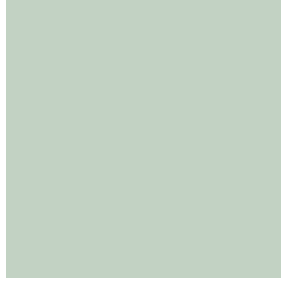


UPDATE ON 2025



AUSTRIA



COUNTRY REPORT

MAY 2026

Acknowledgements & Methodology

This report was written by Lukas Gahleitner-Gertz and Sebastian Sperner, asylkoordination österreich, and was edited by ECRE.

This report draws on information provided by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice in responses to information requests, publicly available reports and responses to parliamentary questions, jurisprudence of Austrian courts, news items, and observations from the practice of asylkoordination and other civil society organisations, including Diakonie, Caritas and Red Cross among others.

The information in this report is up-to-date as of 31 December 2025, unless otherwise stated.

The Asylum Information Database (AIDA)

The Asylum Information Database (AIDA) is managed by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE). It aims to provide up-to date information which is accessible to researchers, advocates, legal practitioners and the general public through the dedicated website www.asylumineurope.org It covers 26 countries, including 20 EU Member States (AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, ES, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, and SI) and 6 non-EU countries (Egypt, Serbia, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United Kingdom). The database also seeks to promote the implementation and transposition of EU asylum legislation reflecting the highest possible standards of protection in line with international refugee and human rights law and based on best practice.



This report is part of the Asylum Information Database (AIDA), funded by the European Union's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and ECRE. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of ECRE and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission.



Table of Contents

Glossary & List of Abbreviations	6
Statistics	8
Overview of the legal framework	13
Overview of the main changes since the previous report update	17
Asylum Procedure	22
A. General	22
1. Flow chart	22
2. Types of procedures	23
3. List of authorities intervening in each stage of the procedure	23
4. Number of staff and nature of the determining authority	24
5. Short overview of the asylum procedure	25
B. Access to the procedure and registration	27
1. Access to the territory and push backs	27
2. Preliminary checks of third country nationals upon arrival	31
3. Registration of the asylum application	32
C. Procedures	33
1. Regular procedure	33
2. Dublin	47
3. Admissibility procedure	64
4. Border procedure (border and transit zones)	70
5. Accelerated procedure	73
6. National protection statuses and return procedure	76
D. Guarantees for vulnerable groups	78
1. Identification	78
2. Special procedural guarantees	82
3. Use of medical reports	83
4. Legal representation of unaccompanied children	84
E. Subsequent applications	87
F. The safe country concepts	89
1. Safe country of origin	89
2. Safe third country	90
3. First country of asylum	91
G. Information for asylum seekers and access to NGOs and UNHCR	92
1. Provision of information on the procedure	92
2. Access to NGOs and UNHCR	93
H. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in the procedure	94
Reception Conditions	99
A. Access and forms of reception conditions	101

1.	Criteria and restrictions to access reception conditions.....	101
2.	Forms and levels of material reception conditions.....	105
3.	Reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions.....	110
4.	Freedom of movement.....	116
B.	Housing	119
1.	Types of accommodation.....	119
2.	Conditions in reception facilities.....	124
C.	Employment and education.....	129
1.	Access to the labour market	129
2.	Access to education.....	131
D.	Health care	133
E.	Special reception needs of vulnerable groups	135
1.	Reception of unaccompanied children.....	136
2.	Reception of women and families	140
3.	Reception of persons with disabilities and seriously ill persons.....	140
F.	Information for asylum seekers and access to reception centres	144
1.	Provision of information on reception.....	144
2.	Access to reception centres by third parties	145
G.	Differential treatment of specific nationalities in reception	146
	Detention of Asylum Seekers	147
A.	General	147
B.	Legal framework of detention	148
1.	Grounds for detention	148
2.	Alternatives to detention	150
3.	Detention of vulnerable applicants.....	151
4.	Duration of detention.....	151
C.	Detention conditions	152
1.	Place of detention	152
2.	Conditions in detention facilities.....	153
3.	Access to detention facilities.....	155
D.	Procedural safeguards.....	155
1.	Judicial review of the detention order	155
2.	Legal assistance for review of detention.....	156
E.	Differential treatment of specific nationalities in detention	157
	Content of International Protection	158
A.	Status and residence	158
1.	Residence permit.....	158
2.	Civil registration	158
3.	Long-term residence	159
4.	Naturalisation	160

5. Cessation and review of protection status	161
6. Withdrawal of protection status.....	164
B. Family reunification.....	165
1. Criteria and conditions	166
2. Status and rights of family members.....	174
C. Movement and mobility.....	174
1. Freedom of movement.....	174
2. Travel documents	174
D. Housing	175
E. Employment and education.....	177
1. Access to the labour market	177
2. Access to education.....	179
F. Social welfare.....	180
1. Forms and levels of social benefits.....	180
2. Conditions for social benefits	182
G. Health care	183
ANNEX I – Transposition of the CEAS in national legislation	185
ANNEX II – EU Pact on Migration and Asylum	186

Glossary & List of Abbreviations

Basic Care	Material reception conditions offered to asylum applicants
Dismissal	Negative decision on the merits of the application
Rejection	Negative decision on the admissibility of the application
AGFAD	Association for Forensic Age Diagnostics
AHZ	Pre-removal detention centre Anhaltezentrum
AMIF	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
AnhO	Ordinance of the federal minister of internal affairs, concerning the arrest of persons by the security authorities and elements of the public security service
AMS	Labour Market Service
AsylIG	Asylum Act Asylgesetz
BBU GmbH	Federal Agency for Care and Support Services Limited Bundesagentur für Betreuungs- und Unterstützungsleistungen, BBU GmbH
BBU-G	Federal Law on the Establishment of the Federal Agency for Care and Support Services Limited Liability Company
BFA	Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl
BFA-VG	BFA Procedures Act
BGN	New Primary Care Support Information <i>System Betreuungsinformationssystem Grundversorgung Neu</i>
BVwG	Federal Administrative Court Bundesverwaltungsgericht
COI	Country of origin information
EAST	Initial reception centre Erstaufnahmestelle
ERF	European Refugee Fund
FPG	Aliens Police Act Fremdenpolizeigesetz
FrÄG	Aliens Law Amendment Act Fremdenrechtsänderungsgesetz
GVG-B	Basic Care Act Grundversorgungsgesetz-Bund
HAP	Humanitarian Admission Programme
GVV	Basic Care Agreement Grundversorgungsvereinbarung
HStV	Regulation on countries of origin Herkunftsstaaten-Verordnung
IBF	Interventionsstelle für Betroffene von Frauenhandel
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
KJH	Child and Youth Service Kinder- und Jugendhilfe
LVwG	State Administrative Court Landesverwaltungsgericht
MSF	Doctors Without Borders
ÖIF	Austrian Integration Fund Österreichisches Integrationsfonds

ÖVP	Austrian People's Party Österreichische Volkspartei
PAZ	Police detention centre Polizeianhaltezentrum
TCN	Third country national
TEU	Treaty on European Union
UVS	Independent Administrative Board
VfGH	Constitutional Court Verfassungsgerichtshof
VQ	Distribution centre Verteilungsquartier

Statistics

Overview of statistical practice (1)

Asylum statistics are published on a monthly basis by the Ministry of Interior, providing information on asylum applicants and main nationalities. As of 2016, these monthly reports also provide decisions at first and second instance.¹ The Federal Agency for Immigration and Asylum (BFA) also publishes short annual statistical overviews (*Jahresbilanzen*).²

Applications and granting of protection status at first and second instance: figures for 2025 (1)

	Applicants in 2025 (2)	Pending at end of 2025	Total decisions in 2025 (3)	Total other decisions (4)	Rejection on asylum (5)	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection	Humanitarian protection (6)
Total	16,668	22,027	22,736	2,122	12,196	8,418	3,410	1,343
Breakdown by countries of origin of the total numbers								
Afghanistan	5,163	2,805	6,395	447	1,185	4,763	374	127
Syria	4,481	10,883	6,122	475	4,357	1,290	2,186	38
Somalia	1,004	1,110	1,643	78	851	714	453	23
Türkiye	924	2,132	2,458	260	2,085	113	34	64
Russian Federation	615	599	755	150	399	206	17	252
Iran	470	737	533	35	133	365	16	34
stateless	406	509	363	28	69	266	44	16
India	263	219	339	28	303	8	3	26
Iraq	261	349	294	49	171	74	41	57
China	231	183	303	32	103	168	1	13

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Annual Asylum Statistics, March 2026*, available in German at: <https://shorturl.at/p5hVR>.

Note 1: statistics on applicants and pending concern people, including children and dependents. The rest of the columns concern number of decisions as that is usually the (only) data available.

Note 2: “Applicants in year” refers to the total number of applicants, and not only to first-time applicants.

Note 3: Statistics on decisions cover the decisions taken throughout the year, regardless of whether they concern applications lodged that year or in previous years. This number also includes formal decisions. Please note that in Austria, asylum (refugee status) and subsidiary protection decisions are counted separately.

Note 4: this includes especially formal decisions taken on discontinued cases due to onward travel to other countries.

¹ Ministry of Interior, *Asylum Statistics December – preliminary statistics*, available in German [here](#).

² BFA, *Statistics*, available in German at: <http://bit.ly/1XKnnsy>. These have been published since 2014.

Note 5: these include all negative decisions on refugee status only, as the data on negative decisions on humanitarian protection are not differentiated between those who had previously applied for asylum and those who applied for humanitarian status independently of any asylum procedure.

Note 6: If the application for asylum and subsidiary protection are rejected, the authority has to examine whether a return decision is to be issued. In this examination the authority has to evaluate whether a return decision would disproportionately infringe upon the person's the right to private and family life (Art 8 ECHR). If the interest of the applicant outweighs the interest of the state to uphold the asylum and aliens' law system, the state has to issue a status called "Aufenthaltstitel aus Gründen des Art 8 EMRK" (Art 55 AsylG – residence permit on reasons based on Art 8 ECHR). The authority also has to examine whether the applicant has the right to get a status "Aufenthaltberechtigung besonderer Schutz" (Art 57 AsylG – residence right special protection). This is to be issued in case the applicant e.g. was a witness or victim of human trafficking.

Applications and granting of protection status at first instance: rates for 2025

Overall

	Overall protection rate (1)	Overall rate other decisions (2)	Overall rejection rate (1)
Total	49%	10%	41%
Breakdown by countries of origin of the total numbers			
Afghanistan	75%	8	17%
Syria	67%	10%	23%
Somalia	63%	5	32%
Iran	45%	5%	50
Russian Federation	37%	7%	57%
stateless	65%	7%	27%
China	47%	11%	42%
Türkiye	5%	12	83%
Iraq	29%	13%	58%

In merit

	Protection rate (3) (4)	Refugee rate (3)	Subsidiary protection rate (3)	Humanitarian protection rate (3)	Rejection rate (3)
Total	65%	46%	18%	1.4%	35%
Breakdown by countries of origin of the total numbers					
Afghanistan	91%	86%	5%	0.2%	9%
Syria	82%	30%	52%	0.5%	18%
Somalia	81%	50%	31%	0.4%	19%
Iran	54%	51%	1%	1.7%	46%
Russian Federation	56%	38%	4%	14%	44%
stateless	85%	69%	16%	0.7%	15%
China	62%	62%	0%	0%	38%
Türkiye	7%	4%	2%	0.3%	93%
Iraq	52%	27%	18%	5.8%	48%

Source of the percentages: calculated by the author based on the raw data available from the authorities.

Note 1: These are calculated against total decisions, including formal decisions taken on discontinued cases, due to onward travel to other countries.

Note 2: these include all decisions taken in protection cases that are neither rejection decisions nor protection decisions, and especially include formal decisions taken on discontinued cases, due to onward travel to other countries.

Note 3: In merit decisions; these are calculated excluding formal decisions taken in discontinued cases.

Note 4: These rates include humanitarian protection.

Rejections vs returns

Rejection only refers to negative decisions concerning asylum (refugee status). This does not lead to the conclusion that in all rejected cases a return decision was issued or that no other status was issued, as illustrated below. Please note that return decisions concern all third country nationals, not only rejected asylum applicants, and may concern rejected asylum applicants of previous years.

	All rejections on asylum (incl. Dublin)	Return decisions
Total	12,196	11,230
Syria	4,357	1,085
Afghanistan	1,185	505
Türkiye	2,085	2,255
Somalia	851	265
Russian Federation	399	355
Morocco	455	455
Stateless	69	60
Iran	133	315
India	303	405
Iraq	171	305

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Annual statistics 2025*, March 2026, available in German at: <https://shorturl.at/4wlvm>; for return decisions, Eurostat, 'Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data (rounded)', updated 30 March 2026

Gender/age breakdown of the total number of applicants: 2025

	Men	Women		Adults	Children	
					Accompanied	Unaccompanied
Number	9,739	6,929	Number	8,374	7,722	572
Percentage	58.4%	41.6%	Percentage	50%	46%	3%

Source: Ministry of Interior *Annual statistics 2025*, March 20265, available in German at: <https://shorturl.at/4wlvm>.

First instance and appeal decision rates: 2025

It should be noted that, during the same year, the first instance and appeal authorities handle different caseloads. Thus, the decisions below do not concern the same applicants.

	First instance 2025 (2025)		Appeal 2025 (2025)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total number of decisions	21,278 (38,836)	100%	5,236 (4,595)	100%
Positive decisions	10,409 (22,459)	49% (58%)	1,787 (2,801)	34% (61%)
• <i>Refugee status</i>	7,309 (14,786)	34.4% (38.1%)	1,109 (2,242)	21.2% (48.8%)
• <i>Subsidiary protection</i>	2,884 (7,478)	13.6% (19.3%)	526 (312)	10% (6.8%)
• <i>Article 8 ECHR (1)</i>	216 (195)	1% (0.5%)	226 (247)	4.3% (5.4%)
Negative decisions on asylum (2)	8,786 (12,886)	41% (33%)	3,410 (1,794)	65% (39%)
• <i>Formal reasons (3)</i>	3,136 (4,939)	14.7% (12.7%)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)
• <i>On merits</i>	5,650 (7,947)	26.6% (20.5%)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)
Other (e.g. discontinued cases)	2,083 (3,491)	10% (9%)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)

Source: Ministry of Interior, Detailed Statistics of BFA 2025, available at: <https://shorturl.at/v8h68>.

Note 1: In every asylum procedure the authority has to examine whether a return decision can be issued in case of a negative decision concerning asylum and subsidiary protection. In this examination it has to evaluate whether a return decision would infringe the right to private and family life guaranteed by Art 8 ECHR in a disproportionate manner. In case of an excessive infringement the authority will issue a decision that a return decision is not permitted and a status of humanitarian protection. It is examined automatically; no application is needed.

Note 2: Rejection only refers to negative decisions concerning refugee status. This does not lead to the conclusion that in all rejected cases a return decision was issued or that no other status was issued.

Note 3: Negative decisions based on 'formal reasons' include decisions in Dublin cases and cases in which there is no examination on merits because of protection granted by another EU Member State or because of adjudicated case (res judicata).

Overview of the legal framework

Main legislative acts relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions, detention and content of protection

Title (EN)	Original Title (DE)	Abbreviation	Web Link
Federal Act concerning compulsory education and training for Youth up to 18 years	Bundesgesetz, mit dem die Verpflichtung zu Bildung oder Ausbildung für Jugendliche geregelt wird (Ausbildungspflichtgesetz – ApflG) StF: BGBl. I Nr. 62/2016	Compulsory Education and Training Act (ApflG)	https://bit.ly/2PDK47t (DE)
Federal Act concerning the Granting of Asylum	Bundesgesetz über die Gewährung von Asyl StF: BGBl. I Nr. 100/2005	Asylum Act (AsylG)	http://bit.ly/1jULWW6 (DE)
Federal Act on the Exercise of Aliens' Police, the issuing of Documents for Aliens and the Granting of Entry Permits	Bundesgesetz über die Ausübung der Fremdenpolizei, die Ausstellung von Dokumenten für Fremde und die Erteilung von Einreisetitel StF: BGBl. I Nr. 100/2005	Aliens Police Act (FPG)	http://bit.ly/1QkRGqx (DE)
General Administrative Procedures Act	Allgemeines Verwaltungsverfahrensgesetz 1991 StF: BGBl. Nr. 51/1991	AVG	http://bit.ly/1GQJ9Gp (DE)
Federal Law on the Establishment of the Federal Agency for Care and Support Services Limited Liability Company	Bundesgesetz über die Errichtung der Bundesagentur für Betreuungs- und Unterstützungsleistungen Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung StF: BGBl. I Nr. 53/2019	BBU-G	https://bit.ly/2RG8gY5 (DE)
Federal Act on the general rules for procedures at the federal office for immigration and asylum for the granting of international protection, the issuing of residence permits for extenuating circumstances reasons, deportation, tolerated stay and issuing of stay terminating measures, furthermore the issuing of documents for aliens.	Bundesgesetz, mit dem die allgemeinen Bestimmungen über das Verfahren vor dem Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl zur Gewährung von internationalem Schutz, Erteilung von Aufenthaltstiteln aus berücksichtigungswürdigen Gründen, Abschiebung, Duldung und zur Erlassung von aufenthaltsbeendenden Maßnahmen sowie zur Ausstellung von österreichischen Dokumenten für Fremde geregelt werden (BFA-Verfahrensgesetz – BFA-VG) StF: BGBl. I Nr. 87/2012	BFA Procedures Act (BFA-VG)	http://bit.ly/1Jdmw0F (DE)

Federal Act on the implementation and organisation of the federal immigration and asylum office	Bundesgesetz über die Einrichtung und Organisation des Bundesamtes für Fremdenwesen und Asyl (BFA-Einrichtungsgesetz – BFA-G) idF BGBl. I Nr. 68/2013 StF: BGBl. I Nr. 87/2012	BFA-Einrichtungsgesetz (BFA-G)	http://bit.ly/1Fom1KY (DE)
Federal Administrative Court Act Amendment of administrative litigation	Bundesverwaltungsgerichtsgesetz – Verwaltungsgerichtsbarkeits-Novelle 2012	BVwGG	http://bit.ly/1FWUFj1 (DE)
Federal Act on Procedures at Administrative Courts	Bundesgesetz über das Verfahren der Verwaltungsgerichte StF: BGBl. I Nr. 33/2013	Verwaltungsgerichtsverfahrensgesetz (VwGVG)	http://bit.ly/1REw4mM (DE)
Agreement of 15 July 2004 between federal state and states under Article 15a of the Federal Constitution concerning joint action for the temporary basic provision of aliens in need of help and protection in Austria	Vereinbarung zwischen dem Bund und den Ländern gemäß Art. 15a B-VG über gemeinsame Maßnahmen zur vorübergehenden Grundversorgung für hilfs- und schutzbedürftige Fremde (Asylwerber, Asylberechtigte, Vertriebene und andere aus rechtlichen oder faktischen Gründen nicht abschiebbare Menschen) in Österreich StF: BGBl. I Nr. 80/2004	Grundversorgungsvereinbarung	http://bit.ly/1PYPndi (DE)
Federal Act to regulate the basic care of asylum seekers in the admission procedure and certain other foreigners	Bundesgesetz, mit dem die Grundversorgung von Asylwerbern im Zulassungsverfahren und bestimmten anderen Fremden geregelt wird StF: BGBl. I Nr. 405/1991	Basic Care Act (GVG-B)	http://bit.ly/1JdmHcw (DE)
Agreement between the federal state and states under Article 15a of the Basic Care Act concerning the raise of selected maximum cost rates of Article 9 Basic Care Agreement <i>Amended by:</i> Agreement between the federal state and states under Article 15a concerning the raise of selected maximum cost rates of Article 9 Basic Care Agreement	Vereinbarung zwischen dem Bund und den Ländern gemäß Artikel 15a B-VG über die Erhöhung ausgewählter Kostenhöchstsätze des Artikel 9 der Grundversorgungsvereinbarung StF: BGBl I 46/2013 <i>Geändert durch:</i> Vereinbarung zwischen dem Bund und den Ländern gemäß Artikel 15a B-VG über eine Erhöhung ausgewählter Kostenhöchstsätze des Art. 9 der Grundversorgungsvereinbarung StF: BGBl 48/2016		http://bit.ly/2jR2MXQ (DE) http://bit.ly/2jwNiHN (DE)

Federal Constitutional Act concerning the Accommodation and Allocation of aliens in need of help and protection	Bundesverfassungsgesetz Unterbringung und Aufteilung von hilfs- und schutzbedürftigen Fremden, BGBl 120/2015		http://bit.ly/2jwFaqz (DE)
Federal Act concerning the Implementation of Identity Checks at the instance of Border Crossings	Bundesgesetz über die Durchführung von Personenkontrollen aus Anlass des Grenzübertritts StF: BGBl 435/1996		http://bit.ly/2kszyO0 (DE)
Federal Act on Austrian Citizenship	Bundesgesetz über die österreichische Staatsbürgerschaft StF: BGBl. Nr. 311/1985	StbG	http://bit.ly/2j7KSTL (DE)
Labour Integration Act	Bundesgesetz zur Arbeitsmarktintegration von arbeitsfähigen Asylberechtigten und subsidiär Schutzberechtigten sowie AsylwerberInnen, bei denen die Zuerkennung des internationalen Schutzes wahrscheinlich ist, im Rahmen eines Integrationsjahres (Integrationsjahrgesetz), BGBl. I No 75/2017, 19. Juni 2017,	IJG	http://bit.ly/2EXvtPU (DE)

Main implementing decrees and administrative guidelines and regulations relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions, detention and content of protection

Title (EN)	Original Title (DE)	Abbreviation	Web Link
Ordinance by the federal minister of internal affairs concerning the advisory board on the operation of Country of Origin Information	Verordnung der Bundesministerin für Inneres über den Beirat für die Führung der Staatendokumentation StF: BGBl. II Nr. 413/2005	Staatendokumentationsbeirat-Verordnung	http://bit.ly/1BBLaAf (DE)
Ordinance by the federal government, concerning the determination of countries as safe countries of origin	Verordnung der Bundesregierung, mit der Staaten als sichere Herkunftsstaaten festgelegt werden StF: BGBl. II Nr. 177/2009	Safe Countries of Origin Ordinance (HStV)	http://bit.ly/1K3OqeM (DE)
Ordinance of the federal minister of internal affairs, for the application of the Asylum Law 2005	Verordnung der Bundesministerin für Inneres zur Durchführung des Asylgesetzes 2005	Asylgesetz-Durchführungsverordnung 2005 (AsylG-DV 2005)	http://bit.ly/1K3OqM2 (DE)

Ordinance of the federal minister of internal affairs, concerning the prohibition of unauthorised entry and stay in federal care facilities	Verordnung der Bundesministerin für Inneres, mit der das unbefugte Betreten und der unbefugte Aufenthalt in den Betreuungseinrichtungen des Bundes verboten wird 2005 StF: BGBl. II Nr. 2/2005	Betreuungseinrichtungen- Betretungsverordnung 2005 (BEBV)	http://bit.ly/1FombIG (DE)
Ordinance of the federal minister of internal affairs, concerning the arrest of persons by the security authorities and elements of the public security service	Verordnung der Bundesministerin für Inneres über die Anhaltung von Menschen durch die Sicherheitsbehörden und Organe des öffentlichen Sicherheitsdienstes StF: BGBl. II Nr. 128/1999	Anhalteordnung (AnhO)	http://bit.ly/1AEPtA9 (DE)
Remuneration for legal advice in appeal procedures at the asylum court	Entgelte für die Rechtsberatung in Beschwerdeverfahren vor dem Asylgerichtshof		http://bit.ly/1I0hAMx (DE)
Ordinance of the minister of internal affairs on the determination of remuneration for legal advice	Verordnung der Bundesministerin für Inneres über die Festlegung von Entschädigungen für die Rechtsberatung		http://bit.ly/1ENcXOh (DE)
Federal Government Regulation on the Determination of Threats to the Maintenance of Public Order and the Protection of Internal Security	Verordnung der Bundesregierung zur Feststellung der Gefährdung der Aufrechterhaltung der öffentlichen Ordnung und des Schutzes der inneren Sicherheit		Available here (DE)

Overview of the main changes since the previous report update

The previous update of the report was published in July 2025.

International protection

Asylum procedure

- ❖ **Key asylum statistics:** 16,668 applications were lodged in 2025, yet another decrease of more than 30% compared to 2024 (25,000). The top three countries of origins of applicants in 2025 were Afghanistan (31%), Syria (27%) and Somalia (6%). In 13,171 cases international protection or humanitarian status were granted at first and second instance combined. The in merit protection rate stood at 65%. 12,562 cases were pending at first instance on 31 December 2025. On average, the regular procedure lasted 9.3 months as of December 2025. In 2025, about 25% of decisions challenged were dismissed or amended by the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG) (see [Statistics](#)).
- ❖ **Access to the territory:** an internal protocol of the Ministry of Interior from February 2025 highlighted indications of unlawful rejections conducted by the German police at the German-Austrian border. Meanwhile, Hungary and Austria continued to cooperate through “Operation Fox”, which was extended to the end of the 2025. Austria still did not have a resettlement programme in 2025, with the last one ending in 2019, and did not commit to any resettlement, humanitarian admission or emergency admission for 2026-2027 under the EU Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan (see [Access to the territory and push backs](#)).
- ❖ **Legal assistance:** The 2025 report of the Qualitätsbeirat highlighted growing concerns about the implementation of the reform of the Common European Asylum System and its impact on access to independent, high-quality legal assistance. Notably, the report emphasised the protection gap affecting unaccompanied minors, with the Board repeatedly calling for immediate guardianship arrangements from the first day of a child’s arrival in Austria. The report also warns that potential revocation procedures for protection statuses, especially concerning Syrian nationals, could significantly increase pressure on courts, authorities, and legal counselling services while creating legal uncertainty for affected individuals (see [Regular procedure - Legal assistance](#)).
- ❖ **Dublin transfers to Greece:** In February 2025, the Constitutional Court dismissed an appeal against a Dublin decision regarding Greece. Without providing reasons, it confirmed the BVwG’s assessment that conditions for applicants in Greece are improving, a notable decision given longstanding findings of systemic deficiencies in Greece and recent ECtHR jurisprudence concerning pushbacks and risks of chain refoulement (see [Dublin - Suspension of transfers](#)).
- ❖ **BIP transfers to Greece:** In 2021 and 2023, the Constitutional Court (VfGH) issued decisions considering that BIPs could face a risk of violation of Article 3 ECHR in the case of a return to Greece, owing to insufficient examinations into access to food, shelter, sanitary facilities, and access to basic care. In February 2025, however, the VfGH allowed transfers, finding conditions had improved - a view criticised by stakeholders for lacking clear evidence. More recent rulings then showed differentiation by vulnerability and evidence, with some rejections concerning people in a vulnerable situation being quashed, while revisions were dismissed in non-vulnerable cases. In two rulings of 17 March 2026, the High Administrative Court reaffirmed returns to Greece. Citing the EU principle of mutual trust and the European Commission’s April 2025 view that mainland Greece no longer shows systemic weaknesses, it found that while reports note administrative obstacles, they do not establish a general risk of extreme material need for recognised refugees. These rulings drew criticism among NGOs and legal aid providers, who, based on current country reports, consider the Court’s assessment unconvincing (see [Suspension of returns for beneficiaries of protection in another Member State](#)).

- ❖ **Unaccompanied children:** In 2025 only 572 unaccompanied children applied for asylum, and 473 procedures of unaccompanied children were discontinued due to the disappearance of the children involved. This represents 82.5% of all UAM who applied for asylum in 2025 (see [Legal representation of unaccompanied children](#)).
- ❖ **Resumption of deportations to Afghanistan, Syria, Somalia:** following cooperation discussions with the Taliban administration, despite them being categorised as a terrorist organisation by the Austrian Supreme Court, Austria resumed deportations to Afghanistan for the first time since the Taliban takeover in October 2025. 3 people were deported by the end of 2025 and deportations continued on an individual basis in 2026. Similarly, in early 2025, Austria's Interior Ministry moved to restart removals to Syria, and the first deportation took place in early July 2025. The individual then went missing, prompting a complaint to the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances. 3 people had been deported to Syria by end of 2025. In early 2025, Austria also announced the resumption of deportations to Somalia after nearly two decades (see [Differential treatment of specific nationalities in the procedure](#)).

Reception conditions

- ❖ **Reception facilities:** In 2025, transfers to facilities of the federal states were faster than in previous years, largely because there were fewer asylum applicants than in previous years. However, in 2025, as in previous years, many provincial facilities across Austria were closed, making it more difficult to allocate asylum applicants promptly and adequately due to lack of capacity. In 2025, 4,044 asylum applicants were transferred to the provinces. A federal centre in Carinthia was also closed down in 2025 following the decline in asylum applications (see [Reception Conditions](#)).
- ❖ **Cost rate increase:** in September 2023, there was a conference of the regional refugee councils where it was decided to increase the maximum cost rates for vulnerable groups. A further increase in the regular rate was rejected, as well as one for private benefits, and individual benefits. The federal states implemented the new daily rates over the course of 2025 (see [Reception Conditions](#)).
- ❖ **Benefits-in-kind card:** The introduction of the benefits-in-kind card (*Sachleistungskarte*) started at the beginning of the summer of 2024. In 2025, the system was rolled out to all beneficiaries of basic care in Upper Austria, including displaced persons from Ukraine. In 2025 the federal states of Salzburg and Styria announced plans to introduce the benefits-in-kind-card. The rollout initially covered those in organised housing and was later extended to those in private housing. The transition is expected to be completed by mid-2026. While some issues have been resolved, such as the ability for the card to take SEPA direct debits, others remain. Payments such as rent, electricity and so on are only possible by bank transfer, and these can be done via an app or the benefit card's website via the authorities or the basic care provider, creating difficulties for a few people who do not have a smartphone or have difficulties with digital administrative procedures. The pluxee card was rolled out to the entire province of Lower Austria from September 2024, however displaced persons from Ukraine and private residents are still excluded as of April 2026 (see [Forms and levels of material reception conditions](#)).
- ❖ **Reception of unaccompanied children:** In April 2025, asylkoordination österreich published a comprehensive report on the situation of unaccompanied and accompanied child refugees in Austria. With regard to accompanied child refugees, the report emphasised that the living conditions in private homes are often cramped and the hygienic conditions are not adequate. It also mentioned that the children themselves and their needs are not always covered or handled adequately. The frequent lack of daily structure for parents or mothers/fathers due to their status as asylum seekers and the associated psychological stress also place a heavy burden on the children (see [Reception of unaccompanied children](#)).

Detention of asylum seekers

- ❖ **Detention in view of Dublin transfer to Italy:** After the general suspension of Dublin transfers by the Italian government in 2022, no Dublin returns from Austria took place between December 2022 and 2025. In April 2026, counselling organisations informed asylkoordination österreich that possible Dublin returnees were put into the detention. The authorities justified this by stating that Italy has signalled that it will change its policy after the CEAS reform will be put into practice on 12 June 2026 (see [Detention of Asylum Seekers](#)).

Content of international protection

- ❖ **Long term resident status:** 5,927 BIPs obtained a long-term resident status in 2025, compared to 1,773 in 2024. The sharp increase is the result of the initiation of withdrawal procedures by the BFA following the fall of the Assad regime in Syria at the end of 2024, with people fearing a withdrawal procedure and thus applying for long term residence. In cases where the international protection has been granted more than five years ago, a withdrawal procedure can only be started after a long-term residence status is granted by the responsible settlement authorities (see [Long-term residence](#)).
- ❖ **Cessation and withdrawal procedures:** In 2025, 12,039 cessation and withdrawal procedures of the asylum status, including more than 8,200 withdrawal procedures initiated concerning Syrian nationals, mainly based on the authority assuming that circumstances had changed significantly. As of 31 December 2025, 11,769 cessation and withdrawal procedures were pending at first instance. As of December 2025, the BFA had ceased and withdrawn asylum status in 2025 in 1,958 cases. In parallel, the BFA initiated a total of 1,785 (2024: 1,014) cessation/withdrawal procedures in 2025 regarding subsidiary protection beneficiaries. In 2025, in 390 cases cessation of asylum status was followed by the granting of subsidiary protection (2024: 7), and in 97 cases a status on humanitarian grounds was granted (2024: 66). Subsidiary protection was withdrawn in 535 cases in 2025 (see [Cessation and review of protection status](#)).
- ❖ **Suspension of family reunification:** In June 2025, an amendment to the Asylum Act was introduced that enables the Minister for Interior to issue a decree allowing the government to suspend family reunification procedures in case of a threat to public security. In July, a decree entered into force suspending all family reunification procedures except in cases where reasons originating from Article 8 ECHR do not allow a suspension of the procedure. The government defended the regulation primarily by invoking overburdened schools, yet has taken no corresponding measures in the education sector. Numerous NGOs also argue that the government failed to substantiate any genuine threat to public order and safety. The decree was renewed at the start of 2026 for another 6 months. In combination with the massive initiation of revocation procedures (see below), the measure has already had a significant impact, as the number of applications and approvals for family reunification has markedly decreased since its entry into force. In April 2026, several NGOs and professors submitted a formal complaint to the European Commission against Austria's suspension of family reunification for refugees, arguing that it constitutes a serious breach of EU law and undermines core principles of the European legal order (see [Family reunification](#)).
- ❖ **Family reunification proceedings in case of a revocation procedure:** Prior to the formal suspension of family reunification mid-2025, a *de facto* restriction had already emerged through administrative practice, in particular by systematically initiating asylum cessation proceedings against sponsors ("reference persons") residing in Austria. In a landmark decision of January 2026, the Constitutional Court clarified that family reunification cannot be automatically precluded solely on the basis of pending revocation proceedings. According to the Court, Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights requires that the court, in entry proceedings, take into account both the grounds for initiating the revocation procedure and its expected duration (see [Family reunification](#)).

- ❖ **Family reunification for subsidiary protection beneficiaries:** an important clarification was provided by the Constitutional Court in its judgment of 16 December 2025. In this decision, the Court departed from its earlier, more formalistic approaches and held that an application for family reunification submitted before the expiry of the statutory three-year waiting period under § 35(2) AsylG 2005 may not be rejected solely on the basis that the waiting period has not yet elapsed. Instead, the Court required a constitutionally compliant interpretation of the provision, mandating an individualised balancing of interests in light of Article 8 ECHR. This entails that the competent authorities – and, crucially, the BVwG – must assess the concrete circumstances of the case, including the intensity of family life, the duration of separation, and the proportionality of continued exclusion, even where the statutory waiting period has not formally expired (see [Family reunification](#)).
- ❖ **Mandatory integration programme:** On 28 May 2025, the mandatory integration programme was presented. Until the time of writing, it has not yet been implemented. Displaced persons, BIPs and asylum seekers with a high probability of recognition are to receive individual support for three years as part of a case management programme and complete tailored modules on the German language, gainful employment and self-sufficiency, and values. Those who refuse to participate in the programme or do not actively engage in it are to face sanctions (reduction of benefits, administrative penalties). In November 2025, it was announced that values and orientation courses for BIPs would be expanded to five days instead of three. Additional requirements have further been introduced in some federal provinces in the last years. These include an integration contract and participation to integration measures (see [Employment and education](#)).

Temporary protection

The information given hereafter constitute a short summary of the Annex on Temporary Protection in 2025, for further information, see [Annex on Temporary Protection](#).

Temporary protection procedure

- ❖ **Key statistics:** According to unpublished information by the office of the Refugee coordinator, around 141,007 persons (62.8% female, 37.2% male) have been registered as displaced persons from Ukraine since March 2022 and as of 31 December 2025. As of 31 December 2025, 92,453 have a valid displaced person status. In 2025, 103 Ukrainian nationals applied for asylum in Austria.
- ❖ **Extension of temporary protection:** Following the TPD being prolonged until March 2027, the Displaced persons Ordinance was automatically prolonged until 4 March 2027. An application for renewal is not necessary: ID cards for the beneficiaries have been sent out automatically since the beginning of November 2025 to all those with a main residence registration in Austria.
- ❖ **Closure of first arrival centres and emergency beds:** First arrival centres and emergency beds designed for Ukrainians were closed in 2025 in Innsbruck, Salzburg, Graz and Nenzing. Currently, there is still an arrival centre in Vienna and emergency beds are offered in Linz. While the arrival centre in Nenzing closed by the end of September 2025, there is still a possibility to apply for basic care via counselling centre from Caritas. For emergency situations e.g. regarding vulnerable groups a 24/7 hotline is available for system partners, such as the police.
- ❖ **Accommodation for people in a vulnerable situation:** The number of places in the framework of increased care needs was already significantly too low before the arrival of displaced persons from Ukraine. There are insufficient places for people with disabilities, elderly people with and without care needs, chronically ill people as well as people with psychological and/or physical disabilities. This continued to be an issue in 2025.

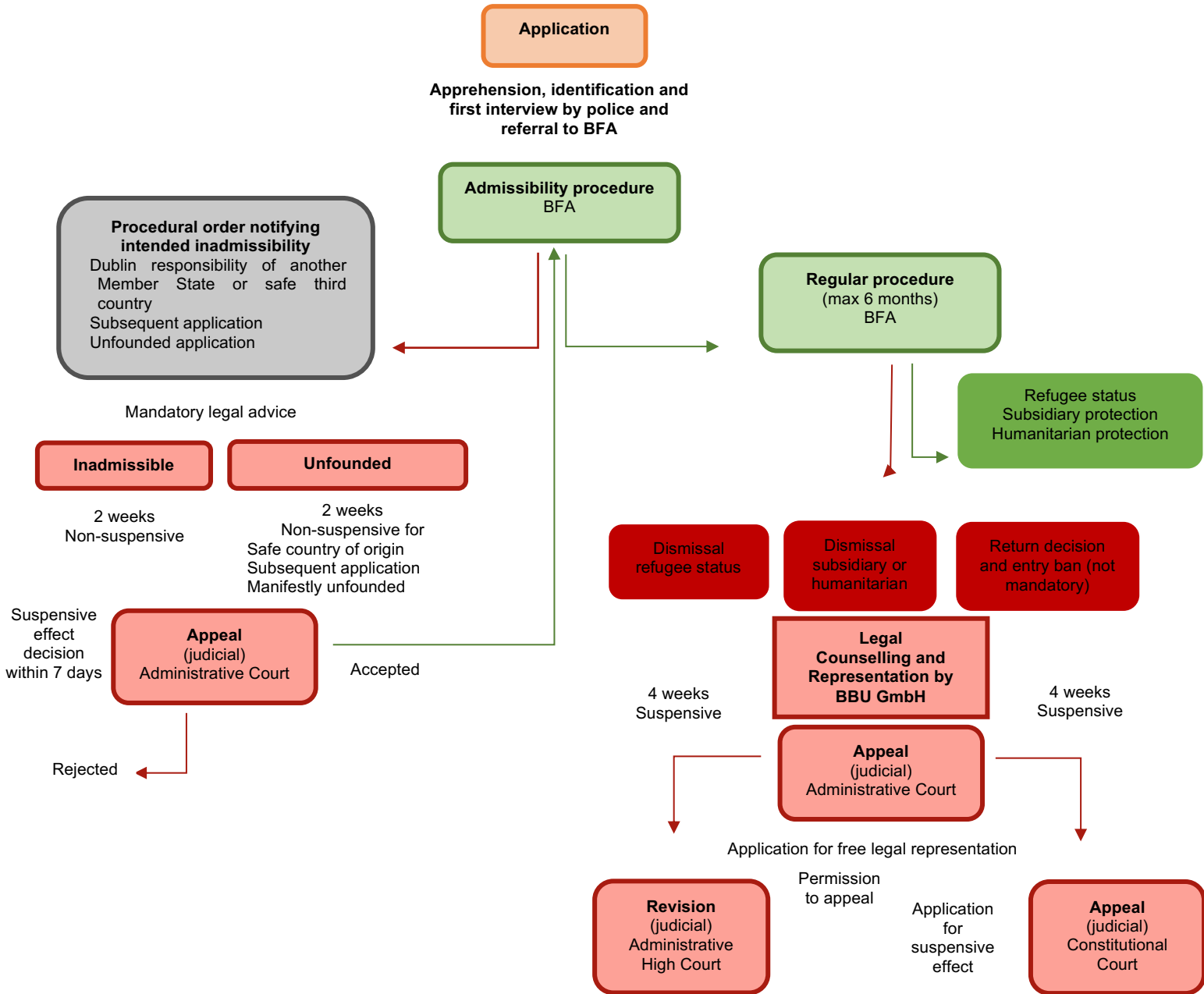
Content of temporary protection

- ❖ **Limitation of rights to basic care:** as of January 2025, a new rule has been implemented and Ukrainian cars are now considered an asset and are included in the means test for basic care. Therefore, in general it is no longer possible to own a car and receive basic care benefits. Moreover, as of 1 August 2025, Ukrainian pension payments in Vienna are deducted from basic care benefits in accordance with the additional allowance (€110) and the 65:35 allowance rule. Ongoing efforts on the part of the Ukrainian refugee coordination unit with regard to the non-crediting of the Ukrainian pension in other provinces have so far not been fruitful.
- ❖ **Limitation of rights to family allowance:** due to the protracted negotiations on the formation of a new federal government following the elections in autumn 2024, the poor budgetary situation and the political orientation of the new Minister for Integration and Family Affairs, family allowance was only extended to 31st October 2025, even though temporary protection status (at this time) had been extended till March 2026. Since 1 November 2025 displaced persons from Ukraine must now prove their (self-)employment or registration with the Public Employment Service (AMS) when applying for the family allowance or childcare allowance. The entitlement to family benefits is currently limited to 30th June 2026. Overall, the new regulation has been a significant bureaucratic burden for the authorities, the displaced persons and the employment service. Everyone had to submit a new application from 1st November 2025. At present, many applications are still pending at the tax office and payments are delayed.
- ❖ **Right to health care:** Displaced persons from Ukraine who were not granted basic care used to be covered by the automatic health insurance under Z21 (ASVG §9 Inclusion Ordinance). However, as of 31 May 2025, this automatic health insurance expired. Displaced persons from Ukraine now have the option to obtain self-insurance or obtain a co-insurance with a family member, who is employed. Persons in financial need can still apply for basic care and health insurance would be provided through the basic care system. Health insurance is not limited to emergency medical care. Displaced persons are exempt from prescription fees for medication and co-payments for medical aids or hospitalisation.

Asylum Procedure

A. General

1. Flow chart



2. Types of procedures

Indicators: Types of Procedures

1. Which types of procedures exist in your country?
- ❖ Regular procedure:
 - Prioritised examination:³ Yes No
 - Fast-track processing:⁴ Yes No
 - ❖ Dublin procedure: Yes No
 - ❖ Admissibility procedure: Yes No
 - ❖ Border procedure: Yes No
 - ❖ Accelerated procedure:⁵ Yes No
 - ❖ Other: Yes No
Family reunification procedure
2. Are any of the procedures that are foreseen in the law, not being applied in practice?
 Yes No

3. List of authorities intervening in each stage of the procedure

Stage of the procedure	Competent authority (EN)	Competent authority (DE)
Application at the border	Police	Polizei
Application on the territory	Police	Polizei
Dublin (responsibility assessment)	Federal Agency for Immigration and Asylum	Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl (BFA)
Refugee status determination	Federal Agency for Immigration and Asylum	Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl (BFA)
First appeal	Federal Administrative Court	Bundesverwaltungsgericht (BVwG)
Onward appeal	Administrative High Court Constitutional Court	Verwaltungsgerichtshof (VwGH) Verfassungsgerichtshof (VfGH)
Subsequent application	Federal Agency for Immigration and Asylum	Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl (BFA)
Revocation / Withdrawal	Federal Agency for Immigration and Asylum	Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl (BFA)
Return (voluntary and forced)	Federal Agency for Immigration and Asylum and Federal Agency for Care and Support Services Limited	Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl (BFA) und Bundesagentur für Betreuungs- und Unterstützungsleistungen (BBU GmbH)

³ For applications likely to be well-founded or made by vulnerable applicants. See Article 31(7) recast Asylum Procedures Directive.

⁴ Accelerating the processing of specific caseloads as part of the regular procedure.

⁵ Labelled as “accelerated procedure” in national law. See Article 31(8) recast Asylum Procedures Directive.

4. Number of staff and nature of the determining authority

Name in English	Number of staff as of December 2025	Ministry responsible	Is there any political interference possible by the responsible Minister with the decision making in individual cases by the determining authority?
Federal Agency for Immigration and Asylum (BFA)	1,059 (2024: 1,065)	Ministry of Interior	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German at: <https://shorturl.at/pVaZN>.

The BFA is the determining authority responsible for examining applications for international protection and competent to take decisions at first instance as well as for residence permits on exceptional humanitarian grounds and certain Aliens' Police proceedings. It is also the first instance authority responsible for withdrawal and cessation procedures. It is an administrative body falling under the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior. The BFA has its headquarters in Vienna and one regional directorate in each of the provinces. Further organisational units of the BFA are the initial reception centres (EAST). Additional field offices of the regional directorates may be established in the provinces.⁶

As of December 2025, the BFA had 1,059 staff members, compared to 1,065 in December 2024. However, all staff of the BFA are not caseworkers, i.e. the personnel of the determining authority responsible for examining and assessing an application for international protection. Out of the 1,059 officials of the BFA, 446 were caseworkers (compared to 454 in 2024). The majority of these caseworkers were permanent staff.⁷

The BFA has developed its own internal guidelines which are used by caseworkers on a daily basis to examine and decide on applications for international protection. However, these are not publicly available and civil society organisations do not have access to them. Country of origin information (COI) reports that are produced by the BFA are published on its website.⁸ However, most of the published material is outdated.

As regards quality assurance and control, the BFA has established both quality assurance and quality control mechanisms, with quality assessors (*Qualitätssicherer*) specifically dedicated to that end. The quality assessors of the BFA are responsible for double-checking decisions, providing support and guidance to caseworkers and contributing to their development.⁹ They are present in all offices of the BFA and meet every three months in the form of a networking event. However, the results of quality assurance and control is not published nor accessible to external entities. The results are only shared with management staff and quality assessors, who subsequently discuss the results with caseworkers.

It should be noted that there is an ongoing cooperation with UNHCR to develop specific assessment methods for the evaluation of asylum procedures. UNHCR selects the focus point for the assessment of the decisions and provides samples of interviews and decisions to train quality assessors of the BFA accordingly.¹⁰ UNHCR can further be consulted in specific procedures, such as the airport procedure. This, however, will not be longer the case after the implementation of the CEAS reform in June 2026.

⁶ BFA, *Brochure*, available [here](#).

⁷ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German at: <https://shorturl.at/pVaZN>.

⁸ BFA, *Country of origin information*, available [here](#).

⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 14788/AB XXVII. GP*, 02 August 2023, available in German [here](#).

¹⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 14788/AB XXVII. GP*, 02 August 2023, available in German [here](#).

5. Short overview of the asylum procedure

Asylum and aliens law procedures are administrative procedures. For these procedures, the General Administrative Procedures Act (AVG) and the BFA Procedures Act (BFA-VG) apply. The Asylum Act (AsylG) and the Aliens Police Act (FPG) however, contain several special procedural rules which regulate asylum and aliens law proceedings.

The procedure before the Federal Administrative Court (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht*, BVwG) is regulated by the Asylum Act, the BFA Procedures Act (BFA-VG), by the General Administrative Procedures Act and the Federal Administrative Court Act (VwGVG) (see [Overview of the Legal Framework](#)).

The Asylum Act contains norms on the granting of international protection, expulsion procedures in connection with the rejection or dismissal of applications, provisions on the rejection of applications due to the existence of a “safe third country” or to the responsibility of another state according to the Dublin Regulation, norms on family reunification procedures and on airport procedures. In 2016, “special provisions to maintain public order during border checks” were added to the Asylum Act. It allows the Ministry of Interior to issue a decree that would enable the authorities not to examine asylum applications on the merits. This raised a big public debate about the potential introduction of a ‘quota’ of asylum claims per year, which would trigger the issuance of a decree once it is reached. However, no consensus was found on the matter and the decree was never issued. Moreover, the law does not foresee a limit of asylum applications that would trigger such a decree. In June 2025, an amendment to the Asylum Act was introduced that enables the Minister for Interior to issue a decree allowing the government to suspend family reunification procedures in case of a threat to public security. In July a decree entered into force suspending all family reunification procedures except in cases where reasons originating from Art 8 ECHR do not allow a suspension of the procedure.¹¹ The decree was renewed at the start of 2026 for another 6 months¹² (for detailed information, see [Family reunification](#)).

First instance procedure: The Asylum Act provides for a single procedure for applications for international protection. If such an application is lodged, the authorities decide whether the application should be rejected on account of safety in a third country or the responsibility of another state. In the first stage of the procedure – called **admissibility procedure** – the authorities decide on the admissibility of the application. If the application is declared admissible, the authorities decide whether the person should be granted refugee status. In case of rejection of the asylum claim on the merits, the authorities assess the need of subsidiary protection. National law does not foresee a separate application for subsidiary protection. In case of rejection of the subsidiary protection claim the authorities assess whether a return decision is admissible. All three examinations are done in one procedure. There is also an **accelerated procedure** for certain claims.

Appeal: Appeals to the Federal Administrative Court are possible against a decision rejecting the asylum application as inadmissible and against a decision dismissing the application on the merits. The BFA Procedures Act (BFA-VG) regulates the appeal and its effects. Appeals against the decision rejecting the asylum application on the merits must be submitted within four weeks and have suspensive effect, unless the BFA does not allow for the appeal to have suspensive effect. In the past, there were several legislative attempts to shorten the appeal period of four weeks to two weeks in all cases. The last legislative attempt was annulled by a ruling of the Constitutional Court in 2017.¹³ Following the reform, in cases in which the appeal is rejected on formal or inadmissibility reasons and the decision is connected to a measure terminating residence, or when a return decision has already been issued, the appeal lasts only two weeks

¹¹ Parlamentskorrespondenz “Vorrübergehender Stopp für Familiennachzug: Hauptausschuss genehmigt Verordnung, 1 July 2025, available in German [here](#).

¹² Parlamentskorrespondenz “Familiennachzug für Asylberechtigte bleibt für weitere 6 Monate ausgesetzt” 12 December 2025, available in German [here](#).

¹³ Verfassungsgerichtshof, VfGH hebt verkürzte Beschwerdefrist in Asylverfahren als verfassungswidrig auf, 9 October 2017, G 134/2017, available in German [here](#).

and does not have suspensive effect. Suspensive effect may be granted by the Court to an appeal against an expulsion order issued together with a decision rejecting the asylum application as inadmissible.¹⁴

Moreover, Article 18(1) BFA-VG provides several grounds for depriving suspensive effect. These include, *inter alia*, the applicant's attempt to deceive the BFA concerning their true identity or nationality or the authenticity of their documents, the lack of reasons for persecution, if the allegations made by the asylum applicant concerning the danger they face are manifestly unfounded or if an enforceable deportation order and an enforceable entry ban was issued against the asylum applicant prior to the lodging of the application for international protection.

However, the Court may grant suspensive effect if there would otherwise be a risk of violation of the *non-refoulement* principle. The Court has to grant suspensive effect if an appeal is lodged against an expulsion order issued together with a decision rejecting the asylum application as inadmissible, if it can be assumed that the decision to refuse entry to the alien at the border and forcible return or deportation to the country to which the expulsion order applies would constitute a real risk of violation of the principle of *non-refoulement* according to Austria's international obligations, or would represent a serious threat to their life or person by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal conflict. The reasons must be set out in the appeal decision.

Together with the decision to reject the application for international protection, an expulsion order must be issued, unless reasons related to the right to family and private life according to Article 8 ECHR prevail over public interest and order, or where residence is permitted for other humanitarian reasons.

The evidential requirements are the same for refugee and subsidiary protection status. In appeal procedures before the Court, new facts and evidence may only be submitted in the following cases: if the grounds on which the first instance negative decision was based have undergone any material change; if the first instance procedure was irregular (e.g. if the right to be heard about the findings of the BFA was not respected, or if outdated country of origin information was used or evidence is missing to substantiate the reasoning of the BFA); if such new facts and evidence were not accessible earlier or if the asylum applicant had been unable to submit such new facts and evidence.¹⁵ Decisions of the Court are issued in the form of judgments and all other decisions, such as those allowing the appeal to have suspensive effect, the rejection of an appeal because it was lodged too late, or on the continuation of an asylum procedures that was discontinued (i.e. decisions on procedural issues), are issued in the form of resolutions.

Onward appeal: The BVwG may decide that the rejection of the application can be revised before the Administrative High Court (*Verwaltungsgerichtshof*, VwGH). This possibility is foreseen if a decision on the case depends on a leading decision, e.g. if the Administrative Court's decision is not based on a previous decision of the Administrative High Court. If the BVwG declares the ordinary revision inadmissible, the asylum applicant may bring in an extraordinary revision.¹⁶ The BFA can also file a revision with the VwGH to challenge decisions issued by the BVwG.

Appeals to the Federal Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*, VfGH) may be lodged in instances where the applicant claims a violation of a right guaranteed by constitutional law.

¹⁴ § 16 BFA-VG.

¹⁵ Article 20 BFA-VG.

¹⁶ The BVwG can decide to declare the ordinary revision as admissible - which means that it considers that there is a fundamental legal question at stake - or as inadmissible - which means that the applicant and their lawyer must demonstrate themselves that there is a fundamental legal question at stake so as to initiate an extraordinary revision. The main difference is that, in the case of an ordinary/regular revision, the applicant does not have to explain what fundamental legal question is at stake and that, in cases where the regular revision is declared as admissible, it is more probable that government sponsored legal aid will be granted (which is not a task of the BBU but of the bar association in case of appeals in front of the High Court).

Return: At every stage of the procedure, asylum applicants are informed about the possibility of support for voluntary return. The BFA can also order a mandatory consultation on return. In these cases, the applicant has to get in contact with the return counselling department of the state owned BBU GmbH. When an asylum applicant leaves the country – no matter if in the context of voluntary repatriation to their country of origin or if the person is not reachable for the authorities – the asylum proceedings are filed as discontinued. Upon return to Austria, an application to reopen the procedure must be made.

Any application for international protection which is deemed inadmissible or rejected on the merits is automatically connected to a decision assessing whether a return to the country of origin is possible or if the right to private and family life of the applicant prevail.¹⁷ The return decision is issued together with the negative decision concerning the asylum application by the BFA in first instance. Similarly, a return decision is also issued in the case of a withdrawal of international protection.

B. Access to the procedure and registration

1. Access to the territory and push backs

Indicators: Access to the Territory

1. Are there any reports (NGO reports, media, testimonies, etc.) of people refused entry at the border and returned without examination of their protection needs? Yes No
2. Is there a border monitoring system in place? Yes No
3. If so, who is responsible for border monitoring? National authorities NGOs Other
4. How often is border monitoring carried out? Frequently Rarely Never

In 2021, the Regional Administrative Court of Styria issued two landmark decisions concerning pushbacks of Moroccan and Somali applicants to Bosnia and Slovenia respectively.¹⁸ In the statement of facts, the Court stated that pushbacks are “partly applied as a method in Austria.”¹⁹ The Ministry of Interior denied the fact that an application for international protection had been made. In both cases, the revision requested by the Regional Police Directorate Styria to the High Administrative Court were rejected in May 2022.²⁰ As a consequence, the Ministry of Interior by non-public internal Decree GZ: 2022-0.344.927, “Awareness with regard to rejections”, 11 May 2022, regulated on how to proceed with foreigners that apply for asylum when apprehended by the police. The decree explicitly states that, just because the person does not mention the word “asylum”, that does not mean they are not applying for international protection, as the application can be brought in by “conclusive action”.

As a response to the allegations of illegal push backs and unlawful returns taking place at the Southern border to **Slovenia**, activists founded the initiative “Push back alarm” initiative. Similar to “Alarm phone”, the initiative offers a phone number where persons who crossed the border can request a follow up with the police and ask whether their asylum application is being accepted.²¹ In 2025, 65 persons were returned to Slovenia on the basis of the bilateral readmission agreement (compared to 70 in 2024). Nationalities of the persons returned are not indicated.²² According to the AIDA report on [Slovenia](#), persons who had been summarily returned back from Austria to Slovenia in 2020 were mostly expelled to Croatia by the Slovenian authorities. After the second judgement concerning pushbacks by Regional

¹⁷ § 10 AsylG.

¹⁸ Prozess Report, „Beschwerden nach Pushback“, available in German [here](#).

¹⁹ Asylkoordination Österreich, „Gericht bestätigt systematische Menschenrechtsverletzungen durch österreichische Polizei“, 5 July 2021, available in German and English [here](#).

²⁰ VwGH Ra 2021/21/0274-6, 5 May 2022; VwGH Ra 2022/21/0074-6, 19 May 2022 available in German [here](#).

²¹ Push back Alarm Austria, see [here](#).

²² Slovenian police, *Illegalne, migracije na območju Republike Slovenije*, December 2025, available in Slovenian, <https://shorturl.at/eBV5E>.

Administrative Court of Styria, according to the NGO Push Back Alarm Austria there were no more reports of pushbacks on Austrian territory since 2022.

Since December 2022, the Austrian police have entered a joint police cooperation with Hungarian police called “Operation Fox.” The goal of the joint operation is “combatting illegal migration” and transnational criminal activities such as human smuggling. As of January 2026, there are 38 Austrian police officers deployed to this unit that also operates on Hungarian soil.²³ As there have been reports of pushbacks conducted by the Hungarian police especially on the Serbo-Hungarian border, the police operation is controversial. The Ministry of Interior states that on the basis of the Prüm Decision,²⁴ Austrian officers can apply coercive power on Hungarian territory.²⁵

1.1. Refusals of entry

Following the German announcement of the prolongation of border controls in October 2019, the Austrian Minister of Interior also prolonged the temporary border controls with Slovenia and Hungary until 14 May 2020.²⁶ The argumentation of the Austrian Government had slightly changed, however: while it initially argued that the situation was not sufficiently stable, the Minister of Interior argued that “border controls in the heart of Europe have led to a positive effect on migration movements”.²⁷ These border controls were further prolonged on 11 May 2021, based on the “continuing migration pressure” and “the tense situation resulting from Covid-19”.²⁸ Border controls with Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia and Czech Republic are currently prolonged until June 2026.²⁹ More information on the German-Austrian border controls can be found in the AIDA report on Germany.³⁰

Slovenia has reaffirmed its opposition to “unjustified and disproportionate” Austrian border controls in recent years.³¹ The border controls were prolonged until June 2026. However, the methods of the checks have been changed due to the decrease in migrants being apprehended. In a pilot phase, not every car will be checked but controls will be made ‘more flexible’ and not only at the borders itself.³²

Germany refused entry to 1,981 persons from January to April 2024 (2023 total: 11,461) at the Austrian border.³³ In the first four months of 2024, 191 persons were transferred from Germany to Austria via the bilateral return agreement (2023 total: 1,319). Following the ECJ judgement C-143/22 regarding refusals of entry at internal borders where controls have been reintroduced, Austrian officials discussed the situation at the borders with German officials: Germany assured that asylum seekers reaching Germany will not be denied entry or be rejected at the border.³⁴ After the German election plans became public, whereby German politicians wanted to reject asylum applicants at its land borders, the Austrian Government quickly reacted and rejected the plans. It announced that it would not take back asylum

²³ Ministry of Interior, Operation Fox, January 2026,, available in German [here](#).

²⁴ Decision 2008/616/JI, 23 June 2008, available in German [here](#).

²⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 13697/AB*, 14 April 2023, available in German [here](#).

²⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 40AB/XXVII*, 12 December 2019, available in German [here](#).

²⁷ Der Standard, ‘Österreich kontrolliert weiterhin Grenze zu Slowenien und Ungarn’, 8 October 2019, available in German [here](#).

²⁸ Kurier, ‘Österreich verlängert Grenzkontrollen zu Slowenien und Ungarn erneut’, 14 October 2020, available in German [here](#).

²⁹ To see current reintroductions: European Commission, ‘Temporary Reintroduction of Border Control’, available [here](#); Ministry of Interior, “Modern, flexibel und nachhaltig – Grenzschutz wird weiterentwickelt”, available in German [here](#).

³⁰ Available [here](#).

³¹ Der Standard, ‘Österreich kontrolliert weiterhin Grenze zu Slowenien und Ungarn’, 8 October 2019, available in German [here](#).

³² Orf.at, “Flexiblere Grenzkontrollen verordnet”, 28 December 2025, available in German [here](#).

³³ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 16365/AB XXVII. GP*, 16 January 2024, available in German [here](#).

³⁴ Ibid.

applicants from Germany at the border.³⁵ In an internal protocol in February 2025, the Ministry of Interior stated that there are indications of unlawful rejections conducted by the German police at the German-Austrian border.³⁶

Hungary and Austria engage in a bilateral police cooperation on Hungarian territory in the so-called “Operation Fox”. Since September 2021, Austria deploys police officers to the Hungarian-Serbian and Hungarian-Serbian-Romanian border. At the end of 2023, 40 Austrian police officers supported the Hungarian police. In December 2023, the Ministry announced that this number should increase to 60 police officers.³⁷ However, in practice by June 2024 only 32 officers were deployed to the police mission.³⁸ The Ministry of Interior stated that the Austrian police is not directly using force, but rather just supporting the Hungarian police in their tasks. The operation cost over 2 million euros in 2023.³⁹ Operation Fox was extended until end of 2025 and is likely to be extended also to the Romanian-Hungarian border. In May 2023, Hungary released hundreds of convicted smugglers due to high costs and lack of detention space, causing an uproar in Austria. The Hungarian ambassador was called for a consultation by the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.⁴⁰

As there are no border controls from Austria at the borders with Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Liechtenstein, no rejections were made in 2022 at these borders.

1.2. Special provisions to maintain public order during border checks

With a legal amendment, which entered into force on 1 June 2016, “special provisions to maintain public order during border checks” were added to the Asylum Act.⁴¹

The provision (discussed publicly as “emergency provision”), which can be activated through a decree of the federal government, foresees that asylum seekers have no longer access to the asylum procedure in Austria when a maximum number, i.e. a ‘quota’, of asylum applications to be examined on the merits, is reached. For 2016 this number was set at 37,500 applications and was not reached.⁴² For the year 2019, the maximum was set at 25,000 asylum applications. However, the decree of the federal government was never activated. Even though more than 112,000 applications were registered in Austria in 2022, no public discussion concerning triggering the ‘emergency provision’ arose. The number of asylum applications decreased to 16,668 in 2025 and the backlog of pending cases decreased to 22,000 cases at the end of 2025. In addition, the number of applicants receiving basic care reached its lowest level in at least 20 years.⁴³ In June 2025 an amendment was passed that allowed the Ministry of Interior to issue a regulation in case of emergency. In July 2025, the regulation was issued, suspending the processing of family reunifications until June 2026, with limited exceptions under Art 8 ECHR)⁴⁴ (see [Family reunification](#)).

The possibility of rejection at the border relies on the distinction between “making” and “lodging” an asylum application as per Article 6 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive. After an application is made before

³⁵ Elena Giordano, ‘Poland’s Tusk slams Germany’s border checks as ‘unacceptable’ (POLITICO, 10 September 2024), available [here](#).

³⁶ Ministry of interior, internal protocol, unpublished.

³⁷ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 16290/AB XXVII. GP*, 27 December 2023, available in German [here](#).

³⁸ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 18486/AB, XXVII. GP*, 29. August 2024, available in German [here](https://shorturl.at/ffPms): <https://shorturl.at/ffPms>.

³⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 13071/AB XXVII. GP*, 15 February 2023, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁰ Der Standard, ‘Ungarns Botschafter in Wien verteidigt Schlepper-Freilassungen’, 24 May 2023, available in German [here](#).

⁴¹ Articles 36-41 AsylG.

⁴² Out of a total, 42,073 asylum applications registered in 2016, only 27,254 were deemed to be under the responsibility of Austria: Ministry of Interior, *Asylum Statistics December 2016*, available in German [here](#), 3.

⁴³ Ministry of Interior, Annual Asylum Statistics 2025, *March 2026*, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁴ Asylkoordination österreich, “Stopp der Familienzusammenführung? 7 Fragen, 7 Antworten.” available in German [here](#).

a police officer at the border, or in a registration centre (*Registrierstelle*) if the person is found to be irregularly on the territory, the Aliens Police will be able to reject the person at the border or to issue a return decision before the initial interview (*Erstbefragung*).⁴⁵

Refusal to register an application is not possible where return would be incompatible with the principle of *non-refoulement* under Articles 2 and 3 ECHR, or with Article 8 ECHR.⁴⁶

An asylum seeker is not issued a decision ordering return and cannot appeal against the refusal to have their claim examined. In such a case, the asylum seeker has no right to remain on the territory.⁴⁷ Therefore, an appeal to the State Administrative Court (LVwG) does not have suspensive effect.⁴⁸

Although it has not been activated yet, the amendment has been criticised by UNHCR and civil society organisations,⁴⁹ as it enables police authorities rather than the BFA to deny a person access to the asylum procedure, without procedural guarantees or legal assistance, while an appeal can only be made after the expulsion has been carried out. The activation of the emergency provision also suspends the application of the Dublin Regulation.

1.3. Border monitoring

There is no border monitoring mechanism in Austria.

1.4. Legal access to the territory

In 2025, there was no resettlement program in place in Austria. The last resettlement program ended in 2019. There are no plans to implement another resettlement program. Per the Council Implementing Decision of 18 December 2025 regarding the new EU Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, Austria indeed did not commit to any resettlement, humanitarian admission or emergency admission for 2026-2027.⁵⁰

In 2025, 6% of all applicants (1,056) arrived in Austria via family reunification procedure. This is a significant decrease compared to 2024 (7,652).

⁴⁵ Article 38 AsylG.

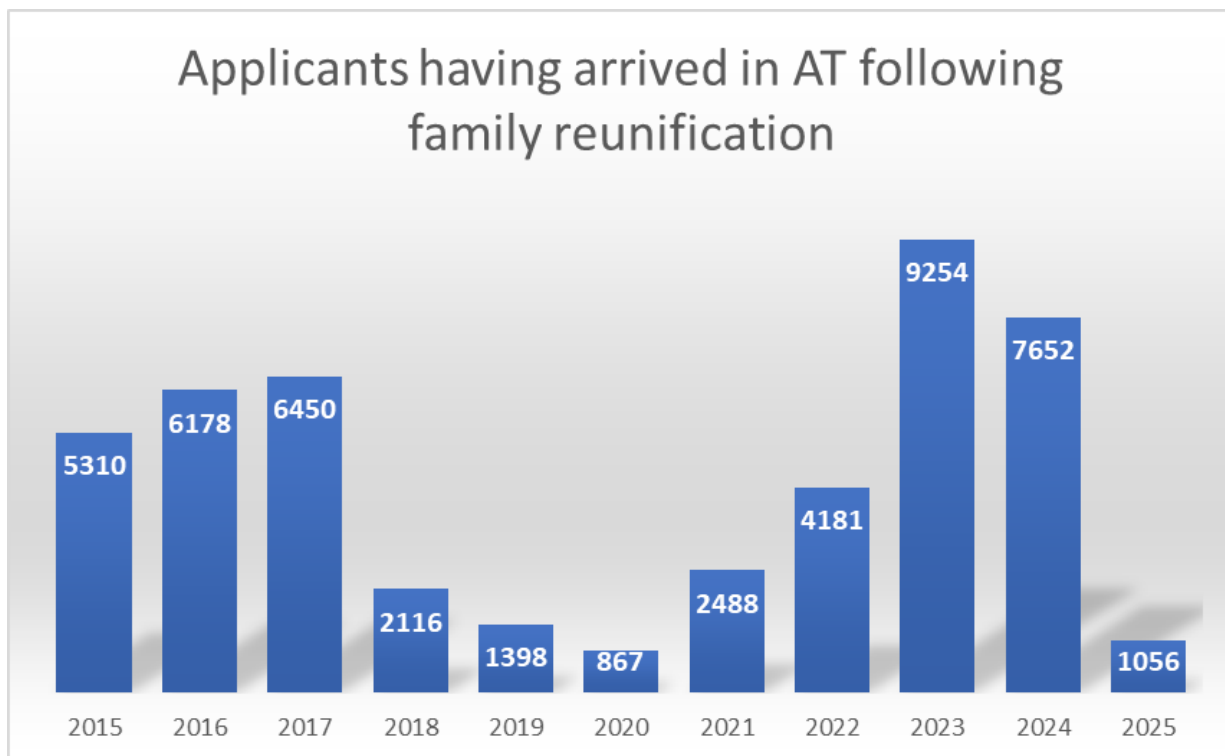
⁴⁶ Article 41(1) AsylG.

⁴⁷ Article 39 AsylG.

⁴⁸ Article 41(2) AsylG.

⁴⁹ UNHCR Austria, *Kurzanalyse zum Gesamtändernden Abänderungsantrag betreffend eine Änderung des Asylgesetzes durch Sonderbestimmungen zur Aufrechterhaltung der öffentlichen Ordnung und des Schutzes der inneren Sicherheit während der Durchführung von Grenzkontrollen*, 21 April 2016, available in German [here](#) Asylkoordination Österreich et al, *Stellungnahme zum Entwurf betreffend ein Bundesgesetz, mit dem das Asylgesetz 2005, das Fremdenpolizeigesetz 2005 und das BFA Verfahrensgesetz geändert werden*, 21 April 2016; available in German [here](#).

⁵⁰ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/2628 of 18 December 2025 on the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan (2026-2027), OJ L 2025/2628, available [here](#).



Source: Ministry of Interior; diagram by asylkoordination

2. Preliminary checks of third country nationals upon arrival

Indicators: Preliminary checks at the arrival point

1. Are there any checks that are applied systematically or regularly at the point of entry when a person enters the territory? Yes No
2. Is the person considered under law to have entered the territory during these checks? Yes No

In Austria, national legislation does not foresee general preliminary checks for all third-country nationals at the point of entry. Instead, such checks are only carried out within the framework of the asylum procedure. These preliminary measures consist primarily of identification procedures, particularly the collection of fingerprints, and health checks, most notably lung examinations (see [Reception conditions – Health care](#)). However, there are no specific procedures aimed at identifying vulnerabilities that are not already apparent.

The responsible authority for carrying out these checks is the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA), with medical examinations conducted by doctors acting on behalf of the BFA. These assessments take place in designated initial reception centers, the most prominent of which is located in Traiskirchen. There is no legal maximum time limit within which these checks must be completed.

While these procedures do not necessarily entail detention, restrictions on freedom of movement may apply. In practice, applicants may be required to remain within a specific administrative district during the admissibility procedure, particularly under the Dublin Regulation.

The purpose of these checks is primarily to gather personal and medical data; they do not result in a formal decision or outcome that can be legally challenged. Importantly, individuals subject to these checks will have already lodged an application for asylum prior to their initiation. Therefore, the checks do not affect the initiation of the asylum process, nor do they alter the legal obligations of the authorities in this regard.

3. Registration of the asylum application

Indicators: Registration

1. Are specific time limits laid down in law for making an application? Yes No
❖ If so, what is the time limit for lodging an application?
2. Are specific time limits laid down in law for lodging an application? Yes No
❖ If so, what is the time limit for lodging an application?
3. Are registration and lodging distinct stages in the law or in practice? Yes No
4. Is the authority with which the application is lodged also the authority responsible for its examination? Yes No
5. Can an application for international protection for international protection be lodged at embassies, consulates or other external representations? Yes No

An application for international protection can be made before an agent of the public security service or a security authority on Austrian territory.⁵¹ The asylum application is registered as soon as asylum is requested. There has been no possibility to apply for asylum at Austrian embassies or consulates abroad since 2001. A first interview has to be conducted by the public security service.⁵² All documents have to be sent to the BFA to obtain guidelines on the next steps to be taken. This includes sharing the minutes of the first interrogation as well as a report showing the time, place and circumstances of the application, information on identity and the travel route, in particular the place where the border was crossed, as well as the result of the identity screening.

Based on the information submitted by the police, the BFA orders the transfer of the applicant to an EAST or regional directorate of the BFA. The BFA can also order the applicant to go to the EAST or regional directorate on their own, and transfer costs will be covered.⁵³ Through this instruction on the next steps to be followed, the application is officially lodged.⁵⁴

Persons legally staying in Austria (i.e. through a residence permit) must submit their asylum application at the public security service too. The BFA orders applicants to appear before the branch office within 14 calendar days.⁵⁵ Otherwise, the application will be terminated as being no longer relevant.

Asylum applicants parents of children born in Austria are obliged to inform the BFA within two weeks of the birth of the child. Upon receipt of this information, the application is automatically registered and lodged for the child.⁵⁶

In 2025, a total of 16,668 applications for international protection were lodged in Austria. This marks yet another decrease of about 30% compared to 2024 and represents about 10% of the number of applications that were lodged in 2022 (112,000). In 2022 the number of discontinued cases hit a record high due to onward movement to other members states (42,549). The number of discontinued or suspended cases has dropped significantly since then: in 2025, only around 2,000 cases were discontinued.

Each member of a family has to submit a separate application for international protection. During the interview, they are asked whether they have individual reasons to apply for protection or whether they

⁵¹ Article 17 (1) AsylG states that a request for asylum can be made in front of any public security agent *in Austria*.

⁵² Article 17 (2) AsylG.

⁵³ BFA, *The Asylum procedure*, available in German [here](#), 10.

⁵⁴ Article 17 (2) AsylG in connection Article 43 (1) BFA-VG

⁵⁵ Article 43 (1)(1) BFA-VG

⁵⁶ Article 17a (2) AsylG.

want to rely on the reasons of one of their family members. Accompanied children are represented in the procedure by their parents, who are requested to submit the reasons on behalf of their children.

C. Procedures

1. Regular procedure

1.1. General (scope, time limits)

Indicators: Regular Procedure: General

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Time limit set in law for the determining authority to make a decision on the asylum application at first instance: | 6 months |
| 2. Are detailed reasons for the rejection at first instance of an asylum application shared with the applicant in writing? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Backlog of pending cases at first instance as of 31 December 2025: | 12,562 ⁵⁷ |
| 4. Average length of the regular procedure at 31 December 2025: | 9.3 months ⁵⁸ |

The regular asylum procedure is regulated in the AsylG (predominantly material law) and AVG and BFA-VG (predominantly procedural law).

As already mentioned, the BFA is a specific department of the Ministry of interior, dealing with asylum matters. In 2014, the tasks of the BFA were further extended to cover some immigration law procedures.

According to the General Administrative Procedures Act (AVG), decisions have to be taken within 6 months after the application for international protection has been lodged.⁵⁹ Within 20 calendar days, the BFA has to decide whether it intends to reject the application as inadmissible due to the responsibility of another Member State under the Dublin Regulation, the application of the safe third country concept or in case of subsequent asylum applications, or to dismiss the application for other reasons.⁶⁰ Since 2018, the admissibility procedure may be prolonged by lifting the 20 days deadline in manifestly unfounded cases.⁶¹ However, if no information about the intention to reject the application is issued within 20 calendar days, the application is automatically admitted into the regular procedure. Thus, the asylum applicant should receive the preliminary residence permit as asylum applicant and be allocated to the reception system of a federal province.⁶² On the contrary, if the asylum application is deemed inadmissible the asylum-applicant receives legal assistance and has to be heard in presence of their lawyer. There is no legal remedy against this procedural order.

If no procedural order is notified to the asylum applicant within 20 days, the asylum application is admitted to the regular procedure – except in Dublin cases if requests to other Member States to take charge or take back the asylum applicant are made within this time frame.

In case of delay from the BFA, the asylum applicant may request that the case be referred to the Federal Administrative Court for a decision (*Säumnisbeschwerde*).⁶³ However, in practice asylum applicants do not frequently make such requests, as they miss a chance of receiving a positive decision at first instance

⁵⁷ Ministry of Interior, “Annual Asylum Statistics 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁸ BFA, *Detail-Statistik – Kennzahlen BFA 2025*, January 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁹ Article 73 (1) AVG.

⁶⁰ Article 28 AsylG.

⁶¹ Article 28 (2) AsylG.

⁶² Article 28 (3) AsylG

⁶³ Article 130 (1) (3) B-VG.

(by the BFA). In case of delay from the Federal Administrative Court, a request for the establishment of a deadline may be addressed to the Administrative High Court.

In 2025 the average duration of the asylum procedure at first instance was 9.3 months,⁶⁴ compared to 7.8 in 2024, 5.5 in 2023 and 3.5 months in 2022.⁶⁵

The average length of the fast-track procedure in 2025 was 36 days (2024: 32.5 days).⁶⁶ There were no accelerated procedures in 2024 and 2025.

The decisions in fast-track procedures mainly concerned applicants from Türkiye, Morocco and India and manifestly ill-founded applications from applicants from India. In fast-track procedures in 2025, 27% concerned Turkish applicants, 12% applicants from Morocco and 11% from India.⁶⁷

Year	Fast-track procedure	Accelerated procedure	Total
2019	545	N/A	545
2020	524	283	807
2021	2,581	1,100	3,681
2022	22,109	1,188	23,297
2023	8,121	300	8,421
2024	1,389	0	1,389
2025	785	0	785

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

In recent years, the Austrian Ombudsman has received numerous complaints on the length of asylum procedures at first instance. After a decrease in the number of complaints over several years, there was a significant increase in the summer of 2022. 418 persons lodged a complaint concerning the length of the procedure, of which 284 were decided by the Ombudsperson. In 195 cases, the complaints were justified; in 95 cases the BFA decided after the complaint was lodged.⁶⁸ In 2023, 771 persons lodged a complaint concerning the BFA, and 489 complaints were deemed justified. In 2024 the upwards trend continued: 1,000 persons lodged a complaint against the asylum authority (BFA), out of which 929 were about the length of a procedure under the asylum act (Asylgesetz).⁶⁹ 771 complaints regarding the length of a procedure were deemed justified. In line with the decrease in applications for international protection only 238 complaints were lodged against the BFA in 2025, out of which 217 concerned the length of the asylum procedure.⁷⁰

At the end of 2025, 22,027 (2024: 29,366) cases were pending, out of which 13,358 (2024: 17,254) at first instance and 8,669 (2024: 12,112) at second instance.⁷¹ The number of discontinued or suspended cases has dropped significantly from 31,066 in 2023 to only 2,122 in 2025.

⁶⁴ BFA, *Detail-Statistik – Kennzahlen BFA 2025*, January 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 9531/AB XXVII. GP*, 11 April 2022, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 635/AB XXVIII. GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#) and Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁶⁷ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁶⁸ *Report of the Ombudsman Board of the National Council and the Federal Council 2022*, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁹ *Report of the Ombudsman Board of the National Council and the Federal Council 2024*, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁰ *Report of the Ombudsman Board of the National Council and the Federal Council 2025*, available in German [here](#).

⁷¹ Ministry of Interior, *Asylum statistics 2025*, available in German [here](#).

Backlog of pending cases at first and second instance: 2025				
	BFA	Appeal period	BVwG	Total
Syria	7,198	494	3,191	10,883
Afghanistan	1,636	34	1,135	2,805
Türkiye	513	52	1,567	2,132
Somalia	445	38	627	1,110
Iran	335	5	397	7,37
Russian Federation	331	21	247	599
stateless	372	13	124	509
Iraq	148	10	191	349
India	103	10	106	219
China	104	5	74	183
Total	12,562	796	8,669	22,027

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Asylum statistics 2025*, available in German [here](#) .

1.2. Prioritised examination and fast-track processing

The time limit for decisions for the BFA and the Federal Administrative Court are reduced to 3 months in case the asylum applicant is detained pending deportation.⁷² The same maximum time limit applies to the ‘procedure for the initiation of a measure terminating residence’ (see [Accelerated Procedure](#)).

In 2025, the fast-track processing approach from previous years continued, focusing on applicants from countries listed as “safe countries of origin” and manifestly unfounded applications. In second instance, attention is also directed towards applicants who had already been sentenced by a criminal court. The vast majority of fast-track cases involved applicants from so-called safe countries of origin (see [Safe Country of Origin](#)).

1.3. Personal interview

Indicators: Regular Procedure: Personal Interview

- Is a personal interview of the asylum applicant in most cases conducted in practice in the regular procedure? Yes No
 - ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No
- In the regular procedure, is the interview conducted by the authority responsible for taking the decision?⁷³ Yes No
- Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? Frequently Rarely Never
- Can the asylum applicant request the interviewer and the interpreter to be of a specific gender? Yes No⁷⁴
 - ❖ If so, is this applied in practice, for interviews? Yes No

⁷² Article 22(6) AsylG.

⁷³ However, the official conducting the interview is no longer responsible for the decision.

⁷⁴ Article 20 (1) AsylG foresees that an asylum applicant whose fear of persecution is founded on violations of sexual self-determination is to be questioned by an officer of the same sex unless the asylum applicant requests the opposite. In general, requests can be made but there is no legal right to get an interviewer and interpreter of a specific gender. The requests in other cases than Article 20 (1) are usually not respected by the BFA.

All asylum applicants must undergo a personal interview, provided that they have legal capacity to do so. At the start of each interview, asylum applicants are asked whether they feel physically and psychologically fit for the interview. If not, the interview will be postponed. In practice, a postponement is not requested by the applicants. The interviews are conducted individually (this also applies to family members who are applying for asylum together). There is no specific age limit at which the authorities begin to question underage applicants.

Asylum applicants are further subject to an interrogation by security services (police personnel) shortly after lodging the application for the purposes of the [Dublin](#) and [Admissibility Procedure](#).⁷⁵ These interrogations are carried out with a view to establish the identity and the travel route of the asylum applicant. They should not, however, refer to the merits of the application such as specific reasons for fleeing and lodging an asylum application. Despite the fact that the first interrogation is conducted by the police and not by caseworkers of the BFA,⁷⁶ the statements made by the asylum applicant at this stage of the admissibility procedure have an important impact on the asylum procedure as they are accorded particular importance by the BFA.⁷⁷ The Constitutional Court confirmed in a judgement of 2012 that reasons for applying for international protection shall not be in the focus of the first interview conducted by police services.⁷⁸

Asylum applicants may be accompanied by a person they trust (i.e. person of confidence) and unaccompanied children cannot be interviewed without the presence of their legal representative.⁷⁹

The law further provides for a choice of interviewer according to gender considerations in cases where the asylum applicant's fear of persecution is related to sexual self-determination.⁸⁰ The authorities must demonstrate that they have informed the asylum applicant of the possibility to be interviewed by an official of the same sex.⁸¹ In the appeal procedure, infringements of the right to sexual self-determination have to be expressed in the written appeal in order to have the hearing at the Court held by a judge of the same sex. The Constitutional Court ruled that UNHCR guidelines have to be applied to male asylum applicants accordingly.⁸²

1.3.1. Interpretation

Interpreters are provided by the BFA and cover most of the languages, but interviews may also be conducted in a language the asylum applicant is deemed to understand sufficiently.⁸³ The provision of interpreters has been reported as not satisfactory with regard to certain languages, even in cases where a significant number of asylum applicants may be concerned (e.g. Chechen refugees are often interviewed in Russian).⁸⁴ Asylum applicants are asked at the beginning of the interview if they understand the interpreter. There are no standards for the qualification of interpreters in asylum procedures. Interpretation is often not done by accredited interpreters; usually persons with the requested language knowledge are contracted on a case-by-case basis. UNHCR has published a training manual for interpreters in asylum procedures.⁸⁵

⁷⁵ Article 19 AsylG.

⁷⁶ Article 19 AsylG.

⁷⁷ Kainradl, „Die spontanen Angaben bei der Erstbefragung kommen der Wahrheit am nächsten. Kein Asylwerber würde wohl eine Gelegenheit ungenutzt lassen, zentrales Vorbringen zu erstatten.“, 20 June 2022, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁸ VfGH, Decision U 98/12, 27 June 2012, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁹ Article 19 (5) AsylG.

⁸⁰ Article 20 AsylG.

⁸¹ Article 20 Austrian Asylum Act.

⁸² VfGH, Decision U 1674/12, 12 March 2013, available in German [here](#), mentions Conclusions Nr. 64 (XLI) and Nr. 73 (XLIV) of the Executive Committee of UNHCR. The Asylum Court decided by a male and female judge and its decision was thus unlawful.

⁸³ VwGH, Decision 91/01/0047, 18 September 1991.

⁸⁴ Reports by NGOs, lawyers and counselling organisations to asylkoordination österreich in meetings 2023.

⁸⁵ UNHCR, “Training manual for translators in asylum procedures”, 2015, available in German [here](#).

As of 1 January 2021, according to the Federal Law on the Establishment of the Federal Agency for Care and Support Services Limited Liability Company (BBU-G) passed in June 2019, a federal agency annexed to the Ministry of Interior is responsible for the provision of interpreters for the purpose of asylum procedures. This includes the provision of interpreters both at first and second instance, but also in case of oral hearings in front of the BVwG as well as in procedures concerning basic support. The law lists a wide range of areas in which interpreters should be provided by the federal agency, *inter alia* for interviews related to the making of an application for international protection; for measures relating to the termination of the right to stay as well as for the granting or limitation of basic services. As of May 2025, ten interpreters (7,64 full time equivalent) were employed by the BBU GmbH.⁸⁶ In practice, the service provided by internal interpreters were not of great relevance but is to be seen as a test phase for a possible expansion of the department in future. The state-run agency took over the existing system established by the NGOs. In most cases, external interpreters were hired throughout 2024.

1.3.2. Videoconferencing, recording and transcript

Article 19(3) AsylG allows for tape recording of the interview, which is, however, rarely used in practice.

Video conferencing was introduced in 2018. It is based on Art. 51a of the General Administrative Act, which allows for the use of technical facilities for word and image transmission, unless a personal interview is necessary for economical or personal reasons.

There are concerns about the practice of conducting interviews through video conferencing as there is no standard procedure to handle these new tools and they raise issues of confidentiality and procedural rights. Lawyers reported an increase in videoconferencing by the BFA and BVwG since 2020, especially when the applicant is held in criminal or migration detention. In most cases, it is up to the applicant and the legal representative to arrange the necessary technical equipment. Issues reported in certain cases include: a judge turning off the video during a court session; the impossibility to see the translator on video; the fact that in certain cases the judges did not allow the legal representative to sit in the room as the applicant; or the fact that in certain cases a protocol was sent without encryption. In practice, videoconferencing introduces additional “filters” to the procedure: for example, it is impossible to maintain eye contact with the interpreter, and videoconference can lead to situations where legal representatives are not physically with the applicant but attend from the court. Ultimately, there are no clear policies governing the use of videoconferencing, and outcomes depend on the specific approach taken by the responsible officials or judges.⁸⁷

As part of its BRIDGE project in 2020, UNHCR Austria produced a checklist “Self-check for interviews and negotiations using technical equipment for word and image transmission in the asylum procedure” for videoconferences in asylum procedures.⁸⁸

The interview transcript is more or less verbatim. Its content may depend on the caseworkers and interpreter summarising the answers, choosing expressions that fit the transcript or translating each sentence of the asylum applicant.⁸⁹ Immediately after the interview, the transcript is orally translated by the same interpreter in a language the asylum applicant understands, and the asylum applicant has the possibility to ask for corrections and completion immediately after the interview. The interviewer (judge or official of the authority) may refrain from producing a copy of the interview transcript even without a waiver of the applicant. In this case, the persons consulted may request that a copy be delivered by the end of the interview and may raise objections due to alleged incompleteness or inaccuracy of the minutes within

⁸⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to a parliamentary request 630/AB XXVIII. GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁷ Practitioner insights from exchanges with legal advisors.

⁸⁸ UNHCR Austria, *Self-check for interviews and negotiations using technical equipment for word and image transmission in the asylum procedure*, May 2020, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁹ Article 14 AVG.

two weeks of delivery.⁹⁰ By signing the transcript, they agree with its content. If asylum applicants find something incorrect in the transcript after having signed it at the end of the interview, they should send a written statement to the BFA as soon as possible. In practice, asylum applicants do not frequently ask immediately after the interview for correction of the report. Some asylum applicants explain that they were too tired to be able to follow the translation of the transcript.⁹¹

1.4. Appeal

Indicators: Regular Procedure: Appeal

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the first instance decision in the regular procedure?

❖ If yes, is it	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ If yes, is it suspensive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Some grounds <input type="checkbox"/> No

2. Average processing time for the appeal body to make a decision: Not available

1.4.1. Appeal before the BVwG

Appeals against a negative first instance decision generally have to be submitted within 4 weeks of the receipt of the decision and the whole asylum file is forwarded by the BFA to the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG).⁹² However, following an amendment which came into effect on 1 September 2018, the time limit has been set at 2 weeks for appeals in inadmissibility procedures and in cases of refugee status withdrawals that were initiated along with a return decision regarding people with in accelerated procedures (due to criminal convictions or ongoing criminal investigations).⁹³

Within 2 months following the lodging of an appeal, the BFA may decide to modify the decision that is being challenged.⁹⁴ This means that it can decide either to annul, reject or change its initial decision. However, where the BFA refrains from modifying its decision, it forwards the appeal to the Court. In practice, there are almost no cases in which the BFA decides to modify its own decision.

In case refugee status or subsidiary protection status is not granted by the BFA, the asylum applicant will be assigned a free legal adviser provided by the state at the time of notification of the first instance decision. Since January 2021, legal assistance is provided by a new federal agency (see [Legal Assistance](#)).

Article 18(1) BFA-VG provides that the suspensive effect of the appeal *may* be withdrawn by the BFA where the application is manifestly unfounded, i.e. where:

- (1) The applicant comes from a safe country of origin;
- (2) Has already been resident in Austria for at least 3 months prior to the lodging of the application;
- (3) The applicant has attempted to deceive the BFA concerning their true identity or nationality or the authenticity of their documents;
- (4) The asylum applicant has not adduced any reasons for persecution;
- (5) The allegations made by the asylum applicant concerning the danger they face clearly do not correspond with reality;
- (6) An enforceable deportation order or an enforceable entry ban was issued against the asylum seeker prior to the lodging of the application for international protection; or
- (7) The asylum seeker refuses to give fingerprints.

⁹⁰ Article 14 (3) AVG.

⁹¹ Reports from counselling organisations to asylkoordination österreich in meetings in September 2021 and February 2024.

⁹² Article 16(1) BFA-VG.

⁹³ Article 16 (1) BFA-VG.

⁹⁴ Article 14(1) Administrative Court Procedures Act (VwG-VG).

The BFA uses this possibility to withdraw the suspensive effect especially when there is an enforceable deportation order or when there are no reasons for persecution stated, NGO counselling organisations told asylkoordination.

Moreover, the BFA *must* withdraw the suspensive effect of an appeal against a return decision where:⁹⁵

- (1) The immediate departure of the third-country national is required for reasons of public policy or public security;
- (2) The third-country national has violated an entry ban and has returned to Austrian territory; or
- (3) There is a risk of absconding.

The BVwG must grant automatic suspensive effect within 1 week from the lodging of the appeal, where it assumes that return would expose the concerned person to a real risk of a violation of Articles 2, 3, 8 and 13 ECHR or Protocols 6; or to a serious threat to life or person by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of conflict in line with Article 15(c) of the recast Qualification Directive.⁹⁶ The reasons must be set out in the main complaint. In cases where there is an enforceable deportation order and no reason for persecution stated, the BVwG does not grant suspensive effect.⁹⁷ However, the VwGH has recognised the relevant case law of the ECJ on the (necessary) suspensive effect of appeals against return decisions.⁹⁸

Appeals against the rejection of an application with suspensive effect must be ruled by the Court within 8 weeks.⁹⁹ The asylum appeal has suspensive effect as long as the case is pending in court.

The implementation of the CEAS Pact will introduce significant changes to the appeals procedure. In particular, the time limits to challenge certain decisions by the asylum authorities will be shortened, and the rules governing how and when courts must decide on the withdrawal of the right to remain will be revised. As of April 2026, national implementation of the Pact has not yet been finalised.

The BVwG is organised in chambers, each of which is responsible for certain groups of countries. In recent years, the Court processed appeals on asylum cases as follows:

Processed Appeals at the BVwG: 2018-2025								
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Process ed cases	24,000	20,000	17,900	17,100	13,300	Not available	13,849	14,573
Pending cases	30,168	22,842	15,147	8,351	6,433	8,417	8,777 (only those pending from previous years)	12,271 (only those pending from previous years)

Source: Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 9532/AB XXVII GP*, 11 April 2022, available in German at: <https://bit.ly/3O7TwfH>; Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 14054/AB*, 16 May 2023, available in German at <https://shorturl.at/abnFR>. Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 634/AB XXVIII. GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP*, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁹⁵ Article 18(2) BFA-VG.

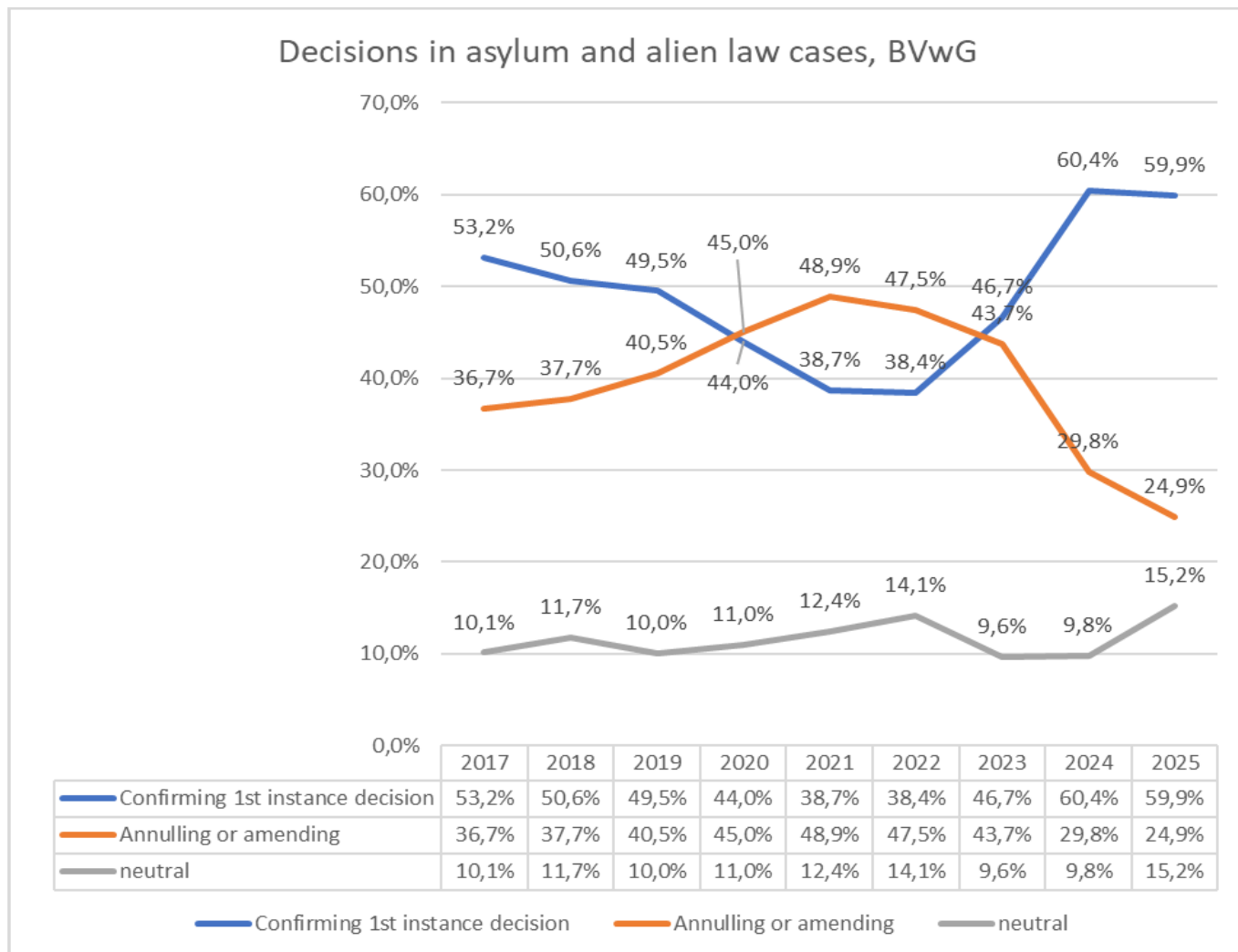
⁹⁶ Articles 17(1) and 18(5) BFA-VG.

⁹⁷ Practice-based observation by asylkoordination and partners, January 2024.

⁹⁸ VwGH, 5 March 2021, Ra 2020/21/0175; with reference to: ECJ 18 December 2014, *Abdida*, C-562/13, available [here](#); ECJ 19 June 2018, *Gnandi*, C-181/16, available [here](#); ECJ, 30 September 2020, *CPAS de Seraing*, C-402/19, available [here](#).

⁹⁹ Article 17(2) BFA-VG.

Following the increase in appeals and backlog of cases at second instance, judges from different fields of law have gradually been assigned to decide upon asylum procedures since 2017, despite their lack of expertise on asylum-related matters. In 2022, the BVwG concluded 14,573 procedures in which at least 16,620 decisions were taken (of the 14,573 procedures, 1,726 have not yet been statistically analysed yet).¹⁰⁰ 4,135 decisions of the BFA were cancelled/annulled or amended by the BVwG, while 9,955 decisions of the BFA were confirmed; the rest were neutral decisions.¹⁰¹ 7,838 court hearings were conducted in 2025.¹⁰²



Source: Data by Tätigkeitsbericht BVwG 2017-2023, Answer to parliamentary request 634/AB, 19 May 2025, available in German <https://shorturl.at/KrP0k>; diagram by asylkoordination österreich

In 2025, about 25% of decisions challenged were dismissed or amended by the BVwG. This continues the trend of the last years, with at least one quarter of decisions being overturned, although growing share of first-instance decisions is upheld. Moreover, the first instance authority now evaluates whether the reason why a decision was annulled or amended was external or internal. External factors are e.g. a change of situation in the country of origin since the first instance decision took place or if new evidence was brought in. Internal factors are e.g. inaccurate investigations, (legal) interpretation mistakes or formal errors committed by the authority.

¹⁰⁰ Ministry of Justice, Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

¹⁰¹ Ministry of Justice, Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

¹⁰² Ministry of Justice, Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

The BVwG can request another hearing and additional examinations if necessary. Conversely, the BFA-VG also allows for exceptions to a personal hearing on an appeal; i.e. a hearing must not be held if the facts seem to be established from the case file or if it is established that the submission of the applicant does not correspond to the facts.¹⁰³ This provision must be read in light of the restrictions on the submission of new facts in the appeal procedure.

It should be further noted that video conferencing tools are available at a small scale at the Courts, but they are rarely used.

The question whether a personal hearing before the BVwG has to take place or not has been brought before the Constitutional Court (VfGH). The Court ruled that not holding a personal hearing in the appeal procedure does not generally violate Article 47(2) of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. Charter rights may be pleaded before the Constitutional Court. The Court stated that Article 21(7) AsylG,¹⁰⁴ is in line with Article 47(2) of the EU Charter if the applicant was heard in the administrative procedure.¹⁰⁵ However, subsequent rulings of the Administrative High Court and the Constitutional Court have conversely specified the obligation of the Administrative Court to conduct a personal hearing. In the case of an Afghan asylum applicant, the Administrative Court had confirmed the first instance decision which found the asylum applicant's application to be lacking credibility due to discrepancies in statements about his age. The Constitutional Court ruled that, by deciding without a personal hearing, the Administrative Court had violated the right laid down in Article 47(2) of the EU Charter.¹⁰⁶ Two rulings to the same effect were delivered by the Constitutional Court in September 2014.¹⁰⁷

The Administrative High Court (VwGH) has specified that all relevant facts have to be assessed by the determining authority and have to be up to date at the time of the decision of the court.¹⁰⁸ It further stated that it was not necessary to explicitly request an oral hearing if the facts were not sufficiently clear or if the statements of the applicant in their appeal contradicted the statements taken by the first instance authority.¹⁰⁹

The possible outcome of an appeal can be the granting of a status, the refusal of a status, or a referral by the BVwG back to the BFA for further investigations and a re-examination of the case. Hearings at the Court are public, but the public may be excluded on certain grounds. Decisions of the BVwG are published on the legal information website of the Federal Chancellery.¹¹⁰

Data from 2025 show the processing time of pending asylum cases:¹¹¹

Average processing time at second instance: 2020-2025					
Waiting time	Appeals				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

¹⁰³ Article 21(7) BFA-VG.

¹⁰⁴ At the time of the judgement, Article 21 (7) AsylG was codified in Article 41(7) AsylG.

¹⁰⁵ VfGH, Decisions U 466/11-18 and U 1836/11-13, 14 March 2012, available in German [here](#).

¹⁰⁶ VfGH, Decision U 152/13-12, 21 February 2014, available [here](#).

¹⁰⁷ VfGH, Decision U 610/2013, 19 September 2014, available [here](#), U 2529/2013, 22 September 2014, available [here](#). See also K Kessler, 'The right to an oral hearing in Austrian asylum appeal procedures in the light of Article 47(2) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union', EDAL, 14 January 2015, available [here](#).

¹⁰⁸ VwGH, Ra 2014/20/0017, 28 May 2014, available in German [here](#).

¹⁰⁹ VwGH Ro 2014/21/0047, 22 May 2014, available in German [here](#).

¹¹⁰ Decisions of the Federal Administrative Court are available [here](#). However, according to the General Administrative Procedures Act, decisions may not be made public if it is necessary for reasons of public order or national security, morality, the protection of children or the private life of the asylum applicant or for the protection of a witness.

¹¹¹ Appeal proceedings concerning applications for international protection, the issuance of residence permits on humanitarian grounds, and the termination of foreign nationals' residence.

Up to 6 months	3,575	4,053	3,550	6,340	4,935
Between 6 months and 1 year	954	1,575	1,480	3,480	3,674
Between 1 and 2 years	1,566	1,520	970	1,620	3,453
Between 2 and 3 years	3,597	1,064	240	230	560
More than 3 years	5,712	3,152	380	140	110

Source: Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 9532/AB XXVII GP*, 11 April 2022, available in German at: <https://bit.ly/3O7TWFH> and 11621/AB, XXVII. GP, 21 September 2022; Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 14054/AB, XXVII. GP*, 16 May 2023, available in German at <https://shorturl.at/abnFR>. and 15973/AB, XXVII. PG, 4 December 2023, available in German at: <https://shorturl.at/eJV04> ; Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 634/AB XXVIII. GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#). Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP*, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

1.4.2. Onward appeal before the VwGH

Decisions of the BVwG may be appealed before the VwGH. The eligibility to appeal to the VwGH is determined by the BVwG, but in case the Administrative Court declares a regular revision as inadmissible, the asylum applicant may lodge an “extraordinary” revision.¹¹² In order to file an appeal to the VwGH, the applicant has to be represented by an attorney and pay a fee of € 240,-. For that purpose, the applicant may submit a request for free legal assistance (public defender assigned by the court and waiver of the fees). If the court is of the opinion that the legal action has no prospect of success, it rejects the application for legal aid. An appeal to the VwGH has no automatic suspensive effect.

Out of 905 revisions conducted in 2025, 35 were regular revisions and 870 were extraordinary revisions. In 2025, 32 out of the 35 regular revisions were requested by applicants, 3 by the determining authority. Out of the 870 extraordinary revisions, 73 were requested the determining authority and 797 by applicants.¹¹³

In case the asylum applicant seeks to challenge the decision in front of the BVwG and if they claim it is violating a constitutional right, they can lodge an appeal within 6 weeks, after the ruling of the Federal Administrative Court has become final. Asylum applicants are informed of the possibility to address a complaint to the Constitutional Court in writing and this information is translated in a language the asylum applicant understands. In that context, it has to be mentioned that the ECHR is part of Austria’s constitutional law. Therefore, the risk of violation of Articles 2, 3 or 8 ECHR can be challenged in front of the Constitutional Court, while the rejection of an application for international protection does not fall under the Court’s competence. The appeal does not have automatic suspensive effect, however. Around 97 decisions of the BVwG, in which the decision was considered arbitrary, have been ruled unlawful by the Constitutional Court in 2019.¹¹⁴ In 2020, 107 decisions were considered arbitrary and ruled unlawful by the Constitutional Court.¹¹⁵ No data was available for 2021-2025 at the time of writing.

¹¹² In case of regular revision, it is a precondition that the BVwG believes that there is no clear jurisdiction by the high courts yet. The VwGH is not bound to that classification by the BVwG. In practice, the difference it that free legal aid is granted automatically only in cases where the BVwG classified a possible revision as regular. Since one must be represented by a lawyer in front of the VwGH, this can make a difference in a person’s possibility to be assisted for the appeal.

¹¹³ Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP*, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

¹¹⁴ The cases are available in German [here](#).

¹¹⁵ The cases are available in German [here](#).

Asylum applicants face difficulties to access constitutional appeals as the payment of a fee of € 240 is required to that end. Furthermore, asylum applicants are not heard in person before the Constitutional Court, which rather requests written statements from the BVwG.

1.5. Legal assistance

Indicators: Regular Procedure: Legal Assistance

1. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?
 Yes With difficulty No
❖ Does free legal assistance cover:
 Representation in interview
 Legal advice
2. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a negative decision in practice?
 Yes With difficulty No
❖ Does free legal assistance cover
 Representation in courts
 Legal advice

1.5.1. Legal assistance at first instance

In June 2019, the Austrian Parliament adopted a law establishing a Federal Agency for Care and Support Services (*Bundesagentur für Betreuungs- und Unterstützungsleistungen, BBU GmbH*) which is in charge *inter alia* of providing legal assistance to asylum applicants at first and second instance since 1 January 2021. The new law has been criticised by several organisations, as it raises concerns over the risk of arbitrary access to free legal assistance. In its Legal note on the Austrian law, ECRE demonstrated that while access to legal assistance at first instance was the general rule under the previous Article 49(1) BFA-VG, it becomes the exception under the new law. With the exception of unaccompanied minors, legal assistance at first instance shall now only be provided according to the “available possibilities”, and does not constitute a right, except in specific cases listed in the Asylum Act. In other words, access to free legal assistance at first instance is only granted when existing resources are available (e.g. staff and funding), and is not a right for all.¹¹⁶

Moreover, the reform introduces a new threshold which grants the asylum applicant the right to free legal assistance by the Agency only if an appointment – during which the applicant exercises their right to be heard – is scheduled within 72 hours (3 days) after having been notified by the BFA of the intention to reject the asylum application. This means that, if the BFA grants the asylum applicant the right to be heard at a later stage (e.g. in 4 or 5 days), free legal assistance by the Agency will only be available if resources so allow. Consequently, there is a risk of arbitrary access to free legal assistance at first instance which will largely depend on the BFA’s goodwill allowing the asylum applicant to be heard in due time.

The BBU GmbH has some AMIF funded capacities in first instance and provides open counselling in first instance as long as “possibilities are available”. The counselling services are provided at the buildings of the regional directorates of the BFA. There is no funding for transportation costs for persons willing to receive counselling at this stage. At first instance, the BBU GmbH has the legal obligation to provide legal counselling in all procedures where the first interview by the BFA is conducted within 72 hours. In these procedures, the counsellors of the BBU also have to take part in the interviews carried out with the BFA. At the time of writing, this concerned mainly subsequent applications, fast-track procedures and procedures at the airport. The BBU GmbH is not being appointed in Dublin cases by the BFA and therefore is not involved in interviews in these procedures in general in first instance.

It should be noted, however, that the previous legal aid-system in place until the end of 2020 did not meet the needs of asylum applicants either. VMÖ, which received most of the funding for legal assistance in

¹¹⁶ ECRE, *Reforming legal assistance in Austria: an end to independent provision?* June 2019, available [here](#), 3.

the first instance procedure,¹¹⁷ was criticised for not being very helpful nor committed to the protection of the rights of asylum applicants due to its cooperation with the Ministry of Interior.¹¹⁸

While the BBU GmbH is a federal agency owned by the Ministry of Interior, the head of legal counselling (and the counsellors themselves) are not bound by directives of the CEO of the BBU GmbH. The head of legal counselling is appointed by the Ministry of Justice and has the technical supervision, while administrative/disciplinary supervision lies under the responsibility of the CEO of BBU GmbH. This fairly complex construction should prevent pressure and interference from the Ministry of Interior (which is also the head of the BFA) on the legal counselling unit. Legal advisors at BBU GmbH must meet one of the following requirements: a completed degree in law; or a completed four-year university degree along with at least three consecutive years of experience in immigration law; or at least five consecutive years of professional experience in immigration law.¹¹⁹ The BBU GmbH has to ensure regular training measures for the legal advisors it employs.¹²⁰

Even though some improvements were achieved in comparison to the previous dysfunctional legal aid system (e.g. trainings of legal advisors, legal aid in front of the High Courts, setting up quality standards), the centralised legal aid system under the BBU GmbH is very fragile from a fundamental rights perspective. The Ministry of Interior still has the right to nominate half of the members of the supervisory board, even if it only appointed two external experts in 2020. An expert board was founded to establish counselling standards.

In December 2023, the Constitutional Court struck down core provisions of the BBU Establishment Act (BBU-G) and the BFA Procedural Act (BFA-VG) as unconstitutional for failing to guarantee by law the independence of legal advice for asylum seekers and other aliens, thereby violating the right to an effective remedy under Article 47 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.¹²¹ Triggered by multiple complaints against BVwG judgments, the Court examined whether legal advice and representation by the state-controlled BBU GmbH met constitutional standards, including Article 20 B-VG. It held that effective legal protection requires advisors to be free from instructions and independent, particularly from the Minister of the Interior, who enforces immigration law. While the independence of advisors is referenced in the statute, their concrete status vis-à-vis the Interior Minister (and the Minister of Justice), acting as owners' representatives, is defined primarily by a framework agreement that subjects BBU management to ministerial instructions under company law; this contractual solution is insufficient to secure genuine independence.¹²²

At the same time, the Court confirmed that the private-law structure of BBU GmbH is, in itself, constitutional. The provision of legal advice and representation by BBU does not constitute functional state administration within the meaning of Article 20(1) B-VG. Although the legislature chose a state-controlled legal entity to deliver these services, such assistance is a rights-enforcement service for affected individuals that can also be provided by private actors. Accordingly, the relevant provisions do not violate Article 20(1) and (2) B-VG on that ground; the unconstitutionality rests specifically on the lack of legally guaranteed independence of legal advisors and the resulting breach of the right to an effective remedy.

Following the ruling of the Constitutional Court, the Austrian legislator amended the BBU-G in order to legally guarantee the independence of legal advice and to introduce an additional seat on the supervisory board.¹²³ Although this amendment better ensures independent legal advice for asylum seekers, the

¹¹⁷ *Answer to parliamentary request 14100/J (XXV.GP)*, 8 November 2017, available in German [here](#).

¹¹⁸ *Asylkoordination österreich, 'Kritik am VMÖ reißt nicht ab. Was steckt eigentlich dahinter und warum ändert sich nichts?'*, 22 May 2017, available in German [here](#).

¹¹⁹ § 13 Abs 2 BBU Establishment Act.

¹²⁰ § 13 Abs 4 Z 2 BBU Establishment Act.

¹²¹ Constitutional Court (VfGH), G 328/2022, 22 December 2023, available in German [here](#).

¹²² See for more details: *AIDA Country Report Austria*, July 2025, p 45, available [here](#).

¹²³ Amendment of the BBU Establishment Act and the BFA Procedure Act, 22 July 2024 available in German [here](#).

effectiveness of the BBU's legal advice system depends entirely on the competence and effectiveness of the people involved (especially the legal advisors and the head of this department). The general concerns about a structure in which a state-owned company provides legal advice in appeal proceedings against state decisions in asylum procedures remain.¹²⁴

1.5.2. Legal assistance in appeals

Legal aid provided by the new BBU GmbH since 2021

The BBU GmbH counselling unit is now composed of former employees of Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst and VMÖ. The BBU GmbH was obliged to offer jobs to all employees of the latter organisations. As of September 2023, a total of 131.47 full time equivalents of counselling staff was employed by the BBU GmbH.¹²⁵ While in the past legal advisers did not have to meet specific qualifications or training standards, all future advisors must hold a degree in law from an Austrian University and have completed a compulsory internship at a court. These requirements do not apply, however, to all previous staff already employed at VMÖ and ARGE organisations.¹²⁶

As opposed to the previous legal aid system where the contract between the service providers and the government did not foresee quality standards for the provision legal aid, the new contract between the BBU GmbH and the government has improved this aspect.¹²⁷ A particular concern was the fact that the quality of legal aid provided by VMÖ largely depended on the individual counsellor. The head of the counselling unit established a formation and training process consisting of three stages. In the third stage new counsellors work under supervision and receive permission to counsel on their own after positive evaluation. The formation and training course partly involve external experts and judges from Court and was also evaluated by the Qualitätsbeirat, an advisory council of the BBU GmbH.¹²⁸

The tasks of the BBU GmbH include counselling, representation and explanation of judgements. The law requires counselling to be 'objective'. The advisors will have to explain the perspective the applicants have. If the applicants request representation, the advisors have to act in favour of partisan interests. The main tasks will consist in writing appeals as legal representatives and representation in court sessions. The mandate prescribed by law ends upon receipt of the final decision of the Court, although the BBU GmbH must then still explain the content of the judgement and explain the perspectives. As the provision of legal aid must also meet the conditions of Article 47 of the EU Charter, it must ensure an effective access to the High Courts. Upon request by the applicants in cases where the judgement has chances to be overruled by the High Courts, the BBU GmbH must support the applicants in obtaining free legal aid from the normal legal aid system.

One project run by Caritas Austria offers assistance during the hearing before the Federal Administrative Court, but this resource is limited and therefore only a certain number of cases can be assisted. Since 2017, the project has been funded entirely by Caritas Austria, with no government support.¹²⁹

Besides this free legal advice funded by the state, NGOs help asylum applicants lodging appeals and submitting written statements, accompany them to personal hearings at the Federal Administrative Court

¹²⁴ Lukas Gahleitner-Gertz, "Alles new in der BBU?" (*Asylkoordination*, 26 April 2024) available in German [here](#); Dr. Adel-Naim Reyhani "Das BBU-Erkenntnis des VfGH – Interpretationen und Implikationen" (*Blog-Asyl*, 13 February 2024) available in German [here](#).

¹²⁵ Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP*, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

¹²⁶ Framework contract between BBU GmbH and Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice, *Detailvereinbarung Rechtsberatung (Art 2 (1) (2) BBU-G)*, not available for public.

¹²⁷ Framework contract between BBU GmbH and Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice, *Detailvereinbarung Rechtsberatung (Art 2 (1) (2) BBU-G)*, not available for public.

¹²⁸ *Reports of the advisory council Qualitätsbeirat 2022 and 2023*, available in German [here](#).

¹²⁹ Caritas, *BVwG-Projekt*, available in German [here](#).

and may act as legal representatives. NGOs cannot represent asylum applicants before the Constitutional Court or the Administrative High Court, as this can only be done by an attorney-at-law.

Legal assistance free of charge is provided in case of the rejection of a subsequent asylum application on *res judicata* grounds too. The Constitutional Court and the Administrative High Court apply a merits test and tend to refuse free legal aid, if the case has little chance of succeeding. The BBU-G introduces a worrying change in this regard. The law only includes an obligation to inform applicants of the prospects of success of their appeal without stipulating any consequences. However, the approach suggested by the impact assessment of the law, if applied in practice by the Federal Agency, is extremely problematic. Whereas the recast APD does not specify which other authorities could be considered competent to apply a merits test, entrusting the Federal Agency with that task will create an obvious conflict of interest. Moreover, where another authority than a court or tribunal carries out a merits test, the applicant must have the right to an effective remedy before a court or tribunal against that decision, according to Article 20(3) recast Asylum Procedures Directive. If in practice the Federal Agency were to refuse free legal assistance and representation on that basis without the applicant having an effective opportunity to challenge that decision before a court or tribunal, there would be a clear breach of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive.

The centralisation of legal aid and founding of the BBU GmbH significantly restricts the potential role for and funding of civil society organisations. Since the beginning of 2021, only 10% of the staff of Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst were still employed as a result of the contract cancellation in 2020. Funding remains a difficult topic for non-governmental counselling organisations. As of April 2026, there are still several NGOs such as Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst, Caritas (active in Lower Austria, Vienna, Vorarlberg), Integrationshaus Wien, Desertours- und Flüchtlingsberatung, Queer Base, ZEBRA (Graz), Fluchtpunkt Tirol, Asyl in Not and tralalobe (Vienna) offering legal counselling to asylum applicants.¹³⁰

Considering the fact that the BBU GmbH represents most applicants in the second instance procedure and the continued high rate of overturned decisions, a backsliding compared to the work of its predecessors which used to be responsible for state-provided legal assistance cannot be observed.

In 2025, BBU GmbH provided 20,813 counselling sessions (2024: 24,587) and supported applicants in 5,533 cases (2024: 9,916) to bring an appeal against negative decisions. They represented applicants in 5,035 court hearings (2024: 5,830). In one case (2024: 167) in which the applicants were represented by the BBU GmbH, the court held a hearing without a legal advisor present.¹³¹ This significant decline is due to two rulings by the Constitutional court from 3 October 2024, in which the court held that it is an arbitrary application of procedural law if an applicant appears at the hearing without the legal representation of BBU GmbH appointed by the court and the court does not expressly ask the party whether the hearing can be held without the presence of its legal representation. This shall also apply if BBU GmbH has previously informed the court in writing that the complaining party has no objection to the oral hearing being held in the absence of its legal representation.¹³²

In practice, there is a constant exchange on general topics between the BBU GmbH and NGOs working in the field. There is broad acknowledgement of the well-established practice of counselling performed by the BBU GmbH, but the criticism on the general structure and possible influence by the Ministry of Interior remains. Even the so-called 'Qualitätsbeirat', a group responsible for evaluating, observing and providing recommendations to the legal counselling department, stated in its report for 2021 that the current positive development is strongly related to the personalities of the director of the institution and the head of legal counselling, who values and fosters independence in the provision of legal counselling. Nevertheless, the Qualitätsbeirat recommends taking further legislative measures to strengthen the independence of the

¹³⁰ List of non-state-organised legal counselling organisations, [here](#) last update 3 May 2024.

