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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Austria

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-third session from 2 to 13 November 2015. The review of Austria was held at the 11th meeting on 9 November 2015. The delegation of Austria was headed by the Federal Minister of Justice, Mr. Wolfgang Brandstetter. At its 17th meeting held on 12 November 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Austria.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Austria: Albania, Cuba and the Republic of Korea.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Austria:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/AUT/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/AUT/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/AUT/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Austria through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

To be completed by 20/11/15

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

[paragraph numbers will change after section I is completed]

5. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by Austria and enjoy the support of Austria:

5.1. Consider ratifying human rights conventions to which it is not yet party (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));

5.2. Continue to improve legislative mechanisms in the area of human rights (Tajikistan);

5.3. Ensure that the legal framework on religious societies continues to be applied in an equal and transparent manner (Mexico);

Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 5.4. Continue to harmonize its national legislation on children with the international standards contained in the CRC and its Protocols, and any other relevant instrument to which it is party (Nicaragua);
- 5.5. Address the limitations for children born out of wedlock in accessing Austrian nationality and ensure non-discrimination (Portugal);
- 5.6. Ensure the protection of the rights of children, including juveniles who are incarcerated in overcrowded prisons (Botswana);
- 5.7. Continue to strengthen the mandate of the Austrian Ombudsman Board in order to ensure full compliance with the Paris Principles (Croatia);
- 5.8. Ensure that the Austrian Ombudsman functions with full independence and in conformity with the Paris Principles (Egypt);
- 5.9. Continue taking measures to ensure that the Austrian Ombudsman Board, as its National Human Rights Institution, to be fully in line with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 5.10. Ensure that the national human rights institution and the national preventive mechanism, envisaged by the OP-CAT, comply fully with the Paris Principles (Germany);
- 5.11. Ensure that the national human rights institutions and the national preventative mechanism comply with the Paris Principles (Hungary);
- 5.1. Adopt a comprehensive human rights action plan (Timor-Leste);
- 5.13. Adopt an overarching national action plan on human rights (Georgia);
- 5.14. Adopt a comprehensive national human rights action plan and implement the national action plan on the protection of women against violence 014-016 (Sudan);
- 5.15. Finalize and adopt before the end of 2015 the national human rights action plan in order to further stimulate the promotion and protection of human rights in the country (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 5.16. Adopt a national action plan on human rights in line with OHCHR guidelines (India);
- 5.17. Adopt, in close consultation with the Ombudsman Board and civil society, a national action plan on human rights containing specific implementation targets and measurable indicators (Republic of Moldova);
- 5.18. Continue its efforts at the international level directed towards the prevention of massive, gross and systematic violations of human rights and promote educational programmes and projects to that effect (Armenia);
- 5.19. Reinforce its policies for the protection of women taking into account the vulnerability of women refugees (Holy See);
- 5.20. Give due consideration to human rights, particularly those of children and persons with disabilities, and continue to make efforts to ensure transparency in all procedures related to its treatment of immigrants and refugees (Japan);
- 5.21. Protect the rights of indigenous peoples, peasants and other persons working in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));

- 5.22. Expand human rights education campaign, especially that on the rights of women, children, the elderly and minorities, to law enforcement officers (Viet Nam);
- 5.23. Submit the overdue report to the ICPED (Sierra Leone);
- 5.24. Take effective measures to strengthen gender equality, in particular eliminate occupational segregation (Uzbekistan);
- 5.25. Take further action in order to encourage equal opportunities for both men and women, for instance through more equal salary levels and enhanced childcare services in order to improve reconciliation of work and family life. The National Action Plan on Gender Equality in the Employment Market ought to be fully implemented without delay (Sweden);
- 5.26. Take measures to ensure equal opportunities for women in the labour market (United Arab Emirates);
- 5.27. Strengthen efforts to ensure gender equality in the workplace and implement measures to enhance representation of women at senior level and managerial positions in government and other sectors (Sri Lanka);
- 5.28. Take all necessary measures to put an end to all forms of discrimination against women in the labour market (Libya);
- 5.29. Ensure equal opportunities for women in the labour market by eliminating occupational segregation and narrowing the gender pay gap and increase the participation of women in the political sphere, in particular at the higher levels (Republic of Korea);
- 5.30. Ensure equal opportunities for women in the labour market, including by 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 (Ireland);
- 5.31. Continue efforts in ensuring gender equality in all the spheres of the society, including making efforts to narrow the gender pay gap (Estonia);
- 5.32. Strengthened measures to promote gender equality, particularly with regard to the gender pay-gap and women's representation in leadership positions and regional politics (Norway);
- 5.33. Take action to narrow the gender pay gap and to ensure equal opportunities for women on the labour market (Israel);
- 5.34. Step up efforts to close the gender pay gap (Thailand);
- 5.35. Adopt further measures to reduce the gender pay gap in all sectors of the economy (Viet Nam);
- 5.36. Take concrete measures to reduce the gender pay gap (Canada);
- 5.37. Ensure equal remuneration to men and women (South Africa);
- 5.38. Take measures to combat inequality between men and women and to improve the representation of women in economic and political life (France);
- 5.39. Rectification of the underrepresentation of women in public services as well as the decision making positions in the private sector (India);
- 5.40. Step up the fight against racism and adopt adequate measures for the reduction of discrimination and social exclusion (Angola);

