance to refugees (and immigrants more generally) has been high on the political agenda in some Member States, as migrants and refugees are perceived as a heavy burden on public funds. As an illustration, **Austria** introduced a new federal law on social welfare in June 2019, reducing social assistance particularly for families with several children, for persons with little knowledge of German and for subsidiary protection status holders.” (p. 63)

“In principle, international protection beneficiaries can receive non-contribution-based disability allowances [...]. In **Austria**, persons with disabilities, including international protection beneficiaries, may be entitled to a care allowance (*Pflegegeld*).” (p. 69-70)

“Upper Austria’s legislation grants reduced benefits to holders of time-limited residence permits under Section 3 (4) of the Austrian Asylum Act. This includes subsidiary protection status holders as well as refugees who applied for asylum after 14 November 2015 during their first three years of residence. [...] **Austrian** courts have since then overturned decisions by the administration in Upper Austria granting reduced benefits to refugees. It continues, however, to give reduced benefits to holders of subsidiary protection status.” (p. 71)

“**Austria** also differentiates between refugees and subsidiary protection status holders for family and childcare allowances. Whereas refugees are treated in the same manner as nationals, subsidiary protection status holders are entitled to family allowance only if they are employed or self-employed and do not receive any basic care (*Grundversorgung*) services.” (p. 71)

“In 2016, FRA noted the absence of formal legal or policy frameworks or specific procedures for the identification of victims of torture in **Austria**, Germany, Greece, Italy and Sweden.” (p. 82)

“In **Austria**, applicants and status holders, including unaccompanied children, have waited up to a year for [mental health] treatment. Experts in Upper Austria noted that, since the health insurer does not reimburse interpretation costs, applications for mental care are often refused with the argument that therapy is not feasible.” (p. 83)

“Children were asked to estimate when they had started to attend school. In **Austria**, children interviewed who arrived during compulsory school age accessed school between three weeks and four months after their arrival.” (p. 92)

“French, German, Greek and Swedish locations observed problems with capacity and lack of places in schools for asylum-seeking and protection status holder children. Insufficient places in preparatory classes were mentioned in **Austria** and France.” (p. 93)

“Students in need of international protection are likely to be pointed towards vocational education rather than other types of schools, FRA finds. This can already happen at an early stage. For example, in **Austria**, where students are split quite early, when they are 10 years old, into secondary academic schools and more practical/vocational schools (*Neue Mittelschule*), all the children interviewed arriving within mandatory school age (up to 15) were enrolled in *Neue Mittelschule*.” (p. 94)

“In **Austria** and Italy, it is common for children arriving after compulsory school age (15 and 16 respectively) to be encouraged to enrol in school to get school-leaving certificates. In **Austria**, children who arrive aged 15 are encouraged to obtain school-leaving certificates from adult education facilities after they complete preparatory classes.” (p. 96)

“Flowing from the limited access to the labour market, four out of the six EU Member States reviewed, namely **Austria**, France, Germany and Sweden, impose limitations on vocational training for asylum applicants. In **Austria**, since September 2018, applicants are in principle no longer allowed to enter apprenticeships.” (p. 103)

“Two thirds of experts interviewed identified labour exploitation as one of the main types of crime against asylum applicants and international protection beneficiaries. In **Austria**, Greece and Italy, they mentioned it more often than any other type of crime (equal with [violent crime, such as assault], in **Austria**). [...] Some law enforcement experts in **Austria**, Germany and Sweden highlight that these crimes are mostly perpetrated by other migrants or refugees, possibly from a different background, sometimes fuelled by differences in ethnicity or religion.” (p. 111)

“Nearly all experts interviewed in **Austria**, Germany and Greece consider domestic violence specifically to be a type of crime affecting female asylum applicants as well as international protection beneficiaries, although it is rarely reported.” (p. 111)

“When asked to identify types of crime affecting women specifically, the majority of the experts across professional groups, particularly in **Austria**, France and Greece, raised [trafficking in human beings].” (p. 111)

“Almost half of the experts interviewed also considered hate crime a particular risk. This included the majority of experts in **Austria**, Germany and Greece. Asylum applicants and international protection beneficiaries interviewed in **Austria**, Germany and Italy report hate crime as the most common experience of victimisation” (p. 112)

“Among the general population in October 2017, 55 % of the respondents across EU Member States agreed with a statement that immigrants worsen crime problems in the respondent’s country, according to Special Eurobarometer 469. Some 70 % of respondents in **Austria** shared this view.” (p. 117)

Beyond the peak: challenges remain, but migration numbers drop (March 2019)

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/beyond-peak-challenges-remain-migration-numbers-drop>

“In addition to reducing, in 2016, permanent residence permits for refugees to three-year permits, in 2018, **Austria** extended the time at which one can apply for Austrian citizenship from six to ten years after the issuance of a residence permit.” (p. 19)

“In 2016, **Austria** and Denmark introduced a three-year waiting period for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection before they can reunite with their families. In 2018, **Austria**, Denmark and Germany introduced even further restrictions. The **Austrian** Consular Fee Act introduced a fee of EUR 200 per person over 6 years old and EUR 100 for persons under 6 years to apply for family reunification under the Asylum Act, making family reunification the most expensive procedure at Austrian embassies.” (p. 20)

Experiences and perceptions of antisemitism – Second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews in the EU (December 2018)

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2018/experiences-and-perceptions-antisemitism-second-survey-discrimination-and-hate>

A country sheet with the results for **Austria** is available at:

https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2019-2nd-survey-on-discrimination-and-hate-crime-against-jews-in-eu-ms-country-sheet-austria_en.pdf

(also annexed to this submission)

Migration to the EU: five persistent challenges (February 2018)

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2018/five-persistent-migration-challenges>

“Issues with providing support to asylum seekers were also reported. For example, in **Austria**, the reduction of social allowances (Bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung) for both beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and refugees in some Länder was a major concern.” (p. 9)

“Vulnerable persons faced difficulties in accessing special care in some EU Member States. In **Austria**, interpretation services in health care and psychological treatment for traumatised persons were not sufficiently available.” (p. 10)

“Issues regarding lengthy asylum procedures were reported in EU Member States such as **Austria**, Finland, Germany, Greece, Spain and Sweden.” (p. 13)

“In most EU Member States, reception places for unaccompanied children were sufficiently available due to a drop in new arrivals. Several child reception facilities closed down in **Austria**, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden.” (p. 14)

“Compared to 2016, problems regarding the appointment of guardians for unaccompanied children barely improved. Guardians were overburdened in several EU Member States – such as **Austria**, Finland, France and Sweden. For example, in **Austria**, one guardian was in charge of some 50 to 200 children.” (p. 15)

“General shortcomings in the asylum system particularly affect children. In **Austria**, asylum procedures for unaccompanied children took more than a year.” (p. 16)

“In **Austria** and Denmark, family reunification for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection was only granted after three years.” (p. 16)

“Practical obstacles also slowed down or prevented family reunification. These included high fees (Spain and Poland); restrictive deadlines (**Austria**, Germany and Poland); [among others].” (p. 17)

Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey - Main results (December 2017)

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/second-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey-main-results>

A country sheet with the results for **Austria** is available at:

https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2019-eu-midis-ii-summary-results-country-sheet-austria_en.pdf (also annexed to this submission)