¹³¹ Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP*, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

¹³² Blog-Asyl, 06 November 2024, available in German [here](#).

legal counselling department.¹³³ As mentioned above some of these concerns were addressed by a ruling of the Constitutional Court in 2023 and the consequent amendment of the BBU-G in July 2024. In 2022, the Qualitätsbeirat focused on the assessment and improvement of the quality of the counselling provided by the BBU GmbH and on the translation services. It underlined the good quality of the services provided and the good cooperation of the BBU GmbH with the Qualitätsbeirat. Nevertheless, it stressed again that legislative changes are necessary to strengthen the independence of the legal counselling department of the BBU GmbH from the Ministry of Interior.¹³⁴ The 2023 report of the Qualitätsbeirat highlights key challenges, particularly regarding unaccompanied minor refugees (UMFs). Nearly 600 UMFs remained in BBU facilities due to delays in transferring them to provincial care, overburdening the independent legal advice service, which lacks a guardianship mandate. The Board urges the Ministries of the Interior and Justice to ensure prompt guardianship assignments and faster transfers. It also stresses adherence to complaint deadlines in asylum procedures and reviewed an external evaluation on the independence and quality of BBU's legal advice.¹³⁵ Additionally, on site visits, such as one in Salzburg, assessed working conditions and infrastructure. The 2025 report of the Qualitätsbeirat highlights growing concerns about the implementation of the reform of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) and its impact on access to independent, high-quality legal assistance. Notably, the report emphasises the protection gap affecting unaccompanied minors, with the Board repeatedly calling for immediate guardianship arrangements from the first day of a child's arrival in Austria. The report also warns that potential revocation procedures for protection statuses, especially concerning Syrian nationals, could significantly increase pressure on courts, authorities, and legal counselling services while creating legal uncertainty for affected individuals.¹³⁶

2. Dublin

2.1. General

Dublin statistics: 2025

As of December 2025, Austria carried out 948 (2024: 1,184) outgoing Dublin transfers and received 681 (2024: 1,511) incoming transfers.¹³⁷ In 2025, the main countries receiving outgoing transfers from Austria were Germany (32%), Croatia (15%) and Switzerland (9%).¹³⁸

In December 2022 Italy announced a temporary stop of Dublin transfers to Italy due to “technical reasons”. There is no official information as to when Dublin transfers to Italy will resume.¹³⁹ In 2023, 2024 and 2025, no transfers to Italy took place.

Dublin statistics: 1 January – 31 December 2025

Outgoing procedure				Incoming procedure			
	Requests	Accepted	Transfers		Requests	Accepted	Transfers
Total	3,546	2,231	948	Total	4,487	1,882	681
Germany	669	432	308	Germany	1,235	661	289
Italy	533	475	0	France	1,140	336	34

¹³³ Qualitätsbeirat BBU GmbH, *Jahresbericht 2021*, available in German [here](#).

¹³⁴ Qualitätsbeirat BBU GmbH, *Jahresbericht 2022*, available in German [here](#).

¹³⁵ Qualitätsbeirat BBU GmbH, *Jahresbericht 2023*, available in German [here](#).

¹³⁶ Qualitätsbeirat BBU GmbH, *Jahresbericht 2025*, available in German [here](#).

¹³⁷ BFA, *BFA-Detailstatistik 2025*, available in German [here](#).

¹³⁸ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

¹³⁹ Ministero dell' Interno, Circular letter to all Dublin units, 5 December 2022. Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

Croatia	479	388	148	Italy	644	112	0
Greece	361	3	1	Belgium	338	162	34
Bulgaria	256	206	77	Switzerland	278	183	80
France	255	124	82	Netherlands	213	129	67
Switzerland	227	134	88	Ireland	190	59	0
Netherlands	142	77	51	Greece	149	127	111
Spain	133	86	59	Slovenia	51	18	1
Romania	60	42	14	Sweden	36	23	20
Other	431	246	120	Other	353	72	45

Source:; BFA, *BFA-Detailstatistik 2025*, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*. GP, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

Outgoing Dublin requests by criterion: 2025		
Dublin III Regulation criterion	Requests sent (Mol)	Requests accepted (Eurostat)
“Take charge”:	809	581
Article 8 (minors)	2	0
Article 9 (family members granted protection)	1	0
Article 10 (family members pending determination)	2	1
Article 11 (family procedure)	4	5
Article 12 (visas and residence permits)	752	302
Article 13 (entry and/or remain)	337	271
Article 14 (visa free entry)	-	0
“Take charge”: Article 16	-	0
“Take charge” humanitarian clause: Article 17(2)	8	2
Take charge: criteria unknown	-	0
“Take back”:	2,737	1,752
Article 18 (1) (b)	2,308	1,498
Article 18 (1) (c)	4	3
Article 18 (1) (d)	338	239
Article 20(5)	1	0
Take back – criteria unknown	7	12

Source: Eurostat, based on total requests (first time and re-examination), as of 27 April 2026; Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

Incoming Dublin requests by criterion: 2025		
Dublin III Regulation criterion	Requests received (Mol)	Requests accepted (Eurostat)
“Take charge”:	349	329
Article 8 (minors)	8	6
Article 9 (family members granted protection)	113	135
Article 10 (family members pending determination)	1	1
Article 11 (family procedure)	23	7

Article 12 (visas and residence permits)	161	152
Article 13 (entry and/or remain)	19	4
Article 14 (visa free entry)	0	0
“Take charge”: Article 16	1	0
“Take charge” humanitarian clause: Article 17(2)	233	24
Take charge: criteria unknown	-	0
“Take back”:	4,138	1,806
Article 18 (1) (b)	3,972	1,668
Article 18 (1) (c)	2	0
Article 18 (1) (d)	142	131
Article 20(5)	1	0
Take back – criteria unknown	-	7

Source: Eurostat, based on total requests (first time and re-examination), as of 27 May 2026; Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

Outgoing Dublin transfers 2024 - 2025			Incoming Dublin transfers 2024-2025		
	2024	2025		2024	2025
Total	1,181	948	Total	1,511	681
Germany	300	308	Germany	898	289
Croatia	287	148	Switzerland	173	80
Romania	39	14	France	169	67
Other	555	478	Other	271	245

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

2.1.1. Application of the Dublin criteria

If the special regulation due to threats to public security and order comes into effect (see [Access to the Territory](#)), third-country nationals will be returned to neighbouring countries. Since it would not be possible to lodge an asylum application, this would completely contravene the Dublin system.¹⁴⁰ As of 2025 such a regulation was never issued.

Austria applies the Dublin procedure systematically and, where it proves impossible to transfer an asylum applicant to one country, examines the criteria of the Regulation to determine whether the person can be sent to another country.¹⁴¹

Documentation and entry

The Dublin Regulation may be triggered if there is a so-called “Eurodac hit”, i.e. if the asylum applicant has obtained a visa from another Member State, if the asylum applicant admits that they entered the EU via another Member State or if there is a suspicion or circumstantial evidence indicating the asylum applicant entered via another Member State. Although there are other grounds applicable for determining

¹⁴⁰ Christian Filzwieser ‘Asyl und Fremdenrecht 2015 und erste Jahreshälfte 2016 – eine Einführung’ in Christian Filzwieser and Isabella Taucher (eds), *Asyl und Fremdenrecht Jahrbuch 2016*, (NWV 2016), 13.

¹⁴¹ Ministry of Interior, *Reply to parliamentary question 10654/J (XXV.GP)*, 2 January 2017.

a Member State's responsibility under the Dublin III Regulation, these are the most common grounds applied in Austria.

After the CJEU ruling in *Jafari*,¹⁴² which found that the state-organised transit through the Western Balkan route in 2015-2016 qualified as "illegal entry" under Article 13 of the Regulation, the VwGH dismissed the appeal against a transfer to Croatia on those grounds. The Court did not indicate that Austria applied the discretionary clauses in these cases.¹⁴³

In a case concerning a person who transited through Bulgaria and following a short stay travelled to Serbia and then entered Hungary, without applying for asylum in any of these countries, the Administrative High Court ruled that the provisions of Article 13(1) in conjunction with Article 19(2) of the Dublin III Regulation and in the light of the A.S. ruling of the CJEU, can only be understood as meaning that the criterion of illegal entry, as defined in Article 13(1) of the Dublin III Regulation, is applicable if the asylum applicant did not apply for international protection in that Member State, but if that application was made in another Member State after a short-term voluntary exit to a third country. Bulgaria was therefore deemed responsible for the asylum application.¹⁴⁴

Family unity

The BFA has put forward novel arguments in the context of family reunification under the Dublin Regulation. In a case of an unaccompanied minor to whom a protection was granted in Austria, the Greek Asylum Service submitted a "take charge" request for the parents to be transferred from Greece to Austria. The BFA refused responsibility on the ground that the parents had deliberately accepted the separation from their minor child. The rejection of such requests is not considered a formal decision which may be legally challenged before the BVwG. Efforts are underway to establish, through litigation, a form of legal protection that is currently not available, by seeking to have the courts recognise and enforce such a right. Several proceedings are currently being pursued to clarify the scope and applicability of these rights. However, there is presently no definitive jurisprudence from the highest courts, and the legal situation therefore remains unsettled.¹⁴⁵

With regard to family unity, the BFA has, in at least one proceeding, advanced a legally contentious position: that family reunification under the Dublin III Regulation is not possible because the sponsor in Austria is subject to pending proceedings to revoke their protection status. While Austrian domestic law contains such an exclusion in certain family reunification contexts, the Dublin III framework does not provide for this ground of refusal. To the best of the authors' knowledge, there is currently no formal, appealable decision on this point. NGOs are, however, pursuing further legal steps to challenge this practice and to obtain judicial clarification.¹⁴⁶

As a consequence of two cases that asylkoordination österreich had put forward to the Ombudsperson, the Minister of Interior and the Ombudsperson agreed that the BFA should involve the Child and Youth Welfare Agency when it examines family reunification requests under the Dublin III Regulation to UAMs living in Austria.¹⁴⁷ However no changes have been noted in practice.¹⁴⁸

Requests from **Greece** are also handled very slowly and take often more than a year, which is why Austria ends up being responsible for the asylum application by default. According to the Ministry of Interior, in 2025 Austria received 149 take back and take-charge requests from the Greek Dublin Unit; during the

¹⁴² CJEU, Cases C-490/16, *A.S. v Republic of Slovenia*, 26 July 2017, available [here](#) and C-646/16, *Khadija Jafari and Zainab Jafari*, Judgment of 26 July 2017, available [here](#).

¹⁴³ VwGH, Decision Ra 2016/19/0303, 20 September 2017, summary available in German [here](#).

¹⁴⁴ VwGH, Decision Ra 2017/19 / 0169-9, 5 April 2018, available in German [here](#).

¹⁴⁵ Information in this section is based on conversations with legal advisors conducted by the authors.

¹⁴⁶ Information in this section is based on conversations with legal advisors conducted by the authors.

¹⁴⁷ Letter from the Ombudsman to Asylkoordination Österreich, Fr. Dr. Glawischnig, 12 June 2018.

¹⁴⁸ Practice-based observation by asylkoordination österreich and partners, January 2024.

same time period Austria accepted 127 requests from Greece and rejected 90.¹⁴⁹ Moreover, according to the Ministry of Interior a total of 111 transfers from Greece to Austria were carried out (including transfers pending from the year before).¹⁵⁰

In January 2021, a deportation of a family to **Georgia** in the middle of the night was debated publicly. One girl was born in Austria and resided in the country over ten years. The case shed light on the fact that children's rights are often not taken into account in asylum procedures and decisions. The Ministry of Justice introduced a Child Welfare Commission headed by former presidential candidate Irmgard Griss to evaluate the implementation of children's rights in asylum procedures.¹⁵¹ The Commission presented an elaborated report in July 2021 with many recommendations on how the best interest of the child could be guaranteed better in the asylum process, including reception conditions and Dublin III assessment. Recommendations for improvements were presented.¹⁵² In July 2022, the former member of the Commission made a press conference in which they announced that an evaluation done by Asylkoordination, and the Vienna Refugee Law Clinic showed that improvement in practice is still very poor, recommendations are neglected by the authorities. They also demanded the introduction of a permanent monitoring board concerning children's rights in Austria.¹⁵³ As of the end of 2025, there were no significant changes with regard to such a monitoring mechanism.

To demonstrate family ties, every asylum applicant must have mentioned the existence of other family members during asylum procedure, in Austria as well as in the other Member States where they have applied for asylum. Marriage certificates or birth certificates are required on a regular basis. Depending on the country of origin, these documents are surveyed by the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation to prove authenticity. Austria requires the original documents, where available, to be sent for verification and does not leave such verification to the other Member States.

DNA tests may be required to provide proof of family ties, but this is rare in practice. DNA tests should be paid by the asylum applicant. If a DNA test has been suggested¹⁵⁴ by the BFA or the Administrative Court and family links have been verified, asylum applicants may demand a refund of the costs from the BFA. The issue of DNA tests was discussed in the context of a legislative reform affecting [Family Reunification](#) but was ultimately not included in the reform.¹⁵⁵

The High Administrative Court ruled in December 2022 concerning the responsibility of a state for family members: Article 9 of the Dublin III Regulation contains special jurisdiction for family members of beneficiaries of international protection. If the applicant has a family member – regardless of whether the family already existed in the country of origin – who is a beneficiary of international protection and has the right to reside in a Member State, that Member State is responsible for examining the application for international protection, provided that the persons concerned express this wish in writing. This regulation not only allows the persons concerned (the applicant and the beneficiaries of international protection) to have a say, but gives them the power to decide whether they want to be reunited ruling out the possibility that people be brought together against their will. The applicant must be informed of the requirement for such declarations within the framework of their right to information (cf. Art. 4 Para. 1 lit. b and c Dublin III Regulation) and, in the event of such a request by the applicant, it must be verified that the beneficiaries of the international protection agree to a reunification.¹⁵⁶

¹⁴⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

¹⁵⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

¹⁵¹ Standard, 'Viele Unklarheiten um Asyl-Kommission von Irmgard Griss', 5 February 2021, available in German [here](#).

¹⁵² Federal Ministry of Justice, *Bericht der Kindeswohlkommission*, 21 July 2021, available in German [here](#).

¹⁵³ Bündnis Gemeinsam für Kinderrechte (GfK), [here](#).

¹⁵⁴ It is not possible for the BFA to impose a DNA test. The authorities have to enable such testing, according to Article 13(4) BFA-VG.

¹⁵⁵ Fremdenrechtsänderungsgesetz 2017 – FrÄG 2017, 18 October 2017, available [here](#).

¹⁵⁶ VwGH Decision, 15 December 2022, Ra 2022/18/0182, available in German [here](#).

Unaccompanied children

Following the judgment of the CJEU in *M.A.* which concerned Article 8(4) of the Dublin III Regulation,¹⁵⁷ for asylum applications lodged by unaccompanied children, the BFA ordered age assessments even in cases where there are no reasons for doubts in regard to the age of the asylum applicant.

In one case concerning a transfer to Hungary, the BFA considered that the deadline for replying to a request should be suspended until an age assessment is conducted. The VwGH disagreed, however, and ruled that the deadline had expired.¹⁵⁸ In 2018, there was another case related to the deadline for replying to a transfer request. In accordance with Article 21 (1) of the Dublin III Regulation, a request for transfer had been sent to Croatia. Although the request was incomplete as it was missing the results of the medical age assessment of the child, the BFA considered that the available information was sufficient to conclude that the asylum applicant was an adult. However, the six-month transfer period was not triggered until the age report was received and Austria was therefore deemed responsible for the application.¹⁵⁹

The VwGH further had to rule on a Dublin transfer to Bulgaria. The case concerned two brothers, one of whom was still a minor. Given that Bulgaria was already responsible for the asylum application of the older brother, the BFA concluded that Bulgaria should also be responsible for the asylum application of the minor, in compliance with the principle of family unity as defined in Article 20(3) of the Dublin III Regulation. The BFA had further assumed the minority of the younger brother without conducting any age assessment. The BVwG overturned the decision and stated that Art. 8(4) applied to the accompanied minor and that, subsequently, the adult was allowed to stay on the Austrian territory in accordance with Art. 17(1) of the Dublin III Regulation. However, the VwGH followed the BFA and the adult's asylum application was rejected in first instance, on the grounds that Bulgaria remained responsible for that application.¹⁶⁰

Until 2022, it was not possible for an unaccompanied minor applying for international protection for example in Greece or Cyprus, to successfully challenge the rejection of a take charge request for family reunification before an Austrian court. In light of more recent developments, previous case law by the highest courts is likely to be considered outdated. In its judgment of 1 August 2022 in Case C-19/21, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) clarified that a minor must be granted the right to a judicial remedy against a negative decision by the requested Member State. In Austria, the specific legal remedy in such cases remains unresolved to date. In particular, there is a lack of clarifying case law by the Federal Administrative Court or the Supreme Administrative Court on this matter.¹⁶¹

2.1.2. The dependent persons and discretionary clauses

Dependent persons

During a Dublin procedure with Italy, the Federal Administrative Court emphasised that Articles 16 (Dependent persons) and 17 (Discretionary clauses) of the Dublin III Regulation determine separate requirements and cannot be reduced to the meaning of Article 8 ECHR. Italy agreed to the Austrian request to take charge of the asylum application only after Austria expressed strong objections due to the fact that Italy had already issued a Schengen visa. The concerned asylum applicant in question was from

¹⁵⁷ CJEU, Case C-648/11, *M.A. v. Secretary of State for the Home Department*, Judgment of 6 June 2013, available [here](#).

¹⁵⁸ VwGH, Decision Ra 2017/19/0081, 22 November 2017, available in German [here](#).

¹⁵⁹ VwGH, Decision Ra 2016/18/0366, 06 November 2018, available in German [here](#).

¹⁶⁰ VwGH, Decision Ra 2017/18/0433, 20 May 2018, available in German [here](#).

¹⁶¹ See, for the previous legal situation, BVwG 01.10.2018, W175 2206076-1 and the case law of the Supreme Administrative Court cited therein; see also the established legal practice in Germany: *Guide to Dublin Family Reunification* by Diakonie Deutschland, Equal Rights Beyond Borders and Informationsverbund Asyl & Migration, updated version published on 14 March 2023, available in German [here](#).

Chechen origin and aged over 60 years old. He also suffered from a serious illness and a disability which suggested that he relied on support from his son who is legally residing in Austria. The Administrative Court found the decision unlawful and reverted the case back to the first instance authority because Article 16(1) of the Regulation had not been sufficiently considered by that authority. The Court noted, in addition, that Article 17(2) could also be relevant in this case because, due to the Chechen culture, the support of the son for his old parents is more likely to be accepted than foreign support.¹⁶²

This argumentation can be found in another decision of the Court in the case of a single Afghan mother who applied for asylum with a small child and a new-born baby. She had been raped and was suicidal. The judgment held that the authorities should examine which female relatives, living in Austria as recognised refugees, could support her by taking care of the children. Furthermore, the help of females of a family among themselves could be preferred to foreign support based on the applicant's cultural background.¹⁶³ The same argumentation led to the withdrawal of a Dublin decision regarding an Egyptian asylum applicant whose sister required support for her five under-age children after the death of her husband.¹⁶⁴

A further Dublin decision was regarded as unlawful because a Chechen asylum applicant attempted suicide for the second time after enactment of the notice of transfer to Poland. Therefore, her demand for care and the willingness of her sister, who is living in Austria with refugee status, to take care of her should be examined. Due to the recommendation by a specialist to refrain from a transfer to Poland, it would also be a possibility to make use of the sovereignty clause.¹⁶⁵

In another case, the BVwG referred to the wording of Art.16(1) of the Dublin III regulation on dependent persons to conclude that this provision also applied to cases in which the asylum applicant provides support to a family member (in the present case, an older brother providing support to his minor sister with special needs). In addition, the Court noted that no investigation on the special needs of the minor was undertaken by the BFA and considered that the responsibility of Italy would breach the ECHR given the particular circumstances of the case.¹⁶⁶

Humanitarian clause

Austrian authorities make reference to this clause mostly in cases where the asylum applicant is still in another country and applies for reunification with relatives in Austria.

Sovereignty clause

As of December 2025, article 17 Dublin-VO III was applied in 10 cases (2024: 13).¹⁶⁷

In principle, an asylum applicant has the legal right to request the asylum authorities to implement the sovereignty clause, although this is not specifically laid down in law. The Constitutional Court has ruled, relying on case law from the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), that even in case of responsibility of another Member State under the Dublin Regulation, the Austrian authorities are nevertheless bound by the ECHR.¹⁶⁸ This means that, in case of a risk of a human rights violation, Austria has a duty to use the sovereignty clause. This decision is applicable according to Articles 2 and 3 ECHR as well as Article 8 ECHR following an interpretation consistent with the constitution.

¹⁶² BVwG, Decision W149 2009627-1, 21 July 2014, available in German [here](#).

¹⁶³ BVwG, Decision W149 2009673-1, 20 June 2014, available in German [here](#).

¹⁶⁴ BVwG, Decision W149 2001851-1, 3 July 2014, available in German [here](#).

¹⁶⁵ BVwG, Decision W185 2005878-1, 2 July 2014, available in German [here](#).

¹⁶⁶ BVwG Decision W233 2177425-2, 23 January 2018, available in German [here](#).

¹⁶⁷ Ministry of Interior, Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. *GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

¹⁶⁸ VfGH, Decision 237/03, 15 October 2004, VfSlg. 16.122/2001, available in German [here](#).

However, the assessment of a risk of a human rights violation allowing the use of the sovereignty clause needs to be conducted in a manner that does not unreasonably delay the examination of the asylum application. The principle that admissibility procedures should not last too long was reflected in a decision of the Administrative Court. A Chechen family had applied for asylum in Poland, Austria and Switzerland by submitting consecutive applications since 2005. One family member was severely traumatised. Switzerland decided on the merits of the case and issued a deportation order before they re-entered Austria. The Court reverted the procedure back to the BFA. The Court found that it would have been necessary to ask for the details of the procedure in Switzerland to prevent indirect violations of Article 3 ECHR through chain deportation. For one family member, the risk of suicide was obvious according to expert statements. The Court, referring to the judgment of the CJEU in the case of *NS & ME*,¹⁶⁹ held that the long duration of the admissibility procedure has to be taken into consideration when determining the Member State responsible for examining the asylum application and that applying a return procedure in such cases might be more effective.¹⁷⁰

The sovereignty clause has to be applied in the case of vulnerable asylum applicants to prevent violations of Article 3 ECHR (Article 4 EU Charter). In the case of a refugee from Syria who arrived in Italy in 2013, where he was fingerprinted, but immediately continued to Austria, the Administrative Court agreed that the situation in his country of origin as well as his personal state of stress and uncertainty regarding the situation of his wife and three small children led to an exceptional psychological state with the consequence of several stays in hospital.¹⁷¹

Across several decisions, Austrian courts have relied on the Dublin “sovereignty clause” to safeguard family unity, the best interests of children, and the rights of vulnerable applicants. In January 2017, the BVwG halted the transfer of a family to Croatia, holding that separating an adult brother from his minor siblings would disproportionately interfere with family life, even though he lacked formal custody. In December 2017, however, the VwGH clarified that invoking the clause to prevent an Article 8 ECHR violation presupposes a correct determination of responsibility under Dublin; where Austria is not responsible due to family links, there is no legal basis to use the clause. In another case, the VwGH preserved family unity by requiring that the spouse’s and children’s applications be admitted and the clause be used instead of transferring a Chechen family to Poland. The BVwG has also underscored that the clause is only available where a third-country national has actually lodged an asylum application.¹⁷²

In 2018, Austria assumed responsibility for a Georgian applicant who was the legal guardian of her husband with subsidiary protection in Austria, prioritizing Article 16 Dublin (dependent persons) and Article 8 ECHR over the Czech Republic’s initial responsibility. The BVwG likewise allowed a Russian mother with serious illnesses and a mentally ill minor child to remain in Austria due to available family support and the child’s best interests, instead of transfer to Italy. That same year, the Constitutional Court recognised single parents with minor children as vulnerable under Article 21 of the recast Reception Conditions Directive and criticized the BVwG for failing to address the vulnerabilities of a single Afghan mother and her newborn, and for dismissing a sharia-based marriage, despite conditions in Bulgaria. In September 2022, the Constitutional Court overturned a BVwG decision permitting transfer of a Syrian national to Malta, faulting the lack of assessment of detention conditions and the deterioration following COVID-19 in light of Articles 2 and 3 ECHR.¹⁷³

¹⁶⁹ CJEU, Joined Cases C-411/10, *NS v Secretary of State for the Home Department* and C-493/10 *ME v Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform*, Judgment of 21 December 2011, available [here](#) para 98.

¹⁷⁰ BVwG, Decision W125.1257809-8, 20 January 2014, available [here](#).

¹⁷¹ BVwG, Decision W205 1438717-1, 29 April 2014, available [here](#).

¹⁷² For more details: AIDA, *Country Report: Austria – Update on the year 2024*, July 2025, available [here](#), 54ff.

¹⁷³ For more details: AIDA, *Country Report: Austria – Update on the year 2024*, July 2025, available [here](#), 54ff.

2.2. Procedure

Indicators: Dublin: Procedure

1. Is the Dublin procedure applied by the authority responsible for examining asylum applications?
 Yes No
2. On average, how long does a transfer take after the responsible Member State has accepted responsibility?
Not available

Austria has not passed any national legislation to incorporate the Dublin III Regulation, as it is directly applicable, but refers to it in Article 5 AsylG. This provision, together with Article 2(1)(8) BFA-VG, states that the authorities issue an inadmissibility decision when Austria is not responsible for conducting the asylum procedure based on the Dublin III Regulation.¹⁷⁴ In the same decision, the authorities have to declare which Member State is responsible for the examination of the asylum application on its merits.

The law also states that there should also be an inadmissibility decision in case another Member State is responsible for identifying which Member State is responsible for the examination of the asylum application on its merits, that is in cases where the applicant is no longer on Austrian territory.¹⁷⁵

There are three initial reception centres (EAST) which are responsible for the admissibility procedure: one is located in **Traiskirchen** near Vienna, one is in **Thalham** in Upper Austria and one is at the **Airport Vienna Schwechat**. These centres are specialised in conducting outgoing Dublin procedures.

A central Dublin department in Vienna is responsible for supervising the work of the initial reception centres. Moreover, it conducts all Dublin procedures with regard to incoming Dublin requests (requests to Austria to take back or take charge an asylum applicant by another Member State) and, in response to a request of the Aliens Police department, all consultations with Member States concerning foreigners who have not applied for asylum.

Once an application for asylum is lodged, a preliminary interview by the police (*Erstbefragung*) takes place on the circumstances of entering Austria and the first country of entry in the EU, the personal data and – in a very brief manner – also on the reasons why an applicant left their home country. The applicant receives a copy of the report and is further fingerprinted and photographed. Fingerprints are taken from all asylum applicants older than 14 years of age. No problems have been reported with regard to the taking of fingerprints. In case an applicant refuses to be fingerprinted, the appeal against a negative decision may not benefit from suspensive effect,¹⁷⁶ but this is not relevant to the Dublin procedure.

Legal aid groups reported that most of the applicants accommodated in the remote camp in **Fieberbrunn** are people in Dublin proceedings. Since 2021, the facility, which is operated by BBU, has apparently mainly been occupied by people who are undergoing Dublin proceedings.

Since September 2018, the Aliens Police Department and the BFA are authorised to examine the data storage of persons applying for international protection. However, this interference with the right to privacy is only permitted if the identity or travel route cannot be established on the basis of available evidence. Until the end of 2022, phones and/or other devices containing data of applicants could not be examined by Austrian authorities due to the lack of necessary data protection measures and missing technical equipment.¹⁷⁷

The asylum applicant receives a green “procedure card” after the public security officer has consulted the BFA about the further steps to be taken in the asylum procedure: admittance to the regular procedure or admissibility procedure. Asylum applicants are transferred or asked to go to the initial reception centres

¹⁷⁴ Article 2(1)(8) BFA-VG.

¹⁷⁵ Article 5(2) AsylG.

¹⁷⁶ Article 18 BFA-VG.

¹⁷⁷ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 3614AB/XXVI. GP*, 23 July 2019, available in German [here](#).

when a Dublin procedure is initiated. The green card permits the asylum applicant to stay in the district of the initial reception centre. Cards for asylum applicants – as well as those granted to beneficiaries of protection – should be designed in such a way that they are counterfeit-proof and have a contactless readable data option.

In every procedure, the BFA has to consider within the admissibility procedure whether an asylum applicant could find protection in a safe third country or another EU Member State or Schengen Associated State.

The VwGH has determined that the deadline for an outgoing request starts running from the registration of the application, i.e. the moment the BFA receives the report of the *Erstbefragung*, in line with the CJEU ruling in *Mengesteab*.¹⁷⁸ The case before the VwGH concerned delays in the *Erstbefragung*, as the asylum applicant had applied for asylum in November 2015 but the preliminary interview only took place in January 2016 and the request was issued in March 2016.

Every asylum applicant receives written information, usually through the form of leaflets, about the first steps in the asylum procedure, basic care, medical care and the Eurodac and Dublin III Regulation at the beginning of the procedure in the initial reception centres. No particular issue in the provision of information have been reported, although it is recommended that providing information orally on top of written information would help asylum applicants to understand the asylum system.

Within 20 calendar days after the application, the BFA has to either admit the asylum applicant to the in-merit procedure or inform the applicant formally – through procedural order – about the intention to issue an inadmissibility decision on the ground that another state is considered responsible for the examination of the asylum claim.¹⁷⁹ The same applies to so called fast-track in-merits procedures. After the requested Member State accepts responsibility, the asylum applicant is given the possibility to be heard. No – government provided – legal advisors are present in this stage of the procedure.

2.2.1. Individualised guarantees

Individualised guarantees were still not requested systematically as of 2025. Their content depends on the individual circumstances of each case according to the BFA. Already in 2017, it was demonstrated that individual guarantees are not requested for vulnerable persons, even where these are requested by legal advisers during the Dublin interview or the appeal before the BVwG. The authorities seem to deem it sufficient to request information from ACCORD or the State Documentation database, in specific cases e.g. access to medical treatment for cancer patients in Italy, and to base their decision thereon.

In February 2025, the Constitutional Court dismissed an appeal at the regarding the Dublin transfer of an applicant to Greece, for which the Greek authorities had issued an individualised guarantee. However, in practice, the guarantee did not contain any individualised elements:

We would like to inform you that the above-mentioned third-country national will be accommodated in a reception centre in accordance with the Reception Directive (2013/33/EU). You will be informed of the details as soon as you inform us of the transfer date. On arrival, the person concerned will be informed by the competent airport police, with the assistance of an interpreter, about the access to the asylum procedure in accordance with the Asylum Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU).¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁸ VwGH, Decision Ra 2016/01/0274, 17 October 2017, available in German [here](#) citing CJEU, Case C-670/16 *Mengesteab*, Judgment of 26 July 2017, available [here](#).

¹⁷⁹ Article 28 Asylum law has been amended. Since September 2018 the time limit for in-merits procedures may be lifted to enable more decisions during the admissibility procedure.

¹⁸⁰ BVwG. Decision W161 2299884-1, 21 November 2024, available in German [here](#); translation by the author;

The sharing of information amongst Member State on the vulnerability and individual guarantees of asylum applicants is still not ensured. In the case of an Iraqi woman in a wheelchair, the BFA obtained a medical report confirming the availability of the necessary medical treatment in Italy. However, Italy had not been informed of the vulnerability in the first round of proceedings, which is why the BVwG granted the appeal and referred the case back to the BFA. The BVwG also rejected the rejection of the BFA in the second stage and stated that Austria was responsible for providing care to avoid a violation of Article 8 of the ECHR under the discretionary clause of Article 17 (1) of the Dublin III Regulation.¹⁸¹

2.2.2. Transfers

Transfers are normally carried out without the asylum applicant concerned being informed of the time and the location they are transferred to before the departure from Austria, giving them no possibility to return to the responsible Member State voluntarily.¹⁸²

In case of an enforced transfer to another EU Member State, the police first apprehend the asylum applicant and transfers them to a detention centre (see [Detention of Asylum Applicants](#)).¹⁸³ There is also a special detention centre for families in **Vienna**. The asylum applicant has to stay there until the deportation takes place, usually after one or two days. Under the Dublin procedure, asylum applicants can be held for up to 48 hours without detention being specifically ordered. As a less coercive measure, asylum applicants may be ordered to stay at a certain place (such as a flat or a reception centre).¹⁸⁴ Depending on the responsible state and the number of persons being transferred, the transfer takes place by plane, by bus or by police car under escort.

Regarding detention, the Administrative High Court has stated that the time limit for transfer, which is of 6 weeks, does not start running before the suspensive effect ceases. Furthermore, the period begins running only after the one-week period of the BVwG to award the suspensive effect of the complaint has expired.¹⁸⁵

No figures on the average duration of the procedure are available. However, the minimum period for a decision to be issued, an appeal to be filed and suspensive effect to be decided upon would be six weeks.

In 2024, 948 Dublin outgoing transfers were conducted. 681 Dublin incoming transfers were completed in the same time period.¹⁸⁶

2.3. Personal interview

Indicators: Dublin: Personal Interview

Same as regular procedure

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum applicant in most cases conducted in practice in the Dublin procedure? Yes No
 - ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No
2. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? Frequently Rarely Never

After the initial registration process and interview by the police is concluded, another interview has to be conducted by the BFA during the admission phase.¹⁸⁷ The law allows for an exception in case the asylum

¹⁸¹ BVwG, Decision W241 2157798-2, 31 January 2018, available in German [here](#).

¹⁸² Reports by NGOs during an exchange meeting at asylkoordination österreich, January 2024.

¹⁸³ In some cases, asylum applicants have reportedly been apprehended by the police during the night: *Ibid*.

¹⁸⁴ Article 77(5) FPG.

¹⁸⁵ VwGH, Decision Ro 2017/21/0010, 26 April 2018, available in German [here](#).

¹⁸⁶ BFA, *BFA-Detailstatistik 2025*, available in German [here](#).

¹⁸⁷ Article 19 (2) AsylG.

applicant has absconded from the procedure in the initial reception centre (EAST).¹⁸⁸ If the facts are established, and a decision can be taken, the fact that the asylum applicant has not yet been interviewed by BFA or by the BVwG shall not preclude the taking of a decision. In practice this exception is not applied very often.¹⁸⁹ Relevant facts for a decision in Dublin cases could be a Eurodac hit and the acceptance of the requested Member State to take back the asylum applicant.

The reform of June 2019 establishing the BBU introduces a new threshold which grants the asylum applicant the right to free legal assistance by the Agency only if an interview – during which the applicant exercises their right to be heard – is scheduled within 72 hours (3 days) after having been notified by the BFA of the intention to reject the asylum application. This means that, if the BFA grants the asylum applicant the right to be heard at a later stage (e.g. in 4 or 5 days), free legal assistance by the Agency will only be available if resources so allow.¹⁹⁰ In practice, the BBU GmbH is notified in some cases and asked to provide legal counselling. There is no official statistics on how many interviews are conducted within 72 hours, but in most cases, applicants do not have access to legal counselling in Dublin procedures. In practice, legal advisers are present when appointed. But they are often informed only shortly before the interview, which means that they lack time to study the file. In case of detention, legal advice to asylum applicants takes place immediately before the hearing in the detention centre.¹⁹¹ The provision of § 29 (4) AsylG foresees that an interview may not be conducted by the BFA within the first 24 hours of the asylum application.

In Dublin procedures, the rules and practice are the same as in the [Regular Procedure: Personal Interview](#).

The records of the Dublin consultation between Austria and the requested state(s) are made available to the asylum applicant and the legal adviser only after the procedural order of the intention to reject is given and Austria has received the answer from the requested Member State. Sometimes, the requested State has not received all relevant information. One of the judges of the Federal Administrative Court mentioned in a decision regarding a Chechen father whose son was legally residing in Austria that Italy, which had issued a visa for the couple from Chechnya, finally agreed to take charge but was not informed about the severe illness and the disability of the asylum applicant who relied on the care of his son.¹⁹² The Court noted that the dependency clause should have been applied in this case. In another case which involved Bulgaria, Austria did not inform the authorities that the asylum-applicant had been in Serbia for more than 3 months, although there was enough evidence.¹⁹³

¹⁸⁸ Article 24(3) AsylG.

¹⁸⁹ See Asylum Court, S6 430.113-1/2012, 5 November 2012: the Court found that the procedure was unlawful in the case of an unaccompanied minor asylum applicant from Afghanistan, who was interrogated by the police without the presence of his legal representative or a person of trust and disappeared shortly after. The Federal Agency for Aliens' Affairs and Asylum did not submit the minutes of the first interrogation or give the legal representative the opportunity to be heard before rendering the rejection of the application. However, cf. the negative decision of the Asylum Court in the case of an unaccompanied minor: S2 429505-1/2012, 04 October 2012.

¹⁹⁰ ECRE, *Reforming legal assistance in Austria: an end to independent provision?*, July 2019, available [here](#), 3.

¹⁹¹ Practice based observation by partner organisations of asylkoordination, December 2023.

¹⁹² BVwG, Decision W149 2009627-1, 21 July 2014, available in German [here](#).

¹⁹³ BVwG, Decision W239 2106763-3, 12 October 2018, available in German [here](#).

2.4. Appeal

Indicators: Dublin: Appeal
 Same as regular procedure

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the Dublin procedure?
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ❖ If yes, is it | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, is it suspensive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

As Dublin cases are rejected as inadmissible, the relevant rules detailed in the section on [Admissibility Procedure: Appeal](#) apply.

The time limit within which the appeal against the BFA's inadmissibility decisions (including Dublin decisions) must be lodged is 2 weeks. The appeal has no suspensive effect, unless the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG) grants suspensive effect within 7 calendar days after the appeal reaches the court.¹⁹⁴ The expulsion order may not be executed before the BVwG has decided if the appeal must be given suspensive effect.¹⁹⁵ In Dublin cases, suspensive effect is hardly granted. Sometimes asylum applicants never receive a final decision because they are transferred back to the responsible Member State before the Court's decision.¹⁹⁶

The VwGH dealt with the expiry of the transfer period in the context of an appeal that had a suspensive effect. In that case, the decision that gave the complaint a suspensive effect was taken by written procedure and was notified only after the expiry of the six-month transfer period, as laid down in Article 29 (1) of the Dublin III Regulation. The Court considered that granting a suspensive effect after the expiration of the transfer period is not possible and, as a result, the transfer period cannot be extended. Austria was therefore deemed responsible for the asylum application.¹⁹⁷

The BVwG can either refuse the appeal, confirming the BFA decision, or decide to refer it back to the BFA with the instruction to conduct either an in-merit procedure or investigate the case in more detail (for instance if the Court finds that the BFA has not properly taken into account family ties or that the assessment of the situation in the responsible Member State was based on outdated material or was insufficient with regard to a possible violation of Article 3 ECHR). The documentation of decisions of the Court shows, that the Court decides on the basis of the written appeal and the asylum file without a personal hearing of the asylum applicant.¹⁹⁸

In 2024, 1,030 Dublin decisions were appealed before the BVwG.¹⁹⁹

Asylum applicants whose appeals were accepted by the Court have the right to re-enter Austria by showing the decision of the court at the border. If no suspensive effect was granted but the court finds that the decision of the BFA was unlawful, the asylum applicant is also allowed to re-enter.²⁰⁰ In practice, it only happens in few cases that suspensive effect is granted after transfer/deportation. No cases were reported to asylkoordination in which re-entering the county was denied in such cases.

¹⁹⁴ Art 16 (1) BFA-VG.

¹⁹⁵ Art 16 (4) BFA-VG.

¹⁹⁶ Reports from NGOs to asylkoordination österreich, September 2023.

¹⁹⁷ VwGH, Decision Ra 2018/14/0133, 24 October 2018, available in German [here](#).

¹⁹⁸ Rechtsinformationssystem des Bundes, ris.bka.gv.at.

¹⁹⁹ Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP*, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

²⁰⁰ Article 14 AsylG.

2.5. Legal assistance

Indicators: Dublin: Legal Assistance

Same as regular procedure

1. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?
 Yes With difficulty No
❖ Does free legal assistance cover: Representation in interview
 Legal advice

2. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a Dublin decision in practice?
 Yes With difficulty No
❖ Does free legal assistance cover Representation in courts
 Legal advice

Free legal assistance during the admissibility procedure was implemented to compensate for the restricted movement of asylum applicants during this type of procedure, as they are obliged to stay within the district of the initial reception centre (EAST). If asylum applicants leave the district of the EAST to consult an attorney-at-law or NGOs – which normally have their offices in bigger cities – they can be subject to a fine ranging from € 100 to € 1,000. In case of repeated violation of the restricted residence (*Gebietsbeschränkung*), the fine may reach € 5,000 and detention may even be ordered in case the asylum applicant is unable to pay the fine. A violation of the restriction of movement could furthermore be a reason for pre-removal detention. As of September 2023, in 45 cases a punishment of violation of restricted residence was applied by the authorities.²⁰¹ In 2024 only 8 people were ordered to reside in a specific location under § 57 FPG.²⁰² In 2025 no such order was issued.²⁰³

The second reason why free legal assistance is provided at this stage of the procedure is the lack of suspensive effect of an appeal in admissibility procedures, which justifies the incorporation of additional safeguards in the first instance procedure.

As discussed in the section on [Regular Procedure: Legal Assistance](#), the quality of the advice provided raises concerns due to a lack of time of legal advisers and a lack of trust of asylum applicants, as the advisers are considered being too closely linked to the BFA. They have their offices within the building of the BFA, they provide assistance for voluntary return and their task is only to provide objective information about the procedure to the asylum applicants; not to assist them in the procedure and defend their interests. The new system of legal counselling established by the state-owned *BBU-GmbH* in 2021 further strengthened this conflict of interests, as the Federal Agency responsible for providing legal assistance falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, which is also supervising the determining authority (BFA).

In case of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children, the appointed legal adviser becomes their legal representative during the admissibility procedure.²⁰⁴ There is no legal guardian appointed as the Child and Youth Welfare Authority denies its responsibility arguing that during the admissibility procedure it is not clear whether the children have a perspective to stay in Austria. UAM are not able to act without the consent of their legal adviser, for example to choose a legal representative by themselves or to submit an appeal in case the legal adviser fails to do so. After the admissibility procedure is concluded UAM are supposed to be transferred to the provinces where the authorities of Kinder- und Jugendhilfe take over legal guardianship (see [Legal representation of unaccompanied minors](#)).

²⁰¹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 15846/AB XXVII. GP*, 21 November 2023, available in German [here](#).

²⁰² Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 636/AB XXVIII. GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#).

²⁰³ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

²⁰⁴ Art 49 (3) BFA-VG.

Although Article 29(4) AsylG provides that free legal assistance shall be provided to all asylum applicants at least 24 hours before the hearing on the results of the evidentiary findings determining the responsible Member State under the Dublin Regulation, legal advisers receive the file only shortly before the interview, therefore lacking time to study the file and prepare for the hearing. Moreover, the reform of the new legal aid system through the BBU-G introduces a new threshold which grants the asylum applicant the right to free legal assistance by the Agency only if an appointment – during which the applicant exercises their right to be heard – is scheduled within 72 hours (3 days) after having been notified by the BFA of the intention to reject the asylum application. This means that, if the BFA grants the asylum applicant the right to be heard at a later stage (e.g. in 4 or 5 days), free legal assistance by the Agency will only be available if resources so allow. The discretion of the BFA as regards the timing of the appointment thus has an influence on whether legal assistance will be provided at first instance because the Federal Agency is legally obliged to do so, or whether it will be provided if the Agency’s available resources allow so. In addition, the provision specifies that, if the asylum applicant did not make use of the right to be heard, this does not affect the outcome of the decision on their application for international protection.²⁰⁵ NGOs are thus extremely concerned about the arbitrary nature of the provision of legal assistance in such cases. The BBU GmbH reports that if an interview is conducted within 72 hours, they are notified to provide legal counselling. The agency however does not have an overview or information, to what share of Dublin procedures they are involved. The Ministry of Interior also does not provide statistics on the matter. Anecdotal evidence shows that only a small part of the Dublin interviews are conducted within 72 hours and consequently only few applicants confronted with a Dublin procedure have access to free legal counselling.

The legal adviser must be present at the interview held to give the asylum applicant an opportunity to be heard. At the interview in relation to Dublin with the BFA, the asylum applicant together with the legal adviser may submit written statements with regard to the situation in the Member State deemed responsible or make requests for additional investigations, but they are not allowed to ask questions; this is usually respected by the legal advisers.

2.6. Suspension of transfers

Indicators: Dublin: Suspension of Transfers

1. Are Dublin transfers systematically suspended as a matter of policy or jurisprudence to one or more countries? Yes No
 - ❖ If yes, to which country or countries?

Under the Dublin III Regulation, all EU Member States are considered safe places where the asylum applicant may find protection from persecution. An exception applies to cases in which there is an obvious risk of lack of protection, e.g. if it is well-known to the authorities, or if the asylum applicant brings evidence that there is a risk that they will not be protected properly. This real risk cannot be based on mere speculations but has to be based on individual facts and evidence. This statement of risk must be related to the individual situation of the asylum applicant.²⁰⁶

Country reports from various sources such as AIDA, UNHCR, the US Department of State, Amnesty International, Eurostat, as well as information from ACCORD and Austrian liaison officers are taken into consideration.

According to the jurisprudence, notorious severe human rights violations in regard of Article 3 ECHR must be taken into consideration *ex officio*.²⁰⁷ If the asylum application is already rejected by the Member State responsible for the examination of the application, a divergent interpretation of the Refugee Convention in a Member State or manifestly unlawful procedures could be relevant in an individual case. Generally

²⁰⁵ ECRE, *Reforming legal assistance in Austria: an end to independent provision?*, July 2019, available [here](#).

²⁰⁶ Article 5 AsylG.

²⁰⁷ VwGH, 2008/19/0163, 21 June 2010, available in German [here](#).

low recognition rates in a certain Member State are not regarded as a characteristic of a dysfunctional asylum system.²⁰⁸

In 2024, 1,181 outgoing Dublin transfers were completed. The main recipient countries were Germany, Croatia and Bulgaria.

Current practice with regard to selected Dublin countries is illustrated below:

Greece: After the ECtHR ruling in *M.S.S. v Belgium and Greece* (2011), Austria suspended transfers to Greece. The director of the BFA announced that Dublin procedures with Greece would resume in March 2017,²⁰⁹ in line with the European Commission's December 2016 recommendation, but in practice they did not resume up to and including 2023. In 2024, Austria sent 10 take back requests to Greece,²¹⁰ and according to Eurostat, 2 Dublin transfers from Austria to Greece were carried out.²¹¹

In 2024, the BVwG rejected at least two appeals against Dublin transfer decisions to Greece.²¹² In February 2025, the Constitutional Court dismissed an appeal against a Dublin decision regarding Greece.²¹³ Without providing reasons, it confirmed the BVwG's assessment that conditions for applicants in Greece are improving. In this particular case, the Greek authorities had issued an individualised guarantee. The Court found that the BVwG's decision did not violate rights guaranteed by the Austrian Constitution. This is notable given longstanding findings of systemic deficiencies in Greece and recent ECtHR jurisprudence concerning pushbacks and risks of chain refoulement.²¹⁴ It is also concerning that the Constitutional Court did not conduct a detailed analysis of conditions in Greece or of the BVwG's reasoning; the unreasoned decision was published on the Constitutional Court's website, which is not standard practice. The decision effectively opens the door to possible Dublin transfers to Greece, despite the absence of a ruling by the High Administrative Court on the matter. As this practice is still evolving, Austrian authorities sometimes immediately use the discretionary clause,²¹⁵ but this is not standard practice despite more than a decade without routine transfers.

Hungary: In 2019 and 2020, one transfer was reportedly carried out respectively in individual cases. While it is clear that individual guarantees must have been secured for the purpose of this transfer, no further information is available on this case. In 2025 Austria submitted 54 (2024: 34) take charge and 9 take back requests to Hungary (2024: 3). 11 transfers were completed.²¹⁶

In July 2025 the BVwG upheld an appeal against a rejection under § 5 AsylG in a Dublin case connected to Hungary.²¹⁷ Following an oral hearing and oral pronouncement, the court applied the discretionary clause (self-entry) due to the applicant's psychological problems, the presence of both parents in Austria, demonstrable integration steps within a short period (learning German and completing a full course of training in Austria).

Italy: In 2025 270 take charge and 263 take back requests (2024: 724 total) were sent to Italy. In a letter from December 2022, Italy announced that due to technical reasons no Dublin returnees would be taken

²⁰⁸ e.g. BVwG, W144 2287262, 28 February 2024, available in German [here](#).

²⁰⁹ See Kurier, 'Griechenland soll ab März wieder Flüchtlinge zurücknehmen', 20 January 2017, available in German [here](#).

²¹⁰ BFA, *BFA-Detailstatistik 2024*, January 2025, available in German [here](#).

²¹¹ Eurostat, 'Outgoing 'Dublin' transfers by receiving country (PARTNER), legal provision, duration of transfer, sex and type of applicant', last updated 16 April 2025, available [here](#).

²¹² BVwG, Decision W144 2299891-1, 07 October 2024, available in German [here](#); and W161 2299884-1, 21 November 2024, in German available [here](#).

²¹³ VfGH, Decision E 4746/2024, 27 February 2025, available in German [here](#).

²¹⁴ Summary of relevant decisions by the ECJ and the ECtHR regarding Greece can be found [here](#). ECtHR, 07 January 2025, *G.R.J. v. Greece and A.R.E. v. Greece*, Applications 15067/21 and 15783/21, available [here](#) and [here](#).

²¹⁵ Practice based observation by asylkoordination österreich and partners, January 2024.

²¹⁶ Ministry of Interior, Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

²¹⁷ BVwG, Decision BVwG, W239 2278920-2/16E, 18 July 2025, available in German [here](#).

back from other countries. In March 2026 the ECJ held regarding this practice that Italy ‘cannot discharge itself, by a mere unilateral announcement, of its responsibilities under’ the Dublin regulation.²¹⁸ Nonetheless no Dublin transfers from Austria to Italy were completed throughout 2025.²¹⁹ Decisions on transfers are still made by the authorities but cannot be implemented.

Bulgaria: Transfers to Bulgaria are carried out by the BFA and generally upheld by the BVwG.²²⁰ The VwGH in 2017 found that the BFA must make a thorough assessment of the conditions in Bulgaria before transferring families.²²¹ In March 2023, the Constitutional Court annulled two decisions of the BVwG in which the latter found a decision of the first instance determining a transfer to Bulgaria to be lawful. In one case the decision was found to have been taken in an arbitrary manner because the BVwG did not examine whether the person concerned would have an effective access to the asylum system without having to fear of a chain pushback to Türkiye.²²² As a reaction to the High Court’s judgements all appeals concerning Bulgaria were upheld. This changed with the update of the country information sheet provided to the authorities and courts by the Staatendokumentation. There it was stated that Bulgaria is no longer rejecting applications by arguing that Turkey is a safe third country. Following this, the Court’s decisions upheld most first instance decisions and confirmed the legality of Dublin returns to Bulgaria.²²³ As of May 2024, Dublin transfers to Bulgaria are conducted and the appeals against negative decisions are dismissed in general.

In 2023, in a case of a single mother with her minor daughter the decision was annulled because the BVwG did not take into account that the persons concerned were members of a vulnerable group.²²⁴ In 2024, in one case in which the applicant claimed to have suffered violence in Bulgaria because of his homosexuality, the appeal was sustained by the BVwG; the decision was annulled and sent back to the first instance for further investigations.²²⁵

In 2025, less than 10% of all Austrian take back requests were sent to Bulgaria (240) ranking it in 5th place after Italy (263), Greece (304), Croatia (435) and Germany (632).²²⁶

Croatia: Following the CJEU ruling in *A.S. / Jafari* in 2017, the BVwG rejected previously suspended cases and the persons concerned were returned to Croatia. In some cases, the applications were admitted in Austria due to the expiry of the time limit for the transfer. Since 2019, transfers to Croatia have been completed without Austria asking for individual guarantees. In a case of an accompanied child that needed medical treatment, the revision was rejected from the High Administrative Court, and an individual guarantee was not deemed to be necessary. Almost all BVwG decisions confirm the first instance decisions that find Croatia responsible.²²⁷ In January 2025 the VwGH rejected a revision in a case involving a rejection under § 5 AsylG in connection with Croatia.²²⁸ The applicant had entered a traditional marriage “via internet video” under Islamic rites with a partner living in Austria. The court found that Article 9 of the Dublin III Regulation (family unity based on a spouse’s status) did not apply to that marriage and held that there was no real risk of a violation of Article 3 ECHR in Croatia.

²¹⁸ ECJ, C-458/24, 5 March 2026, available [here](#).

²¹⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

²²⁰ See e.g. BVwG, Decision W239 2217177-1, 26 April 2019, available in German [here](#); W165 2174429-1, available in German [here](#), 23 November 2017; W241 2178020-1, 7 December 2017, available in German [here](#); W153 2325674-1, 18 February 2026, available in German [here](#).

²²¹ VwGH, Decision Ra 2017/18/0039, 30 August 2017; Ra 2017/19/0100, 13 December 2017, available in German [here](#).

²²² VfGH, Decision E 2944/2022, 15 March 2023, available in German [here](#).

²²³ Staatendokumentation, LIB Bulgaria, 17 Mai 2023 and 29 September 2023, not publicly available; e.g. W144 2273612-2/4E, 06 July 2023 or W239 2273159-2/6E, 21 September 2023.

²²⁴ VfGH, Decision E 1044/2022, 9 March 2023, available in German [here](#).

²²⁵ BVwG, W239 2286457-1/4E, 22 February 2024, available in German [here](#).

²²⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

²²⁷ VwGH, Decision Ra 2023/01/0305-6, 12 December 2023.

²²⁸ VwGH, Decision Ra 2024/20/0765, 20 January 2025, available in German [here](#).

In 2025 the Austria submitted 44 take charge requests and 435 take back requests to Croatia. 148 Dublin transfers were completed in 2025.²²⁹ As far as can be seen in all cases, Croatia became responsible by not responding to the requests. Some persons transferred claimed that they have never been to Croatia before.

2.7. The situation of Dublin returnees

Asylum applicants returning to Austria under the Dublin Regulation, and whose claim is pending a final decision, do not face obstacles if their transfer takes place within two years after leaving Austria. In this case, the discontinued asylum procedure will be reopened as soon as they request for it at the BFA or the BVwG. If a final decision has already been taken on the asylum application upon return to Austria, the new asylum application will be processed as a subsequent asylum application. Dublin returnees are confronted with the same issues as other asylum applicants in accessing the basic care system. As provinces are reluctant to take over asylum applicants from the federal reception centres Dublin returnees might end up staying several weeks or even months in bigger first reception facilities.

So far (April 2026) the BFA has not been requested to provide guarantees to other Member States prior to transfers.

3. Admissibility procedure

3.1. General (scope, criteria, time limits)

The admissibility procedure starts upon registration of the application with the first interrogation (*Erstbefragung*) of the asylum applicant by the public security officer, who has to submit a report to the branch office of the BFA. The caseworker of the BFA in charge of the case informs the police about the next steps of the admissibility procedure within 24 hours on average. If the applicant is admitted to the regular procedure, they are ordered to travel to the initial reception centre (EAST) or transferred there by the police.²³⁰ There are three EAST which are responsible for the admissibility procedure: one is located in **Traiskirchen** near Vienna, one in **Thalham** in Upper Austria and one at the **Airport Vienna Schwechat**. If the asylum applicant is not admitted to the regular procedure, they stay in the Federal reception system and are not being allocated to one of the provinces. The person has then only the right to stay in the district where the Federal reception centre is located.

All asylum applicants have to undergo the admissibility procedure, except children born in Austria whose parents have received protection status in the country or whose application is admitted to the regular procedure. Their applications are admitted immediately to the regular procedure.²³¹

An application may be rejected as inadmissible for the following reasons:

- (1) The person comes from a safe third country;²³²
- (2) The person enjoys asylum in an EEA country or Switzerland;²³³
- (3) Another country is responsible for the application under the Dublin III Regulation;²³⁴
- (4) The person files a subsequent application and “no change significant to the decision has occurred in the material facts”.²³⁵

²²⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

²³⁰ Article 29(1) AsylG.

²³¹ Article 17(3) AsylG.

²³² Article 4(1) AsylG.

²³³ Article 4a(1) AsylG.

²³⁴ Article 5(1) AsylG.

²³⁵ Article 12a(2)(2) AsylG.

Asylum applicants receive a green “procedure card” within 3 days, which is an indication that their stay in Austria is tolerated. This card is replaced by a “white card” as soon as the application is admitted to the regular procedure.

Within 20 days after the application for international protection has been lodged, the BFA must admit the asylum applicant to the in-merit procedure or notify them formally by procedural order about the intention to issue an inadmissibility decision on the ground that another state is considered responsible for the examination of the asylum claim; or that it intends to revoke the suspensive effect of a subsequent application. If the BFA does not notify the asylum applicant of its intention to issue an inadmissibility decision within 20 days, the application is thus admitted to the regular procedure. This time limit does not apply if consultations with another state on the application of the Dublin III Regulation take place.²³⁶

The 20-day time limit shall not apply if the BFA intends to reject the application for international protection and the applicant does not cooperate during the asylum procedure. The procedure is deemed no longer relevant, especially if the asylum applicant absconded from the procedure.²³⁷ The duty of asylum applicants to cooperate includes the duty to provide the BFA with information and evidence about their identity and reasons for applying for international protection, to be present at hearings and personal interviews as well as to inform the authorities about their address. If the asylum applicant is unable to cooperate during the procedure for reasons relating to their person (e.g. illness, postponing the interview due to duty to comply with summons etc.), the 20-day time limit shall be suspended.²³⁸

If the BFA has ordered an age assessment, the 20-day time limit also does not apply.²³⁹

As a result of the admissibility procedure, the application may either be admitted to the regular procedure, dismissed on the merits, or asylum or subsidiary protection status may be granted. The granting of a status or the dismissal of the application in the admissibility procedure replaces the admissibility decision.²⁴⁰ An admissible application shall nevertheless be rejected if facts justifying such a rejection decision become known after the application was admitted.²⁴¹ In practice, this provision is applied in Dublin cases without the precondition that the facts justifying admissibility were not known before.²⁴²

The information provided by the Ministry of Interior did not include the number of inadmissibility decisions issued in 2019.²⁴³ However, the admissibility procedure lasted for approximately five days in 2018. This did not significantly change in 2019. Unfortunately, the Ministry has not provided any updated information on the duration of admissibility procedures since. It should be noted that, especially in the context of family proceedings, the admission often already takes place on the day of the application, which significantly reduces the calculation of the average duration.²⁴⁴ It should be further noted that, during the admission procedure, asylum applicants are given basic care in federal care facilities. In 2025 the average time of a person’s accommodation in federal basic care was 287 days (2024: 207 days), compared to 977 days in province basic care (2024: 890 days).²⁴⁵

²³⁶ Article 28(2) AsylG.

²³⁷ Article 28(2) AsylG.

²³⁸ Article 28(2) AsylG.

²³⁹ Article 28 (2) AsylG in connection with Article 29 (6) AsylG.

²⁴⁰ Article 28(2) AsylG.

²⁴¹ Article 28(1) AsylG.

²⁴² VwGH, Decision Ra 2006/20/0624, 25 November 2008.

²⁴³ Information provided by the Ministry of Interior, 18 February 2020.

²⁴⁴ *Answer to parliamentary request, No 3235/AB-BR/2018*, 31 July 2018.