- 5.41. Strengthen measures against acts of racism and discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 5.42. Put in place measures to combat all forms of racial discrimination (France);
- 5.43. Strengthen the legislation against discrimination and adopt effective measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia (China);
- 5.44. Strengthen its current work to combat racism and xenophobia, by condemning manifestations of intolerance and populism in the political sphere and in the media (Cuba);
- 5.45. Step up efforts to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and associated intolerances (Senegal);
- 5.46. Continue to take action-orientated measures to counter racial discrimination and intolerance, including through education and awareness raising efforts at all levels (Singapore);
- 5.47. Take the necessary steps to combat racial hatred and promote tolerance towards persons of different ethnic origins (Thailand);
- 5.48. Continue its efforts to raise public awareness and give special attention to the fight against racism, discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance (Sudan);
- 5.49. Review the effectiveness of existing legislation to combat racism, hate crime and hate speech (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 5.50. Promote policies and programmes to combat racial hatred and discrimination against minorities and refugees, as well as to sanction such acts (Costa Rica);
- 5.51. Strengthen efforts to alleviate social discrimination against Muslims, Roma, Jews and foreigners of African origin (United States of America);
- 5.52. Assess the effectiveness of existing legislation to combat racism, hate crime and hate speech (South Africa);
- 5.53. Step-up measures in combating discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities, particularly Muslims (Malaysia);
- 5.54. Proceed with the implementation of the National Action Plan on Integration, to strengthen measures to tackle xenophobia, racism and intolerance, and increase intercultural understanding, including through community-based programmes (Canada);
- 5.55. Establishing a comprehensive system for recording and monitoring developments in the area of prevention of xenophobia and discrimination, including hate crimes (Norway);
- 5.56. Effectively combat all manifestations of Islamophobia, neo-Nazism, and investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes against minorities (Azerbaijan);
- 5.57. Eliminate discrimination against Roma and other minorities, including Muslims in law and practice and protect their rights (Pakistan);
- 5.58. Continue its efforts in addressing the increasing anti-Semitic incidents (Israel);

- 5.59. Strengthen the promotion of understanding of a dialogue between cultures and religions as a means for the realisation of human rights (Tajikistan);
- 5.60. Carry out work on the promotion of racial, national and religious tolerance, especially among the youth (Tajikistan);
- 5.61. Double its efforts in promoting understanding and tolerance among people of different faiths and ethnic backgrounds (Malaysia);
- 5.62. Continue promoting tolerance towards persons of different ethnic origins (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 5.63. Take further effective measures to ensure ethnic and religious harmony in the country (Indonesia);
- 5.64. Implement public awareness campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for cultural diversity and to counter prejudice, stereotypes, discrimination, racism, and Islamophobia (United Arab Emirates);
- 5.65. Take all appropriate measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity in the society (Azerbaijan);
- 5.66. Intensify awareness raising campaigns aimed at changing existing prejudices and stereotypes against ethnic minority groups (Guatemala);
- 5.67. Enact adequate legal measures to prohibit incitement to racial hatred and to fight against racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia (Turkey);
- 5.68. Prohibit incitement to hatred and violence, and eliminate hate speech and discrimination in the media (United Arab Emirates);
- 5.69. Take necessary measures to tackle hate speech carried out by politicians targeting members of minorities, migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and so on (Republic of Korea);
- 5.70. Criminalize hate speech and incitement to hatred which leads to imminent violence (Pakistan);
- 5.71. Take all necessary measures to prohibit hate speech against asylum seekers, refugees and foreigners (Namibia);
- 5.72. Continue with efforts to counter hate speech, as well as incitement to xenophobia and discrimination for nationality or religious reasons (Mexico);
- 5.73. Take more resolute action to combat hate speech and incitement to hatred, including in the media, against members of religious and ethnic minorities (Malaysia);
- 5.74. Strengthen the current legislation regarding criminalization of incitement to hatred (Morocco);
- 5.75. Carry out in-depth investigations of actions of some politicians during their electoral campaigns and statements that incite hatred (Guatemala);
- 5.76. Prohibit incitement to hatred and undertake thorough investigations into incitement to hatred and racism in the media and bring perpetrators to justice (Bahrain);