²⁴⁵ Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 630/AB XXVIII. GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Justice, *Answer to parliamentary request 4335/AB XXVIII. GP*, 02 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

3.2. Personal interview

Indicators: Admissibility Procedure: Personal Interview

Same as regular procedure

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum applicant in most cases conducted in practice in the admissibility procedure? Yes No
 - ❖ If so, are questions limited to identity, nationality, travel route? Yes No
 - ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No
2. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? Frequently Rarely Never

A personal interview is required by law. The asylum applicant is interrogated by law enforcement officials at the registration stage of the application for international protection and a second time by officials of the BFA during the admissibility procedure at the initial reception centre. The police are not allowed to ask detailed questions on the merits of the application such as the specific reasons for fleeing the country of origin or residence. There is a clear division of tasks between the police – which has the duty to assess the identity, personal data and the travel route of the applicant – and the officials of the BFA for assessing the facts on which the application is based. In practice, this sometimes leads to problems: notably, the last question in the police’s questionnaire always concerns the reason why the person had to flee and, in most cases, the applicants are told to give a short answer only and more details in a later interview. As a result, the reasons for fleeing the country of origin may be found credible to not be credible at the interview stage before the officials of the BFA if the asylum applicant has based the application for international protection on other reasons than those stated immediately upon arrival at the police stage. There is jurisprudence by the High Administrative Court that the evidence gathered in the initial interview at the police shall not be used in an “unreflective manner” by the authorities and the Court as the initial interview does not focus on the reasons why the person is seeking international protection.²⁴⁶

In this regard, Article 19(4) AsylG explicitly foresees that, in the admission procedure, the asylum applicant shall also be informed that their own statements will be accorded particular attention, meaning that they should be aware of the consequences of false testimonies.

The law allows for an exception from the personal interview in case the asylum applicant has absconded from the procedure while being accommodated in the initial reception centre. If the facts relevant to a decision on an asylum claim are established, the fact that the asylum applicant has not been interviewed yet by the BFA or by the BVwG shall not preclude the rendering of a decision. In practice this exception is not applied very often, however. The BFA files most of these cases as “discontinued”, which means that upon request by the asylum applicants the procedure will be reopened. An exception may apply in a subsequent asylum application that was submitted within two days before the execution of an expulsion order.²⁴⁷ An interview during the admission procedure may be dispensed with if the procedure is admitted.

²⁴⁶ VwGH, 14.6.2017, Ra 2017/18/0001.

²⁴⁷ Article 19(1) AsylG.

3.3. Appeal

Indicators: Admissibility Procedure: Appeal

Same as regular procedure

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the admissibility procedure?
- Yes No
- ❖ If yes, is it Judicial Administrative
- ❖ If yes, is it suspensive Yes Some grounds No

For the admissibility procedure, the appeal stages are the same as in the [regular procedure](#). The time limits within which an appeal against the BFA's inadmissibility decision must be lodged is two weeks and the appeal has in general no suspensive effect, except when decided otherwise by the BVwG.²⁴⁸

As a first step, the BVwG decides within one week after receiving the appeal whether the appeal will have suspensive effect during the continuing appeal procedure. If the BVwG does not grant a suspensive effect to the appeal or does not admit the appeal after seven days, the asylum applicant can be transferred to the responsible Member State, the safe third country or their country of origin in case of a subsequent application.

If the application is rejected on the merits in the admissibility procedure and the second instance grants suspensive effect after the appeal was brought in, the granting of suspensive effect also means that the application has been admitted in Austria.²⁴⁹

Appeals against a decision rejecting the asylum application as inadmissible do *not* have suspensive effect unless this is granted by the BVwG.²⁵⁰ The reasons for not granting suspensive effect to the appeal in inadmissible cases correspond to grounds for declaring claims manifestly unfounded, as mentioned in [Regular Procedure: Appeal](#).

The appointed legal adviser is not obliged to help the asylum applicant to draft the complaint, despite the fact that it must be written in German, and the requested qualification for legal advisers is also not sufficient.

3.4. Legal assistance

Indicators: Admissibility Procedure: Legal Assistance

Same as regular procedure

1. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?
- Yes With difficulty No
- ❖ Does free legal assistance cover: Representation in interview Legal advice
2. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance on appeal against an inadmissibility decision in practice?
- Yes With difficulty No
- ❖ Does free legal assistance cover Representation in courts Legal advice

The BBU GmbH as legal adviser is automatically appointed by the BFA in case it intends to reject the application in the framework of the admissibility procedure and if an interview is to be conducted within 72 hours of handing over a procedural order of its intention to reject the application in the admissibility procedure. Legal advice should be provided at least 24 hours before the second interview, the one with the BFA, during which the asylum applicant is given the opportunity to be heard. If the interview is

²⁴⁸ Article 16 (2) BFA-VG.

²⁴⁹ Article 17 BFA-VG

²⁵⁰ Article 16(2) BFA-VG.

conducted within 72 hours, presence of legal advisers during the interview is mandatory unless the applicant dismisses the advisor explicitly. If the interview is conducted more than 72 hours after, the BBU will not even be informed of the case until a negative decision is issued.

Free legal advice is foreseen for subsequent asylum applications under the same conditions (interview within 72 hours) as well, including at appeal stage.²⁵¹ Most of the cases that are regarded as inadmissible are Dublin cases (see [Dublin: Legal Assistance](#)) and [Safe Third Country](#) cases.

Since January 2021, legal assistance has been provided by the new Federal Agency, the BBU GmbH (see [Regular procedure: Legal assistance](#)).

3.5. Suspension of returns for beneficiaries of protection in another Member State

There is no general suspension of returns of beneficiaries of protection to any EU member state. In practice, there are mainly cases of Afghan and Syrian nationals with a protection status in either Greece or Bulgaria.

Rejections for existing protection in another EU state are also issued regularly by the BFA concerning countries such as **Greece** or **Hungary**.

Hungary: In the case of a Syrian national who obtained subsidiary protection in Hungary in 2015 and applied for asylum in Austria in 2020, the BVwG dismissed the applicant's appeal.²⁵² Although the applicant argued that he had no access to state support, had to live on the street, and was assaulted, the Court concluded that there were support options provided by the state and NGOs and that there was no real risk of a violation of Article 3 ECHR. In a later judgment of January 2025, the BVwG again dismissed a complaint following a rejection under Section 4a AsylG in connection with Hungary, concerning a homosexual applicant with mental health issues who had spent over six years in Hungary;²⁵³ the Court found no real risk of an Article 3 ECHR violation. The BVwG had previously accepted an appeal by an Afghan family in 2017 who held subsidiary protection in Hungary, emphasising the need to clarify whether the situation of beneficiaries of protection in Hungary raises a risk of an Article 3 ECHR breach.²⁵⁴

Greece: There is no general suspension of transfers of beneficiaries of international protection (BIPs) to Greece. Applications lodged in Austria by persons recognised in Greece have risen since 2020. In June 2021, the Constitutional Court (VfGH) issued a leading plenary decision requiring a thorough, individualised assessment before returning BIPs to Greece due to inadequate reception conditions.²⁵⁵ Referring to the [AIDA country report on Greece](#), the Constitutional Court considered that the applicant may face a risk of violation of Art 3 ECHR violation and ordered further examinations on the access to food, shelter and sanitary facilities. The BVwG subsequently revisited several first-instance decisions.²⁵⁶

Strategic litigation has since been pursued through the "Tetraa" project, conducted jointly by asylkoordination, Diakonie, and lawyers Christian Schmaus and Ronald Frühwirth, focusing on BIPs recognised in Greece who apply in Austria due to dire living conditions and involving close case-by-case work and communication with Greek authorities.²⁵⁷ Nonetheless, at least one person with subsidiary protection was deported to Greece in 2022.²⁵⁸ In 2023, the VfGH again upheld appeals owing to

²⁵¹ Article 52(1) BFA-VG.

²⁵² BVwGH, Decision W235 2238204-1/10E, 26 April 2021, available in German [here](#).

²⁵³ BVwGH, Decision W144 2305898-1, 21 January 2025, available in German [here](#).

²⁵⁴ BVwG, Decision W205 2180181-1, 21 December 2017, available in German [here](#).

²⁵⁵ Austrian Constitutional Court, Decision E599/2021, 25 June 2021, available in German [here](#).

²⁵⁶ BVwG, Decisions W235 2244837-1/8E, 21 September 2021, available in German [here](#) and W144 2244839-1/8E, 14 September 2021, available in German [here](#).

²⁵⁷ Asylkoordination österreich, TETRAA, available in German [here](#).

²⁵⁸ Decision BFA, IFA 1312763810, 9 November 2022.

insufficient investigations into access to basic care,²⁵⁹ including in the case of a pregnant recognised refugee; it rejected the BVwG's view that a decision was merely a "hypothetical return."²⁶⁰

In February 2025, however, the VfGH allowed transfers, finding conditions had improved - a view criticised by stakeholders for lacking clear evidence - and the VwGH followed suit. More recent rulings show differentiation by vulnerability and evidence: in June 2025 the VfGH quashed a Section 4a AsylG rejection concerning a vulnerable family (child born with a single kidney) for failing to assess medical care in Greece.²⁶¹ By contrast, on 25 June 2025²⁶² and on 4 July 2025,²⁶³ the VwGH dismissed revisions in non-vulnerable cases, endorsing BVwG decisions grounded in up-to-date country information that related to access to housing and the labour market; the HELIOS programme was not decisive, and a comprehensive Article 8 ECHR balancing was conducted.

In early March 2026 the Constitutional Court quashed a BVwG decision concerning a 77-year-old, mentally and physically impaired woman who would be alone upon removal.²⁶⁴ Citing Article 20(3) of the Qualification Directive and its prior case law, the Court found the BVwG had inadequately assessed whether Greece could secure her basic subsistence and held that generic references to "own initiative" and NGO support were insufficient without specifying what efforts are realistically expectable from a person in her situation.

In two rulings of 17 March 2026, the High Administrative Court, after a hearing on 27 January 2026, reaffirmed returns to Greece.²⁶⁵ Citing the EU principle of mutual trust and the European Commission's April 2025 view that mainland Greece no longer shows systemic weaknesses, it found that while reports note administrative obstacles, they do not establish a general risk of extreme material need for recognised refugees; this also applied to the Afghan families concerned, despite their vulnerability. The revisions were dismissed. These rulings drew criticism among NGOs and legal aid providers, who, based on current country reports, consider the Court's assessment unconvincing.

Bulgaria: Austrian jurisprudence also addresses BIPs recognised in Bulgaria who lodge new applications in Austria. In 2016, a Syrian mother of three gave birth after arriving in Bulgaria, where she suffered from prenatal depression; she was granted subsidiary protection in Bulgaria shortly after moving to Austria. Although the Bulgarian authorities denied responsibility under Dublin, they were prepared to take back the family under the readmission agreement. The BVwG found removal to Bulgaria impermissible because the children suffered from PTSD - triggered, inter alia, by experiences during detention in Bulgaria in late September 2015 – and because of the close family ties with relatives living in Austria.²⁶⁶ In 2023, the BVwG granted suspensive effect in several Bulgaria-related cases and upheld appeals due to inadequate first-instance investigations into living conditions,²⁶⁷ but in 2024 the trend shifted and many negative decisions were issued, allowing transfers of BIPs to Bulgaria to proceed.²⁶⁸

In 2025, the High Administrative Court emphasised the importance of procedural safeguards in a vulnerability-sensitive case, quashing a rejection under Section 4a AsylG involving a 71-year-old woman with a heart condition who disputed the availability of treatment in Bulgaria and whose daughter lives in Austria, and underscoring the duty to hold a hearing.²⁶⁹

²⁵⁹ VfGH, Decision E 818/2023-11, 13 June 2023.

²⁶⁰ VfGH, Decision E 1490/2023-14, 13 December 2023, available in German [here](#).

²⁶¹ VfGH, Decision VfGH E 90/2025, 18 June 2025, available in German [here](#).

²⁶² VwGH, Decision Ra 2024/14/0896-10, 25 June 2025, available in German [here](#).

²⁶³ VwGH, Decision Ra 2025/19/0133-8, 04 July 2025, available in German [here](#).

²⁶⁴ VfGH, Decision E 3439/2025, 3 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

²⁶⁵ VwGH, Decision Ra 2025/18/0094–0098 and Ra 2025/18/0368–0369, 3 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

²⁶⁶ BVwG, Decision W192 2131676, 8 September 2016.

²⁶⁷ BVwG, Decision W232 2287167, 24 February 2024.

²⁶⁸ See as an example: BVwG W144 2300452-1, 11. October 2024, available in German [here](#).

²⁶⁹ VwGH, Decision Ra 2024/18/0173-14, 29.01.2025, available in German [here](#).

4. Border procedure (border and transit zones)

4.1. General (scope, time limits)

Indicators: Border Procedure: General

1. Do border authorities receive written instructions on the referral of asylum applicants to the competent authorities? Yes No
2. Where is the border procedure mostly carried out? Air border Land border Sea border
3. Can an application made at the border be examined in substance during a border procedure? Yes No
4. Is there a maximum time limit for a first instance decision laid down in the law? Yes No
 ❖ If yes, what is the maximum time limit?²⁷⁰ 1 week
5. Is the asylum applicant considered to have entered the national territory during the border procedure? Yes No

Austria has no land border with third countries. All neighbouring states are Schengen Associated States and Member States, party to the Dublin Regulation. A border procedure is foreseen at national level but is strictly limited to airports. In reality, all airport procedures are realised at **Vienna** airport as it is the only one where a reception centre is established for this purpose.²⁷¹ Moreover, the Austrian airport procedure foresees the possibility to carry out both an admissibility assessment of the asylum claim as well as a full in-merit examination of the asylum claim, in accordance with Article 43 recast Asylum Procedures Directive. There is no available data on the number of applicants for international protection subject to the airport procedure. Overall, the border procedure can be described as a black box due notably to a serious lack of transparency on the functioning of procedure. UNHCR shares little information on the functioning of the airport procedure.

Under Article 33(1) and (2) AsylG, an asylum application lodged at the airport can only be rejected as inadmissible or dismissed on the merits on two grounds:

- (1) Dismissal on the merits if there is no substantial evidence that the asylum applicant should be granted protection status *and*:
 - i. the applicant tried to mislead the authorities about their identity, citizenship or authenticity of their documents and was previously informed about the negative consequences of doing so;
 - ii. the applicant's claims relating to the alleged persecution are obviously unfounded.
 - iii. the applicant did not claim any persecution at all; or
 - iv. the applicant comes from a [Safe Country of Origin](#);
- (2) Inadmissibility because of existing protection in a [Safe Third Country](#).

Asylum applicants who apply for international protection at the airport are transferred after the interview with the police to the building of the police station with the initial reception centre and the rejection zone. The questions asked by the police are the same as in the regular procedure and focus on the travel route as well as one question concerning the reason for the application for international protection. The applicant has the same rights as in the regular procedure such as right to examine the file and receive a copy of the interview report. Based on the first interview, the BFA decides within a maximum time limit of one week whether the procedure shall be processed under the special regulations of the airport procedure, or if the case should be considered under the regular procedure.²⁷²

For airport procedures, the Asylum Act foresees a 'four-eyes principle' whereby a rejection of an application on the merits or because of existing protection in a safe third country requires the explicit consent of UNHCR. However, that involvement does not substitute any due process guarantees but is a

²⁷⁰ Time limit to send the file to UNHCR rather than to take a first instance decision.

²⁷¹ Article 31- 33 AsylG.

²⁷² Article 31(1) AsylG.

further safeguard in addition to e.g. the rights to be heard, to legal counselling and to appeal. If the BFA intends to reject the application in the airport procedure, UNHCR has to be informed within one week, a time limit which is generally respected.²⁷³ If the time limit is not met, the application is admitted to the regular procedure and the asylum applicant is allowed entry.²⁷⁴ Moreover, UNHCR is entitled to contribute to the procedure (e.g. examine the application and talk to the applicant). In practice, UNHCR decides most cases based on the case files including interview records by the BFA since in case of doubts it does not agree with a rejection in the airport procedure.²⁷⁵ On the basis of an agreement between Austria and UNHCR, the latter is obliged to respond and provide an opinion within 48 hours, maximum 96 hours, after a case has been submitted.²⁷⁶ In case the UNHCR does not give its consent it has to bring in a written reasoning. Data on the number of cases concerned are not available. In the context of Dublin procedures at the airport, UNHCR is not involved.

The law foresees that the persons are not allowed to enter the territory but can leave for another country at any time.²⁷⁷ Persons held in border facilities are *de facto* detained as they are forced to stay in the initial reception centre at the airport. Official detention is not regulated in law. Individuals remain in detention pending the implementation of the negative decision at the border and can only be maintained for a maximum duration of six weeks.²⁷⁸ Therefore, at this stage, a decision rejecting the asylum application on the merits or as inadmissible is issued without an expulsion order. Rejection at the border may be enforced only after a final decision on the asylum application. While detailed statistics are missing, practice suggests that airport procedure are carried out in less than 6 weeks. Nevertheless, the fact that the 6 weeks deadline as foreseen at national level goes beyond the four weeks deadline foreseen in Article 43 APD has not been litigated so far.

In 2016, a reform entered into force to allow for special measures at the border for the maintenance of public order during border checks, which will effectively enable police authorities to deprive asylum applicants of access to the asylum procedure (see [Access to the Territory](#)). As of 2025, the measure had still not been implemented in practice. In April 2025, the Austrian legislature amended the relevant provision to allow the government to issue a directive suspending all family reunifications whenever public order or national security is deemed to be at risk.²⁷⁹ In July 2025, the federal government issued such a directive and, in December 2025, extended it for a further six months, effectively halting almost all family-reunification procedures pending at first instance (see [Family reunification](#)).²⁸⁰

²⁷³ Article 32(2) AsylG.

²⁷⁴ Article 33(2) AsylG.

²⁷⁵ Article 33 (2) AsylG

²⁷⁶ Abkommen Mitwirkung UNHCR im Asylverfahren, Art III (2), available in German [here](#).

²⁷⁷ Article 32 (1) AsylG

²⁷⁸ Article 32 (4) AsylG

²⁷⁹ Parliament of Austria, „Nationalrat beschließt "Pause" für Familienzusammenführung“, 25 April 2025, available in German [here](#).

²⁸⁰ Parliament of Austria, „Asyl: Familinnachzug bleibt für weitere sechs Monate ausgesetzt“, 17. December 2025, available in German [here](#).

4.2. Personal interview

Indicators: Border Procedure: Personal Interview

Same as regular procedure

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum applicant in most cases conducted in practice in the border procedure?
 Yes No
 - ❖ If so, are questions limited to nationality, identity, travel route? Yes No
 - ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No
2. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? Frequently Rarely Never

In procedures at the airport, only one personal interview by the BFA is conducted,²⁸¹ after the initial interview with the police. There are no other differences with interviews under the regular procedure. However, as already mentioned, UNHCR plays an active role in the processing of asylum applications in the airport procedure as it can issue binding opinions. Asylum applications can thus be rejected only upon approval of UNHCR, otherwise they must be processed in the regular procedure. There are no available statistics due to a lack of transparency on the procedure. The involvement of UNHCR is ambivalent: on the one hand it serves as a safeguard in an accelerated procedure, and on the other hand UNHCR is directly involved throughout a truncated procedure which can possibly create dependencies that might cause conflict with UNHCR's role as a UN organisation.

4.3. Appeal

Indicators: Border Procedure: Appeal

Same as regular procedure

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the border procedure?
 Yes No
 - ❖ If yes, is it Judicial Administrative
 - ❖ If yes, is it suspensive Yes Some grounds No

The time limit for lodging appeals against a decision by the BFA in procedures at the airport is 1 week.²⁸² The BVwG must issue its decision within 2 weeks from the submission of the complaint.²⁸³ A hearing in the appeal proceedings must be conducted at the initial reception centre at the airport,²⁸⁴ but this rarely happens in practice.²⁸⁵ The appeal has automatic suspensive effect.²⁸⁶

²⁸¹ Article 33(2) AsylG.

²⁸² Article 33(3) AsylG.

²⁸³ Article 33(4) AsylG.

²⁸⁴ Article 33(4) AsylG.

²⁸⁵ Information by BBU GmbH to asylkoordination österreich, August 2023.

²⁸⁶ Article 33 (5) AsylG

4.4. Legal assistance

Indicators: Border Procedure: Legal Assistance

Same as regular procedure

1. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?
 Yes With difficulty No
❖ Does free legal assistance cover:
 Representation in interview
 Legal advice
2. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a negative decision in practice?
 Yes With difficulty No
❖ Does free legal assistance cover:
 Representation in courts
 Legal advice

The federal agency BBU GmbH which is responsible for the provision of basic care in the reception centres of the Ministry of Interior, is also responsible for the provision of legal assistance to asylum applicants in the airport special transit centre. The legal counsellors must provide legal counselling at first instance and are informed and appointed automatically by the BFA in cases where the BFA announces that it will conduct an interview within 72 hours after the application was lodged. As of February 2021, all interviews were held within 72 hours at the airport. Legal counsellors must be present during the interview. The legal counselling unit is not permanently present at the airport but is stationed in the nearby EAST in **Traiskirchen** and serves the airport procedures from there. There is not much information available yet on how this has worked so far in practice. NGOs do not have access to this area unless they have a power of attorney.

The BBU GmbH also provides basic care at the EAST at the airport. As of April 2026, there was a capacity of 28 beds at the transit zone at the airport.²⁸⁷

5. Accelerated procedure

5.1. General (scope, grounds for accelerated procedures, time limits)

The law provides for “procedures for the imposition of measures to terminate residence” subject to reduced time limits for appeal and decisions on appeal, with the effect that certain cases are dealt with in an accelerated manner. For the purpose of this report, these are referred to as accelerated procedures.

Under Article 27 AsylG, an accelerated procedure is applied where:

- (a) During the admissibility procedure, the BFA has notified the applicant of its intention to reject the application as inadmissible (see section on [Admissibility Procedure](#)) or dismiss the application on the merits;²⁸⁸
- (b) The appeal procedure is to be discontinued where the asylum applicant has absconded the procedure and a return decision was issued by the BFA;²⁸⁹
- (c) The BFA determines that the application should be rejected as inadmissible or dismissed on the merits *and* there is a public interest in accelerating the procedure.²⁹⁰ Public interest exists in particular, albeit not exhaustively, where an applicant:²⁹¹
 - i. Has committed a criminal offence;
 - ii. Has been charged with a criminal offence by the Department of Public Prosecution;
 - iii. Has been subject to pre-trial detention; or

²⁸⁷ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB XXVIII. GP*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

²⁸⁸ Article 27(1)(1) AsylG, citing Article 29(3)(4)-(5) AsylG.

²⁸⁹ Article 27(1)(2) AsylG, citing Article 24(2) AsylG.

²⁹⁰ Article 27(2) AsylG.

²⁹¹ Article 27(3) AsylG.

- iv. Has been caught in the act of committing a criminal offence.

In case a “procedure for the imposition of measures to terminate residence” has been initiated, a decision on the asylum application shall be taken as quickly as possible and no later than 3 months.²⁹²

In addition, Article 27a AsylG provides an accelerated procedure as such and states that certain cases may be decided within 5 months, with a possible extension if necessary for the adequate assessment of the case. Such accelerated procedures are foreseen when grounds for denying the suspensive effect of appeals apply, as stated in Article 18 BFA-VG. These reasons are:

- (a) The asylum applicant comes from a safe country of origin;
- (b) There are indications that the asylum applicant endangers public security and order;
- (c) The asylum applicant has provided false statements on their identity, nationality and authenticity of documents;
- (d) No reasons for persecution have been asserted;
- (e) Statements adduced are obviously false or contradictory;
- (f) An executable return decision has been issued before applying for international protection; and
- (g) The asylum applicant refuses to provide fingerprints.²⁹³

Procedures are also subject to stricter time limits in case the asylum application is examined at the airport (see section [Border Procedure](#)).

By law, no vulnerable groups are automatically exempted from accelerated procedures. There is no information available as to a general practice on the matter.

In 2025, 586 decisions were taken in a [fast track procedure](#), among which none were taken in an accelerated procedure. The top three nationalities processes in fast-track procedures in 2025 were Türkiye (27%) Morocco (11%), India (11%) and Georgia (9%).²⁹⁴ These procedures are not necessarily conducted at the border.

5.2. Personal interview

Indicators: Accelerated Procedure: Personal Interview

Same as regular procedure

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum applicant in most cases conducted in practice in the accelerated procedure? Yes No
 - ❖ If so, are questions limited to nationality, identity, travel route? Yes No
 - ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No
2. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? Frequently Rarely Never

All asylum applicants must conduct a personal interview. The law permits an exception in case the asylum applicant has absconded from the procedure.²⁹⁵ If the facts are established, failure by the BFA or by the Federal Administrative Court to conduct an interview should not preclude the rendering of a decision. No differences are observed from the [Regular Procedure: Personal Interview](#).

The BFA may omit the personal interviews in cases of subsequent applications which aim to prevent the execution of an expulsion order and/or subsequent applications without *de facto* protection against

²⁹² Article 27(8) AsylG.

²⁹³ Article 18 BFA-VG.

²⁹⁴ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

²⁹⁵ Article 24(3) AsylG.

deportation. Subsequent applications within 18 days of the deportation date have no suspensive effect, the expulsion order issued after the rejection of the first asylum application can be executed.²⁹⁶

5.3. Appeal

Indicators: Accelerated Procedure: Appeal

Same as regular procedure

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the accelerated procedure?
- Yes No
- ❖ If yes, is it Judicial Administrative
- ❖ If yes, is it suspensive Yes Some grounds No

Time limits for appeals are the same as in the [Regular Procedure: Appeal](#). The BVwG has to decide on the appeal within 3 months in cases granted suspensive effect.²⁹⁷ The BVwG has to decide on the appeal against negative decisions – which include expulsion orders – within 8 weeks.²⁹⁸

In subsequent applications without protection against deportation, the court has to decide within 8 weeks if suspensive effect was not granted. This provision has not much effect in practice, however, as asylum applicants may have been expelled or transferred before. Nevertheless, the appeal may have suspensive effect.²⁹⁹

Difficulties in lodging an appeal against negative decisions in the accelerated procedure are similar to those described in the section on the [Dublin Procedure: Appeal](#); especially regarding the lack of free legal assistance. Organisations contracted to provide legal assistance also have to organise interpreters if necessary.

5.4. Legal assistance

Indicators: Accelerated Procedure: Legal Assistance

Same as regular procedure

1. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?
- Yes With difficulty No
- ❖ Does free legal assistance cover: Representation in interview Legal advice
2. Do asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a decision in practice?
- Yes With difficulty No
- ❖ Does free legal assistance cover Representation in courts Legal advice

Access to free legal assistance at first instance is difficult for asylum applicants detained during the accelerated procedure, although they may contact NGOs for advice. Free legal assistance is available for subsequent asylum applications too.³⁰⁰ Since January 2021, the Federal Agency (BBU-GmbH) is responsible for providing legal assistance also in these cases.

A right to legal advice – as required by the recast Asylum Procedures Directive – is only mandatory at second instance, i.e. before the BVwG. This means that, at first instance, legal assistance will only be provided depending on existing resources of the Federal Agency.³⁰¹ As a result, it is not guaranteed that

²⁹⁶ Article 19(1) AsylG.

²⁹⁷ Article 27(8) AsylG.

²⁹⁸ Article 17(2) BFA-VG.

²⁹⁹ Article 18(2)(5) BFA-VG. See e.g. AsylGH (Asylum Court), A8 260.187-2/2011, 2 August 2011.

³⁰⁰ Article 49(2) BVA-VG in conjunction with Article 29(3) BFA-VG.

³⁰¹ For additional information on the BBU-G, § 51 BFA-VG, see in German, [here](#).

asylum applicants in the accelerated procedure will have effective access to legal assistance. Moreover, while they are in principle allowed to access other NGOs, the restriction on their freedom of movement in the context of the admissibility procedure (see [Freedom of movement](#)) significantly limits their access to NGOs which are not present in certain initial reception centres.

In so-called accelerated procedures under Article 27a AsylG in conjunction with Article 18 BFA-VG, mandatory free legal aid for the admissibility procedure is circumvented by the possibility to forward the procedure to the BFA branch office without prior admission to the regular procedure. This practice took place from time to time in 2018 but has not been reported recently. When asylum applicants get an invitation to their interview, they are still subject to restrictions on their freedom of movement meaning they are not able to consult NGOs or lawyers outside the restricted area. The BBU GmbH had access to accelerated procedure applicants. However, they were not allowed to share information on the concrete circumstances due to their legal obligations set out in the BBU-G.

6. National protection statuses and return procedure

6.1. National forms of protection

In Austria, if an application for international protection is rejected, national authorities are required by law to automatically assess whether the individual may be granted a residence permit on grounds deemed "worthy of consideration." These national forms of protection are divided into two main categories.

The first category includes a residence permit for "special protection", which can be granted in two specific situations:

- ❖ To ensure the prosecution of criminal offenses or the assertion and enforcement of civil claims related to such offenses. This primarily applies to witnesses or victims of human trafficking or cross-border prostitution.³⁰²
- ❖ To protect individuals who have been victims of violence in Austria, provided they are not lawfully residing in the country and are subject to or could be subject to a protective court order. The person must credibly demonstrate that the residence permit is necessary to prevent further violence.³⁰³

In addition, persons who have held a tolerated stay ("Duldung") for legal reasons for at least one year, and who continue to meet the requirements for such toleration, are also eligible for a residence permit.³⁰⁴ The primary reason for such a tolerated stay is a potential violation of the non-refoulement principle for people that do not qualify for international protection or where an exclusion clause applied to their case. The permit is only issued if the person has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Austrian Penal Code.³⁰⁵

The second category is based on Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), which guarantees the right to private and family life. If a residence permit for "special protection" is not granted, the authorities assess whether a return decision would disproportionately interfere with the individual's private or family life in Austria. If this is the case, a residence permit is issued on this basis.³⁰⁶

If none of these residence permits can be granted and a return decision is issued, the authorities then assess whether deportation is permissible under the *non-refoulement* principle.³⁰⁷ If deportation is deemed inadmissible, the person is granted tolerated status ("Duldung"). After one year of tolerated stay, the person may apply for a residence permit under the provisions described above.

³⁰² § 57 Abs 1 Z 2 Asylum Act.

³⁰³ § 57 Abs 1 Z 2 Asylum Act.

³⁰⁴ § 57 Abs 1 Z 1 Asylum Act.

³⁰⁵ § 17 Criminal Code.

³⁰⁶ § 55 Asylum Act; § 52 Alien Police Act; § 9 BFA-VG.

³⁰⁷ § 46a Abs 1 Z 1 Alien Police Act.

In light of the CEAS reform entering into force in mid-2026, a relevant adjustment will be required in Austria's protection framework. To date, Austria has implemented subsidiary protection in a manner inconsistent with EU law by tying it broadly to risks of serious harm under Articles 2 and 3 ECHR without requiring persecution or serious harm attributable to an actor. Given that the Qualification Regulation will be directly applicable from mid-June 2026 and hinges on actor-based persecution/serious harm, the government plans, as part of national implementation, to introduce a new national protection status in § 54a AsylG for individuals who would face a refoulement risk upon removal without any actor being involved – particularly in cases arising from natural disasters or severe medical conditions.³⁰⁸ This status is intended to be embedded within the existing system of residence permits (§ 54 ff AsylG “worthy of consideration”), would be granted for one year, and would require annual renewal subject to continued eligibility. However, as of April 2026, the exact contours remain unsettled: the bill has not yet passed Parliament, though a draft is available. Concerns already identified include the requirement that risks be “non-temporary” (leaving those facing temporary but serious risks to rely only on tolerated stay, which does not confer a residence right) and the lack of clarity on access to core social rights, such as basic assistance, social benefits, and family reunification, for holders of the new status. The final design and practical implementation will therefore require close monitoring.

In 2025, a total of 737 residence permits (“worthy of consideration”) were granted on such grounds under §§ 55, 56, and 57 of the Asylum Act.³⁰⁹

Rights associated with national forms of protection

Compared to international protection, national forms of protection offer more limited rights. Holders of the “special protection” residence permit do not have direct access to the labour market, but may apply for a work permit.³¹⁰

For those granted a residence permit based on private and family life, access to the labour market depends on whether the person has A2-level German language skills and has passed the corresponding language exam, or if they are already legally employed or self-employed with more than a marginal income. Only under these conditions is direct labour market access granted.³¹¹

Access to basic care or other social benefits varies significantly between Austria's federal provinces.

Family reunification is not possible under any of these national protection statuses.

Access and application

Rejected asylum seekers do not need to apply separately for national forms of protection. These residence permits are assessed automatically in the course of the asylum decision. The process follows a fixed order:

- ❖ If international protection is denied, authorities assess eligibility for a residence permit for special protection.
- ❖ If this is denied, they evaluate whether a residence permit under Article 8 ECHR is appropriate.
- ❖ If not, they determine whether deportation is permissible under the non-refoulement principle.
- ❖ If deportation is not permitted, the person is granted tolerated status, which does not confer a right of residence and provides only minimal legal security. Individuals with tolerated status receive an ID card confirming their identity, but not a legal residence permit.

³⁰⁸ Parliament of Austria, draft of the “Asylum and Migration Pact Amendment Act”, available in German [here](#).

³⁰⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

³¹⁰ § 4 Abs 3 Z 7 Aliens Employment Act.

³¹¹ § 55 Asylum Act.

There is one additional residence permit available for individuals who are well integrated in Austria. However, this must be applied for separately and is not considered automatically within the asylum procedure.³¹² The eligibility criteria for this permit are very restrictive, and only a small number of people have received it.

6.2. Return procedures

In Austria, return decisions are issued jointly with the rejection of an asylum application.³¹³ This means that if a person is not granted international or national protection, the same decision will automatically include a ruling on the permissibility of a return.

In 2025, 11,232 return decisions (orders to leave the country) were issued.³¹⁴ While detailed statistics on actual returns or ongoing appeals are not available, it is known that 8,954 persons left Austria in 2025, of whom 6,429 did so voluntarily, and 2,525 were forcibly removed.³¹⁵

No official figures are available regarding how many return decisions could not be implemented due to practical or political obstacles such as deportation bans, lack of cooperation with countries of origin or transit, or moratoria on returns.

D. Guarantees for vulnerable groups

1. Identification

Indicators: Identification

1. Is there a specific identification mechanism in place to systematically identify vulnerable asylum seekers? Yes For certain categories No
 - ❖ If for certain categories, specify which: Unaccompanied minors
2. Does the law provide for an identification mechanism for unaccompanied children? Yes No

The Asylum Law has no definition of vulnerable groups. However, it provides special provisions for victims of harassments, of crimes against sexual self-determination (Article 20 Asylum Act), of violence (Article 30 AsylG), as well as for unaccompanied minors (e.g. family tracing Article 18, legal representation Article 19 Asylum Law). Only a few federal states such as **Burgenland**, **Vorarlberg** or **Upper Austria** have included definitions of vulnerable asylum seekers in their basic care laws.

1.1. Screening of vulnerability

There is no effective system in place to identify asylum seekers in need of special procedural guarantees and the law does not foresee any mechanism to that end. During the admissibility procedure in the initial reception centre, asylum seekers are informed through written leaflets about the necessity to report psychological problems to the doctor and the legal adviser. At the beginning of all interviews in the asylum procedure applicants are asked whether they have any health or mental problems which could influence their ability to cooperate during the asylum procedure. In individual cases psychologists in initial reception centre are requested by the BFA to assess if the asylum applicant is suffering from mental disorders as

³¹² § 56 Asylum Act.

³¹³ § 10 Abs 1 Asylum Act.

³¹⁴ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

³¹⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

a result of torture or another event which may prevent them from defending their interests during the procedure or entails for them a risk of permanent harm or long-term effects.³¹⁶

The report published by the OHCHR in October 2018 following a mission in Austria indicates that interviews conducted by the police and the BFA take place in an atmosphere of mistrust, whereby the authorities focus on the identification of Dublin cases rather than on the identification of vulnerability. The report also stated that there was generally little cooperation among different actors, including governmental entities and a broad range of civil society organisations working with migrants in vulnerable situations.³¹⁷ In 2021, the exchange between the first instance authority and NGOs remained difficult. In 2025, there were meetings between NGOs such as asylkoordination österreich and Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst who were received by the Director of the BFA. In several regional directorates such as Carinthia there are regular exchange meetings between the authority and NGOs. There are exchanges between NGOs, second instance Court and the BBU GmbH on a regular basis. The main focus of these meetings is the identification of problems and improvement of communication between the stakeholders.

In its 2024 concluding observations, the UN Committee Against Torture criticised ‘the absence of a formal national mechanism to identify vulnerable asylum seekers, such as victims of torture, trafficking and gender-based violence, upon arrival at reception centres, record any evidence to support their claims and provide them with support services’.³¹⁸

Given the implementation of the CEAS Screening Regulation starting mid-2026, significant changes are expected in how Austria identifies vulnerable applicants during the initial screening phase. While the new framework is designed to standardise and strengthen early detection and referral for persons with special reception or procedural needs, its effectiveness will depend on how it is operationalised nationally. According to the available draft legislation, screening will be carried out largely by police officers – personnel whose primary training and mandate lie outside vulnerability assessment.³¹⁹ This makes it essential to closely monitor whether adequate specialised training, clear referral pathways, multidisciplinary support, and independent oversight are put in place to ensure that vulnerability screening is timely, consistent, and rights-compliant in practice.

Victims of trafficking

In the Austrian system, there is no systematic identification of victims of trafficking. However, an Austrian authority’s assessment of an individual as a (potential) trafficked person has concrete consequences in status determination procedures and criminal prosecution; meaning that a person can be identified as a victim of trafficking in accordance with the criminal procedures act. A type of formal classification of an individual as a “victim” and the procedural consequences this entails is only regulated in the Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure.

The OHCHR further encouraged the Austrian authorities to provide for a reflection and recovery period in the law to strengthen identification practices, but this was not implemented. During its visit in 2018, the OHCHR was informed that potential victims of trafficking, particularly women were being returned to the countries they had fled. This mainly concerned Dublin cases and “safe third country” cases.³²⁰ In practice, there are still no systematic identification of victims of trafficking in place. In November 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented the 6th national action plan to combat trafficking in human beings for 2021

³¹⁶ Article 30 AsylG.

³¹⁷ OHCHR, *Report on the mission to Austria focusing on the human rights of migrants, particularly in the context of return*, October 2018, available [here](#), 7.

³¹⁸ UN Committee Against Torture, *Concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Austria*, CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, 12 June 2024, available [here](#), 4.

³¹⁹ Parliament of Austria, draft of the “Asylum and Migration Pact Amendment Act”, available in German [here](#).

³²⁰ Ibid.

to 2023, consisting of 109 measures ranging from prevention and awareness raising to improving law enforcement measures.³²¹

In practice, if an Austrian official, such as a caseworker of the BFA, identifies a potential trafficked person, the official is requested to contact the criminal police office of the respective federal province. If the latter confirms the suspicions of the official, criminal investigations are initiated. The individual concerned as well as a specialised NGO will be contacted and informed, a reflection period may be granted, and certain victims' rights relevant to criminal proceedings are provided.³²² There are no current statistics, however, on the number of victims of human trafficking in Austria.

Access to specialised care and support through NGOs is not necessarily dependent on informal identification by the police or the presence of criminal or civil proceedings. In the identification process, a central role is given to the Federal Criminal Intelligence Service. Together with its offices in the federal provinces, it is responsible for investigating cases of trafficking in Austria. This authority mainly cooperates with the organisation "LEFÖ-IBF", which is formally contracted by the Austrian Ministry of Interior and the Women's Department of the Federal Chancellery to provide support and protection to victims of trafficking across Austria.

1.2. Age assessment of unaccompanied children

Most age assessments are ordered by the BFA during the admissibility procedure, as special safeguards apply to unaccompanied children in accordance with the Dublin III Regulation. When the Dublin Unit starts consultations with other EU Member States it thus informs the latter that there is an ongoing age assessment procedure. In the meantime, the concerned unaccompanied children are admitted to the regular asylum procedure.

In 2025, there were 572 applications of unaccompanied minors in Austria. 163 multifactorial age assessments and 170 wrist X-rays were conducted. In 60.8% of the multifactorial assessments the applicant was found not to be a minor.³²³

Methods for assessing age

In the case of doubt with regard to the age of an unaccompanied asylum-seeking child, authorities may order a medical examination. Several methods might be used. According to the Asylum Act and decrees of the Minister of Interior (which are not public), age assessments through medical examination should be a measure of *ultima ratio*. Other evidence to prove age should be verified first. If doubts remain after investigations and age assessment, the principle of *in dubio pro minore* (the benefit of the doubt) should apply.³²⁴ As part of a multifactorial examination methodology, three individual examinations are carried out (i.e. physical, dental and x-ray examinations). According to the Ministry of Interior, these examinations are conducted in compliance with the guidelines of the Association for Forensic Age Diagnostics (AGFAD).³²⁵

However, these principles are not strictly applied in practice. Children undertake age assessment tests but the asylum authorities do not acknowledge the documents that are submitted to them nor do they allocate sufficient time to obtain such documents. The Human Rights Board (*Menschenrechtsbeirat*), NGOs and the Medical Association have criticised the age assessment methods.³²⁶ The age assessment

³²¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Report to the Parliament: Bekämpfung des Menschenhandels, Arbeitsausbeutung, Kinderhandel, Prostitution*, November 2021, available in German [here](#).

³²² Report from LEFÖ to asylkoordination österreich, April 2022.

³²³ *BFA-Detailstatistik 2025*, available in German [here](#).

³²⁴ Article 13(3) BFA-VG.

³²⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Reply to the parliamentary request No 1240/AB*, 4 September 2018, available in German [here](#).

³²⁶ Human Rights Board, *Bericht des Menschenrechtsbeirates zu Kindern und Jugendlichen im fremdenrechtlichen Verfahren*, 2011; *Stellungnahme der Ärztekammer*, FPG 2010, 21 July 2009.

examination states a minimum age and consists of three medical examinations: a general medical examination; an X-ray examination of the wrist and a dental examination by a dentist. If the X-ray examination of the wrist is not conclusive, a further X-ray (CT) examination of the clavicle may be ordered.

In 2017, there was an example in which the VwGH applied the benefit of the doubt and ruled that the applicant should be considered to be a minor, concerning a Gambian asylum applicant. His birth certificate, delivered by the Gambian authorities, indicated that he was a minor but the authorities in Norway and Italy had determined that he was an adult. The BFA considered that the concerned Gambian applicant was between 17.04 and 18.44 years.³²⁷

Even though strategic litigation against the application of age assessment has almost ceased in the last years, concerns are being articulated by NGOs especially in reference to the indiscriminate application of age assessments.³²⁸ The BFA regularly orders age assessment procedures, even in cases in which the applicants offered to present documents within days or weeks. As of 2021, the costs of an age assessment ranged between € 489.20 and € 1,246.80.³²⁹ The statistical data of the Ministry of Interior is incomplete and does not allow conclusions to be drawn on the proportionality and scientific value of the application of age assessment.

Challenging age assessments

Age assessments are not an administrative decision but an expert opinion which is communicated to the applicant. As a result, there is no possibility to appeal the opinion. The question whether it is possible to challenge the decision declaring an asylum applicant to be an adult has been referred to the Constitutional Court (VfGH). In a ruling of 3 March 2014, the Court ruled that the declaration of majority of an asylum applicant by the BFA, and the subsequent discharge of the legal representative, may not be appealed during the first instance procedure.³³⁰ As a consequence, unaccompanied children who are erroneously declared to be adults have to continue the procedure without legal representation. Authors have raised concerns resulting from this ruling, in particular the fact that the Court established criteria that are not in line with the applicable legal safeguards and disregarded the significant procedural consequences a declaration of majority entails.³³¹

The VwGH has confirmed the VfGH's position, stating that age assessments should be seen as part of the examination of the asylum application. Since the age assessment is a mere procedural matter according to the VfGH, the asylum applicant does not lose any rights in the procedure that they would otherwise enjoy as an unaccompanied child.³³²

However, as explained by experts, the deprivation of the right to legal representation under Article 10(3) BFA-VG denies unaccompanied children of the right to a representative in violation of Article 25(1) of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive and Article 6(2) of the Dublin III Regulation, as well as of Article 24(1) of the recast Reception Conditions Directive.³³³

³²⁷ VwGH, Decision Ra 2017/18/0118, 27 June 2017, available in German [here](#).

³²⁸ Report by Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst in an exchange meeting with asylkoordination österreich in March 2022.

³²⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4983/AB, XXVII. GP*, 11 March 2021, available in German [here](#).

³³⁰ VfGH, Decision U 2416/2013-8, 3 March 2014.

³³¹ See in particular D Lukits and R Lukits, 'Neues zur Volljährigerklärung im österreichischen Asylverfahren', *FaBl*, January 2014.

³³² VfGH, Decision U 2416/2013-8, 3 March 2014.

³³³ Amnesty International, *Studie zur Situation besonders vulnerabler Schutzsuchender im österreichischen Asyl- und Grundversorgungsrecht*, August 2016.

2. Special procedural guarantees

Indicators: Special Procedural Guarantees

1. Are there special procedural arrangements/guarantees for vulnerable people? Yes For certain categories No
- ❖ If for certain categories, specify which: Unaccompanied minors, victims of torture or sexual violence

2.1. Adequate support during the interview

In cooperation with UNHCR Austria, IOM and LEFÖ BFA, officials of the BFA are offered training sessions providing targeted information on vulnerable groups.³³⁴ These trainings further aim to strengthen their understanding of first-instance procedures and adequate measures to be adopted to ensure a high-quality of interpretation.³³⁵ In addition to the trainings that have been organised on a regular basis since 2016, officials of the BFA are also supported in their day-to-day work through the development of certain tools. UNHCR further develops specific assessment methods for the evaluation of asylum procedures. It selects the focus point for the assessment of the decisions and provides samples of interviews and decisions to train quality assessors of the BFA accordingly.

In recent years, concerns about the quality and sensitivity of decision-making in sexual-orientation and gender-identity (SOGI) asylum cases have persisted in Austria. In 2018, two high-profile cases involving homosexual applicants prompted public criticism when their claims were rejected as “untrustworthy,” leading to an investigation and the revocation of the responsible BFA case officer’s decision-making license; the BFA acknowledged that the decision’s language and wording fell below qualitative standards. Civil society, notably Queer Base, highlighted inadequate staff training. The Ministry of Interior pointed to ongoing training and noted that LGBTI-specific modules were planned even before the scandal. Since 2019, the BVwG has offered a voluntary SOGI-sensitivity course for judges in cooperation with Queer Base, and the BFA’s annual training program includes a Queer Base module on identifying and addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable persons. Nonetheless, recurring concerns remain about bias and stereotyping in interviews and decisions; in 2021, a case represented by Queer Base became public in which the BFA reportedly asked inappropriate questions about the applicant’s sexual life and, according to the applicant, required her to undress.³³⁶

If an asylum applicant bases the fear of persecution on infringements of their right to sexual self-determination, they should be interviewed by an official of the same sex, unless requested otherwise.³³⁷ In the procedure before the BVwG, this rule should apply only if asylum applicants have already claimed an infringement of their right to sexual self-determination before the BFA or in the written appeal. The Constitutional Court (VfGH) has ruled that a judge of the same sex should decide on the appeal regardless of whether a public hearing is organised or the decision is exclusively based on the file.³³⁸ However, a similar provision for interpreters is lacking, however.

Each member of a family must submit a separate application for international protection. During the interview they are asked whether they have individual reasons to apply for protection or whether they want to rely on the reasons of one of their family members. Accompanied children are represented in the procedure by their parents, who are requested to submit the reasons on behalf of their children.

³³⁴ Answer to parliamentary request, No 1571/AB, 2 November 2018, available in German [here](#).

³³⁵ UNHCR, Projekt Bidge, available in German [here](#).

³³⁶ See for more details: AIDA, *Country Report: Austria - Update on the year 2024*, July 2025, available [here](#).

³³⁷ Article 20(1) AsylG.

³³⁸ VfGH, U 688-690/12-19, 27 September 2012, available in German [here](#).

2.2. Exemption from special procedures

If it is deemed highly probable that the applicant has suffered from torture or other serious forms of physical, psychological, or sexual violence, the application shall not be dismissed in the admissibility procedure.³³⁹

Moreover, asylum claims lodged by vulnerable asylum applicants (e.g. victims of torture or violence and unaccompanied children) should in principle not be processed in airport procedures. However, in practice, in the absence of effective vulnerability identification mechanism, vulnerable applicants continue to be subject to airport procedures. Moreover, vulnerable applicants may also be subject to accelerated procedures for national security reasons.³⁴⁰

3. Use of medical reports

Indicators: Use of Medical Reports

1. Does the law provide for the possibility of a medical report in support of the applicant's statements regarding past persecution or serious harm? Yes In some cases No
2. Are medical reports taken into account when assessing the credibility of the applicant's statements? Yes No

Asylum applicants undergo a mandatory medical examination in the initial reception centres (EAST).³⁴¹ In many cases, however, persons of trust are not allowed to be present during psychological consultations.

Medical reports are mainly requested in the admissibility procedure to assess whether an expulsion would cause a violation of Article 3 ECHR. Therefore, a standard form is used with space for a narrative. Medical reports are not based on the methodology laid down in the Istanbul Protocol.³⁴²

Some of the psychiatrists or medical experts are accredited by the courts, but have no special training on survivors of torture, do not apply the Istanbul Protocol, do not allow a person of confidence to be present during the examination or are biased. Therefore, asylum applicants also submit opinions of experts of their own choice, which they normally pay themselves, although sometimes these opinions are covered by their health insurance.

The Administrative Procedures Act (AVG) requires the assessment of all relevant facts and imposes an obligation on the authorities to undertake all necessary investigations. Statements of the applicants have to be credible; persecution needs not be proved and preponderant plausibility is sufficient. If the authorities have doubts on whether the applicant has been subjected to torture or other serious acts of violence, a medical examination may be ordered. These examinations are paid by the state. Often asylum applicants submit expert opinions e.g. a report of the psychiatric department of a hospital where they have been treated or an opinion of a psychotherapist. In each federal state, a network of NGOs provides free psychotherapy sessions to asylum applicants, as these are funded by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF).³⁴³ However, in practice, capacities are insufficient, and clients often have to wait several months to start the treatment.³⁴⁴

³³⁹ Article 30 AsylG.

³⁴⁰ Information provided to asylkoordination österreich at a meeting with stakeholders, March 2023.

³⁴¹ Article 28(4) AsylG.

³⁴² United Nations Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 2004 (Istanbul Protocol), Professional Training Series No. 8/Rev.1.

³⁴³ Network for Intercultural Psychotherapy and Extreme Trauma (NIPE), see official website available in German [here](#).

³⁴⁴ Information provided by organisation Hemayat to asylkoordination in February 2024.

In appeal procedures against a decision of the BFA, new facts and evidence may be submitted only if the asylum applicant had been unable to submit those before the BFA. Negative first instance decisions are often based on the lack of credibility of the facts presented. To convince the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG) of the applicant's credibility, expert opinions requested by the Court or submitted by the applicant may thus play a crucial role in the appeal procedure.

The Administrative High Court (VwGH) delivered a crucial decision in 2010 with regard to the consideration of medical evidence, in which it criticised the first instance authority for: “[N]eglecting to take into account medical reports as proof of psychological conditions, which consequently deprived the applicants of an objective examination of contentious facts... The responsible authority has thereby judged the applicants' mental state without going into the substance of the individual circumstances.”³⁴⁵ A psychiatric opinion was taken into consideration, which concerned the need to treat the psychiatric illness. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), illusions and concentration difficulties were diagnosed, but the opinion did not demonstrate to what extent those issues would influence the asylum applicant's statements. Therefore, the authority believed that the asylum applicant should remember the exact date of the events reported.

The established jurisprudence of the VwGH requires exhaustive reasoning to deny the causality between alleged torture and visible scars, including through an expert opinion indicating the likelihood of alleged torture causing the visible effects.³⁴⁶ In the same ruling, the Court repeated earlier jurisprudence to the effect that psychiatric illness must be taken into account in regard to discrepancies that have been identified in the statements of an asylum applicant.

4. Legal representation of unaccompanied children

Indicators: Unaccompanied Children

1. Does the law provide for the appointment of a representative to all unaccompanied children?
 Yes No

A legal representative for the asylum procedure is appointed by the BFA as soon as an unaccompanied child applies for asylum.³⁴⁷ As opposed to adult asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors must lodge the asylum application at a specific place, the police station of **Traiskirchen**, near the initial reception centre. Unaccompanied children who are between 14 and 17 years old can also lodge their application at a designated police office in **Schwechat**. Unaccompanied children have no legal capacity to act by themselves in the procedure; nevertheless, they have the duty to cooperate during the procedure just as adults. Legal representatives have to be present both at interviews organised by the BFA and hearings at the BVwG.³⁴⁸

During the admissibility procedure, the legal advisers (who are contracted by the Ministry of Interior) act as legal representatives of the unaccompanied asylum-seeking child. There is no legal guardian appointed as the Child and Youth Welfare Authority denies its responsibility arguing that during the admissibility procedure it is not clear whether the children have a perspective to stay in Austria. UAM are not able to act without the consent of their legal adviser, for example to choose a legal representative by themselves or to submit an appeal in case the legal adviser fails to do so. Legal advisers were either from Verein Menschenrechte Österreich or from ARGE Rechtsberatung up until 2020. By taking over legal assistance, the BBU GmbH also took over the responsibility of legal representation of unaccompanied children in January 2021. According to the Human Rights Board (*Menschenrechtsbeirat*),³⁴⁹ the fact that these legal advisers are only responsible for the asylum procedure and do not have full custody of the

³⁴⁵ VwGH, Decision Ra 2007/19/0830, 19 November 2010.

³⁴⁶ VwGH, Decision Ra 2006/01/0355, 15 March 2010.

³⁴⁷ Article 49 BFA-VG.

³⁴⁸ Article 49 (3) BFA-VG.

³⁴⁹ Menschenrechtsbeirat, *Bericht des Menschenrechtsbeirates zu Kindern und Jugendlichen im fremdenrechtlichen Verfahren*, 2011.

child is problematic. Furthermore, legal advisers are not required to have special expertise on children. The problem still lacks a solution was a part of public debate throughout 2020. An answer to a parliamentary request showed that more than 50% of unaccompanied minors disappear after lodging an asylum application. The Federal Youth Association (*Bundesjugendvertretung*) criticised the fact that no one has full custody over the children during the admissibility procedure and called for a solution that would foresee that full custody is assigned to a legal representative from the first day of the asylum procedure.³⁵⁰ In 2022 and 2023, even more UAM disappeared after lodging an asylum application: In 2022, 11,613 cases were discontinued (87.5%) and in 2023 4,715 (95.3%). In 2024, the number of UAM applying for asylum decreased to 925, out of which 488 cases were discontinued (52.8%).³⁵¹ In 2025 only 572 UAM applied for asylum. 473 procedures of UAM were discontinued due to the disappearance of the children involved. This represents 82.5% of all UAM who applied for asylum in 2025.³⁵²

With the takeover of the BBU GmbH in charge of providing legal counselling since January 2021 (see [Legal assistance](#)), no major changes concerning guardianship of unaccompanied minors have occurred. There is still no general appointed guardian in the admissibility procedure. The BBU GmbH is only responsible for legal representation in asylum procedures, all other areas of best interest of the child are not covered. This was criticised by the UN Committee Against Torture in its 2024 concluding observations, as it highlighted concerns about 'the fact that legal guardians are appointed only after an unaccompanied or separated asylum-seeking child between 14 and 18 years of age has been assigned to a reception facility operated by one of the Länder, and that the transfer to the facility may take time due to age-assessment processes'.³⁵³

The improvement of the protection and legal status of refugee children is set as an objective in the 2025-2029 coalition programme.³⁵⁴ It was already foreseen in the coalition programme of the predecessor government but not implemented. NGOs, and UNHCR, IOM and UNICEF have urged the government to take measures without delay to implement a better protection.³⁵⁵ In 2022, the government has not yet presented a draft for a possible new guardianship law even though the pressure has increased following the report of the *Kindeswohlkommission*, an independent commission appointed by the Ministry of Justice following deportations of children in January.³⁵⁶ The opposition parties have brought forward a parliamentary motion urging the federal government to further improve the protection and legal status of child refugees and to pay special attention to the best interests of the child.³⁵⁷ In the 2025-2029 coalition program, the governing parties included a pledge to the recommendations of the *Kindeswohlkommission*.³⁵⁸ The situation of unaccompanied minors got worse during the reception crisis in fall 2022: As the provinces failed to take over asylum applicants from the federal reception centres the centres' capacity reached its limits. This resulted in up to 1,000 UAM having to stay in inadequate reception centres for months. The 2023 report of the Qualitätsbeirat highlights key challenges regarding unaccompanied minor refugees (UMFs). Nearly 600 UMFs remained in BBU facilities due to delays in transferring them to provincial care, overburdening the independent legal advice service, which lacks a

³⁵⁰ Bundesjugendvertretung, 'Bundesjugendvertretung fordert Aufklärung bezüglich abgängiger UMFs in Österreich', 20 January 2020, available in German [here](#).

³⁵¹ BFA, *Annual statistics 2024*, March 2025, available in German <https://shorturl.at/mAwpM>.

³⁵² Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4338/AB XXVIII. GP*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

³⁵³ UN Committee Against Torture, *Concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Austria*, CAT/C/AUT/CO/7, 12 June 2024, available [here](#).

³⁵⁴ Bundeskanzleramt, 'Jetzt das Richtige tun. Für Österreich.', available in German at <https://shorturl.at/c6UcW>.

³⁵⁵ UNHCR, 'Obsorge ab Tag 1: UNHCR, IOM und UNICEF rufen Österreich auf, Maßnahmen für unbegleitete Kinder und Jugendliche zu verstärken', 25 February 2020, available in German [here](#).

³⁵⁶ Kindeswohlkommission (Commission on the rights of the child), *Report of the Kindeswohlkommission*, 13 July 2021, available in German [here](#).

³⁵⁷ Parlamentskorrespondenz, *Flucht, Migration und Kinderrechte dominieren Innenausschuss*, 20 October 2021, available in German [here](#).

³⁵⁸ Kindeswohlkommission (Commission on the rights of the child), *Report of the Kindeswohlkommission*, 13 July 2021, available in German [here](#).

guardianship mandate. The Board urges the Ministries of the Interior and Justice to ensure prompt guardianship assignments and faster transfers.³⁵⁹

This situation changed for the better in 2024 due to decreased applications and the minors are accommodated in the provinces faster. However, the oldest accommodation specialised in UAM run by SOS Kinderdorf in Salzburg closed in spring 2025. Its financial situation grew worse as only few applications were filed and the FPÖ-Landesrat decided to not step up the financial support.³⁶⁰

In the case of siblings, the BFA and BVwG have assumed that an adult sibling has the power to represent their underage sibling in the admissibility procedure. The VfGH and VfGH have clarified, however, that legal representation during this procedure is a task for a legal adviser and cannot be performed by a sibling. The transfer of custody requires a court decision and cannot be based on the sole decision of the Child and Youth Service.³⁶¹

After admission to the regular procedure and transfer to one of the federal provinces, the Child and Youth Service (*KJH Kinder- und Jugendhilfe*) takes over the legal representation according to the Asylum Act or by court decision.

Legal representation services are provided by the KJH in three federal states (**Vienna, Lower Austria, Tyrol**). NGOs provide legal services in other federal states, (**Carinthia, Styria, Vorarlberg**) and the legal representation is divided between different NGOs in the three remaining states (**Upper Austria, Salzburg, Burgenland**). UNHCR conducted a survey and concluded that there was no difference in the quality of the legal representation services provided by the different NGO's.³⁶²

In light of the ongoing reform of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) and its planned national implementation by mid-2026, significant changes are expected in the guardianship framework for unaccompanied minors. As of April 2026, the national implementation legislation has not yet been through the entire parliamentary process; however, a draft bill is available.³⁶³ This draft foresees an *ex lege* transfer of guardianship to the child and youth welfare authorities of the federal state in which the minor resides. Such a change would constitute a long-requested improvement by civil society, aiming to streamline responsibility and strengthen protection standards. It will nevertheless be important to observe how these provisions are put into practice once they enter into force, including the consistency of application across federal states and the availability of resources to fulfil the expanded mandate.