- 5.77. Prohibit incitement to racial hatred, including take effective measures to prevent hate speech against ethnic and religious minorities during election campaigns and in the media (Uzbekistan);
- 5.78. Strengthen measures to ensure the investigation and sanctioning of hate speech against minorities, including those made in the media and during political discourse (Argentina);
- 5.79. Undertake further work as soon as possible to combat the danger of Islamophobia in society and political discourse, including the establishment and effective implementation of a national system for the recording, independent monitoring and punishment of hate crimes committed within Austria (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.80. Step up adoption of necessary amendments to its legislation and the judicial practice in order to combat more effectively extremism, xenophobia and racism (Belarus);
- 5.81. Adapt the integration measures by taking into account the current migration situation in order to prevent cases of intolerance on the grounds of religion and of ethnic belonging (Belarus);
- 5.82. Continue to provide greater human rights and anti-discrimination training to law enforcement personnel, and include measures to address racism in the National Action Plan for Integration (Australia);
- 5.83. Steps to counter negative attitudes and stereotypes towards disabled persons (India);
- 5.84. Take further action against the use of excessive force by the police (Sweden);
- 5.85. Undertake effective actions to continue the fight against violence regarding women and children in the family setting (Angola);
- 5.86. Continue to promote measures to eradicate violence against women, including domestic violence, and expand support services and psychological support for victims, taking especially into account the vulnerability of migrant women (Chile);
- 5.87. Continue combating violence against women and domestic violence, taking into account the vulnerability of migrant women and adopting new legislative measures in support of this group (Cuba);
- 5.88. Develop a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and address all forms of violence against children with a view to strengthen measures to encourage child victims to report instances of violence, abuse and neglect (Poland);
- 5.89. Take effective measures to prevent violence against women, including domestic violence (Russian Federation);
- 5.90. Implement expeditiously the law prohibiting female genital mutilation and bring the perpetrators to justice (Uganda);
- 5.91. Combat violence against women and trafficking of child victims of prostitution (Djibouti);
- 5.92. Continue to strengthen institutional mechanisms to address violence against women and children and to further ongoing efforts in the field of combating human trafficking (Sri Lanka);

- 5.93. Take further measures aimed at the protection of women and children's rights, in particular in order to raise awareness of, prevent and protect them from all forms of violence and human trafficking, including among migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Ukraine);
- 5.94. Continue to ensure that its anti-human trafficking programmes remain victim-oriented and provide effective access to legal and psychological support to child victims of trafficking (Philippines);
- 5.95. Continue with its efforts in raising awareness and knowledge on human trafficking, including through trainings and awareness-raising measures for law enforcement organs, for judges and public prosecutors (Bhutan);
- 5.96. Continue to improve the national infrastructure to assist victims of trafficking and develop a national system for the recognition and support of child victims of trafficking (Chile);
- 5.97. Investigate incidents of human trafficking and offer full assistance to child trafficking victims (Sierra Leone);
- 5.98. Further promote protection of victims of human trafficking, including measures of more effective investigations and prosecution of perpetrators (Greece);
- 5.99. Introduction of new concrete measures to protect child victims of trafficking and minors in custody and detention (Norway);
- 5.100. Ensure that law enforcement officials conduct their duties in line with Austria's international obligations, particularly in relation to migrants, asylum seekers and minorities (Rwanda);
- 5.101. Ensure transparent and effective investigation and prosecution where appropriate of alleged human rights violations by law enforcement officials, particularly in reference to the treatment of members of minority groups (United States of America);
- 5.102. Set up an effective statistical data collection system, including with regards to complaints, investigations, proceedings, sentences and reparations related to cases of ill-treatment by law enforcement officials, in order to fully implement the CAT and its Optional Protocol (Belgium);
- 5.103. Investigate all cases of ill-treatment, human rights violations committed by law-enforcement agencies and prosecute those responsible (Azerbaijan);
- 5.104. Ensure that police investigations are carried out in an impartial and non-discriminatory manner and not based on ethnic profiling (Iceland);
- 5.105. Comprehensively investigate incidents and allegations of hate crimes and xenophobic attacks and bring their perpetrators to justice (Sierra Leone);
- 5.106. Investigate all allegations of racial profiling, of the practice of unlawful detention and of searches of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, and penalise strictly law enforcement officers who were engaged in such actions (Uzbekistan);
- 5.107. Bring the penitentiary system of juveniles in full compliance with the international norms and standards (Uzbekistan);