The quality of the assistance provided has been considered to be problematic in practice in some provinces as well. NGOs report that in some cases the legal representative refrained from lodging an appeal, thereby disregarding the best interests of the child.³⁶⁴ NGOs further reported to asylkoordination that, in cases where subsidiary protection was granted, the legal guardians appointed by the authorities refrained to consent to lodging an appeal against the negative asylum decision.³⁶⁵

Providing advice in return cases is mandatory since 2016 and unaccompanied children are also advised on return to their country of origin. Legal representatives are not informed about this, as a file note is only available when the application for voluntary return has already been signed. In 2020, there was no

³⁵⁹ Qualitätsbeirat BBU GmbH, *Jahresbericht 2023*, available in German [here](#).

³⁶⁰ SOS Kinderdorf, Flüchtlingseinrichtung Clearing-house muss schließen, 15 April 2025, available in German at <https://shorturl.at/ltTK>.

³⁶¹ VfGH, Decision E2923/2016, 9 June 2017, available in German [here](#). VfGH, Decision Ra 2016/18/0324, 30 August 2017, available in German [here](#).

³⁶² UNHCR, *Rechtsvertretung von unbegleiteten Kindern und Jugendlichen im Asylverfahren*, April 2018, available in German [here](#).

³⁶³ Austrian Parliament, draft of the Guardianship for Unaccompanied Minors Act, available in German [here](#).

³⁶⁴ Meeting of legal counselling NGOs at asylkoordination, November 2023.

³⁶⁵ Asylkoordination österreich, Obsorge bei Fluchtwaisen, 28 June 2022, available in German [here](#).

deportation of unaccompanied minors.³⁶⁶ At the same time, IOM provided support to three unaccompanied minors for their voluntary return to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Russian federation. In 2025 no UAM was forcefully deported. In the same timeframe, there were 15 voluntary returns of unaccompanied minors, 11 with Syrian nationality and 4 with Turkish.³⁶⁷

Unaccompanied children also have the duty to cooperate with family tracing in the country of origin or third countries, regardless of the organisation or person who is undertaking the tracing. Children searching for family members can contact the Red Cross.

Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children 2021-2025					
Country of origin	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Afghanistan	3,363	9,371	2,601	264	293
Syria	1,435	1,864	1,365	464	76
Pakistan	52	506	64	14	9
Egypt	186	368	311	64	66
Tunisia	195	293	6	4	1
India	75	271	9	1	0
Total	5,605	13,276	4,946	925	572

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Annual statistics 2025*, March 2026, available in German [here](#).

E. Subsequent applications

Indicators: Subsequent Applications

1. Does the law provide for a specific procedure for subsequent applications? Yes No

2. Is a removal order suspended during the examination of a first subsequent application?

- ❖ At first instance Yes No
- ❖ At the appeal stage Yes No

3. Is a removal order suspended during the examination of a second, third, subsequent application?

- ❖ At first instance Yes No
- ❖ At the appeal stage Yes No

The AsylG defines subsequent applications as further applications after a final decision was taken on a previous asylum application.³⁶⁸ If a further application is submitted while an appeal is still pending, the new application is considered as an addition to the appeal. Different legal safeguards apply depending on the previous procedure (in-merit or Dublin procedure) and the time of submitting the application. Usually, a subsequent application is not admitted to the regular procedure and is rejected as inadmissible.³⁶⁹

The Federal Administrative Court (BVwG) can either refuse the appeal rejecting the subsequent application as inadmissible or decide to revert it back to the BFA with the binding instruction to examine

³⁶⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 3051/AB, XXVII. GP*, 6 October 2020, available in German at [here](#).

³⁶⁷ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 631/AB, XXVIII. GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German at <https://shorturl.at/SQRPv>.

³⁶⁸ Article 2(1)(23) AsylG.

³⁶⁹ Article 68 AVG.

the subsequent asylum application either in a regular procedure or by conducting more detailed investigations.

An interview must take place within the admissibility procedure, except in the case where the previous asylum application was rejected due to the responsibility of another Member State. Such interviews are shorter than in the first application and focus on changed circumstances or new grounds for the application. The law does not define new elements, but there are several judgments of the Administrative High Court that are used as guidance for assessing new elements.³⁷⁰

Reduced legal safeguards apply in case an inadmissibility decision was taken within the previous 18 months (i.e. if the rejection is connected to an expulsion order and a re-entry ban of 18 months). In this case, there is generally no suspensive effect for the appeal nor for the application itself. In many cases the asylum applicant does not even undergo a personal interview except for the preliminary interrogation conducted by the police.³⁷¹

Suspensive effect against the expulsion order may be granted for an application following a rejection of the application on the merits or a safe third country decision if the execution of the expulsion order of the previous asylum procedure could violate the *non-refoulement* principle. If suspensive effect is not granted, the file must be forwarded to the BVwG for review and the Court has 8 weeks to decide on the lawfulness of the decision.³⁷² The expulsion may be enforced 3 days after the Court has received the file.

Asylum applicants sent back to Austria by other Member States two years after their file has been closed due to their absence also have to submit a subsequent application. The same applies to cases in which the decision has become final while the asylum applicant was staying in another Member State.

There is no limit on the number of subsequent applications that can be submitted. Different rules apply regarding suspensive effect of the application, which depends on whether the expulsion order will be executed within the following 18 days or whether the date is not yet fixed. In cases of rejection of subsequent asylum applications, the same rules regarding free legal assistance during the regular procedure apply.

Asylum applicants who submit a subsequent application within 6 months after the previous application has been rejected are not entitled to Basic Care provisions; nevertheless they may receive Basic Care during the admissibility procedure of the subsequent application (see section on [Reception Conditions: Criteria and Restrictions to Access Reception Conditions](#)).³⁷³ If Basic Care is not granted, detention or a less coercive measure such as a designated place of living and reporting duties is ordered.³⁷⁴

In 2025, 25% (2024: 12%) of all applications came from subsequent applicants.³⁷⁵ Almost 60% of the subsequent applications came from Afghan nationals.³⁷⁶ A rise in subsequent applications by Afghan women happened after October 2024 with the announcement of the CJEU decision C-608/22. There was no noticeable significant rise in first time applications by Afghan women.

³⁷⁰ See AsylGH 09 April 2013, C6 408.412-2/2013; VwGH v. 20 March 2003, ZI. 99/20/0480, AsylGH, 10 April 2013, B10 305.993-2/2013.

³⁷¹ Article 12a(1) AsylG.

³⁷² Article 22(1) BFA-VG.

³⁷³ Article 3(1)(3) Basic Care Act (GVG-B).

³⁷⁴ Articles 76(3)(4) and 77 FPG.

³⁷⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Annual statistics 2025*, March 2026, available in German [here](#).

³⁷⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Annual statistics 2025*, March 2026, available in German [here](#).

Subsequent applicants: 2021-2025					
Country	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Afghanistan	633	592	806	1,084	2,453
Russian Federation	121	195	228	148	205
Somalia	117	122	90	114	141
India	N/A	190	185	119	129
Syria	N/A	163	559	695	96
Iraq	84	139	186	89	83
Iran	90	150	110	55	54
Nigeria	83	80	60	55	40
Other	760	839	850	747	961
Total	1,265	2,470	3,074	3,106	4,162

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Annual statistics 2025*, March 2026, available in German [here](#).

F. The safe country concepts

Indicators: Safe Country Concepts

1. Does national legislation allow for the use of “safe country of origin” concept? Yes No
 - ❖ Is there a national list of safe countries of origin? Yes No
 - ❖ Is the safe country of origin concept used in practice? Yes No
2. Does national legislation allow for the use of “safe third country” concept? Yes No
 - ❖ Is the safe third country concept used in practice? Yes No
3. Does national legislation allow for the use of “first country of asylum” concept? Yes No

1. Safe country of origin

Article 19 BFA-VG provides for a list of safe countries of origin. The Governmental order listing safe countries of origin must consider primarily the existence or absence of state persecution, protection from persecution by non-state actors and legal protection against human rights violations. The COI department of the BFA must take various state and non-state sources into account, e.g. reports from human rights bodies, media articles, governmental reports etc. The COI department’s methodology in this regard is accessible online.³⁷⁷

In asylum cases relating to applicants originating from a safe country of origin, the BFA can withdraw suspensive effect of the appeal in case of a negative decision.³⁷⁸ The Federal Government may issue a decree ordering that the suspensive effect of an appeal against a negative decision must not be withdrawn, which is binding both for the BFA and the Courts.³⁷⁹ The examination of the list of safe countries of origin by the Ministry of Interior is also based on previous COI reports produced by the (former) Federal Asylum Agency.

This list of article 19 BFA-VG includes all EU Member States,³⁸⁰ although there is a mechanism that allows to take Member States off the list in case Article 7 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) is applicable; i.e. Article 7 TEU provides for suspension of certain rights deriving from the application of the Treaties in

³⁷⁷ BFA, *Methodology of the COI Department*, available in German [here](#), 52.

³⁷⁸ Art 18 AsylG.

³⁷⁹ Art 19 (5) AsylG.

³⁸⁰ Defined as states party to the EU Treaties: Article 2(1)(18) AsylG.

case of serious breach of the values on which the EU is based, as laid down in Article 2 TEU. As a consequence, suspensive effect must be granted for appeals in asylum procedures of nationals of these EU Member States. Other safe countries of origin mentioned in the Asylum Act are: **Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland, Australia** and **Canada**. In 2025, 46 (2024: 32) EU-nationals originating from 13 Member States applied for asylum in Austria. 25% of applications by EU-nationals originated from Hungarian nationals.³⁸¹

Further states are defined as safe countries of origin by Governmental order (*Herkunftsstaaten-Verordnung, HStV*). As of December 2025, the list was last amended in March 2022, and included the following states:³⁸²

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| ❖ Albania; | ❖ Benin; | ❖ Ghana; |
| ❖ Bosnia-Herzegovina; | ❖ Mongolia; | ❖ Senegal; |
| ❖ The Republic of North Macedonia; | ❖ Morocco; | ❖ Namibia; |
| ❖ Serbia; | ❖ Algeria; | ❖ South Korea; |
| ❖ Montenegro; | ❖ Tunisia; | ❖ Uruguay |
| ❖ Kosovo; | ❖ Georgia; | |
| | ❖ Armenia; | |

The 2019 amendment took Sri Lanka, which had been added in June 2018,³⁸³ off the list.³⁸⁴ In March 2022, Ukraine was taken off the list.³⁸⁵

The **Accelerated Procedure** is applied in cases where the safe country of origin concept is applicable, and the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG) has to decide within 7 calendar days on the suspensive effect of appeals against negative decisions. In such procedures, asylum applicants have access to free legal assistance where applications are rejected. Legal advisers must organise interpreters. As of 2021, the Federal Agency (BBU-GmbH) will oversee providing legal assistance in these cases, as already mentioned above. The procedure may be accelerated, but there are no exceptional time limits for deciding such applications.

In 2025, 1,021 (2024: 1,479; 2023: 8,533; 2022: 22,520) applications were submitted by applicants originating from 15 different “safe countries of origins”, which represented 6% (compared to 6% in 2024 and 14% in 2023) of the total numbers of applications for international protection. The largest numbers of applications were lodged by the following nationalities: **Algeria** (214), **Morocco** (211) and **Georgia** (208).³⁸⁶ Thus, around 65% of applications from designated “safe countries of origins” came from North African countries.

2. Safe third country

Article 4 AsylG sets out the safe third country concept. If the concept is applied the application is processed and rejected as inadmissible (see **Admissibility Procedure**).

Article 12(2) BFA-VG also provides that, in case of rejection of the application as inadmissible according to the safe third country concept, the BFA has to add a translation of the relevant articles and a confirmation in the language of the third country that the application was not assessed in the merits and that an appeal has no suspensive effect.

³⁸¹ Ministry of Interior, *Annual statistics 2025*, March 2025, available in German [here](#).

³⁸² Verordnung der Bundesregierung, mit der Staaten als sichere Herkunftsstaaten festgelegt werden (Herkunftsstaaten-Verordnung – HStV), as amended on 14 February 2018, available [here](#).

³⁸³ BGBl. II Nr. 130/2018, available in German [here](#).

³⁸⁴ Modification of the regulation on countries of origin, 5 June 2019, available in German [here](#).

³⁸⁵ Modification of the regulation on countries of origin, 30 March 2022, available in German [here](#).

³⁸⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Annual Statistics 2025*, March 2026, available in German [here](#).

If the person cannot be deported within 3 months for reasons unrelated to their conduct, the inadmissibility decision ceases to be valid.³⁸⁷ There is no list of safe third countries.

2.1. Safety criteria

Protection in a safe third country is deemed to exist if a procedure for the granting of refugee status in accordance with the Refugee Convention is available to the person in a country where they are not exposed to persecution or serious harm, and the person is entitled to reside in that country during such procedure and has protection there against deportation to the country of origin, provided that the person is exposed to such risk in the country of origin.³⁸⁸ There is a presumption that these requirements are met by countries that have ratified the Refugee Convention and established by law an asylum procedure incorporating the principles of that Convention, the ECHR and its Protocols Nos 6, 11 and 13.³⁸⁹

The conditions for the application of the safe third country concept have been clarified by the Constitutional Court and VwGH. The presumption of compliance with safety criteria through ratification of legal instruments was affirmed in 1998 by the Administrative High Court, which has ruled that asylum authorities must first and foremost assess the legal conditions in a third country.³⁹⁰ However, the Constitutional Court has ruled that the formal criteria of ratification of the Refugee Convention, the declaration according to Article 25 ECHR and the existence of an asylum law are not sufficient to establish safety in a third country, but the granting of protection in practice has to be taken into consideration. Asylum authorities have to be prepared to have up-to-date information of relevant organisations to be able to assess the factual situation.³⁹¹

2.2. Connection criteria

According to the aforementioned Constitutional Court and VwGH rulings, asylum applications cannot simply be rejected based on the mere fact that the applicant transited through or stayed in a so-called safe third country. When assessing the security of third countries, it does not only depend on formal criteria such as whether the country has ratified the Geneva Refugee Convention, the submission of a declaration under Art 52 ECHR and the existence of an asylum legislation, but also of whether the protection is actually granted.³⁹²

3. First country of asylum

The concept of “first country of asylum” is established in Article 4a AsylG. An application will be rejected as inadmissible, if the applicant has found protection in an EEA country state or Switzerland and asylum or subsidiary protection status was granted.

A law amendment that entered into force on 1 September 2018 deleted the 3 months deadline for validity of the inadmissibility decision if the person cannot be deported. As a consequence, the inadmissibility decision does no longer cease to be valid and deportation can still be undertaken at a later date.

Rejections for existing protection in another EU state are also issued regularly by the BFA concerning countries, see [Suspension of returns of beneficiaries of protection in another Member State](#).

In a case ruled by the Federal Administrative Court in 2015, the rejection of the application as inadmissible of a Chechen refugee who was registered in Azerbaijan as “person of concern” to UNHCR was considered

³⁸⁷ Article 4(5) AsylG.

³⁸⁸ Article 4(2) AsylG.

³⁸⁹ Article 4(3) AsylG.

³⁹⁰ VwGH, Decision 98/01/0284, 11 November 1998, available in German [here](#).

³⁹¹ VfGH, Decision U 5/08, 8 October 2008, available in German [here](#).

³⁹² VwGH, Decision 98/01/0284, 11 November 1998, available in German [here](#), VfGH, Decision U 5/08, 8 October 2008, available in German [here](#).

as insufficient. The court did not adequately assess whether the status is similar to the status of a recognised refugee nor whether the protection from *refoulement* was ensured.³⁹³

As mentioned in [Safe Third Country](#), inadmissibility may be ordered when a person has obtained status in another EU Member State.

G. Information for asylum seekers and access to NGOs and UNHCR

1. Provision of information on the procedure

Indicators: Information on the Procedure

1. Is sufficient information provided to asylum seekers on the procedures, their rights and obligations in practice? Yes With difficulty No

❖ Is tailored information provided to unaccompanied children? Yes No

Asylum seekers must receive written information leaflets in a language they understand after lodging the application and prior to the first interview. These information sheets are also available on the website of the BFA in 12 different languages.³⁹⁴ At the beginning of the interview, the applicant must be informed about their rights and obligations throughout the procedure.

The BFA has published a brochure about the asylum procedure on its website. This brochure is in German and English only and is aimed at the general public.³⁹⁵

The following information is available in 11 languages on the website of the BFA:

- (1) The “first information sheet” explains the first steps and possible outcomes in the admissibility procedure including mandatory or voluntary advice on return including information;
- (2) Information sheet on the duties and rights of asylum seekers;
- (3) Information for asylum seekers according the Eurodac Regulation;
- (4) A short written information brief regarding the Dublin III Regulation.

Several NGOs also provide information on the procedure on their respective websites, such as Diakonie, Caritas or asylkoordination. In December 2018, UNHCR published a brochure “to inform unaccompanied refugee children about their situation and their rights in the asylum system.”³⁹⁶ This brochure is available in German, English, Arabic, Dari, Pashtu, Somali.

Detailed written information in languages other than German and English about the different steps of the procedure and rules and obligations does not exist. As asylum legislation changes very often, it does not seem to be affordable for NGOs to have brochures or other written information in the various languages required.

Useful explanations of terminology for asylum applicants from the Russian Federation were developed by an NGO from the federal state of **Styria** in cooperation with the University of Graz.³⁹⁷ UNHCR has also produced a brochure about the asylum procedure for unaccompanied child refugees. It is available in four languages (German, English, Pashtu, Dari).³⁹⁸ The Refugee Law Clinic of Vienna, an association formed

³⁹³ BVwG, Decision L518 2109232-1, 6 August 2015, available [here](#).

³⁹⁴ These are available at *Erstinformation über das Asylverfahren*, [here](#).

³⁹⁵ BFA, *Asylverfahren*, available in German and English [here](#).

³⁹⁶ UNHCR, *Your asylum procedure in Austria*, December 2018, available [here](#).

³⁹⁷ ‘Asylterminologieführer Deutsch/Russisch’, Deutsch/Englisch, Deutsch/Arabisch available [here](#).

³⁹⁸ UNHCR, *Your Asylum Procedure in Austria*, available [here](#).

by students at the Law Department of the University Vienna, also provides answers to “frequently asked questions”, which are available online in German, English, Somali, Pashtu, Arabic and Farsi.³⁹⁹

Asylum applicants against whom an enforceable – but not yet final – expulsion order is issued shall be informed in an appropriate manner (i.e. through a leaflet in a language understandable to them, if available) that, for the notification of decisions in the asylum procedure, they can access legal assistance and that they are obliged to inform the authority of their place of residence and address, including outside Austria.⁴⁰⁰

The system of free legal advice should, at least, provide information and counselling during the mandatory consultation with the appointed legal adviser in case the BFA intends to reject the asylum application as inadmissible or dismiss it on the merits in the admissibility procedure. The BFA must include information in its decision about the right to appeal in a language understandable to the applicant. Besides the mother tongue, this could be the *lingua franca* of a country. In the decision of the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG), reference shall also be made, in a language understandable to the asylum applicant, to the possibility of filing a complaint in front of the Administrative High Court (VwGH) and the Constitutional Court (VfGH).⁴⁰¹

At every stage of the procedure, asylum applicants are informed about the possibility of support for voluntary return. In the waiting rooms of the initial reception centres, videos providing information on voluntary return are streamed.

The BFA can also order consultation with regard to return. This is systematically done when a return decision is issued. When an asylum applicant leaves the country in the context of voluntary repatriation to their country of origin, the asylum proceeding is filed as redundant. Counselling on voluntary returns is a priority and information is provided at every stage and material provided in many languages.⁴⁰²

2. Access to NGOs and UNHCR

Indicators: Access to NGOs and UNHCR

1. Do asylum seekers located at the border have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? Yes With difficulty No
2. Do asylum seekers in detention centres have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? Yes With difficulty No
3. Do asylum seekers accommodated in remote locations on the territory (excluding borders) have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? Yes With difficulty No

According to the law, UNHCR has access to all facilities and is allowed to get in contact with asylum seekers.⁴⁰³ NGOs have contracts in 7 out of 9 federal provinces for providing social counselling, and visit reception centres of the federal provinces regularly. In two federal provinces, **Carinthia** and **Tyrol**, the social advice is provided by the federal administration. NGOs that do not fall under such contracts must file an application at the responsible office of the federal province to be granted access and visit asylum applicants. Access to detention facilities, including airport facilities, is difficult for NGOs in so far as they can only access if they already have some basic identification information on detained applicants, such as a name and date of birth.⁴⁰⁴ The state agency BBU that provides legal counselling is bound by secrecy and is for this reason hindered from passing on information about clients to NGOs.

³⁹⁹ Refugee Law Clinic Vienna, ‘The Austrian asylum system easily explained’, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁰⁰ Articles 15(1)(4) and 14(4) AsylG explaining the duty to register even for delivering letters abroad.

⁴⁰¹ Article 133(4) B-VG; Article 30 VwG-VG.

⁴⁰² Ministry of Interior, Return from Austria, available [here](#).

⁴⁰³ Article 63(1) AsylG.

⁴⁰⁴ Article 21, 22 AnhO.

H. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in the procedure

Indicators: Treatment of Specific Nationalities

1. Are applications from specific nationalities considered manifestly well-founded? Yes No
2. Are applications from specific nationalities considered manifestly unfounded?⁴⁰⁵ Yes No
 - ❖ If yes, specify which: Bosnia-Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Albania, Mongolia, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Georgia, Ghana, Benin, Armenia, Ukraine, Senegal, South Korea, Namibia, Uruguay

“Fast-track”/accelerated procedures

The list of [safe countries of origin](#), based on which the accelerated procedure may be applied, was expanded in 2019 to cover three new countries, namely **Namibia**, **Uruguay** and **South Korea**. On the contrary, **Sri Lanka** and **Ukraine** were deleted from the list (2019 and 2022, respectively).

The so-called “fast-track procedure” (see [Fast-Track Processing](#)), was initiated in 785 (2024: 1,346; 2023: 8,285; 2022: 32,875) cases in 2025, leading to 586 (2024: 1,389; 2023: 8,241; 2022: 23,297) decisions, of which none were decided in an accelerated procedure. On average, a decision in fast-track procedures, which mostly applies to persons from countries listed as safe countries of origin and manifestly ill-founded applications was taken in 36 days.⁴⁰⁶

Afghanistan

The situation of Afghan asylum applicants changed considerably in 2021: Austria hosts one of the largest Afghan diaspora communities in Europe. At the start of the year, recognition rates concerning subsidiary protection were decreasing compared to previous years. In June 2021, the death of a 13-year-old girl that had been raped several times (the Causa Leonie case) initiated a public debate as the alleged perpetrators were Afghan nationals who were asylum applicants or who had previously applied for asylum. This led the public to urge authorities to carry out an increased and faster number of removals of rejected asylum applicants with a criminal record, thereby contributing to the anti-Afghan-narrative.

After the fall of Kabul and the takeover by the Taliban in summer 2021, the situation changed. Even though Austria was one of the last countries to stop deportations to Afghanistan, the Ministry of Interior continued to state in public that Austria would resume deportations to Afghanistan as soon as possible. Starting from August 2021, the number of discontinued cases of Afghan nationals thus started to rise as they moved on to other countries. This is also closely linked to the Anti-Afghan-propaganda of the Ministry of Interior in the context of the Causa Leonie case.

Return decisions were issued by a small group of BVwG judges between September and December 2021, but they were halted by another landmark ruling by the Constitutional Court stating that this would breach Art 3 ECHR.⁴⁰⁷ Since then, all decisions involving Afghan nationals have been granting protection. In 2022 and 2023, return decisions were issued in single cases but no deportations to Afghanistan took place or were planned. Following the deportations of Afghan nationals by Germany, the Austrian ministry of Interior announced that it would work with Germany on joint deportations to Afghanistan.⁴⁰⁸ NGOs highlight this announcement is to be seen as part of the Austrian policy of trying to shape public debate.

⁴⁰⁵ Whether under the “safe country of origin” concept or otherwise.

⁴⁰⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁴⁰⁷ VfGH, E4227/2021, 16 December 2021, summary in English available [here](#).

⁴⁰⁸ Euronews, ‘Austria joins Germany in deporting Afghans with criminal records back home’, 1 September 2024, available at: <https://shorturl.at/fAq5k>.

In early 2025, senior Austrian officials visited Afghanistan to discuss cooperation on removals, a trip involving two BFA officials and three police officers that cost just under € 21,000.⁴⁰⁹ In autumn 2025, representatives of the Taliban administration travelled to Austria to identify Afghan nationals and, where appropriate, issue travel documents to facilitate their deportation, a move that prompted public criticism and legal questions about how Taliban officials were permitted to enter Austria and the EU given that Austria does not recognise the Taliban as a legitimate government.⁴¹⁰ The Austrian Supreme Court has also continued to categorise the Taliban as a terrorist organization.⁴¹¹ Nevertheless, the delegation was invited at the Austrian state's expense, with a focus on identifying individuals with criminal convictions; the visit cost €16,252.28.⁴¹² October 2025 saw Austria carry out its first deportation to Afghanistan since the Taliban takeover, followed by another in November 2025, and further cooperation included another Taliban visit in spring 2026.⁴¹³ In total, three people were removed to Afghanistan in October, November, and December 2025, at a combined cost of €26,585.62 – roughly €9,000 per person.⁴¹⁴

This deportation practice and the evident operational cooperation with the Taliban, seen by many as at least a de facto, technical-level recognition, have been strongly criticized by NGOs, civil society organisations, and the Afghan exile community; although the ECtHR received Rule 39 requests in connection with these removals, it declined to indicate interim measures to halt them.⁴¹⁵ Removals to Afghanistan continued in 2026 on an individual basis.⁴¹⁶

In September 2022, the Supreme Administrative Court referred a case concerning an Afghan woman to the CJEU for guidance on two questions relating to Art 9 of the Qualification Directive: Firstly, whether a combination of measures adopted, encouraged or tolerated by a state which limit a women's freedom could amount to persecution within the meaning of Article 9(1)(b) of the Qualification Directive (recast) and secondly, whether a woman who is affected by such measures taken by the state should be granted refugee status solely on the basis of her sex or if it would be necessary to examine the individual circumstances of the applicant to determine how the measures impact a woman's individual situation.⁴¹⁷ The opinion of the Advocate General concluded that a combination of measures could amount to persecution per the Qualification Directive when those have the cumulative effect of depriving those women and girls of their most basic rights in society and thus undermine full respect for human dignity, and that the authorities could consider there was a well-founded fear of being subjected to such acts of persecution on account of gender, without having to look for other factors particular to the person's personal circumstances.⁴¹⁸

On 4 October 2024, the European Court of Justice (CJEU) ruled in cases [C-608/22](#) and [C-609/22](#) that Afghan women are persecuted by the Taliban on account of their gender and are therefore at a general risk of persecution; that is to say, that nationality and gender are sufficient for refugee status within the

⁴⁰⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁴¹⁰ Der Standard, "Talibanvertreter reisten nach Wien, um bei Afghanistan-Abschiebungen zu helfen" 11.09.2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴¹¹ OGH, decisions 12Os151/21d, 24.02.2022, available in German [here](#).; 12Os74/18a, 23.08.2018, available in German [here](#).

⁴¹² Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁴¹³ Der Standard, "Erste Abschiebung aus Österreich nach Afghanistan seit Taliban-Machtübernahme" 21.10.2025, available in German [here](#); Der Standard, "Weiterer Afghane aus Österreich in seine Heimat abgeschoben, 9 November 2025", available in German [here](#).

⁴¹⁴ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁴¹⁵ asylkoordination, "Asylpolitischer Rückblick 2025", 11 December 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴¹⁶ Ministry of Interior, "Abschiebeoffensive fortgesetzt: Abschiebungen verurteilter Straftäter nach Afghanistan gehen weiter" 25 January 2026, available in German [here](#).

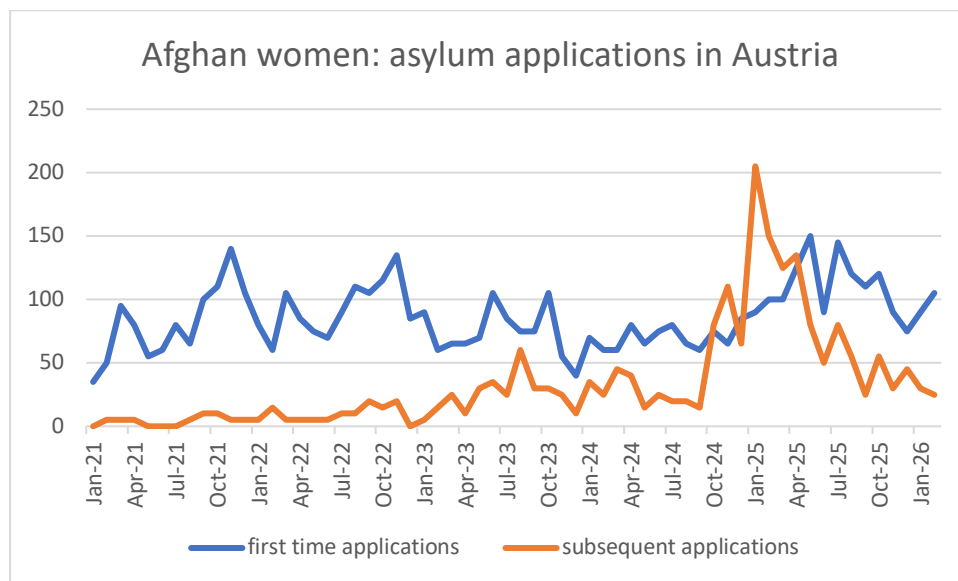
⁴¹⁷ VwGH, Ra 2021/20/0425 and Ra 2022/20/0028, 14 September 2022 (C-608/22, C-609/22), available in German [here](#), to follow the evolution of this case, see procedure before the CJEU, registered as case C-608/22 [here](#).

⁴¹⁸ CJEU, *AH (C-608/22) and FN (C-609/22) interveners: Bundesamt für Fremdwesen und Asyl*, Opinion of Advocate General Richard de la Tour, 9 November 2023, available [here](#).

meaning of [Directive 2011/95/EU](#).⁴¹⁹ Provided the decision is consistently applied in national practice, the administrative process should be faster, as individual case examination is no longer necessary in the context of asylum applications by Afghan women.

This decision was criticised heavily by Austrian media and the far right political party FPÖ. The conclusion drawn by renowned legal experts such as Walter Obwexer (Head of the Law Faculty Innsbruck) and former head of the Austrian Oberster Gerichtshof, Irmgard Griss, was that the situation would mean a “pull-effect” and “human traffickers would only need to bring Afghan women to Europe” and the men would then arrive via family reunification.⁴²⁰

These assumptions however find no bearing of proof in practice: the number of asylum applications by Afghan women in Austria only increased significantly after the judgement because of more subsequent applications by Afghan women who have already lived in Austria before, with subsidiary protection status. Just like in Finland, Sweden or Denmark, that already had already implemented the caselaw in practice in 2022/2023, there was no rise of first time applications by Afghan women.



Data: Eurostat; diagram by asylkoordination österreich

Syria

After the fall of the Assad regime in December, all asylum procedures of Syrian nationals were suspended. The ministry of Interior announced that it would start planning deportation programs, which sparked fear among BIPs. Until the end of 2024, more than 500 withdrawal procedures were initiated because of alleged improvement of the situation in Syria. By end of March, there were more than 6,000 withdrawal procedures pending at first instance, most of them concerning Syrian nationals.

Beginning in early 2025, Austria’s Interior Ministry moved to restart removals to Syria, culminating in a joint visit by the Austrian interior minister and his German counterpart to engage the “new regime” on future deportations – a high-profile trip that underlined Vienna’s intent and cost € 31,031.09.⁴²¹ In early

⁴¹⁹ Vgl Koymali, How an ECJ Ruling Affects the Lives of Afghan Women, voelkerrechtsblog, 19 March 2025, <https://shorturl.at/bG94Z>.

⁴²⁰ Der Standard, „EuGH Urteil zu Afghaninnen: Österreich bleibt bei Einzelfallprüfungen“, 7 October 2024, available in German at: <https://shorturl.at/cPstW>.

⁴²¹ Der Standard, „Innenminister Karner mit deutscher Amtskollegin Faeser in Syrien“, 27 April 2025, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

June 2025, Austria scheduled its first deportation. The ECtHR initially indicated interim measures but lifted them a week later, clearing the way for removal.⁴²²

In early July, Austria carried out the deportation, reported as the first forced return from Europe to Syria in more than a decade, and the individual has been missing ever since. His case prompted a complaint to the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) with a request for interim measures, after which Austria was instructed to investigate his fate and whereabouts, including via diplomatic engagement with Syrian authorities, and to seek diplomatic assurances for his safety and humane treatment. Austria at first complied only inadequately: according to counselling organisations, it was later acknowledged in the CED proceedings – and confirmed by Syria – that the deportee had been detained by the regime, though his location and health remain unknown, so he is still considered disappeared.⁴²³

The policy drew strong criticism, with observers stressing that Syria is not sufficiently safe to ensure returns without a real risk of serious harm; the ECtHR also faced criticism amid debate about political pressure from European governments alleging overly expansive case law on deportations for certain groups.⁴²⁴ After further ECtHR intervention that again did not lead to an extension of interim measures, Austria carried out another deportation on 2 October 2025, and by year's end three people had been removed to Syria at a total cost of € 22,615.70.⁴²⁵

Somalia

In early 2025, Austria signalled a major policy shift by announcing the resumption of deportations to Somalia after nearly two decades, framing removals as limited, case-by-case returns despite Somalia's persistently fragile security situation. At the same time, internal communications and reporting pointed to significant concerns about risks on the ground and the apparent informality of contacts with Somali actors, raising doubts as to whether any structured or politically endorsed cooperation framework actually exists.⁴²⁶

Over the course of the year, the government moved from planning to implementation: according to official information, deportations to Somalia did take place, confirming that returns were already being executed in practice.⁴²⁷ Authorities also prepared a charter removal via Nairobi – limited to four individuals from Austria rather than a large-scale operation – but the attempt ultimately failed after onward transfer from Kenya proved impossible; three of the four people returned to Austria, underscoring unresolved issues such as missing travel documents and, more fundamentally, the absence of clear, reliable cooperation with Somali authorities.⁴²⁸

⁴²² Deserteurs- und Flüchtlingsberatung, "Österreich versucht erstmalig Abschiebung nach Syrien", 23 June 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴²³ Der Standard, "Syrer aus Wien nach Damaskus abgeschoben, weitere Flüge in Planung", 3 July 2025, available in German [here](#); Der Standard, "Abschiebung nach Syrien: Kärner nennt Uno-Appell 'weltfremd'", 8 August 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴²⁴ AI, Abgeschobener Syrer verschwunden: "UN-Aufforderung ist Armutszeugnis für Österreich", 8 August 2025, available in German [here](#); Deserteurs- und Flüchtlingsberatung, "Österreich versucht erstmalig Abschiebung nach Syrien", 23 June 2025, available in German [here](#); asylkoordination, "Asylpolitischer Rückblick 2025", 11 December 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴²⁵ Der Standard, "Wieder Syrer in sein Herkunftsland abgeschoben", 2 October 2025, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁴²⁶ Der Standard, "'Hi Bro' ans Innenministerium Österreichs: riskante Abschiebung nach Somalia", 5 September 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴²⁷ Der Standard, "Asyl: Erste Abschiebungen nach Somalia seit rund 20 Jahren", 3 September 2025, available in German [here](#); BMI, "Abschiebung nach Somalia durchgeführt", 3 September 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴²⁸ Der Standard, "Erste Abschiebung Österreichs nach Somalia via Charterflug steht bevor", 5 December 2025, available in German [here](#); Der Standard, "Von Wien nach Nairobi und zurück: Charter-Abschiebung von Somaliern gescheitert", 11 December 2025, available in German [here](#).

Taken together, developments in 2025 reveal a policy that is being actively pursued yet remains opaque: it is unclear with which Somali officials Austrian authorities are coordinating, whether such arrangements are endorsed at higher political levels, and how these efforts square with public statements by Somali representatives denying comparable deportation agreements with European states.⁴²⁹ Information from counselling organisations indicates that the programme has continued into 2026, with further removals carried out or prepared, even as legal, diplomatic, and human rights concerns persist. The total cost of deportations to Somalia in 2025 amounted to €35,453.69.⁴³⁰

⁴²⁹ Der Standard, “‘Hi Bro’ ans Innenministerium Österreichs: riskante Abschiebung nach Somalia”, 5 September 2025, available in German [here](#); AA, “Somalia ‘firmly’ rejects allegations of ‘secret’ deportation deal with Sweden”, 8 October 2025, available [here](#).

⁴³⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB XXVIII. GP*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

Reception Conditions

Short overview of the reception system

An asylum applicant that has no other financial means has the right to receive Basic Care services after lodging an asylum claim. In practice, basic care services are provided following the first interview on travel routes. The responsibility to provide Basic Care services is split between the Federal system and the states and is regulated in an agreement between the two since 2004.⁴³¹

During the admissibility procedure the federal state is in charge of providing Basic Care through its state agency the BBU GmbH. The agency is in charge of reception centres (EAST) where the first procedural steps such as medical checks and registration are conducted. Besides the EAST there are currently nine⁴³² federal centres where asylum applicants are being accommodated. After admission to the procedure the responsibility to provide Basic Care shifts to the states. Asylum applicants should be taken over by the states from federal care facilities to a state quarter as soon as possible. State facilities are generally smaller units (former pensions, flats etc). The conclusion of the corresponding contracts with the facilities falls under the responsibility of the respective states. Applicants for international protection are accommodated as long as they fall under the Basic Welfare Service Agreement (4 months).

In practice, transfers of asylum applicants from federal facilities to the facilities in the states have not functioned smoothly and the actors blame each other for these delays. As a result, asylum applicants still stay in large and inadequate federal centres for longer time than needed. In 2025, transfers to the facilities of the federal states were faster because there were fewer asylum applicants than in previous years. The transfer of vulnerable groups, such as people with limited mobility or in need of care, remains difficult. Transfers to the federal states rarely work because there are not enough places for vulnerable groups. Nevertheless, following the start of the BBU GmbH as Basic Care provider during the admission period, the transfers to the state systems seems to have increased and the cooperation has improved.

In recent years, including 2025, many provincial facilities across Austria have been closed, making it difficult to allocate asylum applicants promptly and adequately due to lack of capacity. In 2021, this resulted in the re-opening of previously closed federal facilities and the opening of new facilities (e.g. Carinthia). Following a decline in asylum applications in 2023 and further in 2024, several federal centres were closed as they were no longer needed, after a significant upscale in number of facilities in 2022 and 2023.⁴³³ In 2025 a federal centre in Carinthia was closed, as well as some provincial facilities, including places for unaccompanied minors.⁴³⁴

When there is a high number of applications for international protection, applicants are transferred to so called federal distribution centres after the admission phase is concluded – from which they will be transferred to provincial facilities, which are smaller facilities where they stay until the end of the procedure. As of March 2025, the average time of a person's accommodation in federal basic care was 287 days (2024: 207 days), compared to 690 days in province basic care (2024: 682 days).⁴³⁵

If a person receives a refugee status, they can stay up to four months in the reception centre before being forced to leave the accommodation, while there is no time limit applicable to persons holding a subsidiary protection. In some states such as **Styria or Lower Austria**, rejected asylum seekers are told to leave the next day after receiving the negative decision. In other provinces such as **Vienna** the practice is different. The reason for these different practices is that some states consider that rejected asylum seekers who do not leave voluntarily no longer fall under the basic care regulation.

⁴³¹ 15a Vereinbarung Grundversorgung available in German [here](#).

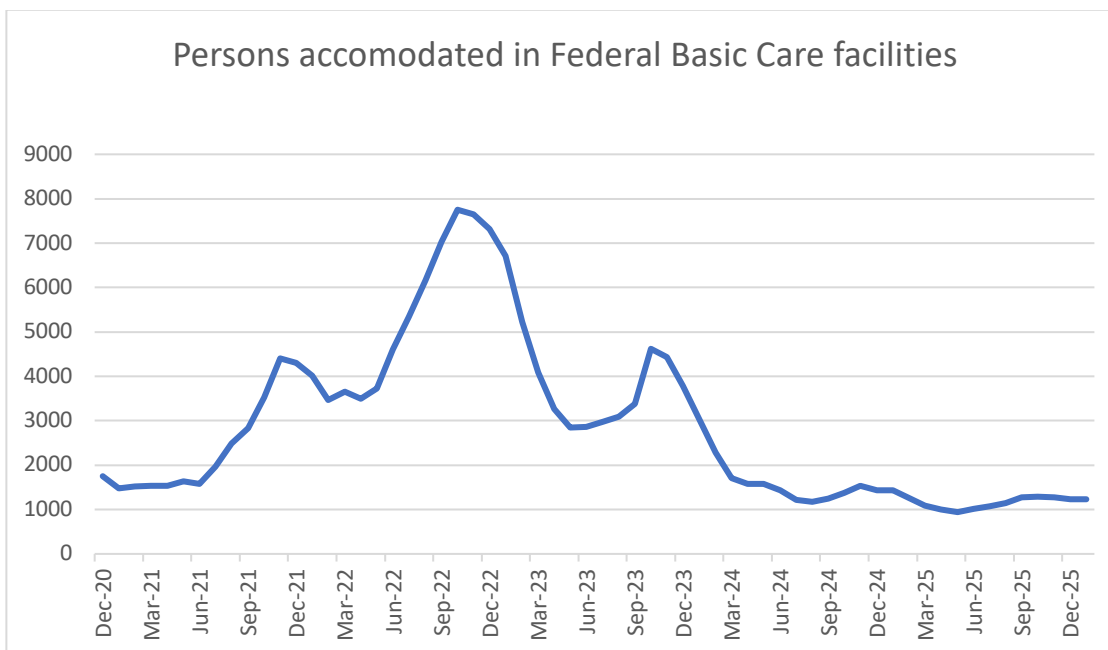
⁴³² Overview of BBU federal centres, December 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴³³ Kleine Zeitung, „Asylheim sperrt zu“, 10 September 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁴³⁴ asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting, December 2025, unpublished.

⁴³⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 630/AB, XXVIII GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#).

If persons do not opt for voluntary return, the BFA can order them to accept an accommodation place in so called return centres. These centres are located in the mountains of **Tyrol**, close to the Vienna Airport and in a remote village in **Upper Austria**. There, the rejected asylum seekers receive basic care services. If they refuse to be accommodated in these places, they are not entitled to basic care in other provinces and the risk of being apprehended in deportation centre is likely to increase.



Source: Presentation by BBU GmbH at Asylforum 2025 and Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB, 2 April 2026*, available in German at: <https://shorturl.at/WgO7X> and [here](#).

At the end of 2025, around 1,260 persons were accommodated in Federal Basic Care facilities.

In September 2023, there was a conference of the regional refugee councils where it was decided to increase the maximum cost rates for vulnerable groups:

- ❖ For unaccompanied minors, from € 95,- to € 112,-/day
- ❖ For unaccompanied minors and children in youth welfare facilities to € 130/day
- ❖ For increased care from € 44,- to € 60,-/day
- ❖ For people with care needs: increased from € 2,480 to € 3,360/month

A further increase in the regular rate was rejected, as well as one for private benefits, and individual benefits. In July 2024, the increase decided at the refugee state councils in September 2023 was finally implemented: the parliamentary process was completed.⁴³⁶ Publication in the Federal Law Gazette took place in January 2025.⁴³⁷ A retroactive increase was possible from 1 January 2024. The federal states implemented the new daily rates over the course of 2025.

Transparent real cost model

Due to the poor funding, committed NGOs have long been demanding/requested a real cost accounting system in which all costs incurred in the context of care are also paid. These costs vary depending on the location/province etc. and must also be considered on an organisation-specific basis. Base funding as basic funding plus a daily rate per day/per person for the caring organisation would also be a possible

⁴³⁶ Austrian Parliament, 'Grundversorgungsänderungsvereinbarung (2657 d.B.)', checked 21 April 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴³⁷ 15a Vereinbarung Grundversorgung, available in German [here](#).

model. In principle, a daily rate model needs to be embedded in an annual valorisation. However, such changes require the political will and conviction to guarantee high-quality care for this vulnerable group of people seeking protection. The transparent real cost model (*transparentes Realkostenmodell*) was presented at the State Refugee Council Conference in September 2023 and convinced the Federal ministry of the Interior and the City of Vienna. It is to be launched as a pilot between the City of Vienna and the Federal Ministry of the Interior. With the real cost model, the actual costs incurred in the accommodation will be billed, not a capped daily rate/flat rate as was previously the case. For vulnerable groups (increased care needs, unaccompanied minors and care places), retroactive billing took place from 1 January 2023 and from 1 January 2024 as part of regular care.⁴³⁸ An evaluation of the real cost model began in 2024 and has not yet been completed as of April 2026; no public information on the evaluation is available.⁴³⁹

EUAA operations in Austria

In December 2022, the EUAA signed its first operational plan with Austria, to help enhance the capacity of the Austrian authorities to respond to emergency reception needs. The operational plan covered the period from 6 December 2022 until 30 September 2023 and was subsequently extended.⁴⁴⁰ The operational plan with Austria ended on 30 June 2024, inter alia due to decreasing pressure on the Austrian system, as well as resource constraints incurred on the side of the EUAA and the need to reprioritise support.⁴⁴¹

A. Access and forms of reception conditions

1. Criteria and restrictions to access reception conditions

Indicators: Criteria and Restrictions to Reception Conditions

1. Does the law allow for access to material reception conditions for asylum applicants in the following stages of the asylum procedure?

❖ Regular procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Dublin procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Admissibility procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Border procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Accelerated procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ First appeal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Onward appeal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Subsequent application	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No

2. Is there a requirement in the law that only asylum applicants who lack resources are entitled to material reception conditions?

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
--	---	-----------------------------

Asylum applicants and other persons who cannot be expelled are not entitled to the same social benefits as citizens. In 2004, the Basic Care Agreement between the State and the federal provinces entered into force and has been implemented at national and provincial level. The agreement sets out the duties of the Federal State and the states and describes material reception conditions such as accommodation, food, health care, pocket money, clothes and school material, leisure activities, social and return assistance, by prescribing the amount for each.⁴⁴²

⁴³⁸ Ministry of Interior, available in German [here](#).

⁴³⁹ asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting, December 2024, unpublished

⁴⁴⁰ EUAA, *Operational Plan 2022-2023 agreed by the European Union Agency for Asylum and Austria*, December 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3rwMqLj>.

⁴⁴¹ EUAA, *Operational Plan 2023-2024 agreed by the European Union Agency for Asylum and Austria*, February 2024, available [here](#).

⁴⁴² 15a Vereinbarung Grundversorgung, available in German [here](#).

The Austrian system of basic care is anything but uniform. Regulations on the scope and target group for basic care, and the existence of a need for assistance, are applied equally, but there are nevertheless different arrangements as to how basic care is implemented in practice in the provinces. This is visible in the field of financing, reasons for the dismissal/sanctioning of benefits from basic care, or access to and conditions of private accommodations. Differentiations also apply regarding the standards in basic care, for example the determination of the minimum amount of square meters per person based on the available living space, the care key/care ratio (i.e. the number of persons taken care of by each social worker), but also the different amounts to be granted for the payment of food and rent allowance for private housing as well as different procedures or methods to provide pocket money, leisure money, and interpretation costs.

A persisting issue in this area is the insufficient funding for care, counselling and housing in the context of basic services. The daily rates for funding basic care facilities as well as for food or private housing were raised in 2022 for the first time since 2016: the rates for organised housing in the federal provinces have been raised from € 21 to € 25 per person/day (accommodation and eating included). The rates for private accommodation were raised to € 260 (from € 215) for and € 165 (from € 150) for rent. Pocket money in organised housing (€ 40,-/year), clothing allowance (€ 150,-/year), education allowance (€ 200,-) have not been increased since 2004.⁴⁴³

In the federal provinces, NGOs function as accommodation providers for organised housing. Due to high costs of living, several NGOs threatened to close down facilities as the money provided by the state was not sufficient.⁴⁴⁴ With the raise by € 4, a crisis was temporarily avoided but there is still not enough financial resources provided to cover all costs (see further down, same section).

On 1 May 2024, the basic care system turned 20 years old. Asylkoordination österreich and NGOs launched a month of action⁴⁴⁵ - *20 years of basic care*. In April, activities such as workshops, house tours for refugees, lectures, etc. took place across the country. After 20 years, it is clear that the introduction of the basic care system has brought improvements, such as a legal entitlement to basic care benefits for asylum applicants. At the same time, the basic care system has major shortcomings, appears arbitrary and has been poorly designed in terms of material and financial support.⁴⁴⁶ It is likely that the implementation of the CEAS in Austria will lead to changes. On 14 January 2026, the draft legislation was submitted for review.⁴⁴⁷

Eligibility to basic care

Asylum Applicants are part of the target group for basic care in federal provinces, if the asylum procedure has been admitted in Austria and an allocation to a province has been made:⁴⁴⁸

- ❖ Asylum applicants until the legal conclusion of the procedure.
- ❖ persons entitled to subsidiary protection (§8 AsylG);
- ❖ persons entitled to asylum (§3 AsylG) during the first four months after being granted asylum;
- ❖ Persons with a legally binding negative outcome of the asylum procedure and persons without a right of residence if they cannot be deported for legal or factual reasons;
- ❖ Persons with a specific residence title for reasons worthy of consideration;
- ❖ Displaced persons from Ukraine §62 Asylum Act since March 2022.

The law passed in June 2019 foresees that the new Federal Agency (BBU GmbH)⁴⁴⁹ is responsible for providing reception conditions (basic care) in the admissibility phase as of July 2020. The Ministry of

⁴⁴³ Der Standard, "Bund fixiert höhere Beiträge für Quartiergeber von Geflüchteten", 8 June 2022, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁴⁴ NGO exchange meeting organised by asylkoordination, not published.

⁴⁴⁵ See asylkoordination, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁴⁶ Hrsg D. Krois, H. Langthaler, L. Sommerauer, *20 Jahre Grundversorgung – Grund zur Sorge?* (2024, Löcker).

⁴⁴⁷ Parlament Österreich, Asyl-und Migrationspakt Änderungsgesetz, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁴⁸ Grundversorgung, *Land Niederösterreich*, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁴⁹ Website BBU GmbH, available in German [here](#).

Interior postponed the start of the activities of the Federal Agency by decree until December 2020. Thus, the BBU GmbH has been in charge of providing Basic Care to asylum applicants during the admission procedure since 1 December 2020.

Asylum applicants are entitled to Basic Care immediately after lodging the asylum application until the final decision on their asylum application in all types of procedures. The provision of Basic Care as currently regulated may violate Article 17(1) of the recast Reception Conditions Directive. Indeed, in Austria, Basic Care is provided as soon as the person is considered as an asylum applicant. An asylum applicant is an alien whose request is formally lodged, which is the case after the BFA gives an instruction about the next steps to the public security officer. However, asylum applicants do not make their application in the initial reception centres but at a police station, which then asks the BFA for instructions: as long as the application is not regarded as lodged, the person is not an asylum applicant in the sense of Article 2(14) AsylG and thus is not entitled to Basic Care.

Different entitlements are foreseen in the Basic Care Agreement and the Basic Care Act (GVG-B). While the Agreement declares in Article 2(1) as target group asylum applicants who have *requested* asylum, the Basic Care Act of the Federal State defines the responsibility of the Federal State for asylum applicants after having *lodged* the application during the admissibility procedure in a reception facility of the Federal State.⁴⁵⁰ However, Basic Care conditions do not apply in detention or where alternatives to detention are applied.⁴⁵¹ While an alternative to detention is being applied, the asylum applicant is entitled to reception conditions that are more or less similar to Basic Care (accommodation, meals and emergency health care).

Furthermore, EU and EEA (European Economic Area) citizens are excluded from the basic care.

Asylum applicants subject to Dublin procedures are entitled to basic care provisions until their transfer to the Member State responsible for the examination of the asylum application is executed. This general rule is not applicable if the asylum applicant is detained or ordered less coercive measures, however. In both cases they are not covered by health insurance but have access to necessary urgent medical treatment. In contrast to asylum applicants subject to the Dublin procedure but accommodated in one of the reception facilities in Austria, those undergoing Dublin procedures whilst in detention or less coercive measures do not receive monthly pocket money (€ 40). This distinction in the reception conditions available to applicants detained or subject to alternatives to detention does not respect the recast Reception Conditions Directive, which should remain applicable in all Dublin procedures.⁴⁵² As regards Dublin returnees, they are brought to EAST **Traiskirchen** where an interview is conducted. Dublin returnees are then accommodated in **Traiskirchen** or **Thalham** or detained in deportation centres.

If the suspensive effect of an appeal has been denied, Basic Care is terminated after the first instance decision becomes enforceable. Asylum applicants receive Basic Care in the case the court has awarded suspensive effect or if they wish to leave Austria voluntarily until their departure.⁴⁵³

Special documents for the entitlement to Basic Care are not foreseen. All asylum applicants and other persons who cannot be deported are registered in a special database, the *Betreuungsinformationssystem Grundversorgung Neu (BGN)*.⁴⁵⁴ The database (then GVS BIS) was updated in 2025 and its name changed to BGN. NGOs reported that the system change altered administrative rights and that they no longer have access to all necessary information as they did previously. National and local authorities, as well as contracted NGOs, have access to the files. In **Tyrol**, a subsidiary - Tiroler Soziale Dienste (TSD) of the province of Tyrol – is responsible for the care and accommodation of protection applicants and has

⁴⁵⁰ Articles 1(1) and 2(1) GVG-B.

⁴⁵¹ Article 2(2) Basic Care Agreement; Article 2(3) GVG-B. Note that this not in conformity with Article 3 recast Reception Conditions Directive.

⁴⁵² Recital 11 Dublin III Regulation. See also CJEU, Case C-179/11 *Cimade & GISTI v Ministre de l'Intérieur*, 27 September 2012, available [here](#), para 46.

⁴⁵³ Article 2(7) GVG-B.

⁴⁵⁴ NGO exchange meeting organised by asylkoordination, December 2025, unpublished.

access to the BGN, they have extended administrative rights as they can activate and deactivate benefits in basic care. In **Vienna and Salzburg**, counselling centres in particular have access to the BGN within the framework of basic services, but only reader rights, no administration rights.

After a final negative decision on the asylum application, the law provides for Basic Care until departure from Austria, if the rejected applicant cannot leave e.g. due to inability to obtain a travel document. Usually, rejected asylum applicants remain in the same reception facility. While in **Vienna**, Basic Care after a negative decision is usually prolonged, other federal provinces such as **Salzburg** and **Lower Austria** cease support almost immediately after the rejection of the asylum claim (after 10 days). In **Lower Austria** and **Salzburg**, people with legally negative asylum decisions are released after 10 days, except people who cannot be deported for legal or factual reasons, in which case the BFA is responsible for the verification. In Lower Austria, people with a legally negative asylum decision from Afghanistan in particular can remain in basic care due to the current situation in the country. In Salzburg, the BFA also checks, among other things, the obligation to cooperate for the return; if the obligation to cooperate is not met, people are also released from basic care.⁴⁵⁵ In **Vienna**, access to basic care services is prolonged even after the asylum application was rejected, mainly because the city cannot afford having many persons without insurance and housing. However, people coming to Vienna from other provinces after their asylum application was rejected normally do not get access to the basic care services in Vienna.⁴⁵⁶

The assessment of resources

A precondition for Basic Care is the need for support which is assessed by the BBU GmBH. This is defined by law as applicable where a person is unable to cover subsistence by their own resources or with support from third parties.⁴⁵⁷ Asylum applicants arriving in Austria with a visa are thus not entitled to Basic Care due to the precondition of having "sufficient means of subsistence" for the purpose of obtaining a Schengen visa.⁴⁵⁸ This exclusion clause is applied very strictly, even when the sponsor is unable to care for the asylum applicant. Exceptions may be made if the asylum applicant has no health insurance and gets seriously ill and needs medical treatment.⁴⁵⁹

Although the amount of material reception conditions is specified in the Basic Care Agreement,⁴⁶⁰ the level of income or values relevant to assessing the lack of need for Basic Care is not specified by law. Legislation does not lay down the amount of means of subsistence below which a person is entitled to Basic Care, even though the amounts for subsistence and accommodation are prescribed by law. In **Salzburg** and all federal provinces,⁴⁶¹ the regulation for Basic Care in force since 1 July 2016 sets out that income up to € 110 is not taken into account; for any family member in a household, a further € 80 of income should not lead to a reduction of basic care support; for an apprentice the respective amount is €150.⁴⁶²

Asylum applicants have to declare whether they hold resources or any source of income during the first interrogation with the police upon registration of the application.⁴⁶³ Since September 2018, asylum applicants are obliged to contribute to the basic care of the federal state they reside in. As a result, up to € 840 per person can be withheld by the police when a person asks for asylum and is found to carry such an amount of money. However, out of these € 840, the authority has to leave them at least € 120.⁴⁶⁴ Upon termination of the provision of basic care, any difference between the actual costs incurred and the cash

⁴⁵⁵ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services, Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

⁴⁵⁶ NGO exchange meeting organised by asylkoordination, December 2024 not published.

⁴⁵⁷ Article 2(1) Basic Care Agreement (GVV)-Art 15a.

⁴⁵⁸ Article 5(1)(c) Schengen Borders Code.

⁴⁵⁹ NGO exchange meeting organised by asylkoordination, not published.

⁴⁶⁰ Articles 6, 7 and 9 Grundversorgungsvereinbarung (GVV); Art. 15a B-VG.

⁴⁶¹ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

⁴⁶² Salzburg Basic Care Regulation LBGI. 57/2016, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁶³ Article 15 (3) AsylG.

⁴⁶⁴ Article 2 Abs 1 basic care law.

seized is reimbursed. In 2025, € 89,747 (2024: € 98,235; 2022: € 405,605) were seized from 316 applicants (2024: 367; 2022: 7,502).⁴⁶⁵

As of 2 January 2026, 52,823 people received basic care (compared to 68,161 in January 2025, 78,830 in January 2024 and 92,984 in January 2022). In 2025, 4,044⁴⁶⁶ (2024: 11,604⁴⁶⁷) asylum applicants were transferred from the first reception centres to the basic care facilities in the provinces after admission procedure was completed.

Beneficiaries of basic care as of 31 December 2021-2025					
	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2025
Asylum applicants	18,273	21,661	20,572	13,173	10,506
Beneficiaries of protection and others	12,090	71,323	56,156	54,988	42,317
<i>Refugees</i>	1,982	2,596	3,666	2,324	768
<i>Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection</i>	7,502	9,059	10,743	13,125	10,066
<i>Dublin procedure pending</i>	738	768	604	506	309
<i>TPD (Ukraine)</i>	N/A	55,262	40,011	36,536	29,757
<i>Rejected asylum applicants</i>	1,868	1,607	1,261	1,124	1,033
Total	30,363 (no TPD)	92,984	78,830	68,161	52,823

Source: Ministry of Interior, Basic care system, 2 January 2026 (not public).

2. Forms and levels of material reception conditions

Indicators: Forms and Levels of Material Reception Conditions

1. Amount of the monthly financial allowance/vouchers granted to asylum applicants as of 31 December 2025 (in original currency and in €):

- ❖ Accommodated, incl. food € 40
- ❖ Accommodated without food max € 260
- ❖ Private accommodation (incl. rent money) max € 425 (single person)

Basic Care may be provided in four different forms.⁴⁶⁸

(1) Asylum applicants can be accommodated in reception centres where catering is provided. Asylum applicants in such reception centres receive € 40 pocket money per month, while the care provider

⁴⁶⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4887/AB, XXVII. GP*, 12 March 2021, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 9531/AB, XXVII. GP*, 11 April 2022, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request, 13740/AB, XXVII. GP*, 20 April 2023, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁴⁶⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁶⁷ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 630/AB, XXVIII GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁶⁸ Article 9(1)-(3) GVV-Art 15a and the respective Basic Care Acts of the federal provinces. See also: Article 17(1) recast Reception Conditions Directive.

(NGOs, private companies contracted by the Government) receives € 25 maximum compensation for the costs per day, depending on the standards of the facility. In 2023, all federal states implemented the maximum compensation rate of € 25.⁴⁶⁹

- (2) Basic Care can be provided in reception centres where asylum applicants cook for themselves. In that case, asylum applicants receive between € 165 and 186 per month in cash or on the benefits-in-kind-card (*Sachleistungskarte*) (depending on the days per month and if € 6,50 or € 7 is paid per day). In **Vienna, Vorarlberg** and **Tyrol** there is the possibility of transfers to a bank account for private residents and for those who live in reception centres.
- (3) Basic Care can be provided for asylum applicants in private accommodation. In 2022, the monthly allowance was increased for the first time since 2016 from € 215 to € 260 (food) and for rent from € 150 to € 165 (single person). Asylum applicants can receive € 425 (food allowance & rent money) in cash, on the benefits-in-kind-card (*Sachleistungskarte*) or on a bank account. The payments for rent allowance are different and not uniformly regulated in all federal states, as demonstrated in the table below:

Federal province	Food allowance	Rent money Single/ family	Minors living independently	Prerequisites for private housing
Vienna	€ 260,-	€ 165,-/ € 330,-	€ 145,-	No rental cap, but high bureaucratic effort because many documents have to be presented when applying
Lower Austria	€ 260,-	€ 165,-/ € 330,-	€ 145,-	Rental cap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family up to max. 4 pers. € 530,- /monthly Family from 5 pers. € 50,- / per additional person monthly Single person € 265,00 / monthly Exclusion of rejected asylum seekers
Upper Austria	€ 260,-	€ 165,-/ € 330,-	€ 145,-	Rental cap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> German A2 level requirement
Burgenland	€ 260,-	€ 165,-/ € 330,-	€ 145,-	Application for private housing possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closure of reception centres Within the 4-month period upon approval No negative asylum decision
Styria	€ 260,-	€ 165,-/ € 330,-	€ 145,-	Application for private housing possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordability is checked
Carinthia	€ 260,-	€ 165,-/ € 330,-	€ 145,-	Application for private housing possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only allowed for people with protection status (§3 & §8)
Salzburg	€ 260,-	€ 165,-/ € 330,-	€ 145,-	Application for private housing possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> German A1 level requirement Affordability is checked

⁴⁶⁹ asylkoordination österreich, Kompetenz Netzwerk Asyl, available in German [here](#).

Tyrol	€ 260,-	€ 165,-/ € 330,-	€ 145,-	Application for private housing possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordability is checked • German A1 level would be good because people should be able to live independently and alone
Vorarlberg	€ 260,-	€ 165,-/ € 330,-	€ 155,-	Application for private housing possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordability is checked • Rather people with protection status

Source: asylkoordination österreich, Kompetenz Netzwerk Asyl, basic care, available in German [here](#).

(4) NGOs like Caritas, Diakonie, Volkshilfe, Tralalobe, Integrationshaus, Rotes Kreuz, Samariterbund and others rent private apartments where asylum applicants are housed. These are larger or smaller apartments with permanent or temporary leases, in so-called mobile assisted living (*Mobil-Betreutes-Wohnen-MoBeWo* or *MoWo*). NGOs receive the same daily rate as for a regular organised facility with the difference that refugees are accommodated in apartments and not in reception centres. This is a suitable form of accommodation especially for vulnerable groups (LGBTIQ, single parents and so on) but also for families. This form of accommodation exists in all federal states.⁴⁷⁰

The following table presents an overview on funding provided to accommodation providers, forms of accommodation possible in the province, pocket money and food allowances:

Federal province	Funding for organised facilities	Form of accommodation	Pocket money	Food allowance per day (month)
Vienna	€ 25	2-4	Yes	€ 6.50
Burgenland	€ 25	1-4	Only with full supply	€ 6 to € 7 adults € 3.50 to € 7 children
Lower Austria	€ 23	1-4	Only with full supply	€ 7
Upper Austria	€ 25	2-4	Only with full supply	Adults € 7, children € 5
Styria	€ 25 (or € 16)	1-4	Only with full supply or partial self-supply	€ 6
Carinthia	€ 25 (or € 12)	1-3	Only with full supply	€ 180 (adults per month) € 80 (children per month)
Tyrol	€ 25	2-4	Yes	€ 245/month/adult € 145/month/child under 18
Salzburg	€ 25	1-4	Yes	€ 6.50
Vorarlberg	Nearly real cost accounting	2-4	Yes	€ 260/month/adult € 155/month/child

Source: asylkoordination österreich, Kompetenz Netzwerk Asyl, available in German [here](#).

Additional information on the Federal provinces relevant to the table above include the following:

- ❖ In **Lower Austria** the basic daily rate is € 23 for accommodation. NGOs and all other accommodation providers have the possibility to upgrade to € 25 daily rate if additional services

⁴⁷⁰ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, updated December 2023 and December 2024, unpublished.

are chosen. If the Accommodation Provider is prepared to provide individual additional services, it shall be entitled to an additional daily rate surcharge of EUR 1 gross for each three points; however, these daily rate surcharges shall be limited to EUR 2. The Accommodation Provider may therefore charge a maximum of EUR 2 for six or more points in addition to the respective daily rate.⁴⁷¹ Additional services may include:

- (a) Transports to authorities and doctors (2 points)
- (b) Learning courses (e.g. computer, sewing, etc.) (1 point)
- (c) Recreation: organised sports (1 point)
- (d) Learning assistance for school children (1 point)
- (e) Separate prayer room (1 point)
- (f) Structural suitability and equipment for the disabled (2 points)
- (g) 1 transferable downtown monthly bus pass and/or Rail per maximum of 20 residents (2 points)
- (h) 1 transferable monthly bus and/or rail pass to the next city per maximum 20 residents (2 points)
- (i) Arrangement of rides to summonses (1 point).
- (j) Neighbourhood provider will provide personal hygiene items (2 points)
- (k) 1 caregiver available for residents (1 point)
- (l) Full service quarters as per point 3.3.2 (3 points)⁴⁷²

- ❖ In **Styria**, Caritas facilities are 'Partial self-supply facilities', where individuals get partial food allowance and additionally food/breakfast/lunch in the facility. Individuals receive € 110 per month and pocket money.
- ❖ In **Carinthia**, all basic care facilities with full sufficiency receive € 25 per day. All basic care facilities where asylum applicants can cook for themselves receive € 12 per day. People receive € 6 food allowance per day.

The introduction of the benefits-in-kind card (*Sachleistungskarte*) at the beginning of the summer of 2024 caused a stir. The Federal Ministry of the Interior and the province of Upper Austria agreed on a joint pilot project, whereby a federal BBU facility in Upper Austria began issuing residents with a benefits-in-kind card instead of cash. The pocket money is credited to this card. When applicants are assigned to basic care facilities in Upper Austria, they take the benefits-in-kind with them and receive their further financial benefits (via the accommodation provider) also paid out on this card. In 2024 only asylum applicants received the benefits-in-kind card, not displaced persons from Ukraine. In 2025, the system was rolled out to all beneficiaries of basic care in Upper Austria, including displaced persons from Ukraine.⁴⁷³ Cash withdrawals are possible up to a maximum amount of € 40, as well as payment in supermarkets, pharmacies, etc. The project 'Sachleistungskarte' was put out on public tender; Lower Austria and Vienna did not participate in the tender.⁴⁷⁴ The contract was awarded to the German company *Paycenter* at the end of January 2025. This card has also been in use in Bavaria since March 2024.⁴⁷⁵

Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Vienna already pay basic benefits by bank transfer and have no real need for a new system.⁴⁷⁶ In 2025 the federal states of Salzburg⁴⁷⁷ and Styria⁴⁷⁸ announced plans to introduce the benefits-in-kind-card. The rollout initially covered those in organised housing and was later extended to those in private housing. The transition is expected to be completed by mid-2026. NGOs reported that any increase of the cash withdrawal limit must be discussed with the respective basic care authority and

⁴⁷¹ Land Niederösterreich, Contract form for private accommodation providers, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁷² Land Niederösterreich, Contract form for private accommodation providers, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁷³ Land Oberösterreich, *Sachleistungskarte für Asylwerbende in OÖ*, July 2025, available in German [here](#)

⁴⁷⁴ Die Presse, *Bund startet Ausschreibung für Asyl-Sachleistungskarte*, 31 October 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁷⁵ Der Standard, *Ausschreibung zur Bezahlkarte abgeschlossen*, 29 January 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁷⁶ Ministry of Interior, 'Ausschreibung der Sachleistungskarte startet', 31 October 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁷⁷ ORF Salzburg, *Bezahlkarten Ausgabe für Asylwerber startet*, 21 July 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁷⁸ Land Steiermark, *Sachleistungskarte für Asylwerber und Vertriebene geht in den Pilotbetrieb*, available in German [here](#) and ORF Steiermark, *Sachleistungskarte ab sofort gültig*, 15 November 2025, available in German [here](#).

must be justifiable. In Upper Austria, after the change in provider (this change was due to the tender process) it was stated that only the first cash withdrawal is free of charge. In practice, this means that money can only be withdrawn once a month, which does not pose an issue for individuals but creates difficulties for large families as they often need to withdraw money more frequently. Moreover, the benefits-in-kind-card could not take SEPA direct debits on the grounds that it cannot be overdrawn. This has been resolved. Now, for example, *Klimaticket* is also possible via SEPA. However, payments such as rent, electricity and so on are only possible by bank transfer, and these can be done via an app or the benefit card's website via the authorities or the basic care provider. This is problematic for a few people who do not have a smartphone or have difficulties with digital administrative procedures.⁴⁷⁹

In June 2024, Lower Austria introduced its own 'payment card' project with Pluxee⁴⁸⁰ (formerly Sodexo). Displaced persons from Ukraine and private residents are still excluded as of April 2026. No cash withdrawals are possible with this model; instead, asylum applicants receive €40/month in cash per person at the beginning of the month. The food allowance is charged to the Pluxee card. The project involves a high administrative effort, as cash payment continues and the Pluxee card is used as well. The Pluxee card is not a debit card, so purchases in pharmacies, at ÖBB vending machines, in social markets (discount stores for people with proven low income), at markets in general or in second-hand shops are not possible. This is the biggest criticism of the Lower Austrian model, in addition to its discriminatory and de-humanising character.⁴⁸¹ The pluxee card was rolled out to the entire province of Lower Austria from September 2024.⁴⁸²

Asylum applicants living in private rented flats receive 36.5% of the needs-based minimum allowance (*bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung*) for Austrian citizens, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and others in need of social welfare support, which is about € 1,209,01⁴⁸³ for subsistence per month (accommodation for a single person in **Vienna**, rent allowance is calculated individually and will be added).⁴⁸⁴ The level of the needs-based minimum allowance varies across the federal provinces, as political agreement to prolong an Austrian-wide regulation after its expiry by December 2016 was not reached. The sum given to a care provider, € 750 per month (€ 25 per day) for accommodation and subsistence of asylum applicants, is below the level of welfare support for citizens, despite staff and administrative costs having to be covered by the care provider.

For children, the daily rate in reception centres is the same as for adults. If families receive financial support for their daily subsistence, some federal provinces like Upper Austria provide a lower amount for children.

As of December 2025, 1,260 persons received Basic Care in federal reception centres,⁴⁸⁵ compared to 1,430 at the end of 2024, 3,722 at the end of 2023, and 7,500 at the end of 2022.

Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children must be accommodated according to their need of guidance and care. The daily fee for NGOs hosting unaccompanied asylum-seeking children ranges from € 112.00 to € 130.00 depending on the intensity of psychosocial care. As mentioned under [short overview of the reception system](#), the daily rates for unaccompanied minors were increased in 2024 and are now € 112.00 instead of € 95.00, or € 130.00 (if the facility is run on behalf of child and youth welfare). In some federal provinces like **Styria** the maximum amount is not given to care providers, although it is evident that only a smaller group are not in need of much guidance and care. Styria has set up a daily special support of

⁴⁷⁹ NGO exchange meeting asylkoordination österreich, December 2025, unpublished.

⁴⁸⁰ For general information on Pluxee, see their website [here](#).

⁴⁸¹ Asylkoordination Österreich: Bezahlkarte statt Effizienz, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁸² Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, 'Asyl: Ausrollung der Sachleistungskarte in Niederösterreich startet am 2. September', 22 August 2024, available in German [here](#) and ORF Lower Austria, 'Bezahlkarte: NÖ will bei eigenem Model bleiben', 18 October 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁸³ Website of the city of Vienna, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁸⁴ Mindestsicherung, Mindest-Standards ab 1.1.2025 - MA 40 - Soziales, Sozial- und Gesundheitsrecht - Sozialinfo Wien, available [here](#).

⁴⁸⁵ Basic Care Registration System, 31 December 2022, 2 January 2024, 2 January 2025, 2 January 2026 unpublished.

€18 for children with special needs, in addition to the maximum amount of € 112. In **Upper Austria**, the government provides for € 112, which should also cover legal assistance.⁴⁸⁶

Due to the high number of Ukrainians coming to Austria at the start of 2022, the basic care system has shown its dysfunctions in many ways: while many housing places had to be closed in the last years due to smaller number of asylum applications and lack of money, there was no system established in case of crisis. Thus, many applications for basic care were not decided upon for months, and thus many people stayed without basic care for months, mostly for asylum applicants. Civil society organisations jumped in and provided housing: more than 70% of all Ukrainians were accommodated in private housing. Compared to 2022, the situation has improved as of January 2026, mainly because asylum applications have fallen significantly. The issue of closing refugee centres has resurfaced in the federal states where basic care is provided.⁴⁸⁷

In 2022, there was an increase in funding granted to accommodation providers. However, in particular the monthly rates for accommodated unaccompanied minors were not raised then, leading to high numbers of unaccompanied minors being housed in inadequate federal camps. The housing operators, mostly civil society organisations, could not afford to open new housing places in provinces, which led to a backlog of over 600 UAM in federal camps at the end of 2022. It is hoped that the increase in daily rates decided in 2024 will open up more places for UAM. In 2025, places for UAM were also shut down due to the lack of transfers of UAM from federal facilities, following a significant decrease in UAM asylum applications. As of December 2025, 61 UAM were accommodated in federal facilities.⁴⁸⁸

3. Reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions

Indicators: Reduction or Withdrawal of Reception Conditions

1. Does the law provide for the possibility to reduce material reception conditions?
 Yes No
2. Does the legislation provide for the possibility to withdraw material reception conditions?
 Yes No

3.1. Grounds for reduction or withdrawal

Material reception conditions are reduced if the asylum applicant has an income, items of value or receives support from a third party.⁴⁸⁹ For the first phase of the asylum procedure (the admission stage), this rule is not applicable. For the second phase, if an asylum applicant earns money or receives support from other sources, they are allowed to keep € 110 (and € 80,- for each family member); All additional income will be requested as a financial contribution for the asylum applicant's Basic Care. This is requested without a formal procedure. Reduction of reception conditions can, for example, result in not granting the monthly pocket money.⁴⁹⁰

Per law, material reception conditions may be withdrawn where the asylum applicant:⁴⁹¹

- (a) Repeatedly violates the house rules and/or their behaviour endangers the security of other inhabitants;
- (b) Leaves the designated place for more than 3 days, as it is assumed that they are no longer in need of Basic Care;
- (c) Has submitted a subsequent application;
- (d) Has been convicted by court for a crime on a ground which may exclude them from refugee status according to Article 1F of the Refugee Convention. This ground for withdrawal is not in line with

⁴⁸⁶ asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting in January 2024, unpublished.

⁴⁸⁷ Asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meetings, March, June, September & December 2024, unpublished.

⁴⁸⁸ Basic Care Registration System, 31 December 2024, 2 January 2025 unpublished

⁴⁸⁹ Article 2(1) B-VG Art 15a.

⁴⁹⁰ See e.g. Vienna, [Arbeit | Fluechtlinge](#), available in German

⁴⁹¹ Article 2(4)-(5) GVG-B.

Article 20 of the recast Reception Conditions Directive but does not seem to be applied or relevant in practice.

- (e) Has had their application rejected or dismissed and suspensive effect was excluded according to Article 18(1) BFA-VG. If the applicant cooperates to return voluntarily, they are eligible to material reception conditions until their departure. This rule makes a reference to Article 20(5) of the recast Reception Conditions Directive according to which a dignified living standard and access to medical treatment have to be provided.

In some federal provinces, the laws also permit the exclusion of asylum applicants who fail to cooperate with establishing their identity and need of basic care, although this is not applied in practice.⁴⁹²

In June 2024 the Federal Administrative Court upheld the suspension of material reception conditions in cash as a sanction against a Syrian minor applicant for serious and repeated breaches of house rules, considering that the measure was proportionate and aligned with the best interests of the child.⁴⁹³

Additional grounds for reduction foreseen in the house rules for federal accommodation (does not apply to applicants in the provinces)

An additional ground for reduction of the “pocket money” allowance was introduced following the ordinance on the utilisation of asylum seekers and certain other foreigners for charitable aid activities, which came into force on 15 July 2024.⁴⁹⁴ Through this ordinance, the scope of activities for charitable work has been extended, a change welcomed in principle by NGOs. Since the entry into force in July 2024, asylum seekers can not only carry out charitable aid work in municipalities,⁴⁹⁵ but also in other non-profit organisations (e.g. NGOs, nursing homes, etc.) (see [Access to the labour market](#)). In federal institutions, the extension of the regulation was linked to an obligation to carry out these activities at least 10 hours per month. Exceptions have been foreseen, e.g. for people with physical infirmity or proven diseases, etc. However, all other asylum seekers who do not fulfil this obligation will only receive half of the pocket money allowance. The ministry of the interior⁴⁹⁶ presented the obligation as a *work obligation for asylum seekers*. From a legal point of view, asylum seekers cannot be obliged to perform these activities, as according to 15a of the basic welfare support agreement, charitable work is only possible with the consent of the asylum applicant.⁴⁹⁷ However, an amendment to the house rules for federal accommodation, which now provide for the mandatory charitable work, created the basis for reducing the pocket money if charitable work is not carried out.

Moreover, in June 2024,⁴⁹⁸ mandatory basic courses were introduced for asylum seekers in federal accommodation centres. These basic rules courses (*Grundregelkurse*) consist of 5 modules and include content on democracy, the rule of law and freedoms, equal rights, culture and manners, rights and duties as well as sensitisation to forms of antisemitism. Anyone who refuses to take part in these courses will only receive half of the € 40 pocket money instead. The basis for the implementation was an amendment to the house rules for federal accommodation centres by the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA), which is not publicly accessible.⁴⁹⁹ The 15a Basic Welfare Support Agreement or the Federal Basic Welfare Support Act does not provide for such measures; it can therefore be assumed that there is no legal basis for the reduction in pocket money.

⁴⁹² Article 3(1) GVG-B.

⁴⁹³ Bundesverwaltungsgericht - BVwG, W117 2278420-3, 17 June 2024, available in English [here](#).

⁴⁹⁴ *Verordnung gemeinnützige Tätigkeit*, 15 July 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁹⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Information gemeinnützige Tätigkeite*, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁹⁶ Ministry of Interior, ‚Verordnung zur gemeinnützigen Arbeit für Asylwerber ab 16. Juli 2024 in Kraft‘, 15 July 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁹⁷ Article 7 (3, 5) GVG-B.

⁴⁹⁸ Press release, Ministry of Interior, 28 May 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁴⁹⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 630/AB, XXVIII GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#).

According to the Ministry of the Interior, around 6,500 units of basic regulation courses were carried out between June 2024 and March 2026.⁵⁰⁰ Around 450 people refused to take part and pocket money was reduced or cancelled in 22 cases.⁵⁰¹

Information provision and agreement to the rules

In all federal provinces, individuals in basic care facilities or those who apply for private living, go through a move-in process.⁵⁰² This includes counselling and clearing concerning information about house rules, data protection form, presence of staff, dates for disbursements or expenses such as hygiene items, etc., but also information about rights and duties in basic care as well as contents and services of basic care. Information about services of basic care always refer to basic care law of the respective federal state and 15a agreement, where these services are defined.

The information about rights and duties is the so-called 'Declaration of need for assistance' (*Hilfsbedürftigkeitserklärung*). In **Vienna** all people receiving (as well as private housing) basic care have to sign this declaration. The table below provides an illustration of the content of this declaration, which is used in Vienna by Caritas Asylzentrum counselling centre and NGOs who run facilities for basic care.⁵⁰³ The form is not publicly available, but its content was shared by a relevant stakeholder.⁵⁰⁴

Declaration of need for assistance'	
In need of help are people who:	
In need of assistance is anyone who cannot or cannot sufficiently provide for the livelihood of themselves and their dependent relatives living in the same household from their own efforts and resources, or who does not (sufficiently) receive their livelihood from other persons or institutions ⁵⁰⁵ .	
Obligations:	
I undertake to keep my advisor or guardian informed of the following on an ongoing basis:	
- any change concerning residence status, marital status, residential address, stay abroad	
- any assets such as cash, motor vehicle (car/moped), real estate, valuables, etc.	
- any income	
- from self-employment (e.g. trade)	
- from dependent gainful employment	
- any receipt of minimum income support or social assistance, unemployment benefit/emergency assistance (AMS receipt), sickness benefit, maternity allowance, family allowance (current receipt and subsequent payments), childcare allowance (incl. subsidy), scholarships, pension payments and other existing legal entitlements	
- Maintenance payments from parents, spouse or registered/registered partner	
- Maintenance claims against parents, spouse or registered/registered partner	
- existing declaration(s) of obligation or liability: „Sollte eine Mitversicherung bei einem Familienmitglied möglich sein, verpflichte ich mich, diese in Anspruch zu nehmen“.	
Co-insurance is usually possible if a family member is compulsorily insured, e.g. if he/she is in (full-time) employment or receives unemployment/emergency assistance (AMS) or childcare benefits. (full-time) employment relationship or if I receive unemployment benefits/emergency assistance (AMS-Bezug) or childcare allowance.	
If I fail to meet these obligations, this may result in the discontinuation of basic benefits. I must repay any basic benefits that I have wrongly received. I must pay back. In addition, there may be consequences under criminal law.	
Other reasons for discontinuation of basic care:	
- Failure to keep important appointments, e.g. summonses, appointments at the service centre of Grundversorgung Wien	

⁵⁰⁰ Ministry of Interior, "Mehr als 600.000 Stunden gemeinnützige Arbeit durch Asylwerber in Grundversorgung", 28 March 2026, in German [here](#).

⁵⁰¹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁰² Dachverband Wiener Sozialeinrichtungen, *Qualitätsleitlinien Wiener Flüchtlingshilfe*, November 2018, available in German [here](#), 28.

⁵⁰³ Caritas Vienna, Information on counselling services, [here](#).

⁵⁰⁴ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services December 2021/ January 2022, December 2024 unpublished.

⁵⁰⁵ Article 1(1)GVG-Wien.

(Caritas Asylum Centre), appointments at the Basic Care Counselling Centre.

- Leaving the residential facility of the Vienna Refugee Assistance: In case of unjustified absence of more than 72 hours, I will be discharged immediately.
- Moving to another province without an agreement with the Basic Care Counselling Centre
- Stay abroad

With my signature I confirm:

- I am in need of assistance. I have no sufficient income and no realizable assets.
- I have read and understood the information on basic care.
- I agree to disclose all required information.
- I acknowledge the consequences of not fulfilling the obligations.

The declaration of need further serves as basis for the discontinuation, sanctions, and benefit restrictions of basic care benefits. The declaration of need and the house rules are two important fundamentals in the accommodation area. The NGOs in the provinces have different procedures for providing information on basic care. Some NGOs in the federal provinces have incorporated the information on rights and obligations into their house rules, which are signed by asylum applicants. In most cases, there are translations into relevant first languages available. However, exceptions occur for illiterate asylum applicants, for which information about basic care and house rules must be explained orally with an interpreter. The documents must be signed in writing, including by illiterate asylum applicants. Overall, in practice, asylum applicants receive adequate information from NGOs and the BBU agency about basic care and their rights and duties.⁵⁰⁶

There are no special reception centres to accommodate asylum applicants for public interest or public order reasons. In **Lower Austria**, a refugee centre was opened at the border with the Czech Republic for unaccompanied minor refugees who had become maladjusted. This reception centre in **Drasenhofen** had to be closed due to public protests and a report by the child and juvenile Ombudsstelle.⁵⁰⁷ Following a complaint lodged by one asylum applicant placed in **Drasenhofen** the Administrative Court of Lower Austria concluded that the conditions in Drasenhofen violated the law. It even led to a criminal procedure against the right wing Landesrat Waldhäusl (Freedom Party), due to the suspicion that it had abused the power of office. The court acquitted the defendant in September 2022.⁵⁰⁸

Until the end of 2020, asylum applicants who violated house rules were sometimes placed in less favourable reception centres in remote areas, although these sanctions are not foreseen by the law. This practice has not been officially confirmed by the authorities but was reported by the persons concerned. There are yet no reports attesting whether this practice has continued following the takeover of BBU GmbH in December 2020. Although the freedom of movement is considered as not being limited in this case, presence at night is compulsory.

In 2025 99 decisions (2024: 79) were taken regarding reduction of basic care on the federal level (of which 4 concerned 4 UAM).⁵⁰⁹ In 97 cases, the basic care was reduced and in two cases cancelled.

3.2. Procedure for reduction or withdrawal

Withdrawal or reduction of Basic Care provisions should be decided by the BFA as long as asylum applicants are in the admissibility and/or in merits and Basic Care is provided by one of the federal provinces. In practice, only few procedures of reduction or withdrawal of Basic Care have been carried out. This is partly due to the fact that NGOs manage to find a solution for their clients and because the competent offices are unwilling to make a written decision. Decisions are taken on an individual basis, but written reasoned decisions are rare. Since December 2020, the Federal Agency (BBU-GmbH) has been

⁵⁰⁶ Asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting, unpublished.

⁵⁰⁷ Kurier, Skandal-Asylquartier Drasenhofen wird geschlossen, 30 November 2019, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁰⁸ Der Standard, 'Freisprüche für Waldhäusl und Mitangeklagte in St. Pölten', available in German [here](#).

⁵⁰⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

responsible for the reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions while the persons are accommodated in federal reception centres.

Procedural safeguards in case of withdrawal or reduction do not fully meet the requirements set out in Article 20 of the recast Reception Conditions Directive. In some federal provinces, reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions may be ordered without prior hearing of the asylum applicant and without written notification of the decision, if the hearing imposes a disproportionate burden. In some federal provinces, the latter is only rendered upon request of the asylum applicant. It has also happened that the reception conditions of all asylum applicants involved in a violent conflict in a reception facility were withdrawn without examination of the specific role of all individuals concerned in the conflict. In Salzburg, free legal advice used to be available in the event of official cuts or discontinuation of basic benefits. However, the service had to be drastically scaled back after the provincial government of Salzburg withdrew funding following the FPÖ taking office at the end of 2024.⁵¹⁰

In some provinces, there are no official decisions/notifications by the implementing authorities on the granting, restriction of benefits, sanctions or dismissal from basic benefits. In practice, often NGOs concerned and/or person concerned receive an information letter explaining and declaring the reasons behind restrictions of basic care from the implementing authority, either by mail and/or by post. Restrictions on benefits are enforced differently in the provinces, and the amount of the allowances for income vary. In **Upper Austria**, persons with an income due to employment receive an invitation from the authority for a personal meeting in which income, overpayment of basic benefits, and repayment is recorded. This agreement must be signed by the asylum applicant, or displaced person from Ukraine, or beneficiary of subsidiary protection and is binding. Individual basic care benefits are not withheld immediately, but repayment instalments are ordered. In cases where the person does not fulfil their obligation to pay in instalments, financial benefits such as pocket money or food allowance will be withheld. In **Vienna**, people in basic care usually receive the information letter with repayment agreements via the supervising NGO. Previously, pay slips had to be sent to the authority (FSW), who was in charge of calculating the repayment. In some cases, the calculations were incorrect, and the care team had to intervene with the authority.⁵¹¹ There are still recurring miscalculations for the cases of people with earned income and residual entitlement to basic benefits, and the social counselling or care team has to intervene. At the nationwide exchange meetings in 2025, it was confirmed that in Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg and Styria, official decisions/notifications are issued when basic care benefits are withdrawn or reduced. This is certainly to be welcomed and helps asylum seekers to better access their rights.⁵¹²

A legal remedy in the Basic Care Act of the Federal State is foreseen in case material reception conditions are withdrawn from asylum applicants.⁵¹³ Such decisions to withdraw or reduce Basic Care provision can be appealed at the Administrative Court (the Federal Administrative Court in case of a BFA decision, the Administrative Court of the federal provinces in case of decisions of the provincial government). Free legal assistance for appeal is provided in the law and is now implemented in all federal provinces.

Asylum applicants whose Basic Care has been terminated or reduced may re-apply for the provision of basic care in the federal province they have been allocated to. In practice, it is difficult to receive Basic Care again after it has been terminated, or at least it takes some time to re-gain access.⁵¹⁴ Asylum applicants who endanger the security of other inhabitants are sometimes placed in other reception centres with lower standards. Asylum applicants who have left their designated place of living may get a place in another reception centre in the same federal province after applying for Basic Care. In **Upper Austria**, one of the sanctions foreseen for several disciplinary incidents in residential facilities is that the person

⁵¹⁰ Land Salzburg, "Rechtsberatung im Asylbereich", available in German [here](#).

⁵¹¹ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

⁵¹² asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting June, September & December 2025, unpublished.

⁵¹³ Article 9 (1) B-GVV.

⁵¹⁴ asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting, January 2024, December 2025, unpublished.

involved must move to private accommodation. In addition, there is mandatory anti-violence training which must be carried out, otherwise the place of residence may be lost.⁵¹⁵

Reduction or withdrawal in case of income

Basic care benefits are provided as a substitute, while any income must be reported and will be calculated in the basic care benefits. Regarding spouses who also earn an income, as well as income that may have been gained in the context of detention (if the asylum applicant worked in the centre where they were held), other restrictions may arise. If a person marries, the spouse is responsible for maintenance; the marriage certificate and income of the spouse must be presented to the authorities. Based on the financial situation of the spouse, basic care benefits may be granted, reduced, or discontinued. In the case of longer periods of detention and a working activity while in detention, released asylum applicants receive a so-called release allowance, which is paid to the applicant and counted as an income. The amount of the release allowance varies depending on the duration of the imprisonment and the work performed. In any case, it is counted towards the basic care benefits, as basic pension benefits are only granted as a substitute. Depending on the amount of the release allowance, basic care is granted immediately or benefits like pocket money may not be paid, which is decided and examined by the authority.⁵¹⁶

If Basic Care is withdrawn because the asylum applicant (or displaced persons from Ukraine, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) is no longer considered to be in need of benefits, for example because they have an income, they may receive Basic Care if it is proven that they are again in need of it. However, asylum applicants may end up homeless or in emergency shelters of NGOs mainly because they fail in obtaining Basic Care after withdrawal or they have left the federal province for various reasons such as presence of community, friends or family in other federal provinces, unofficial job offers and so forth. Homelessness or accommodation in emergency shelters following the withdrawal of basic care was an issue that persisted in 2025. Official statistics on the number of asylum applicants concerned by this issue are not available.⁵¹⁷

Termination of basic care upon a negative asylum decision

In federal provinces such as **Lower Austria**, people with negative return decision must leave residential facilities within 10 days. However, if deportations are de facto not possible rejected asylum applicants can receive a tolerated status and consequently are entitled to receive basic care benefits. After a year of tolerated status, individuals qualify for a residence permit called AB+ (*Aufenthaltsberechtigung plus*). Individuals holding this residence permit receive basic care benefits until 12 days after receiving the title of stay. In **Salzburg** a reason for loss of basic care after a negative decision is, when people do not cooperate during the return procedure. In **Vienna** people with negative return decision can stay in the facilities or in their private apartments but must participate in a voluntary return interview. It happens that these people are picked up directly from the facilities by the police and taken to removal centres. In **Upper Austria**, persons who receive residence permit called RWR/RWR+ (*RotWeißRot*) receive basic care benefits as long as 10 days after the status is being granted.⁵¹⁸

Alternative provision of benefits

In 2018, the VwGH stated that the non-provision of benefits in kind can nevertheless allow for the authorities the possibility to grant cash benefits. This money substitute can also be claimed at a later stage through a formal request. The case concerned an asylum applicant whose application had been

⁵¹⁵ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished. see also asylkoordination österreich, ‚Kompetenz Netzwerk Asyl, basic care‘, last updated 18 January 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁵¹⁶ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished. asylkoordination österreich, ‚Kompetenz Netzwerk Asyl, basic care‘, last updated 18 January 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁵¹⁷ asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting, 2025, unpublished.

⁵¹⁸ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

admitted by the Land Upper Austria, which did not grant him cash benefits. The VwVG considered that, if no accommodation is available, other arrangements should be found to grant the applicant the material benefits he is entitled to.⁵¹⁹ The reason behind this decision was the lack of care that asylum applicants faced back in autumn of 2015, as they did not receive any benefits under the basic federal care and were supported by private initiatives instead. Therefore, it only applies where there is a massive influx of displaced persons, in accordance with Art. 5 Directive 2001/55/EC (see [Annex on temporary protection](#)).

4. Freedom of movement

Indicators: Freedom of Movement

1. Is there a mechanism for the dispersal of applicants across the territory of the country?
 Yes No
2. Does the law provide for restrictions on freedom of movement?
 Yes No

The freedom of movement of asylum applicants may be restricted for reasons of public order, public interest, or for the swift processing of the asylum application. Applicants coming from a [Safe Country of Origin](#) or those who received a return decision before making an application may be affected. The necessity of assigned residence must be demonstrated on a case-by-case basis.⁵²⁰ However, this restriction on freedom of movement is not a formal decision that can be appealed *per se*; it can only be challenged together with the asylum decision.

In 2025, freedom of movement was restricted in 2 cases and a procedural order following Art 15b AsyG was issued (2024: 0). There is no available information on the reasons for the restriction.⁵²¹

4.1. Restricted movement during the admissibility procedure

After requesting asylum at the police, asylum applicants are apprehended for up to 48 hours, until the BFA branch office decides whether the asylum applicant should be transferred or advised to go to an initial reception centre or to a distribution centre.⁵²² Following that, during the admissibility procedure, asylum applicants may only move within the district of the assigned reception centre.⁵²³ They receive a green card also known as procedure card, which indicates the tolerated stay in the district of the reception centre of the state. Asylum applicants are allowed to leave the district for necessary medical treatment or to appear in court. Dublin cases that are usually cared for in the initial reception centres of the Ministry of Interior may also be transferred to reception centres of the federal provinces.⁵²⁴ Violations of this restriction of movement may be punished with fines varying between €100 and €1,000 or with detention of up to 2 weeks if payment of the fine cannot be enforced.⁵²⁵ These restrictions of movement limit the access of asylum applicants to family members, friends and lawyers.

Asylum applicants whose application is admitted to the regular procedure receive the white card, which is valid until the final decision on the application and allows free movement in the entire territory of Austria.

In the [airport procedure](#), asylum applicants are not allowed to leave the designated area in the airport facilities onto Austrian territory. However, they remain free to leave by plane to another country.

⁵¹⁹ VwGH, Decision Ra 2018/21/0154-8, 20 December 2018, available in German [here](#).

⁵²⁰ Article 15b AsyG, in force since 1 November 2017.

⁵²¹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁵²² Article 43(1) BFA-VG.

⁵²³ Article 12 (2) AsyG.

⁵²⁴ Article 2(1)(2) GVG-B.

⁵²⁵ Article 121 FPG.

4.2. Dispersal across federal provinces

Every federal province has to offer reception places according to its population. Asylum applicants are spread throughout the country to free reception places and according to their needs, for instance in places for unaccompanied minor asylum applicants, single women or persons living with disabilities. NGOs of federal provinces have claimed that information about necessary medical treatment or disability are not always communicated, with the result that asylum applicants are transferred to inadequate places.⁵²⁶ However, asylum applicants have no possibility to choose the place where they will be accommodated according to the dispersal mechanism, although family ties are usually taken into consideration. Moreover, it is not possible to appeal the dispersal decision because it is an informal decision taken between the Ministry of Interior and the respective federal province. Upon taking office, there have been some positive signals from the CEO of the BBU GmbH to improve the clearing phase at the start of the reception process with the aim to detect vulnerabilities and to better communicate with the authorities providing basic care in the provinces. These ongoing talks have led to some results in practice, but significant improvements are still necessary. As part of the dispersal process, the BBU coordination office contacts the federal states and passes on all relevant information. Often, the basic care authorities do not pass on the full scope of information to the facilities providing care. However, federal states prefer that NGOs and BBU do not communicate directly with each other. Basic care authorities prefer communication in the dispersal process take place directly with the basic care authorities and BBU.⁵²⁷

Various organisations and individuals worked on the topic of initial reception and further placement of applicants in the federal states, especially with regard to the identification and documentation of vulnerabilities and needs through dedicated health screening centres, in 2024. As part of a GÖG (Gesundheit Österreich GmbH)⁵²⁸ working group, experts from the Expert Group on psychosocial care for refugees prepared a paper entitled 'Recommendations for action to improve the initial and ongoing psychosocial care of people seeking protection. Psychosocial aspects in the area of conflict between the interfaces between initial care and *basic care in the federal states of refugees*'.⁵²⁹ Specifically, in addition to the proposal by Diakonie & Caritas (with the involvement of experts from the Red Cross, Samariterbund and Volkshilfe) for a dedicated health screening centres in the initial reception process,⁵³⁰ the paper is a further professional recommendation for action to identify vulnerabilities for the initial and further care of refugees.

⁵²⁶ asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting, unpublished.

⁵²⁷ asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting, unpublished.

⁵²⁸ Website of Gesundheit Österreich GmbH, available in English [here](#).

⁵²⁹ GÖG, *Recommendations for action to improve the initial and ongoing psychosocial care of people seeking protection*, December 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁵³⁰ Diakonie Österreich et al., *Pilotprojekt-Identifikation und Betreuung besonders vulnerabler Personen*, available in German [here](#).

The distribution of Basic Care recipients – including some beneficiaries of protection – across the provinces as of 31 December 2025 was as follows:

Dispersal of recipients of Basic Care: 31 December 2025			
Federal province	Quota (%)	Total number of recipients	Actual share (%)
Vienna	22.008407	22,904	197,02
Upper Austria	16.704220	4,502	51,02
Lower Austria	18.799514	8,059	81,15
Styria	13.833687	6,745	92,30
Tyrol	8.457791	2,555	57,19
Carinthia	6.206022	1,952	59,54
Salzburg	6.229625	2,320	70,51
Vorarlberg	4.476324	2,111	89,28
Burgenland	3.284770	1,675	96,54
Total Provinces	100	52,823	
Total federal reception facilities (EAST)	100	1,475	
Total	100	68,161	

Source: Basic care information system 2 January 2026, unpublished. Figures on quota and actual share are based on the total number of recipients of basic care.

The province of **Vienna** still offers many more reception places than those foreseen by the quota system (see [Types of Accommodation](#)), while all other provinces have failed to provide enough places for several years. This discrepancy leads to negotiations between the responsible departments of the federal provinces, while the malfunctioning of the dispersal system overall raises public reactions. During the first months of operation of the BBU GmbH as federal basic care provider, the communication between the actors has improved. However, following increasing numbers of applicants in 2022, this positive trend stopped and resulted in overcrowded federal reception centres in 2022 and 2023. In 2023 and 2024, some federal facilities were closed and decommissioned due to a decline in asylum applications - overcrowded federal facilities were not an issue in 2025.

NGOs in the federal provinces reported several communication problems with the Basic Care Department of BBU GmbH. These concerned issues relating to the transition of people from reception centres to basic care facilities in the provinces, as there was a general lack of information about people with special needs and/or mental health issues. There was thus no transfer to specialised and dedicated facilities and, instead, vulnerable groups are sometimes transferred to regular facilities, which overburdened the relevant staff and increased logistical difficulties due to a lack of adequate equipment and infrastructure, incl. inadequate transport means (often occurring in the middle of the night and thus with no available staff upon arrival). In some cases, individuals were assigned to federal states without proper identification (i.e. the white card granted to asylum applicants upon registration). As regards the clothing allowance (€ 150/per person and year); most of it is spent quickly by the BBU agency, which hindered asylum applicants from receiving additional support from NGOs and led to frustration as they did not understand the functioning of the system. NGOs tried to secure clothes by way of donations, but the resources remain limited, and the agency is not officially allowed to accept donations. The specific issue of clothing was flagged to the agency which is trying to find a solution.⁵³¹

⁵³¹ asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting December 2024, unpublished.

Asylum applicants who are assigned to a province after admission to the asylum procedure are usually not transferred to other federal provinces, even if they wish to do so. Within the same province, asylum applicants may be placed in other reception centres for different reasons, for instance if another reception centre is better equipped to address the needs of the asylum applicant.

Many people who have lost their basic care benefits move on to Vienna with the hope to access basic care in the capital. A major point of contact for them is the Caritas asylum centre, which encourages readmissions in federal states and tries to ensure at least access to health insurance. In practice, only two reasons are accepted for a change of federal state: either because there are family members in another federal state or due to medical reasons. In addition, LGBTIQ persons are usually transferred to Vienna, where the NGO Queer Base⁵³² in Vienna provides specialised support.⁵³³

People who move on their own to another federal province without asking for permission are likely to lose their basic care benefits in their former federal province. In some federal states like Lower Austria and Salzburg people get ‘Quartier unстет’ Status in the BGN System, which means that they are still health insured but have no access to accommodation or other benefits. As a result, it is hard to receive basic care again and applicants must prove that they still need assistance. This also applies to LGBTIQ cases or people with relevant health or mental issues.⁵³⁴

Asylum applicants often do not have enough money for travelling, as the monthly allowance for those living in reception centres is only € 40. If they stay away from their designated place (reception facility) without permission for more than three days, Basic Care will be withdrawn (see [Reduction or Withdrawal of Material Reception Conditions](#)). As discussed above, it is almost impossible to receive Basic Care in a province other than the designated province.

If grounds for detention of asylum applicants arise, an alternative to detention should be prioritised if there is no risk of absconding. Due to reporting duties – often imposed every day – and exclusion from pocket money allowance, however, asylum applicants subjected to alternatives to detention are in practice not able to make use of their freedom of movement.

B. Housing

1. Types of accommodation

Indicators: Types of Accommodation	
1. Number of reception centres (federal):	9
2. Total number of places in initial reception centres (EAST):	449
3. Total number of places in federal accommodation centres:	1,260
4. Total number of persons in Basic Care (Federal and Provinces):	52,823
5. Total number of places in private accommodation:	Not available
6. Type of accommodation most frequently used in a regular procedure:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reception centre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hotel or hostel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private housing <input type="checkbox"/> Other
7. Type of accommodation most frequently used in an accelerated procedure:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reception centre <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel or hostel <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Private housing <input type="checkbox"/> Other

At the end of 2022, 27 federal facilities with a maximum capacity of 8,000 were in use. During the reception crisis from October until December 2022, the BBU GmbH built up tents in 4 locations to house asylum applicants.⁵³⁵ The crisis was a result of a lack of cooperation of the provinces that failed to take over

⁵³² See queerbase.at, available in German and English.

⁵³³ asylkoordination österreich, NGO exchange meeting, unpublished.

⁵³⁴ Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22 asylkoordination österreich, unpublished.

⁵³⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request, 12699/AB, XXVII. GP*, 13 January 2023, available in German [here](#).

asylum applicants after their admissibility procedure was completed. This led to a backlog of over 8,500 asylum applicants in federal accommodation facilities. The inadequate reception conditions in the tents caused a public uproar.⁵³⁶ As mentioned above, in 2024, some federal facilities were closed and decommissioned due to a decline in asylum applications - overcrowded federal facilities were not an issue in 2025. In February 2025 a BBU reception facility was following a serious violent incident in which Syrian refugee attacked civilians with a knife, killing a fourteen year old and injuring several people.⁵³⁷ Another Syrian refugee stopped the attacker by striking him with his car. However, politicians responded by decommissioning the facility in Villach, although the attacker had never lived there. As a result, around 40 residents were hastily transferred to other BBU facilities, and employees lost their jobs.⁵³⁸

With the exception of the total number of places in private accommodation, all figures above refer strictly to the federal centres (if not explicitly stated otherwise), as it is not possible to provide figures on the number of apartments and houses used at provincial level to accommodate asylum applicants. Asylum applicants are accommodated in facilities of different size and capacity. A quota system requires the federal provinces to provide places according to their population (see [Dispersal across Federal provinces](#)).⁵³⁹

Each of the 9 federal provinces has a department in the regional government responsible for administering Basic Care. These departments search suitable accommodation places, and conclude contracts with NGOs or landlords, owners of hotels or inns, to provide a certain number of places and Basic Care provisions. Regular meetings of the heads of the provincial departments and the Ministry of Interior take place to evaluate the functioning of the Basic Care system and the level of financial compensation for the federal provinces. According to the Basic Care agreement between the State and the federal provinces, the latter must cover 40% of the expenditures, while the Federal Ministry has to pay 60% of the costs. This share of the Ministry of Interior could rise to 100% if an asylum application is not processed within due time. After 12 months, 100% of the accommodation costs of the provinces are covered by the Ministry.⁵⁴⁰

After the admission phase of the asylum procedure is finished, the responsibility to house asylum applicants during their asylum procedure shifts to the provinces. Throughout 2022, 17,286 asylum applicants were transferred from the EAST to the provinces.⁵⁴¹ There is not data for 2023 at the time of writing. In 2025, 4,044 asylum applicants were transferred to the provinces.⁵⁴²

⁵³⁶ Kurier „Asyl: Zelte in Kärnten wegen Schneefalls geräumt“, 23 November 2022, available in German [here](#).

⁵³⁷ Stadt Villach, Messerattentat in Villach-Villach trauert, 15 February 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁵³⁸ ORF Kärnten, *Villacher Flüchtlingsheim wird geräumt*, 18 February 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁵³⁹ Article 1(4) GVV-Art. 15a.

⁵⁴⁰ Article 10, 11, GVV-Art. 15a.

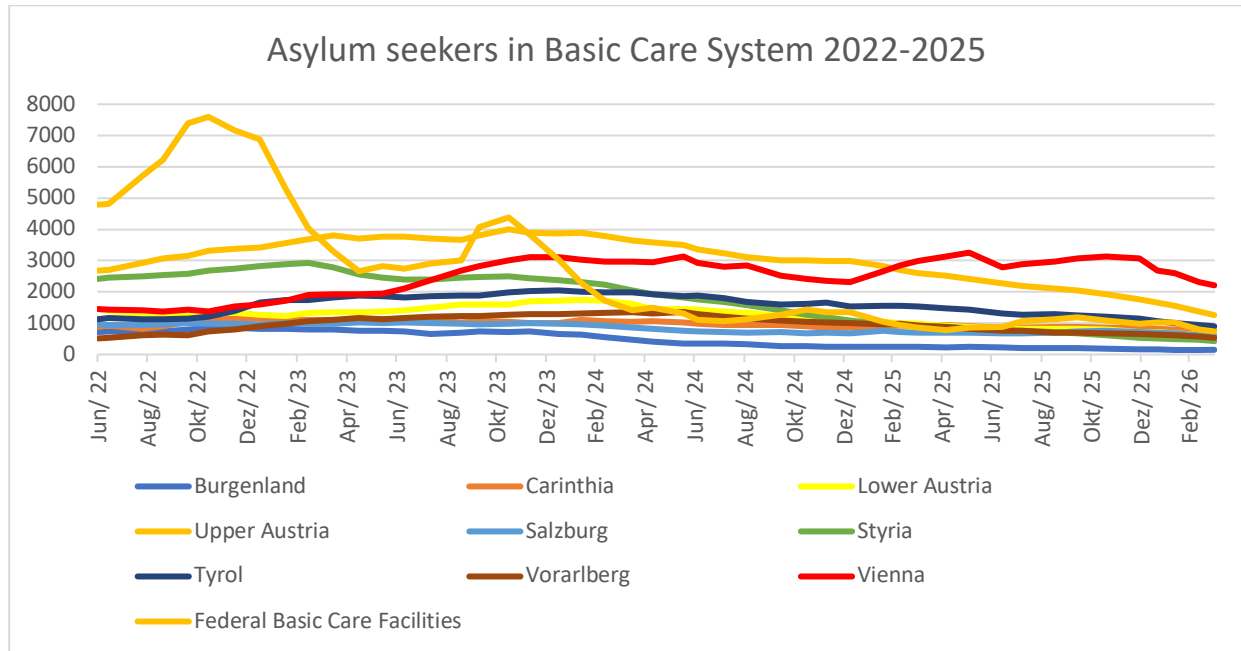
⁵⁴¹ OÖ Landesregierung, Beantwortung einer Anfrage an LR Hattmansdorfer, Beilage 13124/2023, XXIX. GP, 5. April 2023, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁴² Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB, XXVIII GP*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

is admitted to the regular asylum procedure (this usually occurs within a maximum of 20 days)⁵⁴⁵ for a maximum period of 14 days.⁵⁴⁶

Mainly due to the decrease in asylum applications, the distribution of applicants to the provinces was not a topic of public debate in 2025 as it was in the years of high numbers of applications such as 2022.⁵⁴⁷

The province of Burgenland announced in 2024 that it would not take more than 330 asylum applicants per year in its basic care system. In 2025, only around 120 applicants were transferred to the province.⁵⁴⁸



Source: asylkoordination österreich, unpublished (data by Ministry of Interior, Basic Care System, unpublished)

The light orange line represents accommodation of asylum applicants in the federal reception centres (January 2023: 7,000 to March 2026: 738). The other lines represent the development of the accommodation figures of asylum applicants accommodated in the provinces.

In 2023, there were almost 60,000 asylum applications of which half of the applicants continued to travel on to other countries and their procedures were discontinued. In the same time, the provinces Tirol, Vorarlberg and Upper Austria increased their accommodation places in the basic care system by a couple hundred places maximum per province while the other provinces have not reacted or even reduced accommodation capacity. This has not led to another collapse of the federal reception centres like in October 2022, when the CEO of the BBU GmbH announced that asylum applicants would have to be accommodated in tents on the grounds of the federal reception centres, due to the high number of onward travels.⁵⁴⁹ In 2025, the number of federal reception centres were reduced to 8 (+1) (2023: 32) due to the decrease in the number of applicants.

⁵⁴⁵ Art 28 (2) AsylG 2005.

⁵⁴⁶ Art 6 (2) GVG-Bund.

⁵⁴⁷ See previous updates to this country report, available [here](#).

⁵⁴⁸ "Doskozil will Obergrenze bei Grundversorgung und 10.000 Asylanträge", kurier.at, 01 February 2024, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁵⁴⁹ ORF.at, „Asyl: Bund stellt Zelte in Thalham auf“, 14 October 2022, available in German [here](#).

1.2. Reception capacity at provincial level

In practice, most federal provinces do not provide the number of places required under their quota, which is partly due to the fact that provinces such as **Vienna** exceed their quota (almost double of the quota agreed). At the end of 2025, the entire Austrian reception system hosted a total of 52,823⁵⁵⁰ persons (including beneficiaries of temporary protection, international protection and rejected asylum applicants), out of which 10,506 were asylum applicants.

People in the reception system 2021-2025		
Year	Total persons hosted in the reception system	Of which, asylum applicants
2021	30,075	17,138
2022	92,984	21,661
2023	78,830	20,572
2024	68,161	13,173
2025	52,823	10,506

Information on distribution across the federal provinces is provided in the section on [Freedom of Movement](#). While **Vienna** continues to exceed its relative reception share, other federal provinces only reached 50-60% of the quota agreed. Due to the high number of Ukrainians entering Austria after 24 February 2022, the basic care system in the provinces had to accommodate a large number of refugees in a dysfunctional basic care system. Around 78% of the Ukrainian refugees were accommodated privately at the start. This share had gone down to 49%⁵⁵¹ at the end of 2025. Refugees from Ukraine are the responsibility of the basic care systems of the provinces as there is no admissibility phase (during which the basic care system in the federal centres would be responsible). For further information, please see the [Annex on temporary protection](#).

NGOs or owners of hostels and inns, who run reception centres under the responsibility of the federal provinces, have contracts with the governmental department of the respective federal provinces. While in most federal provinces almost all asylum applicants are placed in reception centres (e.g. 75% of asylum applicants in **Styria** and 81% in **Burgenland**), private accommodation is more often used in other states such as **Vienna**, where 80% of applicants lived in private accommodation in 2025.⁵⁵²

Accommodation of basic care beneficiaries (all) in provinces in 2025		
Federal state	Private accommodation	Basic care facility
Vienna	18,058	4,506
Burgenland	309	1,333
Lower Austria	3,860	4,191
Upper Austria	1,006	3,469
Styria	1,682	5,003
Carinthia	611	1,337
Tyrol	487	2,038
Salzburg	243	2,058
Vorarlberg	600	1,487

Source: Basic care, 16 January 2026 unpublished.

⁵⁵⁰ Ministry of Interior, basic care information, unpublished.

⁵⁵¹ Minutes from an exchange meeting with the coordination unit for Ukrainian refugees, 23.01.2026 unpublished

⁵⁵² Minutes from an exchange meeting with the coordination unit for Ukrainian refugees, 23.01.2026 unpublished

2. Conditions in reception facilities

Indicators: Conditions in Reception Facilities

1. Are there instances of asylum applicants not having access to reception accommodation because of a shortage of places? Yes No
2. What is the average length of stay of asylum applicants in the reception centres? 287 days⁵⁵³
3. Are unaccompanied children ever accommodated with adults in practice? Yes No
4. Are single women and men accommodated separately? Yes No

The Ministry of Interior, which is responsible for Basic Care during the admissibility procedure, outsourced their day-to-day management to a state-owned agency, BBU GmbH, while remaining the responsible authority. The BBU GmbH took over in December 2020 from a private company that used to be subcontracted by the Ministry.

Conditions in the reception centres of the federal provinces vary, but they had constantly improved along with the decrease of persons staying in the centres. When the BBU GmbH was funded to take over in December 2020, a decrease of reception capacity at federal state level was expected. The federal reception capacity reached its limits in October 2022, mainly because of the lack of cooperation of the provinces and the high number of arrivals from Ukrainian refugees. There was public uproar when the BBU GmbH only provided tents for some asylum applicants due to the lack of facilities and the lack of cooperation of the provinces in fall 2022. Due to the high number of arrivals in the province of Burgenland the police was not able to start off the asylum procedures for all the applicants entering the country (see [Access to the territory](#) and [Procedures](#)).

In December 2022, the NGO Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst represented an asylum seeker from Belarus who was denied entry at a so-called waiting zone and thus grew homeless. An application for an interim measure was brought in at the ECtHR. The authorities reacted immediately and offered accommodation and modified the process of the waiting zones. As a consequence, and due to the decrease in arrivals, at the start of 2023 there were no more reports of cases of homeless applicants. The situation calmed down further over 2023, 2024 and 2025 (see chart above).

The registration process reverted back to the old system without distributing asylum applicants to all provinces for their first interview, as the numbers of asylum applicants decreased substantially in 2023, 2024 and further in 2025. At the start of 2024, the numbers continued to decrease even further: while the police apprehended 1,400 persons with the intention to seek asylum in April 2023 in the province of Burgenland, in April 2024 only 40 persons were apprehended.⁵⁵⁴ From January to September 2024, there were 1,894 apprehensions in Burgenland.⁵⁵⁵ Due to the low number of apprehensions in 2025, the Ministry of the Interior is closing the asylum registration office in Schattendorf (Central Burgenland), and the officials responsible will be deployed to the Burgenland border.⁵⁵⁶

Systematic research on the standards in the basic care system of the federal provinces has not been carried out in recent years. At the end of 2021, however, asylkoordination österreich carried out a nationwide survey where the concerned NGOs working in basic care, were interviewed. The findings of this research have been incorporated throughout this Chapter. Since 2021, the data has been updated annually in cooperation with asylkoordination österreich and NGOs. Unfortunately, there have been no actual improvement; if so, this is specifically mentioned in the report.

⁵⁵³ 287 days is the average duration a person stays in federal basic care. Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁵⁴ Ministry of Interior, „Massiver Rückgang der Aufgriffe – Schlepper meiden Österreich“, 1 May 2024, [here](#).

⁵⁵⁵ Ministry of Interior „Rückgang der Asylanträge setzt sich fort“, 19 October 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁵⁶ Ministry of Interior, „Asylpolizisten werden in Zukunft für Grenzschutz eingesetzt“, 20.11.2025, available in German [here](#).

As regards minimum standards, regional refugee counsellors agreed on a common recommendation of a minimum standard of 8m² for each person and 4m² for each additional person in September 2014.⁵⁵⁷ According to the findings of the survey, the minimum standard is met in all states. In **Lower Austria**, a better standard is being applied (9m²+5m²+6m²). However, due to the increase in asylum applications in 2021 and 2022, the authority reduced the standard within the framework of the 'Emergency Ordinance' to 8m²+4m²+4m², which in reality means that more people can be accommodated in one room. The minimum standards also define a maximum occupancy of 5 persons per room. This is complied with in most places, and some NGOs try to advocate for a 2-bed occupancy where possible. In **Burgenland, Lower Austria, Styria** and **Tyrol**, single adults are also partly placed in 6-8 bedrooms.⁵⁵⁸

Depending on the infrastructure, asylum applicants may live in an apartment and have their own kitchen and sanitary facilities, which is sometimes the case in former guesthouses. Usually, single persons share the room with other people. Housing in flats offers more privacy and the possibility of retreat and enables more independent living. This form of housing is also particularly suitable for vulnerable groups such as victims of violence or LGBTIQ people.

Basic care facilities in Austria vary widely in terms of size, equipment and infrastructure. There are facilities with up to 350/600 places (**Tyrol, Vienna**) but also facilities with 20, 50, 80, 90, 120-150 places. In addition, asylum applicants are also accommodated in private flats rented by NGOs, coordinated on a mobile basis via care teams. This form of housing is also called 'mobile assisted living'. In the provinces as well as in **Vienna**, some asylum applicants are also accommodated in flats. The city of Vienna has announced that it would like to move away from large-scale reception models and invest in smaller accommodation units or flats. In the federal states, there are mainly smaller facilities with capacity ranging from 5 to 40 places. Larger facilities are rather rare and usually located in the cities or near a city (e.g. in Linz in Upper Austria, Eisenstadt in Burgenland, Innsbruck in Tyrol). In Vienna, most facilities are supervised 24h due to a higher amount of care capacity and accommodation of person with increased need of care.