- 5.108. Consider the recommendation by the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the detention of minors under the age of 14 years, particularly refugee and unaccompanied children and child asylum seekers (Nicaragua);
- 5.109. Ensure the constitutionality of the new Islam Law and guarantee that its implementation safeguards the full enjoyment of the freedom of religion and belief (Turkey);
- 5.110. Undertake measures in building an equal and adequate pension system mainly for women's childcare (Albania);
- 5.111. Continue to enhance senior citizens' workforce participation, as advocated under the Federal Plan for Senior Citizens, adopted in 2012 (Australia);
- 5.112. Redouble efforts to eliminate discrimination against older people in access to financial services, which sometimes are not available or are too costly in reason of the undue use of age as a criteria (Panama);
- 5.113. More vigorously enhance provisions of human right education in schools (Georgia);
- 5.114. Make progress in the modifications of relevant laws to include a concept of disability in accordance with the CRPD (Argentina);
- 5.115. Continue to ensure the full implementation of the National Action Plan on Disability and strengthen coherence across laws and policies to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to lead fulfilling and productive lives (Singapore);
- 5.116. Continue its efforts to provide full access to education, labour market and public life for persons with disabilities (Holy See);
- 5.117. Continue improving accessibility for persons with disabilities in a global and inclusive manner in accordance with CRPD (Panama);
- 5.118. Consider extending additional support to linguistic and ethnic groups other than those officially recognised as ethnic minorities, with the aim to further promote diverse cultural identities and practice of multiculturalism (Serbia);
- 5.119. Continue to raise awareness to eradicate existing prejudices and stereotypes against people with migration background and foreigners (Turkey);
- 5.120. Pay a specific attention to its human rights obligations in the context of significant influx of migrants from the Middle East and Northern Africa to the country (Russian Federation);
- 5.121. Take all necessary steps to ensure that children with migration background have unhindered and equal access to education (Turkey);
- 5.122. Continue ensuring an environment conducive to the full respect and protection of the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers within the Austrian society at large (Sweden);
- 5.123. Continue working to provide asylum and refugee status to all of those persons who need it (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 5.124. Ensure that camps and centers for migrants and refugees have sufficient shelter and health facilities to handle current increased numbers (United States of America);

- 5.125. **Improve the situation of asylum seekers and guarantee their rights to an adequate standard of living and remedy their housing conditions (Albania);**
- 5.126. **Make every effort to guarantee the right to seek asylum and to provide adequate housing for refugees (Holy See);**
- 5.127. **Ensure adequate living conditions for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers for the effective promotion and protection of their rights (Ecuador);**
- 5.128. **Provide proper assistance for the increasing number of unaccompanied minor refugees during their initial reception in Austria (Brazil);**
- 5.129. **Put forward further efforts to guarantee the rights of asylum seekers, migrants and refugees with a view to delivering an adequate standard of living and access to affordable public services (Republic of Korea);**
- 5.130. **Take effective measures to increase its official development assistance to achieve the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of its gross domestic product as expeditiously as possible (Uganda);**
- 5.131. **Bring official development assistance up to the internationally committed 0.7% of GNI (Bangladesh);**
- 5.132. **Increase the level of its official development aid to achieve the internationally set level of 0.7 percent of GDP (Senegal);**
- 5.133. **Increase the ODA to 0.7 percent of the GNI, as agreed internationally, to strengthen the developing countries against poverty and to achieve development (China);**
- 5.134. **Continue and strengthen Austria's Aid programmes and projects to improve the conditions of people in developing countries (Bhutan);**
- 5.135. **Adopt a human-rights approach when designing projects under the Austrian Development Cooperation (Trinidad and Tobago).**
- 6. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Austria and would thus be noted:**
- 6.1. **Ratify the ICRMW (Sudan);**
- 6.2. **Ratify the ICRMW (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.3. **Ratify the ICRMW (Egypt);**
- 6.4. **Ratify the ICRMW (Honduras);**
- 6.5. **Ratify the ICRMW (Senegal);**
- 6.6. **Ratify the ICRMW (Indonesia);**
- 6.7. **Ratification of the ICRMW (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**
- 6.8. **Sign and ratify ICRMW (Turkey), (Mexico);**
- 6.9. **Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.10. **Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Bangladesh);**
- 6.11. **Consider acceding to the ICRMW (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.12. **Consider the ratification of the ICRMW (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

- 6.13. **Ratify the ICRMW and undertake the necessary steps towards realising the effective protection of migrant workers and members of their families (Bahrain);**
 - 6.14. **Take concrete steps towards accession to the ICRMW and ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);**
 - 6.15. **Include all the rights protected under CRC, particularly social and cultural rights, in the Federal Constitutional Law on the Rights of Children (Poland);**
 - 6.16. **Reintroduce the possibility of dual citizenship (Turkey);**
 - 6.17. **Strengthen the legislative framework to better support migrants and migrant workers, particularly through the ratification of the ICRMW (Algeria);**
 - 6.18. **Bring its Ombudsman Board into compliance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);**
 - 6.19. **Increase financial support for the Slovenian minority in the provinces of Carinthia and in Styria to the 1995 level in real terms, as previously recommended (Slovenia);¹**
 - 6.20. **Abolish the quota requirement for family reunification (Turkey);**
 - 6.21. **Abolish the quota system requirement in relation to family reunification (Egypt);**
 - 6.22. **Consider issuing, upon request, provisional work permits in favor of asylum seekers (Brazil);**
 - 6.23. **Reconsider the concession of refugee centers to private businesses taking into account the impact such a policy has on the right to access to justice, as well as the practical consequences of the financial incentives that this creates (Mexico);**
- 7. The following recommendations will be examined by Austria which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 31st session of the Human Rights Council in March 2016:**
- 7.1. **Consider ratifying the OP- ICESCR and the third Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ghana);**
 - 7.2. **Sign and ratify the OP-ICESCR, as previously recommended (Portugal);**
 - 7.3. **Ratify the OP-ICESCR and accept the competence of the Committee as regards the inquiry procedure and inter-State communications (Finland);**
 - 7.4. **Ratify the OP-ICESCR (Slovakia), (Uruguay), (Montenegro);**
 - 7.5. **Sign and ratify the OP-ICESCR (Italy);**
 - 7.6. **Ratify the OP-ICESCR, accede to the inquiry procedure and Inter-State communications, and ratify the OP-CRC-IC (France);**
 - 7.7. **Take steps to ratify the OP-CRC-IC (Slovakia);**

¹ The recommendation as read: Reiterate our previous recommendation no. 93.53.