Organisations providing care for asylum applicants receive a fixed sum per person and per day, which is aimed to cover all relevant costs. The last increase in the daily rates took place in 2022, before in 2016. This means that although staffing costs, rent and operating and material costs increase annually, refugee aid organisations always have to cope with the same budget. There are no other compensations from the state that could compensate for these costs. Yet, raising the daily rates and an annual valorisation are essential to ensure quality care and services for asylum applicants. NGOs argue that the amount of the daily rates must be oriented towards the needs of asylum applicants, so that care can take place "with respect for human dignity", as stated in the minimum standards of basic care.⁵⁵⁹

In 2022, the rates for organised housing in the federal provinces were raised from € 21 to € 25 per person/day (accommodation and eating included). See [Forms and levels of material reception conditions](#) and [Annex on temporary protection](#). As mentioned above (see [short overview of the reception system](#)), the transparent real cost model between the federal government and Vienna was also to be introduced concerning daily rates for adults and families in Vienna in 2024 (retroactive start from 1 January 2023 for unaccompanied minors, vulnerable and care places). As of January 2026, an initial evaluation is being carried out; no public information is currently available. NGOs report that they currently only have a commitment to cover costs until 30 June 2026. The agreed real cost model is limited until 30 June 2026. Due to the new federal government, which was only formed at the end of February 2025 (after the longest negotiations since the beginning of the Second Republic), and the poor budgetary situation, the continuation of the real cost model is unclear.

⁵⁵⁷ Mindeststandards betreffend die Unterbringung in der Grundversorgung in Österreich (Minimum standards for hosting in Basic Care in Austria), 2014, available [here](#).

⁵⁵⁸ Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22 asylkoordination österreich, unpublished.

⁵⁵⁹ Asylkoordination, "Menschenwürdiges Wohnen", asyl aktuell 2/2021, available in German [here](#).

In almost all reception centres in the federal states, asylum applicants are responsible for keeping their rooms and the common areas clean, and in some cases, this can be remunerated (from € 2.5 to € 5 per hour – this refers to the so-called “remuneration for auxiliary and cleaning activities in accommodation facilities”; i.e. “Remu-work” in short). Regarding the allowed free amount for income, the same guidelines apply in almost all federal states. Remu-work has a monthly allowance of € 110 and an additional allowance of € 80 for each family member in all federal states.⁵⁶⁰

As mentioned under [Reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions](#), community service is mandatory in federal facilities since June 2024. This applies to cleaning activities in the facility itself or assistance in the communities, such as gardening or winter clearing services and so on. The community service activities can also be carried out in the provinces in the communities. In **Vienna** the Volkshilfe counselling centre *akompano*⁵⁶¹ supports the placement in community service activities.

There is a tendency of allowing asylum applicants to cook themselves as it contributes to their well-being and reduces tensions. In the federal reception centres, cooking or taking food into the living room or bedroom is not allowed. In **Vienna, Vorarlberg, Tyrol** and **Upper Austria**, all facilities allow self-sufficiency. All other provinces have facilities both with self-sufficiency and no self-sufficiency. In **Styria**, as explained above, all facilities run by Caritas Styria have partial self-sufficiency, which means that part of the food is provided, and part is paid out. People receive € 150⁵⁶² per month and pocket money. All other facilities in Styria are self-catering facilities where people receive € 195/month food allowance and pocket money. In **Tyrol** adult asylum applicants are given € 245 per month to organise meals by themselves. In **Vienna**, the amount of the food allowance was increased to € 6.50 per person in 2022. Some organisations are tax-exempt, for example Caritas, and others are not. Depending on this, the daily rate provided can be used gross for net or 10% VAT must be deducted.⁵⁶³

Federal province	Self sufficiency	No self sufficiency	Partial self sufficiency	Pocket money	Food allowance per day (month)	Food allowance per day (month)
Vienna	x	-	-	Yes	€ 6.50	€ 5.50 - € 6.00
Burgenland	x	x	-	Only with full supply	€ 6 to € 7 adults € 3.50 - € 7 children	€ 6
Lower Austria	x	x	-	Only with full supply	€ 7	€ 6
Upper Austria	x	-	-	Only with full supply	Adults € 7, children € 5	€ 6 (children € 132, per month)
Styria	x	x	x	Yes	€ 6	€ 6
Carinthia	x	x		only with full supply	€ 180 (adults per month) € 80 (children per month)	€ 6
Tyrol	x	-	-	Yes	€245/month/adult € 145/month/child under 18	€200/month/adult € 100.-/month/child under 18
Salzburg	x	x	-	Yes	€ 6.50	€ 6.50
Vorarlberg	x	-	-	Yes	€ 260/month/adult € 155/month/child	€ 215/month

Source: Own illustration by asylkoordination österreich. Kompetenz Netzwerk Asyl, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁶⁰ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services, Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

⁵⁶¹ Volkshilfe Wien, ‚Gut beraten in der Grundversorgung‘, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁶² Das Land Steiermark, ‚Grundversorgung von AsylwerberInnen‘, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁶³ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services, Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

Re. the controversies around the introduction of payment cards for the allowances, see [Forms and levels of material reception conditions](#).

A monthly amount of € 10 is foreseen in the Basic Care agreement for leisure activities, events, celebrations and community activities. **Vienna** is the only province that pays € 10 leisure moneys directly to residents. The requirement for the payment of leisure money is the presentation of a movie ticket, theatre, museum and also a part of the monthly ticket for public transport can be paid through the leisure money. The processing of the leisure money runs either directly through the accommodation providers or through the organisation that offers counselling in the facilities in the federal states.

Hotels and inns usually do not have staff trained to adequately welcome asylum applicants. These reception centres are, however, visited by social workers (e.g. NGO staff) on a regular basis (every week or every second week). Reception centres of NGOs have offices in the centres. The law foresees that there should be 1 social worker for 140 clients, which is not sufficient, especially when social workers have to travel to facilities located in remote areas or need the assistance of an interpreter.⁵⁶⁴ NGOs work with trained staff. Some landlords have been hosting asylum applicants for many years, but as opposed to NGO staff they have not received any specific training. In **Vienna**, the system is different: in nearly all basic care facilities is care staff available 24/7 who are responsible for counselling, information, and basic care. In these care facilities the care ratio is 1:55, this is mostly the same in all federal states in basic care facilities, except Tyrol where it is 1:70. In fact, most NGOs try to have a better care key than 1:55, E.g. in **Vienna** and **Upper Austria** it differs between 1:38 to 1:55. Care staff is responsible for providing food allowance, pocket money, hygiene material, social counselling and crisis support. In **Vienna**, additional counselling services may be provided by specialised NGOs (e.g. specific counselling for women, men, work, education, health, youth and young adults, housing, LGBTIQ) for people in basic care.⁵⁶⁵

The system of dispersal of asylum applicants to all federal provinces and within the federal provinces to all districts results in reception centres being located in remote areas. One of these centres is located in the mountains of **Tyrol**, as part of a former military camp. It cannot be reached by public transport and a shuttle bus brings the asylum applicants to the next village only twice a day. The walking distance to the next village is about two and a half hours. Access to internet is provided in the centre.⁵⁶⁶ The centre was closed by the Tyrolian government but was reopened by the Ministry of Interior to operate as a reception centre for rejected asylum applicants.⁵⁶⁷ In June 2019, several persons accommodated in this federal centre in Tyrol entered in a hunger strike which caused public uproar. The Ministry of Interior subsequently conducted a human rights assessment in cooperation with UNHCR concerning the reception conditions of the centres in **Tyrol** and **Schwechat**, which mainly host rejected asylum applicants who cannot be deported. In these centres, the persons receive regular counselling concerning voluntary return.

Following the assessment, the Ministry of Interior published recommendations and several objectives. This includes no longer accommodating children in these two centres and introducing more frequent shuttle services to the village.⁵⁶⁸ The system of isolating rejected asylum applicants in this centre was criticised heavily and had proven to be inefficient as only 18 persons have left the country out of the total of 65 persons accommodated in the first half of 2019.⁵⁶⁹ According to officials of the BFA, these recommendations are considered as non-binding. As of March 2026, 48 persons were accommodated in this centre in Tyrol.⁵⁷⁰

⁵⁶⁴ asylkoordination Österreich, 'Kompetenznetzwerk Grundversorgung', last modified 18 January 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁶⁵ Fonds Soziales Wien, Information on Counselling organisations for asylum applicants, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁶⁶ Profil, 'Nächtlicher Angriff auf Asylwerber in Tiroler Bergen' 30 October 2014, available [here](#).

⁵⁶⁷ Bezirksblätter, 'Heim am Bürglkopf wird zur Rückkehrreinrichtung', 24 August 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁶⁸ Ministry of Interior, Human rights recommendations, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁶⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to a parliamentary request, 3837/AB XXVI GP*, 16 August 2019, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁷⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 630/AB, XXVIII GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#).

In 2025, the film 'Bürglkopf' was screened in several cinemas, including at the Diagonale Film Festival. The film depicts the conditions faced by asylum seekers in remote mountain accommodation, a 2.5-hour walk down to the village. Part of the documentary was filmed before the BBU took over the provision of basic care, which is why the BBU published an article on its website addressing the points of criticism and explaining why journalists are not permitted in federal facilities.⁵⁷¹

An important issue that still receives too little attention in the field of accommodation in basic care is the participation of asylum applicants and refugees in reception, for example spokespersons who could represent the others.⁵⁷²

Affordable mobility

A major problem is the lack of affordable mobility for people in the basic care system. Vorarlberg⁵⁷³ has created an affordable ticket that can be purchased by both welfare recipients and people in basic care. In all other federal states, there are only urban solutions, if at all, and not for rural areas. The tickets for parents who accompany their children to school are not covered, as well as costs to go grocery shopping. The assumption of costs within the framework of basic care is limited to the following:

- ❖ Transfers between federal care centres and those of the federal states;
- ❖ Transport costs for attending interviews and other appointments related to the asylum procedure;
- ❖ Transport costs for medical appointments;
- ❖ Transport costs required for school attendance;
- ❖ Transport costs for participation in German courses (not uniform nationwide, paid by the federal states themselves, with the exception of ÖIF courses).

In the context of a meeting of the Ukraine Refugee Coordination Unit, the process for the creation of a (uniform) affordable regional social ticket for people seeking protection was started in 2023. The starting point of the discussion was that beneficiaries of temporary protection from Ukraine could use public transport for free until the end of 2022. The end of the free use was partly linked to discussions about the fact that it created an unjust situation for applicants in the regular asylum system. The option of opening up the group of eligible persons to other groups was dismissed. A discussion regarding access to already existing reduced ticket options (such as Mobilpass in Vienna, SozialCard Graz) for people in basic care, similar to the model in Vorarlberg, was started at a political level but reached no results, as the transport systems are organised mostly on a province level. Border regions in the federal provinces in particular should be taken into account here; a cross-border ticket would be needed here to guarantee local supplies, as in some cases it is closer to go food shopping in another federal province than in one's own province if, for example, it would be necessary to travel 1 hour to the nearest local supplier.⁵⁷⁴ According to refugee coordinator Andreas Achrainger, talks have been continued at a political level and with the mobility associations in 2025. Unfortunately, there has been no concrete result so far, but the refugee coordinator remains on the issue and will take the matter to the relevant federal government departments.⁵⁷⁵

⁵⁷¹ Diagonale, Bürglkopf, 29 March 2025, available in German [here](#); BBU Der Film Bürglkopf und die BBU, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁷² Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, annual updates 2023-2025 asylkoordination österreich, unpublished.

⁵⁷³ VCO, "FairCard & maximo fair – Leistbare Mobilität für Menschen mit keinem oder geringem Einkommen", 2016, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁷⁴ Minutes, Ukraine Refugee coordination unit, 2022/2023/2024 unpublished.

⁵⁷⁵ Exchange meeting platform Ukraine, Ukraine Refugee coordination unit, December 2024/June 2025, unpublished.

C. Employment and education

1. Access to the labour market

Indicators: Access to the Labour Market

1. Does the law allow for access to the labour market for asylum applicants? Yes No
❖ If yes, when do asylum applicants have access the labour market? 3 months
2. Does the law allow access to employment only following a labour market test? Yes No
3. Does the law only allow asylum applicants to work in specific sectors? Yes No
❖ If yes, specify which sectors:
4. Does the law limit asylum applicants' employment to a maximum working time? Yes No
❖ If yes, specify the number of days per year
5. Are there restrictions to accessing employment in practice? Yes No

The Aliens Employment Act (AuslBG) states that an employer can obtain an employment permit for an asylum applicant 3 months after the asylum application is admitted to the regular procedure, provided that no final decision in the asylum procedure has been taken prior to that date.⁵⁷⁶

The possibility of obtaining access to the labour market is restricted by a labour market test (*Ersatzkraftverfahren*), which requires proof that the respective vacancy cannot be filled by an Austrian citizen, a citizen of the EU or a legally residing third-country national with access to the labour market (long-time resident status holder, family member etc.).⁵⁷⁷

Applications for an employment permit must be submitted by the employer to the regional Labour Market Service (AMS) office in the area of the district where the envisaged place of employment is located. Decisions are taken by the competent regional AMS office. In the procedure, representatives of the social partners have to be involved in a regional advisory board. The regional advisory board must recommend such an employment permit unanimously. Appeals must be made to the Federal State AMS office that must decide on appeals against decisions of the regional AMS office. There is no further right of appeal.⁵⁷⁸ The decision must be made within 6 weeks; in case of appeal proceedings, the same time limit must be applied.

In 2021, the Supreme Administrative Court struck down the decrees that limited the right to work of asylum applicants to specific work areas and to a specific time limit during the year.⁵⁷⁹

A further problem for asylum applicants working is the regulation in the Basic Care Acts of the state and the federal provinces that requires a contribution to Basic Care, if asylum applicants have an income. In practice, there is only an allowance of € 110 plus € 80 for each family member left to asylum applicants in most of the federal provinces, while the rest of the money earned contributes to the cost of reception. Moreover, if they have been receiving an income for more than 3 months, Basic Care support is no longer provided. If the asylum applicant asks for readmission into Basic Care after they have finished the employment, cash contributions to the provision of Basic Care are demanded. In fact, it is assumed by the authorities that only about € 550 (1.5 times the basic provision amount) per month have been spent by the asylum applicant on subsistence and accommodation during the period of employment. Income exceeding this amount is deducted from the allowance received under Basic Care from that time onwards

⁵⁷⁶ Article 4(1) AuslBG.

⁵⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷⁸ Article 20(1) and (3) AuslBG.

⁵⁷⁹ VwGH, Decision Ro 2019/09/0011, 28 April 2020, available in German [here](#).

until repaid. As mentioned above, **Tyrol** has an allowance of € 240 per person, all other federal states € 110 per person.⁵⁸⁰

Moreover, asylum applicants are not registered at the Public Employment Service as unemployed persons. Therefore, they are not entitled to vocational trainings provided or financed by the Public Employment Service. As they are not registered as persons searching for work at the Public Employment Service, access to the labour market largely depends on their own initiative and pro-activity in job hunting. Their lack of resources can also be an additional obstacle in securing in job; e.g. when it comes to travel costs for job interviews.

Since 1 April 2018, asylum applicants admitted to the regular procedure for 3 months or more can also be employed through service vouchers in private households (e.g. for gardening, cleaning or child care etc.). Vouchers can be bought at the post office or online.⁵⁸¹ However, in practice, the necessary registration is complicated, and this possibility is not very known nor used. The Ministry of Social Affairs decided in 2018 that asylum applicants have no longer access to vocational training. Since then, the possibility of working through vouchers is one of the only possibilities to work for asylum applicants.

Non-profit work, voluntary work and internships

Asylum applicants can carry out non-profit activities and receive an acknowledgment of their contributions. Asylum applicants are allowed to earn up to € 110 per month.⁵⁸² These non-profit jobs include administrative and/or office assistance, translation services, support for parks and sports facilities, playgrounds, elderly care, assistance in nursery schools, school attendance services, assistance in animal shelters, or support for minor resettlements in the municipality.⁵⁸³ Since April 2018, the Minister of Interior has the power to regulate which NGOs will be able to enlist asylum applicants on a voluntary basis for charitable activities and to set the maximum amount for such work.⁵⁸⁴

At the conferences of provincial councillors for refugees in September and December 2023, a discussion on mandatory work for asylum applicants was opened up. Specifically, the proposal focused on mandatory community service for asylum applicants. If they do not comply, it would be possible to cut basic care benefits. This proposal is controversial and was rejected above all in the NGO sector, migration researchers and workers organisations (*Arbeiterkammer*). Researchers highlight that there is no need for compulsory charitable work, as people want to work anyway. Conversely, it would be important to assess whether enough 'jobs' positions would be available in case work for asylum applicants became mandatory.⁵⁸⁵ The *ordinance on the utilisation of asylum seekers and certain other foreigners for charitable aid activities* came into force on 15 July 2024.⁵⁸⁶ It extends the scope of activities considered for charitable work, which is welcomed in principle by NGOs. Asylum applicants are not only able to carry out charitable aid work in municipalities,⁵⁸⁷ but also in other non-profit organisations (e.g. NGOs, nursing homes, etc.). In the exchange meetings, representatives of the NGOs reported that the payment for non-profit work varies. In federal organisations it is € 1.60 / hour, in the federal states it varies between € 3-5 Euros. In federal reception centres, the extension of the regulation was linked to an obligation to carry out these activities, at least 10 hours per month, with limited exceptions. All asylum applicants who do not fulfil this obligation will only receive half of the pocket money (see [Reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions](#)).

⁵⁸⁰ asylkoordination Österreich, 'Kompetenznetzwerk Grundversorgung', last modified 16 January 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁸¹ Dienstleistungsscheckgesetz, 12 February 2018, available [here](#).

⁵⁸² Wiener Zeitung, 'Innenminister Ratz macht Kickls Entscheidung rückgängig', 23 May 2019, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁸³ Ministry of Interior, 'Sobotka: Leistungskatalog für Hilfstätigkeiten von Asylwerbern erstellt', 10 November 2016, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁸⁴ Article 7(3a) GVG-B.

⁵⁸⁵ ORF.at, 'Arbeitsverpflichtung rechtlich „fraglich“', 21 September 2023, available in German [here](#) and Kleine Zeitung, 'Beschluss zur Grundversorgung – oder doch nicht?', 7 December 2023, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁸⁶ Verordnung gemeinnützige Tätigkeit, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁸⁷ Ministry of Interior, Information gemeinnützige Tätigkeiten, available in German [here](#).

On 25 January 2017, the Ministry of Social Affairs submitted a decree to the Labour Market Service (AMS). The Decree clarifies that:⁵⁸⁸

- a. Asylum applicants are allowed to complete **practical experience** and **internships** within the framework of their training in vocational schools or secondary schools;
- b. Adult asylum applicants are also allowed to do unpaid voluntary work for certain companies. An asylum applicant may take 3 months in a one-year period with several companies.

Companies have to register asylum applicants for internships at the AMS no later than 14 days before the start of the internship. Interns are also entitled to reasonable remuneration.⁵⁸⁹

Statistical information

In 2021, the Constitutional Court ruled that the internal decrees denying the access to the labour market for asylum applicants (*Barteinstein-Erlass*) and access to apprenticeship for asylum applicants (*Hartinger-Klein-Erlass*) violated the fundamental rights of asylum applicants. As a result, asylum applicants can start an apprenticeship if certain conditions are met.

As of 31st December 2025, 24 asylum applicants were working as an apprentice and 1,478 asylum applicants had a valid working permit.⁵⁹⁰ Beneficiaries of TPD have easier access to the labour market: Since April 2023, displaced persons from Ukraine no longer have to apply for a work permit. As of 14th December 2025, 25,734 people with Ukrainian citizenship were employed in Austria with full insurance, 4,386 were employed less than part-time (no more than 8 hours per week). For further information, see [Annex on temporary protection](#).

2. Access to education

Indicators: Access to Education

1. Does the law provide for access to education for asylum-seeking children? Yes No
2. Are children able to access education in practice? Yes No

Children aged 5 or 6 must be enrolled in kindergarten 1 year before school enrolment. Attendance must be at least 16-20 hours per week on at least 4 days and is free of charge. Fees are charged for excursions and meals. Exceptions to compulsory kindergarten attendance are e.g. medical reasons, children with disabilities.⁵⁹¹

School attendance is mandatory for all children living permanently in Austria until they have finished 9 study cycles, which are usually completed at the age of 15. Asylum seeking children attend primary and secondary school after their asylum application has been admitted to the regular procedure. As long as they reside in the initial reception centre of the state, school attendance in public schools is not provided, however. Preparatory classes are usually set up where many children have a poor knowledge of the German language. Schools often register pupils without sufficient knowledge of the German language as extraordinary pupils for a maximum period of 12 months.

Access to education for asylum applicants older than 15 may become difficult, however, as schooling is not compulsory after the age of 15 for asylum applicants. Moreover, children who did not attend the mandatory school years in Austria have difficulties in continuing their education. For those

⁵⁸⁸ Oberösterreichische Nachrichten, 'Asylwerber dürfen nun in Firmen schnuppern', 1 February 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁸⁹ Arbeitsmarktservice (AMS), *Anzeigebestätigungen gem. § 3 Abs. 5 AuslBG für Ferial- und Berufspraktika und Volontariate von AsylwerberInnen* available in German [here](#).

⁵⁹⁰ Enquiry to labour market service by asylkoordination austria, unpublished.

⁵⁹¹ Agreement in accordance with Art. 15a B-VG on the introduction of half-day free and compulsory early support in institutional childcare facilities, available in German [here](#).

unaccompanied children, who have not successfully finished the last mandatory school year, special courses are available free of charge. For children accompanied by their family, this possibility is often not available for free. In 2024, the labour market service launched the youth college together with the city of Vienna. This is an educational opportunity for young people and young adults aged 15-25 and is primarily intended to support those who are no longer subject to compulsory schooling. It also has the effect that this educational measure provides a daily structure and gives prospects for future jobs or studies.⁵⁹² Following a decision by the Vienna City Council in September 2025, the Youth College was extended for a further term. According to the acting city counsellor, around 3,000 participants have taken part in the Youth College.⁵⁹³

According to a law that entered into force on 1 August 2017, young people under the age of 18 who have completed the 9-year schooling and who are permanent residents in Austria are obliged to pursue education or training.⁵⁹⁴ However, this law is not applied to asylum applicants, despite criticism from NGOs and the Chamber of Employment for failing to address a problematic aspect of integration and education policy.⁵⁹⁵ In October 2019, the Federal Youth Association (*Bundesjugendvertretung*) called for the inclusion of underage asylum applicants as target group of the law.⁵⁹⁶ Nevertheless, they can benefit from a wide range of language and literacy courses. In **Vienna**,⁵⁹⁷ the educational hub arranges course places for literacy courses, German courses, and basic education. There are also special courses available for women and mothers. At a few high schools, transitional courses are organised to prepare for regular classes. Free language courses are further offered in refugee homes and by NGOs. However, these courses are not always sufficient in terms of time and quality. Language courses are only accessible to asylum applicants when the government has sufficient financial resources.⁵⁹⁸

In the fall of 2023 and continuing in early 2024, the high number of family reunifications in Austria led to schools being overwhelmed. Vienna, in particular, as the capital city, was severely affected. Many schools and teachers describe that it is difficult to integrate school-age children into regular school life. Many children have often been in refugee camps for months or years and had no chance to attend regular schools, and must first be slowly introduced to the institution of school. Many children are not literate in their first language and sometimes bring with them multiple traumas and have problems concentrating.⁵⁹⁹ Above all, there is a lack of additional staff for children who do not have German as their first language. Additionally, the overall shortage of teachers in the country - as many teachers will be retiring in the next few years – negatively impact on the quality of educational services offered.⁶⁰⁰ In 2024, Viennese city councillor (responsible for education, among other things) Christoph Wiederkehr repeatedly called for compulsory residence for recognised refugees in the federal states, so that Vienna is not overburdened. However, this has been rejected by the responsible federal integration officers, as well as the political party ÖVP.⁶⁰¹ In May 2024, the Ministry of the Interior⁶⁰² interrupted family reunifications that were already underway and postulated that they should be checked more strictly to prevent abuse. Visas resumed in August/September but with much lower numbers compared to early 2024 (see [Family reunification](#)). In practice, it became apparent that the responsible ministries, such as the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs, had not been sufficiently in

⁵⁹² Stadt Wien, "Jugendcollege", available in German [here](#)

⁵⁹³ ORF Wien, Jugendcollege für Flüchtlinge verlängert, available in German [here](#)

⁵⁹⁴ Article 3, Ausbildungspflichtgesetz (ApfG), BGBl. I Nr 120/2016, available [here](#).

⁵⁹⁵ Employment Office of Upper Austria, 'Ausbildungspflicht bis 18: AK fordert Nachbesserungen', 19 August 2016.

⁵⁹⁶ APA-OTS, 'Bundesjugendvertretung: Ausbildungspflicht für alle öffnen!', 28 October 2019, available in German [here](#).

⁵⁹⁷ VHS, "StartWien – Integration ab Tag 1", available in German [here](#).

⁵⁹⁸ Fonds Soziales Wien, "Bildung", available in German [here](#).

⁵⁹⁹ Wien ORF.at, 'Tausende ukrainische Kinder neu in Schulen', 8 January 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁰⁰ Kleine Zeitung, "'Viele schmeißen hin, es ist eine totale Überlastung'", 11 May 2023, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁰¹ Wien ORF.at, Asyl: Länderdisput über Residenzpflicht, 21 June 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁰² Der Standard, 'UNHCR kritisiert Verzögerung bei Familiennachzug als unmenschliche Härte', 13 June 2024, available in German [here](#).

dialogue with each other. This would have been essential for future-oriented planning for all ministries in order to prevent the overload that unfortunately happened.

Family reunification was suspended by amendment to the Asylum Act 2005,⁶⁰³ which came into force on 24 May 2025 and the Federal Government regulation⁶⁰⁴ published on 2 July 2025 and extended on 18 December 2025, meaning that family reunification is currently suspended until 2 July 2026 (for further information, see [Family reunification](#)).

Since 1 September 2025, when orientation classes are introduced, an orientation interview is conducted with all children who do not have sufficient prior school experience. During this interview, their prior school experience and literacy level is assessed, among other things, so that a decision can subsequently be made on whether they need to be placed in an orientation class.⁶⁰⁵

'Integration measures' in the education sector included, for example, the amendment to the School Education Act announced on 30 December 2025.⁶⁰⁶ As a result of these changes, from 1 September 2026, female pupils up to the age of 14 will be prohibited from wearing "a headscarf that covers the head in accordance with Islamic traditions" at school. The introduction of the law is highly controversial; many female teachers do not see themselves as the 'headscarf police', and it is questionable whether girls are actually protected by this. Teachers are expected to take on additional tasks, such as mandatory meetings with parents and reporting to the education authority, without being provided with any extra resources.⁶⁰⁷ Another point of criticism concerns whether the headscarf ban is constitutional, as it applies to only one religion.⁶⁰⁸ In stakeholders' view, this is a political measure by the ÖVP that is primarily directed against foreigners and not aimed at protecting girls.

D. Health care

Indicators: Health Care

1. Is access to emergency healthcare for asylum applicants guaranteed in national legislation?
 Yes No
2. Do asylum applicants have adequate access to health care in practice?
 Yes Limited No
3. Is specialised treatment for victims of torture or traumatised asylum applicants available in practice?
 Yes Limited No
4. If material conditions are reduced or withdrawn, are asylum applicants still given access to health care?
 Yes Limited No

The initial medical examination of asylum applicants after their initial admission to a reception centre (EAST or VQ) is usually conducted within 24 hours. A general examination is conducted through a physical examination including vital signs, skin lesion, injuries, including Tuberculosis (TBC) X-ray and questions on their state of health by means of a standardised medical history. If, within the scope of the medical examination, circumstances indicate that further investigations are required, asylum applicants are transferred to specialist doctors or a hospital.⁶⁰⁹ After the asylum applicant has submitted the asylum application, they must undergo a mandatory medical examination, including a tuberculosis examination. The Ministry of the Interior has commissioned the BBU GmbH to carry out the medical examination, which is part of the admission procedure. The company has contracts with general practitioners and nurses to provide health care in the federal reception centres.

⁶⁰³ RIS BKA, BGBl I 17/2025, 23 May 2025 available in German [here](#).

⁶⁰⁴ RIS BKA, BGBl II 127. Verordnung der Bundesregierung, 2 July 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁰⁵ RIS BKA, BGBl I 44/2025, 24 July 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁰⁶ RIS BKA, BGBl I 117/2025, 30 December 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁰⁷ Schule.at, Kopftuchverbot: Viel Pflicht wenig Unterstützung, 2 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁰⁸ Der Standard, Kopftuchverbot bis 14: Keine Diskussion über Sinn und Unsinn gewünscht, 28 February 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁰⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary question 8774/J (XXV.GP)*, 17 May 2016, available in German [here](#).

Every asylum applicant who receives Basic Care has health insurance. Treatment that is not covered by health insurance may be paid, upon request, by the federal provinces' departments for Basic Care or the Ministry of Interior. If Basic Care is withdrawn, asylum applicants are still entitled to emergency care and essential treatment.⁶¹⁰

In practice, this provision is not always easy to apply, however. If an asylum applicant has lost basic care due to violent behaviour or absence from the EAST for more than three days, they will not receive medical assistance, because it is assumed that they have had the opportunity to visit the medical station in the EAST. However, as those asylum applicants are no longer registered in the EAST, they will not be allowed to enter and receive medical treatment there. Without health insurance or access to the medical station of the EAST, asylum applicants may face severe difficulties in receiving necessary medical treatment. Some of them come to the NGO-run health project AMBER MED with doctors providing treatment on a voluntary basis.⁶¹¹

In **Vienna** and partly in **Upper Austria**, asylum applicants receive an insurance card in the same way as other insured persons and can thus access health care with their insurance contracts without complications. In all other provinces, asylum applicants do not receive an ecard, instead of the ecard they receive a replacement document (c-card *Ersatzbeleg*), except **Tyrol** where people in basic care have their insurance number written on the back side of their white ID card, which is working well when going to a doctor's office. Caritas Salzburg reports that it is also working without replacement document, and doctor's appointments could also be made this way because of the plug-in card system, it is only necessary to tell the insurance number.⁶¹²

Asylum applicants are obliged to submit medical findings and expert opinions, if those help to assess the presence of a mental disorder or other special needs (§ 2 Abs. 1 GVG-B)⁶¹³ (See [Use of medical reports](#)).

Since September 2018, hospitals have the obligation to inform the BFA of the upcoming release of a foreigner against whom a deportation procedure is pending. This is not mandatory but happens upon requests of the BFA. However, once such a request has been issued, hospitals are obliged to keep the BFA updated of relevant developments (e.g. if there a change in the release date for example). The police may further also be informed on the matter by the BFA upon explicit request.⁶¹⁴ In practice, there are no reports by hospitals that the police or BFA have issued such information requests.

Specialised treatment

In each federal province, one NGO part of the Network for Intercultural Psychotherapy and Extreme Trauma provides treatment to victims of torture and traumatised asylum applicants. This is partly covered by AMIF funding, partly by the Ministry of Interior and regional medical insurance. However, the capacity of these services is not sufficient, still in 2025. Victims often have to wait for more than 6 months in **Vienna**, **Styria** and **Tyrol** for psychotherapy, while in other federal states they wait approximately 3 months.⁶¹⁵

The Basic Care system – and thus the health care provided – varies from one federal province to another and is regulated in many different laws on state level. In some federal provinces, asylum applicants will be provided care in regular special care facilities (see [Special Reception Needs](#)). “Increased care” for special needs must however be requested by the social worker. A prerequisite for receiving additional care is the submission of up-to-date specialist medical findings and assessments demonstrating a need for care, as well as social reports not older than 3 months. These requirements contribute to the asylum

⁶¹⁰ Article 2(4) GVG-B.

⁶¹¹ See the official website AmberMed available in German [here](#).

⁶¹² asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services, Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

⁶¹³ Article 15 (1)3 Asylum Law.

⁶¹⁴ § 46 (7) Aliens police Law 2005.

⁶¹⁵ Projekt NIPE [asylkoordination österreich de](#), available in German.

applicant's obligation to cooperate throughout the procedure. Reports from NGOs are also considered when examining the additional need for care.⁶¹⁶

E. Special reception needs of vulnerable groups

Indicators: Special Reception Needs

1. Is there an assessment of special reception needs of vulnerable persons in practice?
 Yes No

The legislation relating to the reception of asylum applicants does not foresee a mechanism for identifying vulnerable persons with special needs. Article 2(1) GVG-B states that attention should be paid to special needs when the asylum applicant is registered in the Basic Care System. As already mentioned, asylum applicants must undergo a mandatory health examination after having submitted the asylum application. In principle, all asylum applicants should have health insurance and they may be transferred to a hospital for necessary medical treatments.

The Basic Care laws of **Lower Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Burgenland, Carinthia, Upper Austria** mention special needs of vulnerable persons. Elderly persons, handicapped persons, pregnant women, single parents, children, victims of torture, trafficking, rape, or other forms of severe psychological, physical, or sexual violence are considered as vulnerable persons. In the law of the federal province of **Vienna**, vulnerable asylum applicants are not mentioned. Nevertheless, the federal provinces must respect national and international law, including the recast Reception Conditions Directive. A special monitoring mechanism was not in place as of 2025. It is the responsibility of the asylum applicant, social worker, social pedagogue, or the landlord to ask for adequate reception conditions from the relevant authority and service provider. Strategic litigation on the matter is very difficult due to the complexity of the legal situation. As mentioned above (see [Dispersal across federal provinces](#)) the problem of the lack of adequate screening during initial reception and the insufficient passing on of information during the further distribution of asylum applicants to the federal states is well known. The introduction of screening centres is called for in order to identify vulnerabilities from the outset and, on this basis, to suitable accommodation as well as medical and psychosocial support.⁶¹⁷

The monthly amount of € 2,480 for nursing care in specialised facilities is included in the Basic Care Agreement between the State and the federal provinces, which describes the material reception conditions. As mentioned under [short overview of the reception system](#), the cost rate for increased care needs was increased to € 3,360 per month in 2024.⁶¹⁸

Not all federal provinces have special care centres for vulnerable groups besides unaccompanied children. Special care needs are often determined only after an asylum applicant has been placed into a reception centre in one of the provinces. In this regard, the Burgenland Court of Auditors stated that the allocation to a specific centre was the responsibility of the social department and should be based on a departmental list of criteria, which include *inter alia* marital status, gender, nationality, religion, and age.⁶¹⁹

⁶¹⁶ asylkoordination Österreich, 'Kompetenznetzwerk Grundversorgung', last modified 21 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁶¹⁷ asylkoordination österreich, 'Kompetenznetzwerk Asy, basic care', last updated 19 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁶¹⁸ 15a Vereinbarung BGBl 03/2025, available in German [here](#).

⁶¹⁹ BVZ, 'Landesrechnungshof nahm Grundversorgung unter die Lupe', 19 April 2018, available in German [here](#).

1. Reception of unaccompanied children

There are several facilities for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. On the federal level, BBU GmbH had two facilities for UAM at the end of 2024. Children aged less than 14 years are provided care in socio-pedagogic institutions of the federal provinces.⁶²⁰

In 2025, 572 UAM applied for asylum in Austria. In 473 cases the authority discontinued the case as the UAM absconded and had left Austria.⁶²¹ This represents a strong decrease in applications in absolute numbers: in 2022, around 13,000 UAM applied for asylum and 11,600 absconded.⁶²² As of March 2026 28 UAM (2025: 147) received basic care in federal basic care. In 2025 UAM stayed in federal basic care for an average time of maximum 84 days.⁶²³

1.1. Federal centres

As mentioned above (see [Types of accommodation](#)), some federal facilities were closed in 2024. There are currently still 2 facilities for UAM: EAST Traiskirchen and Finkenstein in Carinthia, managed by the Federal Agency BBU GmbH, out of which one is a separate facility for unaccompanied children in the Federal Reception Centre EAST in **Traiskirchen**.⁶²⁴

The number of UAM accommodated in federal reception centres has decreased due to the low number of applications: as of March 2025, there were only 28 UAM accommodated in federal reception centres. This is a significant change compared to the situation in recent years in which up to 1,200 UAM (2022) were accommodated in inadequate federal reception centres.

The number of missing UAM applicants has decreased in absolute numbers, but the ratio is still very high: while 572 UAM filed asylum applications in 2025, in 473 cases the procedure was suspended as the children absconded and went missing (82%).⁶²⁵

1.2. Reception of unaccompanied children at federal province level

The Child and Youth Agency is responsible for providing adequate guidance and care to these children. BBU GmbH is responsible in providing legal counselling and representation of the minors in their asylum procedure. However, it is unclear who is responsible for their guardianship during the admissibility procedure or during their stay in the reception centre, or for any other legal issue that may rise. It can be either a legal adviser acting as legal representative in the initial reception centre, or the Child and Youth Agency, which becomes responsible after the child is allocated to a federal province. An answer to a parliamentary request in December 2019 showed that half of the unaccompanied children disappeared after lodging an asylum application during the admissibility procedure.⁶²⁶ Media reports raised important attention to the fact that no authority is appointed as legal guardian for unaccompanied minors during the admissibility procedure.⁶²⁷ The government programme issued in January 2020 includes a plan to better ensure the protection of unaccompanied minors in the admissibility procedure,⁶²⁸ but this was still not implemented as of March 2023 and is not likely to happen before the next general elections in 2024. Due to the implementation of the CEAS, the issue of “custody from day 1” for UAM has resurfaced. In June 2025 negotiations within the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior were ongoing. In addition, the

⁶²⁰ Der Standard, *Frequently Asked Questions on Unaccompanied children*, 3 August 2015, available in German [here](#).

⁶²¹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁶²² Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁶²³ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁶²⁴ Information provided by the Ministry of Interior, 26 January 2018.

⁶²⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁶²⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to a parliamentary request, 38/AB XXVII. GP*, 19 December 2019, available in German [here](#). Information about accommodation in provinces is not available.

⁶²⁷ Der Standard, ‘Die Hälfte der unbegleiteten Flüchtlingskinder in Österreich verschwindet’, 6 February 2020, available in German [here](#).

⁶²⁸ Government program 2020-2024, available in German [here](#), 197.

new federal government of Austria has included the clarification of custody starting from the time of the asylum application for UAMs in its government programme.⁶²⁹ In early March 2026, a bill designed to regulate custody from day one for unaccompanied minors was sent for review. At the time of writing, it is not yet clear what the law will entail; the parliamentary process is not yet complete.⁶³⁰

Basic Care provision for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children reflect the need of care with regard to accommodation and psychosocial care. Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children must be hosted according to their need for guidance and care. The daily fee for NGOs hosting unaccompanied asylum-seeking children ranges from € 40 to € 112,00 or € 130,00 depending on the services provided. As mentioned under [short overview of the reception system](#), maximum cost rates for unaccompanied minors were raised from € 95,- to € 112,-/day, or up to € 130 / day for unaccompanied minors and children in youth welfare facilities. Additional support may be provided by the Child and Youth Agency of the federal province. Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are placed in three different groups depending on their needs. Accordingly, a social worker will be in charge of groups varying from maximum 10, 15 or 20 children depending on their needs (the higher the needs, the smaller the group).

The Ministry of Interior and the competent department of the federal provinces have agreed on a quota system for unaccompanied children.⁶³¹

The number of unaccompanied children, including asylum applicants, rejected asylum applicants and persons with a protection status, receiving Basic Care on 31 December 2025 was as follows:

Unaccompanied children receiving Basic Care: 31 December 2025		
Federal province	Total Basic Care recipients	Unaccompanied children
Vienna	22,905	593
Upper Austria	4,246	115
Lower Austria	7,455	129
Styria	6,640	98
Tyrol	2,487	128
Carinthia	1,896	89
Salzburg	2,149	55
Vorarlberg	2,111	30
Burgenland	1,674	50
Initial reception centres (EAST)	1,260	72
Total	52,823	1,359

Source: Ministry of Interior, *GVS Statistics*, 2 January 2025 (unpublished).

In some cases, the transfer of an unaccompanied asylum-seeking child from the initial reception centre to Basic Care facilities of the federal provinces takes place randomly, without knowing what the specific needs of the child are.⁶³²

Numerous facilities set up after 2015 have been phased out after the number of unaccompanied children arriving in Austria dropped. This decrease was also noted in 2019 and facilities have been closed accordingly. In 2020, facilities of the NGO Volkshilfe in **Upper Austria** have closed leaving few specialised

⁶²⁹ Regierungsprogramm ÖVP-SPÖ-NEOS, available in German [here](#).

⁶³⁰ Ministerialentwurf Gesetz, Obsorge ab Tag 1, ObUM-G (84/ME), available in German [here](#).

⁶³¹ Die Presse, 'Länder beschließen Quote für unbegleitete Minderjährige' (Federal provinces agree on quota for unaccompanied minors), 6 May 2015, available in German [here](#).

⁶³² NGO UMF exchange meeting asylkoordination österreich, unpublished.

accommodations. The type of facilities available in the different provinces varies from one province to another.⁶³³

Carinthia, Tyrol and Burgenland only offer accommodation in residential groups.

Lower Austria and Upper Austria generally offer accommodation in residential groups, subject to a few exceptions. The daily rate of € 112,00 for unaccompanied minors' residential groups applies in Upper Austria only for groups of up to 20 people.⁶³⁴ This amount should also cover the legal representation of the minors.

Salzburg: Children over the age of 14 are first housed in residential groups but may be assigned to other types of accommodation if deemed necessary by the care provider.

Vienna: Since 2015, only residential groups have been opened.

Styria: Styria has no residential groups for unaccompanied children. All children over the age of 14 are accommodated in dormitories or in assisted living. The situation in Styria is criticised by the Ombudsman, who recommends the establishment of residential groups in the future.

Some of the Basic care laws of certain federal provinces provide that social educational and psychological care for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children should stabilise their psychic condition and create trust.⁶³⁵ Furthermore daily-organised activities (e.g. education, sport, group activities, and homework) and psychosocial support are foreseen, taking into account the age, identity, origin and residence of family members, perspective for the future and integration measures.

A report on the situation of accompanied children in Austria published in 2019 by asylkoordination and UNICEF showed that accompanied children face – to a large extent – the same problems as those faced by unaccompanied minors. Moreover, some specific problematic issues have been identified; such as inadequate housing situations (due to often small accommodation places for large families) or role that children play as translators for their parents in certain situations etc.⁶³⁶ In April 2025, Asylkoordination Österreich published a comprehensive report on the situation of unaccompanied and accompanied child refugees in Austria. With regard to accompanied child refugees, the report emphasises that the living conditions in private homes are often cramped and the hygienic conditions are not adequate. It also mentions that the children themselves and their needs are not always covered or handled adequately. The frequent lack of daily structure for parents or mothers/fathers due to their status as asylum seekers and the associated psychological stress also place a heavy burden on the children.⁶³⁷

The report further criticises the lack of staff in many institutions and the lack of qualified staff, especially regarding pedagogical care that is needed to deal with an emerging risk of radicalisation and to deal with persons with psychic issues. Also, the Ombudsman described a shared apartment that it had visited as being incompatible with pedagogical standards and qualified it as a humiliating treatment. The shared flat was closed shortly after the Commission's visit and the young persons living there were transferred. In that regard, other basic care facilities were visited by the commissions and considered as impersonal, empty and/or cramped. Dorm rooms were sometimes so small that no retreat or visit opportunities existed and the environment was not adequate for learning. Therefore, minors were sometimes found in a neglected state. As follow-up visits demonstrated, many issues were corrected after the NPM's intervention. It was noted that a new system called "New authority" - "*Neue Autorität*" – was being implemented: "*Neue Autorität*" is a systemic approach that strengthens managers, educators and parents.

⁶³³ NGO UMF exchange meeting asylkoordination österreich, unpublished.

⁶³⁴ Oberösterreichischer Landesrechnungshof, June 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁶³⁵ Art. 7 Tyrolean Basic Care Act (*Tiroler Grundversorgungsgesetz*).

⁶³⁶ Asylkoordination/UNICEF, *Dreimal in der Woche weinen, viermal in der Woche glücklich sein*, 2019, available in German [here](#).

⁶³⁷ Asylkoordination Österreich, Bericht zur Situation von Kinderflüchtlingen in Österreich, available in German [here](#).

It enhances a respectful culture of relationships and encourages development processes. This also led to a better integration of the children into local communities.⁶³⁸

Regarding the access to education, the report indicates that – apart from the minors that are enrolled in schools and attend lessons – young persons do not receive adequate training or further education everywhere. German courses are offered in some regions only once or twice a week and language remains an important barrier.

Aged-out children

A few places are available for children who have reached the age of 18 and who need higher care compared to adults. This possibility corresponds to youth welfare regulations, stating that under special circumstances the Child and Youth Agency will take responsibility for young adults up to the age of 21.⁶³⁹

The Ombudsman observed that the situation of children aged more than 18 years old can be particularly precarious if they have to leave the unaccompanied minors' homes although they are not sufficiently prepared to an independent life.⁶⁴⁰ This remains an issue as of 2024.⁶⁴¹

Some NGOs in **Vienna** (Don Bosco Sozialwerk, SOS Kinderdorf, Caritas) and **Lower Austria** (e.g. NGO tralalobe) offer so-called 'after-care places' for children asylum applicants who have come of age during their stay in facilities, in so-called mobile supervised flats where social workers come 1-3 times a week to provide counselling and support. However, aftercare for young adults in basic care is funded at the same daily rate as for adults, even if young adults require more care in most cases. In **Upper Austria**, the NGO Volkshilfe has tried several times to point out the needs of young adults and has also presented concepts, but they have always been rejected by the authorities.⁶⁴²

Children with special needs

Information gathered by asylkoordination in the fall of 2016, demonstrated that 10.6% of accommodated children needed medication ordered by a psychiatrist. It indicated that some suffered from depression, suicidal thoughts and mental disorders. A further 9% were suspected to be suffering from a mental illness, although there was no diagnostic yet as most of them refused to undergo an investigation - out of fear of being stigmatised or due to delays in the assessments. Another 5% were in therapy and were not taking medication. According to the caregivers, about 15% were in urgent need of therapy. 8% were further moved to another facility due to their behaviour (threats, violence against staff or other residents), but in one third of the cases the behavioural problems did not improve.⁶⁴³

The Ombudsman has criticised **Lower Austria** for not providing additional funding for children with mental illness. The federal province responded that the higher daily rate of €95 paid for Basic Care since July 2016 should cover any additional costs. Following criticism from the Ombudsman, the province of **Styria** has introduced a supplementary package of € 18 from July 2018 onwards for unaccompanied children with special care needs. This brings the daily rate in Styria to € 95.⁶⁴⁴ NGOs from Styria reported that families with severely ill children were not placed in reception facilities for persons with special needs, on the grounds that their parents should have enough resources to take care for them.

⁶³⁸ Ibid.

⁶³⁹ Der Standard, 'Fremdbetreuung: Jugendliche, die (zu) früh erwachsen werden müssen', 17 February 2023, available in German [here](#); Kinder- und Jugendanwaltschaft Wien, "Über den Bedarf eines Gesamtkonzepts für junge Erwachsene in der Wohnungslosenhilfe", March 2021, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁴⁰ Ombudsman board, *Special report on childrens' rights*, 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁴¹ Practice based observation, asylkoordination österreich, January 2025.

⁶⁴² NGO exchange meeting asylkoordination österreich; Tralalobe, '18+ Wohngemeinschaften', available in German [here](#).

⁶⁴³ Unpublished survey. These 40 reception centres took care of 924 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.

⁶⁴⁴ Verordnung der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung vom 27 October 2016, mit der das Steiermärkische Grundversorgungsgesetz durchgeführt wird (StGVG-DVO), available in German [here](#).

2. Reception of women and families

Special facilities exist in some of the federal provinces to welcome single women and mothers. In the initial reception centre of Traiskirchen, for example, single women are accommodated in a separate building. The minimum standards (chapters 6 and 7) for the accommodation of asylum applicants stipulate that women with children must be accommodated in separate rooms and bathrooms and toilets must be physically separated for men and women.⁶⁴⁵

Some specialised reception facilities for single women are run by NGOs.⁶⁴⁶ In bigger facilities, separated rooms or floors are reserved for single women or families. The protection of family life for core family members is laid down in the law of the federal provinces.⁶⁴⁷ As regards family members who arrived through a **Family Reunification** scheme and receive Basic Care as asylum applicants, there is no satisfactory solution in practice in case with the holder of the refugee status does not have a suitable private flat. The family may be separated until the status is granted, because recognised refugees can no longer live in the Basic Care centre.

There are only a few reception facilities with more than 80 or 100 places, while most of the other larger facilities are run by NGOs in **Vienna**. In Tyrol, there is one facility with up to 600 places. Hostels and inns have between 20 and 40 places. Consequently, single women are not always separated from single men, e.g. separate floor, but the rooms are separate and there are separate toilets and showers. **Vienna** also has centres for victims of trafficking and LGBTIQ persons. Similarly, **Tyrol, Lower Austria** and **Salzburg** also has a reception centre for single women and single parents.

3. Reception of persons with disabilities and seriously ill persons

3.1. Federal centres

Some places in facilities of the state or run by NGOs are reserved for traumatised or ill asylum applicants (*“Erhöhter Betreuungsbedarf”* - EBB or *“Sonderbetreuungsbedarf - SBB”*). In the last years (2022-2024), the number of places for asylum applicants with disabilities or other special needs of care increased. This is mainly due to the high number of vulnerable displaced persons from Ukraine. There is one special care centre for people in need of special medical care at the federal level, located in **Graz Andritz** which has a maximum capacity of 150 people.

In addition, where necessary, persons with special needs are accommodated in separate rooms or houses in the Federal Reception Centre in **Traiskirchen** during the admissibility procedure.⁶⁴⁸ Special care centres for 25 persons in a barrier-free building (house 1) are provided in Traiskirchen.

The placement of a person in need of special care in one of the special care centres is determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the individual's health situation.

The special care centre of **Graz Andritz** has a maximum capacity of about 150 places, and offers among regular places, places with quality medical care for patients in need of both regular and special care (per 16 January 2026, 52 persons were registered under Sonderbetreuungsbedarf)⁶⁴⁹, e.g. persons with cancer, cardiovascular diseases, epileptics, diabetics, patients in rehab etc. This is due to the optimal

⁶⁴⁵ *Mindeststandards betreffend die Unterbringung in der Grundversorgung in Österreich*, 2014, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁴⁶ Such as Caritas Styria, available in German [here](#) and Tralalobe, 'Tralalobe Haus der Frauen Hollabrunn', available in German [here](#).

⁶⁴⁷ See e.g. Article 2 of the Basic Care Act Salzburg, Official Gazette Salzburg Nr 35/2007, 30 May 2007 or Official Gazette Upper Austria Nr. 15/2007, 15 February 2007.

⁶⁴⁸ Information provided by the Ministry of Interior, 26 January 2018.

⁶⁴⁹ Information provided by Coordination unit for ukrainian refugees, 16 January 2026, unpublished

accessibility of the Graz Country Hospital. It has a specially equipped doctor's station. In addition to medical staff, the care provider BBU Gmbh is responsible for the care of the asylum applicants.⁶⁵⁰

3.2. Centres at provincial level

The criteria taken into consideration by all federal states to provide special care (*Erhöhter Betreuungsbedarf – EBB*) include:⁶⁵¹

- ❖ severe psychiatric illness;
- ❖ at least moderate physical infirmities (e.g. paralysis);
- ❖ sensory impairments (e.g. blindness, deaf-blindness);
- ❖ intellectual disabilities (below average cognitive abilities);
- ❖ chronic diseases (e.g., cancer, TB, dialysis);
- ❖ incurable epidemiological diseases (e. g. HIV, hepatitis C);
- ❖ short-term dangerous diseases (e.g. multi-resistant TB, epidemics), as long as there is no danger for the residents and the care staff;
- ❖ pathological dependence on psychoactive substances (except alcohol and nicotine) - substitution programme.

Persons suffering from addiction can only be assigned to an increased need for care place if the secondary illness justifies said assignment. Even a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder alone is not accepted by the Federal Ministry of the Interior as a prerequisite for increased need for care.⁶⁵²

When applying for special care, NGOs/landlords must submit following documents:

- ❖ Specialist medical report (not older than 3 months);
- ❖ Nursing or situation report in case of insufficient findings;
- ❖ (In Vienna, a declaration of consent of person concerned must be signed)

In all federal states, the authority decides on the granting of an increased need of care, usually this is granted for one year and then it must be applied for it again before expiration.

Moreover, the following documents must be submitted to renew applications (especially in Vienna):

- ❖ a specialised medical report (not older than 3 months);
- ❖ 2 social reports in total, submitted 6 months apart;
- ❖ A confirmation of treatment from doctors.

Federal province	Financial funding	Care ratio ⁶⁵³
Vienna	Real cost accounting	1,25:10 1:1-3 Psychologists, nurses
Lower Austria	€ 40.50 - € 60	care key and specifications unclear
Upper Austria	€ 25 plus surcharge by three sub categories: A + € 8, B + € 13 C + € 19.09/21	category A: 1-3h care hours category B: 3h care hours category C: 6h or more hours
Burgenland	€ 25 surcharge possible, between + € 10 to € 20, max. € 60	No defined care ratio

⁶⁵⁰ NGO exchange meeting asylkoordination österreich, December 2024, unpublished.

⁶⁵¹ These criteria are based on the so-called KOORAT resolution 74-2008, which is not publicly available.

⁶⁵² asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

⁶⁵³ Care ratio: ratio social workers per clients (asylum applicants accommodated).

Styria	€ 60	care ratio and specifications not defined
Carinthia	€ 60	care ratio and specifications not defined
Salzburg	€ 60	care ratio and specifications not defined
Tyrol	€ 60	Care ratio not defined Psychologists, nurses,
Vorarlberg	Real cost accounting	Care ratio and specifications not available

Source: Source: asylkoordination österreich, Kompetenz Netzwerk Asyl, available in German [here](#).

The daily rate of increased care varies in the federal provinces. Organisations providing reception receive a maximum € 60 according to the number of hours of care provided per week. In **Vienna**, there are also so-called ‘stabilisation places’ within the framework of accommodation for increased care needs, which are dedicated to individuals who already have an increased need for care and are in an acute severe crisis such as a suicidal state; and for people who obviously have severe psychiatric problems, but cannot show any evidence because they do not perceive themselves as mentally ill or sick. The latter are often those who are repeatedly discharged from facilities because they exceed the care resources and are not compatible for multi-bed occupancy. Currently, three NGOs have around 40 stabilisation places available. Diakonie also has a small residential group for people with increased care needs with 1:1 care.⁶⁵⁴

In some federal states (e.g. **Vienna, Tyrol**), there are cooperative agreements with pharmacies that provide important medication for persons with increased care needs. The prescriptions issued by the doctors or psychiatrists are sent in advance to the pharmacy. In the facilities themselves, making the dispensing of medication much easier, also for the people concerned.⁶⁵⁵

The needs of ill, handicapped asylum applicants, as well as asylum applicants with nursing care, are not sufficiently met in practice. There is no allowance to cover extra costs if nursing care is provided by relatives or friends. NGOs must employ professionals if they offer places for asylum applicants with special – mainly medical – needs.⁶⁵⁶

In all federal states except **Vienna** and **Lower Austria**, people with special care are accommodated in regular basic care facilities due to the lack of specialised accommodation facilities. As a result, the level of care, financial costs and type of care differs significantly across the federal states. In **Vienna** five NGOs (Caritas Vienna, Diakonie, Integrationshaus, Samariterbund Vienna and Volkshilfe Vienna) are specialised in increased care accommodation and offer places in their basic care facilities. All involved NGOs try to provide single rooms for persons with increased special care and for stabilisation places. The care teams include psychologists, social workers, health, and medical nurses. In addition, a psychiatric consultation service and interpreting costs are covered.

The facilities also try to create smaller projects (often funded by donations or smaller subsidies from various governmental funds) that can contribute to a tailored and more supportive daily structure for the people concerned. The projects include, for example, joint cooking courses, relaxation exercises, gardening together. Daily structure is an important element of social care, not only for those with an increased need for care, but for all people in ongoing asylum procedures. Due to the long duration of the

⁶⁵⁴ NGO exchange meeting, asylkoordination österreich, unpublished.

⁶⁵⁵ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

⁶⁵⁶ NGO exchange meeting, asylkoordination österreich, unpublished.

asylum procedure and the prolonged state of limbo, mental illnesses, traumas, and stress may increase for asylum applicants.⁶⁵⁷

In **Lower Austria** the NGO 'tralalobe' has set up a facility for women and female unaccompanied minors only, where the daily rate for increased care needs for adults is paid (for care and accommodation for minors there is another daily rate). Additionally, there are 6-8 places for traumatised unaccompanied children in another facility run by the NGO Tralalobe.⁶⁵⁸ There is also another facility run by another private basic care provider (the SLC Eder in the city of Baden) for people with increased care needs, but according to reports from NGOs in Lower Austria in 2024, the facility is not well run due to shortage in professional staff– but there is limited information available. In Lower Austria, the findings must be sent on a 10-month interval, and reasons must be given as to why people in the family cannot take responsibility for providing care.

Tyrol: The Basic Care system does not offer special care places. The concerned persons are looked after by a Case & Care team in various accommodation facilities. The most common criteria for support from the Case & Care team are psychiatric, mental, and physical conditions or disabilities.

In **Styria**, the care ratio and specialisation of care staff is not defined. Depending on the number of persons with increased care, services can be additionally purchased. Caritas Styria provides support to people with increased care in psycho-psychiatric area and no longer its own special care accommodation facilities. Another private basic care provider who runs a former hostel (Wisniewski) is more specialised in physical diseases and high maintenance care.

In **Upper Austria**, people who do not need special accommodation but have an increased need for care (e.g. dialysis patients) are accommodated exclusively in basic care facilities of NGOs like Caritas and Volkshilfe. Although there is no specification of the professional groups, psychologists and nurses work at both NGOs.

In **Burgenland** Caritas has around 60 places for people with increased special care, but here again there is no staff specialised in working with individuals in need of special care. The authority allows monthly compensation contribution of max. € 700 for the purchase of external care services for which NGOs have to apply. NGOs reported that they were not made aware for several years of the possibility to accommodate individuals with special needs in Burgenland.⁶⁵⁹

In **Salzburg** people with increased special care are accommodated in regular basic care facilities, but here as well there is no specialised staff as of 2025.

Vorarlberg: there is no information available on increased care as of 2025.

In **Carinthia**, the availability of places with need of increased care is not clearly communicated and there are no guidelines for care personnel. Diakonie de la Tour is the only institution which provides care for people with increased care on a case-by-case basis. Applications for increased care places are submitted in writing, where increased need must be justified. In practice, it is difficult to be granted an increased care (even for children or for suicidal individuals), and authorities have reportedly stated that trauma-related illness, "everyone has it anyway".⁶⁶⁰

Diakonie has a telephone hotline called **AMIKE** for people under stress, which is available in several languages such as Dari/Farsi, Arabic, English, Turkish, Kurdish, etc.⁶⁶¹

⁶⁵⁷ NGO exchange meeting, asylkoordination österreich, unpublished.

⁶⁵⁸ Projekt Tralalobe, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁵⁹ asylkoordination Österreich, 'Kompetenznetzwerk Grundversorgung', last modified 11 March 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁶⁰ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

⁶⁶¹ Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst, AMIKE Telephone counselling service, available in German [here](#).

In **Vienna**, there are mobile teams of psychologists (Caritas MIT Team⁶⁶², Fem Süd, NEDA⁶⁶³) who offer counselling for people in basic care facilities. Both are valuable services that offer support, especially considering the limitations in terms of resources and funding in this area.