- 7.8. **Ratify OP-CRC-IC (Uruguay);**
- 7.9. **Ratify OP-ICESCR and OP-CRC-IC (Spain);**
- 7.10. **Ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the CRC on Communication Procedures (Montenegro);**
- 7.11. **The swift ratification of the OP-CRC-IC (Portugal);**
- 7.12. **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 7.13. **Withdraw reservations from ICCPR, ICERD and CAT (Pakistan);**
- 7.14. **Withdraw reservations to the ICCPR, the CERD and the CAT (Hungary);**
- 7.15. **Withdraw its reservations on ICCPR, ICERD and CAT as this reservation undermines their key objectives (South Africa);**
- 7.16. **Withdraw the reservations made to CAT, ICCPR and ICERD (Spain);**
- 7.17. **Withdraw its reservations to the CAT (Netherlands);**
- 7.18. **Harmonize anti-discrimination laws by broadening their application scope so as to include the grounds of religion, belief, age and sexual orientation (Belgium);**
- 7.19. **Harmonise anti- discrimination laws and broaden their scope to include as grounds religion, age and sexual orientation (Uruguay);**
- 7.20. **Review and harmonize the existing anti-discrimination laws in order to ensure effective and comprehensive protection against all forms of discrimination in law and in practice (Czech Republic);**
- 7.21. **Take further action to harmonize anti-discrimination laws to ensure equal protection on all grounds of discrimination in all spheres of life (Namibia);**
- 7.22. **Harmonize the Austrian legislation on combating all forms of discrimination with international instruments in this area (Ecuador);**
- 7.23. **Revise and harmonize its anti-discrimination laws to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination (Finland);**
- 7.24. **An early harmonization of anti-discrimination legislation along with adequate action to address racism, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrant communities and ethnic minorities including the Roma community (India);**
- 7.25. **Make progress in harmonizing its legislation on the rights of women, non-discrimination and gender equality (Honduras);**
- 7.26. **Promote incorporating into the national legislation of all the rights protected under the international conventions and covenants, in particular economic, social and cultural rights (Ukraine);**
- 7.27. **Ensure that the appointment of its Ombudsman Board's members is in compliance with the Paris Principles (India);**
- 7.28. **Adopt specific measures at the legislative and policy levels to ensure the full inclusion of children from minorities, asylum-seekers and migrant**

backgrounds, and boys and girls with disabilities in its educational system (Honduras);

7.29. Put in place specific human rights training and education programmes in the different education cycles (Morocco);

7.30. Ensure that everyone enjoys the same protection against all forms of discrimination, in all circumstances (Switzerland);

7.31. Continue efforts in promoting gender equality including ensuring equal pension entitlements for women (Malaysia);

7.32. Ensure equal protection from all forms of discrimination, including by extending the scope of anti-discrimination regulations, by including the grounds of religion and belief, age and gender identity (Bulgaria);

7.33. Increase measures to combat discrimination in all forms (Rwanda);

7.34. Intensify efforts to combat discrimination on all grounds, including age, religion and sexual orientation (Canada);

7.35. Scale up its efforts to ensure equal protection against all forms of discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago);

7.36. Ensure equal protection from all forms of discrimination, including by harmonizing and extending the scope of anti-discrimination laws to include the grounds of religion and belief, age and sexual orientation (Germany);

7.37. Further pursue its efforts to establish equal conditions for the participation of men and women in the labour market, including by enhancing the availability of affordable full-day childcare centres and introducing legal entitlements for these services (Denmark);

7.38. Adopt a national plan of action against racism (Algeria);

7.39. Adopt a national action plan against racism (Botswana);

7.40. Develop a comprehensive national action plan on combating racism and discrimination (Uzbekistan);

7.41. Adopt a national action plan against racism in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme for Action, and ensure that racism and hate speech, including in the context of elections and politics, are appropriately and explicitly criminalized and penalized (Egypt);

7.42. Consider adopting a national action plan against racism, xenophobia and related intolerance (Italy);

7.43. Combat all forms of racism by adopting a national action plan against racism (Djibouti);

7.44. Work towards establishing and adopting a national strategy aimed at combating all forms of racism and xenophobia (Bahrain);

7.45. Harmonize anti-discrimination laws (Bahrain);

7.46. End discrimination in law and practice against religious and ethnic minorities, in particular against Muslims and ensure full protection of their rights (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

7.47. Prevent candidates from promoting racial discrimination (Guatemala);

- 7.48. Improve the investigation of alleged human rights violations by law enforcement officials, including by establishing an independent mechanism to investigate such allegations, with the power to order disciplinary proceedings and refer cases directly to the judicial authorities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 7.49. Prosecute perpetrators of hate crimes and xenophobic acts and prevent misuse of Information and Communication Technologies for this purpose (Pakistan);
- 7.50. Ensure independent and effective investigation and prosecution of all cases of alleged human rights violations by law enforcement officials (Czech Republic);
- 7.51. Establish a comprehensive system for recording and monitoring racist crimes committed in Austria (Iceland);
- 7.52. Revise the draft State Protection Act so that it contains robust safeguards with respect to the full enjoyment of the right to privacy and other human rights in compliance with international human rights law (Czech Republic);
- 7.53. Provide protection for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society (Egypt);
- 7.54. Adjust regulation so that same-sex partners enjoy the same rights as other married couples as recommended in the report of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance published on 13 October 2015 (Denmark);
- 7.55. Ensure the equal rights of people by legally recognizing same-sex marriage (Iceland);
- 7.56. Abolish all legal inequalities between registered same-sex partnership and marriage (Ireland);
- 7.57. Ensure further equality by allowing same-sex couples the right to marriage according to international standards (Netherlands);
- 7.58. Amend the legal status of same-sex partnerships to ensure full equality in the eyes of the law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 7.59. Ensure the freedom of religious minorities, in particular Muslims, in exercising their religious practices, and respect their right to choose the language of their own, used in their religious scripts and also respect their right to financial supports and services provided by their brothers of faith from other countries (Libya);
- 7.60. Ensure the establishment of an inclusive education system (Israel);
- 7.61. Regarding persons with disabilities replace the substituted decision-making system with a supported decision-making one (Israel);
- 7.62. Ensure that people with severe mental disorders and/or in poor health, especially those whose state of health are at risk of further deterioration due to their incarceration, are not imprisoned (France);
- 7.63. Provide increased support for minorities (Japan);
- 7.64. Legally regulate the protection of the Slovenian minority in Styria in line with international legal commitments undertaken by Austria and adopt

and implement concrete solutions to benefit the Slovenia minority in Styria, such as increasing the teaching of Slovenian language in Styrian public and high schools (Slovenia);

7.65. Invest further efforts in political empowerment of representatives of minority communities with a view to encourage their meaningful participation in political processes in local, regional and national level, and thus provide for their better integration in the society (Serbia);

7.66. Prevent further closing of bilingual public schools in Carinthia and take additional measures to improve the quality of bilingual education (Slovenia);

7.67. Create specific protection institutions that provide a voice and protection for the integration and development of refugees and asylum seekers (Costa Rica);

7.68. Strengthen programmes providing equal access to health, education and social services for migrants and asylum seekers and their children (Philippines);

7.69. Protect rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in accordance with international human rights standards with the view to combat discrimination against them (Pakistan);

7.70. Take further steps to promote integration of asylum seekers, migrants and refugees and their participation in political, cultural and economic life, including by increasing their access to affordable health-care services and to the employment market (State of Palestine);

7.71. Strengthen oversight over Austrian companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine).

8. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Austria was headed by the Federal Minister of Justice, Mr. Wolfgang Brandstetter and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Thomas Hajnoczi, Deputy Head of Delegation, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Austria to the UN Office in Geneva;
 - Ms. Karoline Edtstadler, Cabinet of the Minister of Justice, Vienna
 - Ms. Katharina Holzinger, Cabinet of the Minister of Justice, Vienna
 - H.E. Mr. Helmut Tichy, Ambassador, Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, Vienna
 - Mr. Christian Pilnacek, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Gerhard Aigner, Federal Ministry of Health;
 - Mr. Michael Girardi, Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Max Rubisch, Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection;
 - Ms. Jacqueline Niavarani, Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs;
 - Mr. Christian Ruhs, Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs;
 - Mr. Ewald Filler, Federal Ministry for Family and Youth;
 - Ms. Brigitte Ohms, Federal Chancellery, Constitutional Service;
 - Ms. Eva-Maria Fehringer, Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection;
 - Mr. Michael Fruhmann, Federal Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Martina Klein, Federal Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Linda Mittnik, Federal Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Walter Ruscher, Federal Ministry of the Interior;
 - Mr. Albert Grasel, Federal Ministry of the Interior;
 - Ms. Eva Pfleger, Federal Ministry of the Interior;
 - Ms. Eva Schöfer, Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Manfred Nowak, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Human Rights;
 - Mr. Karl Prummer, Minister plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative of Austria to the UN Office in Geneva;
 - Mr. Michael Pfeifer, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Austria in Geneva;
 - Mr. Yannis Fotakis, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Austria in Geneva;
 - Ms. Miriam Baghdady, Permanent Mission of Austria in Geneva.
- Interpreters:
- Ms. Roswitha Ginglas-Poulet, freelance translator;

- Ms. Regula Pickel, freelance translator.
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