- ❖ Caritas MIT Team offers clinical-psychological counselling with a focus on relief, psychoeducation, resource activation, clarification and, if necessary, professional referral to other counselling centres.
- ❖ FEM Süd NEDA offers gender and culturally sensitive services for people in primary care with mental health problems. In the NEDA project, clinical-psychological or psychotherapeutic counselling, as well as psychoeducation workshops for women and men with refugee experience in primary care are offered in the respective first languages. These services are provided at the three locations of the health centres FEM, FEM South and MEN,⁶⁶⁴ as well as on an outreach basis in facilities in the asylum sector. The aim is to provide initial psychological care, stabilisation and relief for people seeking asylum.

However, still in 2025, all federal states suffer from a lack of capacity in psychiatric hospitals, leading to people needing an inpatient admission being sent back to their respective facility after a few hours. Additional barriers include the lack of interpreters, which makes it particularly difficult for doctors to communicate with persons in acute crisis. This has been reported as a serious problem and no solution has been found so far. Asylum applicants in crises (i.e. suicide risk) or people with acute paranoid schizophrenic episodes often do not receive the adequate care.⁶⁶⁵

F. Information for asylum seekers and access to reception centres

1. Provision of information on reception

The information leaflets in the initial reception centre provide brief information on rights and obligations regarding reception conditions, e.g. the possibility and obligation to visit a doctor, the possibility to contact UNHCR, the obligation to declare resources or sources of income, the restricted movement and the meaning of the different documents (such as the green card). Information leaflets are available in most of the languages spoken by asylum applicants. As mentioned above (see [Reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions](#)) mandatory basic rules-courses were introduced for asylum applicants in federal accommodation centres. These basic rules-courses (*Grundregelkurse*) consist of 5 modules and include content on democracy, the rule of law and freedoms, equal rights, culture and manners, rights and duties as well as sensitisation to forms of antisemitism. Anyone who refuses to take part in these courses will only receive half of the € 40 pocket money instead. The obligation to attend the courses was received negatively, as asylum applicants crave information anyway. However, Austrian conservative politicians (ÖVP) have sought to show this obligation to the general public as a measure to tighten up the situation of refugees.

The residence restriction applicable since 1 November 2017 is notified in writing in all federal provinces. Asylum applicants are required to sign the notice (see [Freedom of Movement](#)). NGOs and private operators have produced information sheets in a wide range of languages. There have been several cases where asylum applicants have been sanctioned for violating their residence restrictions, including in cases where the concerned person was visiting friends in Vienna and did not change their residence. Apart from Vienna and Lower Austria, the residence restriction is of little relevance.

⁶⁶² Caritas Vienna, Information on psychosocial counselling services, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁶³ FEM, Projekt NEDA, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁶⁴ FEM (Womens' Health Centre Frauen Eltern Mädchen), MEN (Mens' Health Centre).

⁶⁶⁵ asylkoordination österreich; Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22/Jan 23/Dec 24/Dec 25, unpublished.

In the reception centres, asylum applicants are provided information about the house rules, as well as on their duties and the possible subsequent sanctions.⁶⁶⁶ The house rules in the reception centres of **Styria**, for example, are available at the digital federal legal information system RIS (*Rechtsinformationssystem*).⁶⁶⁷ Information is either posted in the most common languages (e.g. English, Russian, French, Arabic, Farsi, Urdu, Serbian) or a paper containing brief written instructions has to be signed by the asylum applicant. In the states of **Lower Austria**,⁶⁶⁸ and **Salzburg**,⁶⁶⁹ a brochure, which is also available on the internet, describes the Basic Care system. In other provinces like **Vienna**, the information brochure contains the issues of the Basic Care system and contact details of NGOs providing information and advice. The official website is only available in German.⁶⁷⁰ Advice from social workers is included in the reception provisions laid down by law. Social advisers visiting reception centres on a regular basis, also have to fulfil at the same time administrative tasks such as handing over the monthly pocket money or the vouchers for clothes and school material. Organisations providing social advice usually also have departments for legal advice to asylum applicants.

Asylum applicants living in rented flats must go to the offices of the social advice organisations. The current system of provision of information is not satisfactory, as there is only one social worker responsible for 140 asylum applicants meaning that the quality of the services provided by social workers is low in practice. Furthermore, there are considerable differences from one federal province to another: one social worker is responsible for 50 asylum applicants in Vienna and for 70 asylum applicants in Tyrol. Moreover, reception centres located in remote areas cannot be visited very often by social workers due to insufficient funding.

Consequently, many volunteers and communities help asylum applicants by, for example sharing information via social networks.⁶⁷¹ Although their numbers have reduced in recent years, volunteers are still active in 2025 and assist asylum applicants in various aspects. This includes providing German language lessons and conversation, explaining asylum applicants' obligations and rights, helping with the family reunification procedure, or with access housing or employment upon termination of the asylum procedure. Some initiatives organise petitions and press reports against deportations to Afghanistan and other countries.⁶⁷²

2. Access to reception centres by third parties

Indicators: Access to Reception Centres

1. Do family members, legal advisers, UNHCR and/or NGOs have access to reception centres?

Yes

With limitations

No

UNHCR has unrestricted access to all reception centres. In the initial reception centres, access of legal advisers and NGOs to the reception buildings is not allowed, based on the argument that it would disrupt the private life of other asylum applicants. This restriction is laid down in a regulation introduced by the Minister of Interior ("*Betreuungseinrichtung-Betretungsverordnung*") intending to secure order and preventing assaults to life, health or freedom and protecting the facility.⁶⁷³ UNHCR has the right to be present in any interview and oral hearings and is allowed to get in contact with the applicants at any time. UNHCR has also access to airport facilities in the border procedures where the authorities have to ask

⁶⁶⁶ Stmk. Grundversorgungsgesetz-Durchführungsverordnung, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁶⁷ House rules of the reception centre of Styria, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁶⁸ City of Vienna, *Grundversorgung Wien*, available [here](#). The Basic Care brochure for Lower Austria is available in 16 languages.

⁶⁶⁹ Province of Salzburg, *Grundversorgung*; available [here](#).

⁶⁷⁰ Fonds Soziales Wien, *Wiener Grundversorgung. Die Beratungsstellen*, available [here](#).

⁶⁷¹ E.g. information about accommodation [here](#).

⁶⁷² See for example: NGO fairness asyl, available [here](#), Plattform #sichersein, available [here](#).

⁶⁷³ BGBl. II Nr. 2005/2 and 2008/146.

for UNHCR's consent for rejecting decisions.⁶⁷⁴ In 2025 there were four visits from UNHCR to federal basic care facilities.⁶⁷⁵

The restriction of access to the facilities does not apply to lawyers or legal representatives. Family members may meet their relatives in the visitors' room, and legal advisers and NGOs in the premises of the BFA. In the federal provinces, NGOs with a contract for providing advice in social matters have access to the reception centres, while other NGOs must ask for permission, sometimes on a case-by-case basis.

Asylum applicants living in reception centres located in remote areas usually have difficulties contacting NGOs, as having pay for public transportation on their own (their pocket money amounts to € 40 per month). Travel costs for meetings with the appointed legal adviser are only paid by BBU GmbH if it is necessary i.e. in preparation for a court session.

G. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in reception

Basic Care is provided until the final decision is made, and if the decision is negative until the departure or deportation. Authorities in **Lower Austria** request asylum applicants who have received a final negative decision but have not left the country and lived in private accommodation to move to a state organised asylum accommodation, without the possibility to legally challenge this request. If they refuse to do so, their social benefits are cut. The official press release of the responsible provincial member of parliament of the Freedom Party in April 2018 stated that the aim of this measure was to ensure a "noticeable break in living conditions" caused by non-participation in the return.⁶⁷⁶ This is still being applied in practice as of February 2026.

Asylum applicants who have not complied voluntarily within the 14-day deadline receive an order from the BFA to go to a return centre. Currently, there is a centre at the airport in **Vienna / Schwechat** as well as in **Tyrol / Fieberbrunn** and both centres are run by the Ministry of the Interior. Increased return counselling is carried out in these centres.

For asylum applicants whose application has been rejected and for whom the appeal has no suspensive effect, the right to basic care is removed during the appeal proceedings (see [Criteria and Restrictions to Access Reception Conditions](#)). Asylum applicants from safe countries of origin are particularly affected by this restriction. If an asylum applicant participates to the voluntary return, the entitlement to the Basic Care will be granted until the departure.

NGOs report that there is an imbalance between Syrians and other refugees, as Syrians have access to a German course through the Austrian Integration Fund (ÖIF) during the asylum procedure, while others do not. This has created frustration but also confusion, including among the support teams.⁶⁷⁷ Syrians belong/or belonged to the group of asylum applicants with a 'high probability of staying', which is why they already have access to free German courses during the asylum procedure.

⁶⁷⁴ Article 31 AsylG; Article 63 AsylG.

⁶⁷⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4339/AB, XXVIII GP*, 2 April 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁷⁶ Freiheitlicher Klub im Landtag, „Illegalen-Lüge in NÖ – Landesrat Waldhäusl zieht die Konsequenzen“, 27 April 2018, available in German [here](#).

⁶⁷⁷ asylkoordination österreich, Nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 21/Jan 22, unpublished.

Detention of Asylum Seekers

A. General

Indicators: General Information on Detention

1. Total number of persons detained on immigration grounds in 2025:	3,302
2. Number of persons in detention as of 31 December 2025: ⁶⁷⁸	N/A
3. Number of detention centres:	15
4. Total capacity of detention centres:	1,280/500 ⁶⁷⁹

A total of 3,302 (2024: 3,591; 2023: 3,998) people were detained on immigration-related grounds throughout 2025 but there is no public data available on how many of them are asylum seekers or how many persons applied for asylum during detention.⁶⁸⁰ During 2025, 4 unaccompanied minors were held in detention.⁶⁸¹

The average time of detention of minors was 18.5 days. However, in most cases, rejected asylum applicants are arrested 48 hours prior to deportation. This is not counted as formal detention prior to deportation, and data on arrests prior to detention without detention order is not available.

There are 3 large detention centres currently operating in Austria: Vordernberg, Styria; Police Apprehension Centres (PAZ) Vienna Hernalser Gürtel, PAZ Vienna Rossauer Lände.

There are 12 smaller Detention Centres (PAZ) under the responsibility of the police – **Bludenz, Eisenstadt, Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Linz, Salzburg, St Pölten, Villach, Wels, Family apprehension centre Zinnergasse/Vienna and Wiener Neustadt** – that are used for short term arrests. In most cases, detainees are transferred to the main centres after an average of 7 days.

The answer to a parliamentary request demonstrated that it is not possible to assess the total capacity of detention centres, as most of them are used for different measures (e.g. administrative and penal detention). Only the detention centre (*Anhaltezentrum* – AHZ) **Vordernberg** in **Styria** and PAZ **Hernalser Gürtel** and PAZ **Rosauer Lände** are designated for the sole purpose of pre-removal detention. The maximum total capacity of these three centres amounts to 667.⁶⁸² Concerning immigration detention, the authorities state that the maximum capacity was around 500 for the whole territory.

In practice, asylum applicants are subject to detention mainly under Dublin procedures as well as *de facto* detention in the airport procedure. Persons who submit a subsequent asylum application are often detained as well. If a person applies for asylum while in detention, they may be detained during the admissibility procedure.

When asylum applicants are detained, the personal interview examining their application is held in the detention centre. Interpreters are present and legal representatives are summoned to the interview. The BFA may also order to bring the asylum applicant to the BFA for the interview. A trusted person has the right to be present at the interview of an asylum applicant. If the asylum application is processed as an inadmissible application a legal advisor counsels the asylum applicant before the interview and has to be present at the interview.

⁶⁷⁸ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁶⁷⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁶⁸⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁶⁸¹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁶⁸² Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

B. Legal framework of detention

1. Grounds for detention

Indicators: Grounds for Detention

1. In practice, are most asylum seekers detained
 - ❖ on the territory: Yes No
 - ❖ at the border: Yes No
2. Are asylum applicants detained in practice during the Dublin procedure?
 - Frequently Rarely Never
3. Are asylum applicants detained during a regular procedure in practice?
 - Frequently Rarely Never

Asylum seekers who apply for international protection at the police may be detained for up to 48 hours, without a detention order for safeguarding the first steps of the procedure and a security check.⁶⁸³ This detention period reaches up to 1 week in the context of the border procedure, as asylum seekers are de facto detained in the airport facility.⁶⁸⁴

With the exception of the border procedure, which is not formally recognised as detention in law, the detention of asylum seekers is regulated by the Aliens Police Act (FPG), which has been amended several times to specify the grounds for detention. The last amendment entered into force on 1 September 2018. Detention may be ordered by the BFA to secure a return procedure, for example if a “risk of absconding” exists and detention is proportionate. Furthermore, the FPG allows detention according to the Dublin III Regulation.

Since September 2018 asylum seekers can further be detained if they are considered as a threat to the public order or security. The recast Article 76 (2) FPG states: “Detention may only be ordered to enable the issuing of a measure terminating residence, provided that detention is appropriate, and that the foreigner’s stay endangers public order or security in accordance with Article 67, and that there is a risk of absconding.”

Article 76 FPG defines the “risk of absconding” based on a number of wide-ranging criteria, namely whether:⁶⁸⁵

1. The person has avoided or hampered a deportation order;
 - 1a. The person has not complied with the obligation to obtain a travel document for their removal;⁶⁸⁶
2. The person has violated a travel ban;
3. An enforceable expulsion order exists and the person has absconded during the asylum procedure or during the removal procedure;
4. The person makes a subsequent application without right to remain;
5. The person is in pre-deportation detention at the time they lodge the application;
6. It is likely that another country is responsible under the Dublin Regulation, namely as the person has lodged multiple applications, tried to travel to another member state, or it can be assumed that, based on past behaviour they intends to travel on to another member state;
7. The person does not comply with alternatives to detention;
8. The person does not comply with residence restrictions, reporting duties and designated accommodation or similar instructions;⁶⁸⁷
9. There is a sufficient link with Austria such as family relations, sufficient resources or secured residence.

⁶⁸³ Article 40 AsylG.

⁶⁸⁴ Article 33 AsylG.

⁶⁸⁵ Article 76(3) FPG.

⁶⁸⁶ Article 76(3)(1a) FPG, in force as of 1 November 2017, citing Article 46(2)-(2a) FPG.

⁶⁸⁷ Article 76(3)(8) FPG, in force as of 1 November 2017.

The FPG does not refer to a “serious” risk of absconding in line with Article 28(2) of the Dublin III Regulation. However, the long list of criteria in Article 76(3) is non-exhaustive, thereby unduly granting the authorities the discretion to identify a “risk of absconding” and to proceed to detention.

The law foresees three different grounds for detention: While § 76 Abs 1 and 2 FPG are applied in cases where detention is deemed necessary to secure the asylum and return decision proceedings in cases of threats to public security (Abs 1) or to secure return decision proceedings or deportation (Abs 2), § 76 Abs 3 foresees detention in Dublin cases when the conditions of Art 28 (1) and (2) of the Dublin directive are met.

Third country nationals detained in 2025 based on:			
§ 76/2 (1) and (2)		§ 76/2 (3)	
Country	Persons detained	Country	Persons detained
Romania	337	Algeria	137
Serbia	217	Morocco	99
Slovakia	142	Afghanistan	98
Hungary	128	Türkiye	52
Türkiye	135	Tunisia	50
India	122	Syria	43
Algeria	98	Pakistan	25
Nigeria	92	Russian Federation	25
Poland	88	India	24
Bulgaria	76	Iraq	22
Other	878	Other	228
Total	2,313	Total	803

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

Arrest (i.e. detention without official order) is almost systematic during the 72 hours preceding the transfer of an asylum applicant to the responsible Member State under the Dublin Regulation.⁶⁸⁸

In 2025, 56% of all deportation detainees were nationals from EU member states and Balkan countries (excluding Dublin transfers).⁶⁸⁹

⁶⁸⁸ Report from Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst to asylkoordination österreich, November 2023.

⁶⁸⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

2. Alternatives to detention

Indicators: Alternatives to Detention

1. Which alternatives to detention have been laid down in the law? Reporting duties
 Surrendering documents
 Financial guarantee
 Residence restrictions
 Other
2. Are alternatives to detention used in practice? Yes No

According to Article 76 FPG, the principle of necessity must be taken into account by the BFA when issuing detention orders and detention must be necessary to reach one of the stated objectives.⁶⁹⁰ When examining the proportionality of detention, criminal offences committed by the applicant are taken into account to assess whether the public interest is affected by the seriousness of the offences. Similarly, the authorities must assess whether the public interest in speedy deportation overrides the personal liberty of the individual.⁶⁹¹ Proportionality means to weight or balance the interests between the public interest of securing the procedure (i.e. mainly in the context of deportations) and the right to liberty of the individual.

The BFA must review the proportionality of detention every 4 weeks.⁶⁹² Proportionality is also a constitutional principle applicable to all administrative procedures and therefore also to asylum and return proceedings. This has been confirmed by the jurisprudence of the VwGH⁶⁹³ and the Constitutional Court (VfGH).⁶⁹⁴

In airport procedures, entry to the territory is denied and applicants are ordered to stay in a specific area of the airport designated as EAST. The entry to the territory must be allowed as soon as a rejection of the application does not seem probable anymore. If a rejection seems probable the authorities can secure the rejection of the application by not letting the applicant access the territory for a maximum of six weeks.⁶⁹⁵ The applicant can leave from Austria to another country at any time, however, in which case the asylum procedure is suspended.

Alternative measures to detention must be applied as much as possible. An individualised examination is foreseen by the FPG, but in practice less coercive measures are often regarded by the authorities as not sufficient to secure the return procedure or expulsion.

Article 77(3) FPG enumerates three alternatives to detention: (a) reporting obligations; (b) the obligation to take up residence in a certain place and (c) the deposit of a financial guarantee. Details about the deposit and amount of the financial guarantee are regulated by the Ordinance Implementing the Aliens Police Act (FPG-DV). This amount must be determined in each individual case and must be proportionate.⁶⁹⁶ The law specifies a maximum of € 1,717.46 for financial guarantees (2 x € 858,73). The measure is not usually applied in practice, however.⁶⁹⁷ Recent observations confirmed that this was still the case in 2020-2025 due to a lack of financial resources.

Alternatives to detention are applied in open centres, in regular reception facilities, in facilities rented by the police or property of NGOs, as well as in private accommodations of the person to be deported. They are not applied in other facilities such as *de facto* detention facilities at the border in the context of the

⁶⁹⁰ Article 76(2) FPG.

⁶⁹¹ Article 76(2a) FPG, in force as of 1 November 2017, citing Articles 2 and 28 Dublin III Regulation.

⁶⁹² Article 80(6) FPG.

⁶⁹³ VwGH, Decision Ra 2013/21/0008, 2 August 2013.

⁶⁹⁴ See e.g. VfGH, Decision B1447/10, 20 September 2011.

⁶⁹⁵ Article 32 AsylG.

⁶⁹⁶ Article 13 FPG-DV.

⁶⁹⁷ EMN, *The use of detention and alternatives to detention in the context of immigration policies in Austria*, July 2014, available [here](#), 17.

airport procedure. If an alternative to detention is ordered, asylum applicants have reporting duties. This includes presenting themselves to the police offices of the Federal Police Directorates every day or every second day. If reporting obligations or the obligation to take up residence in a certain accommodation facility are violated, the person can be detained.⁶⁹⁸

The duration of alternative measures is limited. Asylum applicants benefiting from an alternative to detention are not entitled to Basic Care, although necessary medical treatment(s) must always be guaranteed. These costs may be paid by the BFA, however, there is no general access to medical care insurance while in detention. Asylum applicants may receive free emergency medical treatment in hospitals.

However, in practice, alternatives to detention are very rarely used. In 2025, alternatives to detention were applied in 279 cases (2024: 295). In 23 cases the persons concerned were minors.⁶⁹⁹

In **Vienna Zinnergasse**, alternatives to detention are provided for vulnerable persons, especially for families. However, families are detained 72 hours prior to their removal and other vulnerable persons (e.g. people with mental illnesses) are detained in regular detention facilities, unless a psychiatrist certifies that this is not appropriate. In 2024, 11 persons were apprehended and accommodated in this facility.⁷⁰⁰

3. Detention of vulnerable applicants

Indicators: Detention of Vulnerable Applicants

1. Are unaccompanied asylum-seeking children detained in practice?

<input type="checkbox"/> Frequently	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rarely	<input type="checkbox"/> Never
-------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

 - ❖ If frequently or rarely, are they only detained in border/transit zones? Yes No
2. Are asylum seeking children in families detained in practice?

<input type="checkbox"/> Frequently	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rarely	<input type="checkbox"/> Never
-------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Children under the age of 14 cannot be detained. Therefore, families with young children are confined / apprehended (see above, [Grounds for detention](#)) for 72 hours prior to their forced return. In general, children over the age of 14 should not be detained and alternatives to detention should apply for minors over the age of 14.⁷⁰¹ In 2025, four unaccompanied minors were detained for an average time of 18.5 days (2024: 18.5).⁷⁰²

Unaccompanied or separated children who are awaiting or undergoing age assessment are not detained but accommodated at the UAM reception centres of the BBU.

4. Duration of detention

Indicators: Duration of Detention

1. What is the maximum detention period set in the law (incl. extensions): 18 months
2. In practice, how long in average are asylum applicants detained? Not available

Detention should be as short as possible,⁷⁰³ and cannot exceed 6 months for adults,⁷⁰⁴ and 3 months for children over the age of 14.⁷⁰⁵ There is also a possibility to exceptionally extend these periods for up to

⁶⁹⁸ Article 77(4) FPG.

⁶⁹⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁷⁰⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁷⁰¹ Article 77(1) FPG.

⁷⁰² Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁷⁰³ Article 80(1) FPG.

⁷⁰⁴ Article 80(2)(2) FPG.

⁷⁰⁵ Article 80(2)(1) FPG.

18 months, e.g. when the identity or citizenship cannot be verified or when the foreigner resisted against police force in the context of deportation.⁷⁰⁶ As regards asylum applicants, detention should generally not last longer than 4 weeks following the final decision on the application.⁷⁰⁷

Figures on the average duration of detention of asylum applicants in general are not available. As of 2025, the average time overall was 24 days (2024: 22), while specific data on the average detention time of asylum applicants is not available.⁷⁰⁸

As regards, asylum applicants falling under the Dublin procedure, they are often detained immediately after lodging their application and may be kept in detention until they are transferred to the responsible Member State. In Dublin cases, detention may last for some weeks, as suspensive effect of the appeal is hardly ever granted and the transfer can be affected while their appeal is still pending.⁷⁰⁹

After the general suspension of Dublin transfers by the Italian government in 2022, no Dublin returns from Austria took place between December 2022 and 2025. In April 2024, counselling organisations informed asylkoordination österreich that possible Dublin returnees were put into the detention. The authorities justified this by stating that Italy has signalled that it will change its policy after the CEAS reform will be put into practice on 12 June 2026.

C. Detention conditions

1. Place of detention

Indicators: Place of Detention

1. Does the law allow for asylum applicants to be detained in prisons for the purpose of the asylum procedure (i.e. not as a result of criminal charges)? Yes No
2. If so, are asylum applicants ever detained in practice in prisons for the purpose of the asylum procedure? Yes No

The detention centres operating between 2021 and 2025 were as follows:

Total number of detainees in the main detention centres: 2021-2025					
Centre	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Vordernberg Immigration Detention Centre	1,195	N/A	N/A	1,062	1,142
Vienna Roßauer Lände	835	639	N/A	626	574
Vienna Hernalser Gürtel	2,721	2,496	N/A	2,629	2,332
Zinnergasse	7	5	N/A	5	11

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Answer to a parliamentary request, 4901/AB XXVII. GP*, 12 March 2021, available in German at: <https://bit.ly/2P4ioeu>; Ministry of Interior, *Answer to a parliamentary request, 9405/AB, XXVII. GP*, 28 March 2021, available in German at: <https://bit.ly/3KbaS9k>; Ministry of Interior, *answer to parliamentary request 13976/AB XXVII. GP*, 28 April 2023, available in German at <https://bit.ly/425y8x>; ; Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 15846/AB, XXVII. GP*, 21 November 2024, available in German at: <https://shorturl.at/Ng89b>. Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 636/AB XXVIII. GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#); Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁰⁶ Article 80(4) FPG.

⁷⁰⁷ Article 80(5) FPG.

⁷⁰⁸ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁷⁰⁹ Report from NGOs to asylkoordination österreich.

Furthermore, other police facilities (PAZ) that have previously been used as detention places are now used for arrest for a period not exceeding 7 days.

The detention centre in **Vordernberg**, established in January 2014, allows detainees to stay outside their cell during the day. It is located in a very rural area with no civil society organisation working close by.

Women or unaccompanied children aged more than 14 years old are generally detained in separate cells in practice. Moreover, some detention centres are particularly adapted to vulnerable persons. This is the case of the detention centres in Vienna, **Roßauer Lände**. The detention centre in Vienna **Zinnergasse** is used for families with children and unaccompanied children. There are further twelve family apartments in which families are detained for a maximum of 48 hours after having been informed of their deportation date. Moreover, one floor of the same building is used for less coercive measures and has 17 housing units, one of which is adapted to disabled persons. Detainees are allowed to leave the centre during the day.⁷¹⁰

Airport (*de facto*) detention facility

At the **Vienna Schwechat Airport**, the initial reception centre is under the responsibility of the border police. Since December 2020, the Federal Agency BBU GmbH is in charge of providing basic care at the airport. The capacity of the airport facility is 28 persons.

2. Conditions in detention facilities

Indicators: Conditions in Detention Facilities		
1. Do detainees have access to health care in practice?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ If yes, is it limited to emergency health care?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

There were still important differences between the different detention facilities in 2025. In the Viennese detention facilities, the condition of the buildings are of particular concern: people are still being detained in cells during the day, instead of open areas. There are very few allegations on mistreatment but serious and well-founded complaints about the bad material conditions in the Viennese detention facilities. In its report presented in 2023 following a visit in 2021, the CPT stated that the accommodation and communal areas were “in an appalling state of repair with corridors, cells and their sanitary annexes dilapidated and dirty.” The atmosphere is described as “very carceral and oppressive” and as “not suitable for holding foreign nationals in Schubhaft for prolonged periods.”⁷¹¹ As of the end of 2023, there was still no mechanism to identify vulnerable people in detention centres, which is a serious issue that was also highlighted by the mission report of the OHCHR in October 2018.⁷¹² As of March 2026, the poor material conditions had not been changed. The Ministry of Interior stated that the “responsible Regional Police Directorate Vienna is continuously implementing renovation measures in line with need and within budgetary limits”.⁷¹³

The Detention Centre in Vordernberg, Styria was built between in 2011-13 in a modern style in a remote area. There are no problems reported concerning the condition of the building but due to its remote location the centre is difficult to access for visitors, legal advisors, and civil society actors, effectively cutting off detainees from the outside world. Moreover, it has come under scrutiny following a detailed report by Push-Back Alarm Austria and Deserteurs- und Flüchtlingsberatung in 2024. The report documented testimonies of people detained there in recent years. Although established as a response to criticism of Austria’s immigration detention practices, the report documents allegations concerning isolation, arbitrariness, and systemic abuse. The report describes daily life in the facility as defined by

⁷¹⁰ Sonja Jell, ‘Alternative zur Schubhaft’, Öffentliche Sicherheit 5-6/12, available [here](#).

⁷¹¹ CPT, *Report on periodic visit 2021*, June 2023, [here](#).

⁷¹² OHCHR, Report of mission to Austria focusing on the human rights situation of migrants, particularly in the context of return, October 2018, [here](#).

⁷¹³ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

legal uncertainty, psychological degradation, and violence. Detainees report solitary confinement, verbal and physical abuse, racist and discriminatory treatment by police and other security personnel, and punitive responses to minor or unintended rule violation inside the facility. The study characterises the overall environment as one that meets the UN definition of a “torturing environment.”

Interviewees reported systemic deficiencies in legal counselling, particularly with the state-mandated provider (BBU GmbH), citing a lack of information about rights and limited assistance with legal appeals. Medical care inside the facility is widely described as inadequate, with several reports by detainees of untreated suicide attempts and the excessive use of sedatives.⁷¹⁴ The allegations were rejected by the Ministry of Interior but led to criminal proceedings.⁷¹⁵ The result of the criminal proceedings is not known by the time of writing (June 2025).

Although social counselling is not foreseen in practice, the information leaflet provided to detainees mentions that activities take place in the centre such as “social counselling”. BBU GmbH does offer legal counselling for detainees who also have to undergo return counselling by another department of the BBU GmbH. NGOs receive no funding and are not regularly present in detention centres. UNHCR is not regularly present in detention centres.⁷¹⁶

The Austrian Ombudsman Board (AOB) has been responsible for protecting and promoting human rights in the Republic of Austria since 1 July 2012 and is the institution designed to promote the Austrian National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). The commission of the AOB can visit detention centres at any time. After the lockdown, they resumed their visits to police detention centres and identified challenges regarding visiting modalities, staffing level, solitary confinement and access to the yard.⁷¹⁷

Medical treatment is provided in all detention centres by medical staff. Special treatment may be organised by transferring detainees to hospitals. In the detention centres in **Vienna**, psychiatric treatment is provided. In Vienna, detainees on hunger strike may be transferred to the medical station of the prison, but forced feeding is not allowed. In case there is a high probability of a health risk due to hunger strike, asylum applicants are usually released from detention. Detainees on hunger strike should only be placed in isolation if the necessary medical treatment cannot be provided at the open detention centre. In **Vordernberg**, there are two types of doctors: doctors who work alongside police authorities and help determining whether detention can be continued or not, and regular doctors who only provide care to the detainees. The system of having different doctors should be extended to other detention facilities, but is not applied in practice yet.⁷¹⁸ The AOB (NPM) has further criticised the fact that medical treatment is not provided immediately in cases of mental illness or suicide risk.⁷¹⁹

⁷¹⁴ Push-Back Alarm Austria/Deserteurs- und Flüchtlingsberatung, *There are no laws. They are the law*, 2024, available <https://shorturl.at/MGgBt>.

⁷¹⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 636/AB XXVIII. GP*, 19 May 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁷¹⁶ Reports to asylkoordination by UNHCR, NGOs and BBU GmbH in January 2024, not published.

⁷¹⁷ Fundamental Rights Agency, *Migration Bulletin 4*, November 2020, [here](#).

⁷¹⁸ Report from Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst and Deserteurs- und Flüchtlingsberatung to asylkoordination österreich March 2023

⁷¹⁹ Volksanwaltschaft, Menschenrechtsbeirat, “Medizinische Versorgung von Verwaltungshäftlingen”, available in German [here](#).

3. Access to detention facilities

Indicators: Access to Detention Facilities

1. Is access to detention centres allowed to
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| ❖ Lawyers: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Limited | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ NGOs: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ UNHCR: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Limited | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Family members: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

UNHCR has access to asylum applicants without restrictions, while lawyers can visit their clients during working hours in a special visitor room. NGOs have access if they have obtained authorisation to act as legal representative of the detainee, which is obtained without delay in practice.

Other visitors such as relatives or friends have restricted possibilities to visit. Visits have to be allowed by the police for at least 30 minutes per week. In addition, restrictions may be imposed to detainees who are separated from other detainees and are put in security cells due to their behaviour, such as suicide attempts, hunger strike or violence. Visiting hours are limited to the weekend and early evening hours, and direct contact is not possible as the visit takes place in a room where the asylum applicant is separated from the visitor by a glass window. In the centre of **Vordernberg**, direct contact is made possible because of the presence of video cameras. Visits of media or politicians are usually not permitted. This centre has been presented to the public as an example of improvement of Austria's return policy.

Representatives of the churches have agreements with the police to visit detainees on a regular basis.⁷²⁰

After several failed deportation attempts to Somalia and interim measure requests lodged before the ECHR in deportation cases concerning Syria, Afghanistan and Somalia, the police attempted to restrict NGO access to deportation centres. An internal decree ordered centres to only allow "official" legal representation organisations to visit detainees at all times. All other organisations and persons were only allowed to visit detainees during official visiting days, which are 1-2 times a week.

NGOs and lawyers reported to asylkoordination that they wrote a letter to the chain of command in the Ministry of Interior in which they pointed out that there is no legal basis for the different treatment and definition of "official" or "non-official" organisation. Upon receiving the letter the police lifted up the decree and NGOs were allowed to visit the detainees at any time.⁷²¹

D. Procedural safeguards

1. Judicial review of the detention order

Indicators: Judicial Review of Detention

1. Is there an automatic review of the lawfulness of detention? Yes No
2. If yes, at what interval is the detention order reviewed?⁷²² 4 months, then 4 weeks

When a person is placed in detention, they receive a written decision relating to their individual situation and circumstances and the grounds for detention.⁷²³ The main parts of such a decision, which are the decision of detention and the information on the right to appeal, have to be in a language the asylum applicant is able to understand. In each case, the detained asylum applicant is appointed a legal adviser provided by the state.

⁷²⁰ Reports to asylkoordination by Church representatives, December 2023.

⁷²¹ Reports to asylkoordination by NGOs and lawyers, December 2025.

⁷²² This refers to judicial review of detention conducted by the BVwG. The BFA reviews detention every 4 weeks.

⁷²³ Article 76(3) FPG.

An appeal against detention in the context of the border procedure is not possible as asylum applicants are de facto detained and therefore do not obtain a detention order that can be appealed.

Detention is ordered by the BFA. The BFA must review the lawfulness of detention every 4 weeks.⁷²⁴ After 4 months, the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG) must review the lawfulness of detention *ex officio*.⁷²⁵

There is further a possibility to submit an appeal to the BVwG against a detention order, which is not subject to any time limits. The BVwG decides on the lawfulness of the detention order on the basis of the appeal of the asylum applicant and determines whether reasons for continuation of detention existed at the time of the decision.⁷²⁶

The Court rules within 7 calendar days in cases where a person is still detained, and within 6 months in cases where the person is no longer detained (which is the general time limit for decisions in administrative procedures).⁷²⁷

If the detention or its duration are recognised as unlawful, the asylum applicant is entitled to a financial compensation of € 100 for each unlawful day in detention.⁷²⁸ In case the appeal is rejected, there is a possibility to submit an appeal to the VfGH and to the VfGH. However, if the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG) rules on an appeal and finds that the detention order was lawful and that, at the time of the decision of the court, there is still the need to continue detention, the detained person lacks any possibility to contest this decision as unlawful.⁷²⁹ In 2025, the Republic of Austria acknowledged 80 compensation claims and paid a total compensation of € 196,607 for unlawful detention.⁷³⁰

Since the implementation of the Return Directive, legal safeguards for persons in detention have improved. The state led agency BBU GmbH has taken over counselling in detention centres since 31 December 2020. The contracts between the Ministry of Interior and NGOs have not been prolonged, leading to a blackbox-situation with no civil society oversight in detention centres. There has been an exchange between NGOs offering free legal counselling and BBU GmbH in 2021 on general matters. There are no reports that the counselling service by BBU GmbH has deteriorated yet. In 2025, several NGOs reported that there is an obvious need for social counselling in the deportation centres as the BBU GmbH has a very limited scope of counselling by law.⁷³¹

2. Legal assistance for review of detention

Indicators: Legal Assistance for Review of Detention

1. Does the law provide for access to free legal assistance for the review of detention?
 Yes No
2. Do asylum applicants have effective access to free legal assistance in practice?
 Yes No

The detained asylum applicant is appointed a legal adviser provided by the BBU GmbH (see [Legal assistance](#)).

⁷²⁴ Article 80 (6) FPG.

⁷²⁵ Article 22a (4) BFA-VG.

⁷²⁶ Article 22a (1) BFA-VG.

⁷²⁷ Article 22a(3) BFA-VG.

⁷²⁸ There is no legal provision that regulates the amount of compensation; in the past, there were some civil court cases in which an amount of € 100,00 were found to be justified (e.g. 25.03.2003 - LG f ZRS Wien 32 Cg 13/01v).

⁷²⁹ VfGH, Decision E4/2014-11, 26 June 2014.

⁷³⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4290/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁷³¹ Reports to asylkoordination österreich by various NGOs, December 2025.

The law contains only the obligation for the legal adviser to take part in hearings and to represent the asylum applicant, if the person so requests.⁷³² This was also underlined in a ruling of the Supreme Administrative Court, which concluded that the legal provision according to which lawyers have to attend the oral proceedings at the request of the foreigner "can only be understood as meaning that the lawyer's participation in the hearing must be" on behalf of the applicant", and thus has to act as a representative.⁷³³

A legal adviser shall be appointed according to Articles 51-52 BFA-VG in return procedures, detention and apprehension orders.⁷³⁴ However, the right to receive legal advice for people benefiting from alternatives to imprisonment was abolished on 1 January 2014.

Legal advisers can meet their clients in the visitors' room during office hours. Appointed legal advisers have to arrange for an interpreter.

The High Administrative Court ruled in 2023 that in ex officio detention review court sessions the detainee has a right to be represented by BBU GmbH and therefore the legal representation has to be summoned by court.⁷³⁵

E. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in detention

No differential treatment on the basis of nationality has been reported.

⁷³² Article 52(2) BVA-VG.

⁷³³ VfGH, Decision No Ra 2016/21/0152, 23 February 2017.

⁷³⁴ VfGH, Decision E4/2014-11, 26 June 2014.

⁷³⁵ VfGH 02 March 2023, Ro 2021/21/0007, VfGH 02.03.2023, Ra 2021/21/0137.

A. Status and residence

1. Residence permit

Indicators: Residence Permit

1. What is the duration of residence permits granted to beneficiaries of protection?
 - ❖ Refugee status 3 years
 - ❖ Subsidiary protection 1 year, renewable by 2 years
 - ❖ Humanitarian protection 1 year

Persons who are recognised as **refugees** in Austria obtain a residence permit valid for three years.⁷³⁶ If the situation in the country of origin has not changed and the protection status remains thus necessary, it is prolonged to an unlimited residence permit *ex officio*. If the country-of-origin information (COI) indicates that the refugee may return safely, the **Cessation** procedure may start.⁷³⁷

Persons with **subsidiary protection** status get a residence permit valid for one year.⁷³⁸ Renewal of the residence permit has to be applied for before the BFA. If protection needs continue to exist, the residence permit is prolonged for two additional years.⁷³⁹

A residence permit extension request must be made prior to the expiration of the current residence permit (at most three months before). Until the decision on the extension application is made, the stay in Austria remains legal if the extension request was made prior to expiration, even if the previous residence permit has already expired.⁷⁴⁰

If a beneficiary of subsidiary protection files the request for an extension after the current residence permit has expired, there is no consequence for the validity of the status of subsidiary protection. However, it interrupts the period of legal residence which is a precondition e.g. to acquire the status of EU-*Daueraufenthalt* (EU permanent status).

The renewal of residence permits can take time, but the right to remain exists until the BFA decides on an application for renewal. Subsidiary protection status used to be prolonged without conducting in an interview, but this practice changed in 2018. As the BFA is now paying particular attention to withdrawal procedures, renewal proceedings are lengthy and might result in a negative decision in first instance (see **Cessation and review of protection status**). The lack of valid documentation pending renewal further has a negative impact on access to housing and the labour market as counselling organisations such as Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst or Deserteurs- und Flüchtlingsberatung report. Applicants should apply for a renewal before for the right to remain expires but not more than three months before that date. If the application is not submitted in time, the stay becomes illegal. This may result in a longer waiting period for the long-term residence permit.

2. Civil registration

Registration of childbirth takes place at the district administrative or municipal authority. This is done directly by state hospitals as soon as a child is born. If the parents of the new-born are not married, or if the husband is not the father, an affidavit is required from the biological father to recognise paternity. Both parents are given joint custody of the child if they are married; if not, custody is granted to the mother unless the parents decide on joint custody.

⁷³⁶ Article 3(4) AsylG.

⁷³⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷³⁸ Article 8(4) AsylG.

⁷³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴⁰ Article 8 (4) AsylG.

As regards marriage registration, the Register must determine the capacity of the future spouses to enter into marriage during a hearing, on the basis of the documents submitted. These include: an official identification document with a photograph; a document equivalent to a copy of the birth certificate; and proof of citizenship. An affidavit may be given if the person cannot provide these documents. Practice varies between local Registers, with some demanding all the aforementioned documents while others are more flexible.

Civil registration in Austria is necessary for people to have access to health insurance, child and family allowances and other social rights. In addition, the family allowance is granted only after asylum has been granted to the baby. This procedure may take several months.⁷⁴¹

3. Long-term residence

Indicators: Long-Term Residence

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Number of long-term residence permits issued to beneficiaries in 2025 (for the first time – “Erstbewilligungen”): ⁷⁴² | 5,927 |
|---|-------|

Long-term resident status for third-country nationals is called “*Daueraufenthalt EU*”. The right to permanent residence in Austria and unrestricted access to the job market is granted by the residence title “*Daueraufenthalt EU*”.

To obtain it, a beneficiary of international protection must fulfil the following conditions:⁷⁴³

- ❖ Lawful residence in Austria for the last 5 years preceding the application for long term residency. Half of the period between the application for international protection and the awarding of refugee status or subsidiary protection is counted towards the five-year period. When the duration of the asylum procedure was longer than 18 months, the whole period is counted.⁷⁴⁴
- ❖ Successful completion of “Module 2” of the so-called agreement on integration (“*Integrationsvereinbarung*”), entailing knowledge of German at B1 level.
- ❖ General requirements for obtaining a residence permit, namely:
 - A regular income per month of € 1,308.39 or more depends of the amount of rent for a single person as of 1 January 2026; for every child extra € 201.88;⁷⁴⁵
 - Sufficient health insurance;
 - Suitable accommodation; and
 - The person must not present a security risk.

The filing of additional papers may be required in some circumstances.

There is no difference between refugee status holders and subsidiary protection status holders.

In practice the responsible authority is usually the district council (*Bezirkshauptmannschaft*). There are exceptions for some cities such as **Vienna** where the responsible authority is MA 35, whereas in **Graz** it is the Styrian Land government. Once all costs have been paid, the applicant may be eligible to acquire the residence permit. The costs for the procedure amount to about € 210 for persons over 6 years old, and € 195 for persons under 6 years old.

5,927 beneficiaries of international and subsidiary protection obtained a long-term resident status in 2025, compared to 1,773 in 2024.⁷⁴⁶ The sharp increase is the result of the initiation of withdrawal procedures by the BFA following the fall of the Assad regime in Syria at the end of 2024, with people fearing a

⁷⁴¹ Meeting with the Refugee Coordinator and NGOs, April 2023.

⁷⁴² Ministry of Interior, *Fremdenwesen* 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁴³ Article 11 NAG

⁷⁴⁴ Article 45(12) Residence Act.

⁷⁴⁵ ASVG Ausgleichszulagen Höhe 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁴⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Fremdenwesen*, 2022, available in German [here](#), Ministry of Interior, *Fremdenwesen* 2023, available in German [here](#), Ministry of Interior, *Fremdenwesen*, 2024, available in German [here](#).

withdrawal procedure and thus applying for long term residence. In cases where the international protection has been granted more than five years ago, a withdrawal procedure can only be started after a long-term residence status is granted by the responsible settlement authorities.

4. Naturalisation

Indicators: Naturalisation	
1. What is the waiting period for obtaining citizenship?	
❖ Refugees	10 years ⁷⁴⁷
❖ Subsidiary protection beneficiaries	15 years
2. Number of citizenship grants to BIPs in 2025:	5,407

Refugees are entitled to naturalisation after 10 years of lawful and uninterrupted residence in Austria, which includes the period of stay during the asylum procedure.⁷⁴⁸ The length of the legal stay, and thus the waiting period for obtaining citizenship, was extended from 6 to 10 years in September 2018.⁷⁴⁹ UNHCR and NGOs criticised this prolongation, because the prospect of rapid naturalisation promotes a successful integration process and is desirable for strengthening the cohesion of society as a whole.⁷⁵⁰ Citizenship must be granted to a person entitled to asylum after 10 years of residence if the BFA, upon request, notifies that no cessation procedure under the Asylum Act 2005 has been initiated and the conditions for initiating such a procedure do not currently exist. For beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, the waiting period is 15 years.

In order to be naturalised, a beneficiary of protection must also demonstrate:

- ❖ Sufficient income during the last 3 years;
- ❖ Proof of knowledge (B1) of the German language;
- ❖ Successful completion of integration course (*Wertekurs*);
- ❖ Absence of a criminal record (*Unbescholtenheit*).

Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may have faster access to naturalisation in less than 15 years of residence under certain conditions. They may shorten their waiting period if: (a) they have acquired B2-level knowledge of German; or (b) have acquired B1-level knowledge and can prove efforts of personal integration. The at least three-year voluntary work or activity in the social field must serve the common well-being and represent an integration-relevant added value in Austria. If they fulfil these criteria and the general conditions, the waiting period for obtaining citizenship may be reduced to 6 years. In any other case, it is easier for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to obtain naturalisation by obtaining long-term resident status after 5 years (**Long-Term Residence**); then, they may be naturalised after 10 years.

Year	Number of persons with asylum status receiving citizenship
2018	1,086
2019	1,276
2020	1,022
2021	1,660
2022	2,359
2023	3,619
2024	4,155
2025	5,407

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request, 9407/AB, XXVII. GP*, 28 March 2022, available in German at: <https://bit.ly/3rf5kDk>; Statistik Austria, *Einbürgerungen*, available [here](#).

⁷⁴⁷ Under certain circumstances the waiting period can be shortened to 6 years, see Art 11a (6) StBG.

⁷⁴⁸ Article 11a(4)(1) and (3) Citizenship Act (StbG).

⁷⁴⁹ Article 11(7) Naturalization Act.

⁷⁵⁰ *Tiroler Tageszeitung*, 'UNHCR kritisiert österreichische Flüchtlingsnovelle', 9 May 2018, available in German [here](#).

5. Cessation and review of protection status

Indicators: Cessation

1. Is a personal interview of the beneficiary in most cases conducted in practice in the cessation procedure? Yes No
2. Does the law provide for an appeal against the first instance decision in the cessation procedure? Yes No
3. Do beneficiaries have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice? Yes With difficulty No

The Asylum Act contains the provisions on cessation and withdrawal of international protection in a single provision: Article 7 for refugees and Article 9 for beneficiaries of the subsidiary protection.

Refugee status can be ceased if the conditions in Article 1C of the Refugee Convention are met, or if refugee status has been granted in another country.⁷⁵¹ **Subsidiary protection** can be ceased where the conditions upon which status was granted no longer exist, where the person obtains subsidiary protection status in another country or obtains the nationality of another country and return thereto would not violate the principle of *non-refoulement*.⁷⁵²

Procedure

Every asylum applicant that comes to Austria is entitled to the free legal aid, when needed. In Austria, free legal counselling within the cessation and review of protection status procedures is provided by a state-based organisation BBU (*Bundesagentur für Betreuungs- und Unterstützungsleistungen*). BBU has been offering legal counsel and representation before the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA) in accordance with Section 49 BFA-VG Federal Law Gazette I No. 87/2012 and before the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG) in accordance with Section 52 BFA-VG Federal Law Gazette I No. 87/2012 as amended since January 1, 2021.

BBU offers free legal counsel to those facing criminal charges, both at the initial hearing and during an appeal. However, the counselling provided by the organisation during the first-instance procedure is not needs based, but rather available only within specific hours established by the organisation.

Where the BFA considers that the conditions in the country of origin have changed, thus questioning whether the fear of persecution is still valid, it informs the person *ex officio* of the initiation of a cessation procedure – irrespective of whether the person has a permanent or temporary residence permit.⁷⁵³

The authorities must assess whether return would be contrary to Articles 2, 3 or 8 ECHR and, in such a case, issue a residence permit. Where return would amount to *refoulement*, or in case of practical obstacles, the BFA is responsible for issuing a tolerated status card (*Duldungskarte*). In 2025, 234 tolerated status cards were issued (2024: 318).⁷⁵⁴

If a person has held refugee status for 5 years, **refugee status** may be terminated only after the person has received a residence permit under a different immigration status.⁷⁵⁵

Cessation procedures for beneficiaries of the **subsidiary protection** are often initiated by the BFA when they apply for a prolongation of their residence permit. Persons originating from **Russia**, **Syria** and **Afghanistan** are particularly concerned by these procedures.

⁷⁵¹ Article 7(2)-(3) AsylG.

⁷⁵² Article 9(1) AsylG.

⁷⁵³ Article 7(2a) AsylG.

⁷⁵⁴ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁵⁵ Article 7 /3) AsylG.

A cessation procedure is further initiated when entering the country of origin or applying for a passport from the country of origin. The entry of persons entitled to protection in Austria with a Convention or Foreigner passport is reported by the border police to the BFA. As of today, it is not clear yet if every case of entry from third countries is reported.

After the fall of the Assad regime in December, the Ministry of Interior announced plans to develop return and deportation programs, which sparked fear among BIPs.⁷⁵⁶ In 2025, more than 8,200 withdrawal procedures were initiated concerning Syrian nationals. In more than 5,600 cases, these procedures were based on the authority assuming that circumstances had changed significantly.⁷⁵⁷

Statistics on the number of **initiated** cessation/withdrawal procedures by the BFA at first instance re. asylum statuses

Statistics made available by the Ministry of Interior do not distinguish between cessation and withdrawal procedures.

As of 31 December 2025, 11,769 cessation and withdrawal procedures were pending at first instance. In 2025, 12,039 cessation and withdrawal procedures of the **asylum status** were initiated on the following grounds:

Initiated cessation/withdrawal procedures of the asylum status: 2025							
Country of Origin	Delinquency ⁷⁵⁸	Danger to public security ⁷⁵⁹	Travel movement (COI) ⁷⁶⁰	Altered circumstances ⁷⁶¹	Withdrawal/Cessation of status of the reference person	Other reasons	Total
Syria	676	2	231	5,616	1,409	587	8,251
Russia	76	0	90	1,038	677	35	1,916
Afghanistan	313	1	65	20	2	43	444
Somalia	38	0	6	58	147	18	267
stateless	68	1	20	105	29	19	242
Iran	66	0	34	11	8	44	163
Iraq	43	1	44	23	22	30	163
Kosovo	1	0	2	18	10	3	34
Serbia	1	0	1	18	4	1	25
Eritrea	3	0	0	10	10	0	23
Other	49	1	16	79	65	31	241
Total	1,334	6	509	6,996	2,383	811	12,039

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

⁷⁵⁶ Parliament, "Syrien: Karner kündigt im Nationalrat "geordnetes Rückführungs- und Abschiebungsprogramm" an, 11 December 2025, available in German at <https://shorturl.at/WJkVV>

⁷⁵⁷ *BFA-Detailstatistik 2025*, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁵⁸ Article 7 (2) AsylG, in connection with Article 27 (3) (1-4) AsylG.

⁷⁵⁹ Article 7 (1) (1), in connection with Article 6 (1) (3) AsylG.

⁷⁶⁰ Article 7 (2) last sentence AsylG.

⁷⁶¹ Article 7 (2a) AsylG.

Statistics on the amount of cessation/withdrawal by the BFA at first instance re. asylum statuses

Not all of the initiated procedures represented above resulted in a withdrawal or cessation of protection. As of December 2025, the BFA had ceased and withdrawn **asylum status** in 2025 in 1,958 cases as follows (2024: 849):

Ceased/withdrawn asylum status by BFA 2025							
Country of Origin	Delinquency ⁷⁶²	Danger to Public Security ⁷⁶³	Travel Movement (COI) ⁷⁶⁴	Altered circumstances ⁷⁶⁵	Withdrawal/ Cessation of status of the reference person	Other reasons	Total
Russian Federation	18	3	151	549	317	48	1,086
Syria	39	1	46	173	10	187	456
Iraq	3	0	36	16	24	30	109
Iran	3	0	9	11	5	35	63
Kosovo	0	0	3	27	21	1	52
Afghanistan	11	0	17	8	1	4	41
stateless	5	0	10	3	8	7	33
Serbia	0	0	1	12	4	0	17
Armenia	0	0	1	13	0	0	14
Bosnia	0	0	0	9	2	0	11
Other	2	0	5	35	9	25	76
Total	81	4	279	856	401	337	1,958

Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

Statistics on the number of initiated cases of protection status ceased/withdrawn by the BFA at first instance re. subsidiary protection statuses

As regards **subsidiary protection**, the BFA initiated a total of 1,785 (2024: 1,014) cessation/withdrawal procedures in 2025:

Initiated cases of withdrawal/cessation of subsidiary protection 2025							
Country of Origin	Delinquency	Danger to public security	Travel movement (COI)	Altered circumstances	Withdrawal / cessation status of reference person	Other reasons	Total
Syria	255	5	87	0	158	521	1,026
Afghanistan	152	2	29	0	86	53	322
Iraq	41	1	29	0	42	71	184
Somalia	48	0	6	0	14	12	80
Russian Federation	11	0	5	0	14	16	46
Georgia	1	0	3	0	8	6	18
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	4	14	18

⁷⁶² Article 9 (3) AsylG.

⁷⁶³ Article 9 (2) (2) AsylG.

⁷⁶⁴ Article 9 (1) (1-2) AsylG.

⁷⁶⁵ Article 9 (1) (1)AsylG.

stateless	5	0	1	0	1	4	11
Ukraine	1	0	0	0	3	6	9
Nigeria	5	0	2	0	1	1	9
Other	13	0	7	0	10	31	61
Total	532	8	169	0	341	735	1,785

Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026 available in German [here](#).

In 2025, in 390 cases cessation of asylum status was followed by the granting of subsidiary protection (2024: 7), and in 97 cases a status on humanitarian grounds was granted (2024: 66).

In 2025, with regard to first instance decisions, subsidiary protection status was withdrawn in 535 cases (2024: 849).

Withdrawal of protection status by BFA: 2025		
Country of origin	Asylum	Subsidiary protection
Russian Federation	1,086	33
Syria	456	214
Iraq	109	N/A
Iran	63	N/A
Kosovo	52	12
Afghanistan	41	99
stateless	33	N/A
Serbia	17	N/A

Source: Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

Concerning the relatively high number of withdrawal and cessation decisions regarding nationals of the Russian federation it has to be noted that the persons received a residence permit. The authority focused on cases that have been beneficiaries since the start of the 2000s, in those cases a status can only be withdrawn if a residence permit is granted. A withdrawal of status is only possible within 5 years of granting the status with the exception of persons who have received a criminal sentence. In those cases, a withdrawal is possible because of altered circumstances even after the five years have passed.⁷⁶⁶

6. Withdrawal of protection status

Indicators: Withdrawal

1. Is a personal interview of the beneficiary in most cases conducted in practice in the withdrawal procedure? Yes No
2. Does the law provide for an appeal against the withdrawal decision? Yes No
3. Do beneficiaries have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice? Yes With difficulty No

Refugee status is withdrawn where the refugee should have been excluded under the exclusion clauses,⁷⁶⁷ or is convicted of a criminal offence.⁷⁶⁸ **Subsidiary protection** is withdrawn if the exclusion clauses in Article 1F Geneva Convention apply, or the beneficiary poses a threat to public order or national

⁷⁶⁶ Article 7 (3) AsylG.

⁷⁶⁷ Article 7(1)(1) AsylG.

⁷⁶⁸ Article 7(2) AsylG.

security, or has been convicted of a serious crime.⁷⁶⁹ A withdrawal procedure shall be initiated by the BFA where a beneficiary of the subsidiary protection is under prosecution for a serious crime, and the provisions on withdrawals are likely to be applied.⁷⁷⁰ To that end, the BFA as well as the BVwG receive information on the prosecution from the Prosecutor's Office and the Court.

An appeal challenging a withdrawal decision has suspensive effect. The Court has to decide upon the appeal within 3 months.⁷⁷¹

Article 7(2) AsylG, as amended by the alien law reform (FrÄG 2017), further allows that withdrawal proceedings are initiated where the beneficiary is suspected of having committed a criminal offence.⁷⁷²

As mentioned in [Cessation](#), there is no systematic distinction between the two procedures. When initiating a withdrawal procedure following a conviction, the BFA must weigh the individual situation of the beneficiary upon return against the implications of their continued residence for public order and security. The same procedural guarantees are applied as for the [Regular Procedure](#) for granting protection. Since 1 September 2018, young offenders are no longer protected from losing their protection status.

The VwGH referred a preliminary ruling to the CJEU regarding the interpretation of Article 19(1) of Directive 2011/95 on the possibility of revocation of subsidiary protection status without a change in the relevant factual circumstances, but rather only where the knowledge of the authority has changed, and the person concerned cannot be accused of having misled the Member State. The CJEU found that where the Member State has new information which establishes that, contrary to its initial assessment based on incorrect information, that person never faced a risk of serious harm, within the meaning of Article 15 of that Directive, that Member State must conclude that the circumstances underlying the granting of subsidiary protection status have changed in such a way that retention of that status is no longer justified. That this error was not attributable to the applicant does not alter the fact that the applicant is not eligible for subsidiary protection.⁷⁷³

B. Family reunification

Since mid-2025, per a regulation a "halt to family reunifications" has been in effect for all persons with international protection under the provisions of the Asylum Act (AsylG). See further details below.

⁷⁶⁹ Article 9(2) AsylG.

⁷⁷⁰ Article 9(3) AsylG.

⁷⁷¹ Article 21 (2a) BFA-VG.

⁷⁷² For a critique, see Diakonie, *Stellungnahme der Diakonie Österreich zum Entwurf betreffend ein Fremdenrechtsänderungsgesetz 2017*, 18 January 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁷³ CJEU, *Bilali*, Case C-720/17, 23 May 2019, available [here](#).

1. Criteria and conditions

Indicators: Family Reunification

1. Is there a waiting period before a beneficiary can apply for family reunification?
 - ❖ Refugee status Yes No
 - ❖ Subsidiary protection Yes No3 years
2. Does the law set a maximum time limit for submitting a family reunification application?
For refugees be exempt from material conditions Yes No
 - ❖ If yes, what is the time limit? 3 months
3. Does the law set a minimum income requirement?
 - ❖ Refugee status Yes No
 - ❖ Subsidiary protection Yes No

1.1. Eligible family members

Family members eligible for family reunification include:⁷⁷⁴

- ❖ Parents of a minor child for family reunification of unaccompanied minors;
- ❖ Spouses and registered partners, where the marriage / partnership existed before fleeing the country of origin. In case concluded in another country, the marriage / partnership must be legally valid in the country of origin;
- ❖ Children who are minors at the time of the application;

According to the VwGH, siblings in themselves are not considered a family member eligible for reunification.⁷⁷⁵ However, underaged siblings will be allowed to reunite as well when an unaccompanied minor beneficiary of international protection reunites with their parents.⁷⁷⁶

Essentially, the same rules apply for same sex spouses in theory. As the precondition requires an equivalent to the formally registered partnership in Austria which does not exist in many countries of origin same sex couples are barred from family reunification in practice.⁷⁷⁷

Beneficiaries of international protection who get married after having arrived in Austria cannot reunite with their spouses under the AsylG. They will have to go through the regular family reunification procedure as opposed to the one specific to the asylum law. In such a case, in addition to the material conditions set out below, spouses must also pass a German exam before entering Austria. They are also subject to the annual quota on family reunification.⁷⁷⁸

Regarding family on the territory during the asylum procedure, all underage, unmarried child of an asylum applicant who resides in federal territory is considered to have received protection when an application for international protection was lodged by the asylum applicant now beneficiary of international protection. Indeed, if one family member qualifies for international protection, the other members must also enjoy the same level of protection.

Three years after receiving subsidiary protection, family members of those individuals may apply for entry permits via family reunification. They must also show proof of suitable housing, health insurance, and sufficient income.

⁷⁷⁴ Article 35(5) AsylG.

⁷⁷⁵ VwGH, Decision Ra 2015/21/0230 to 0231, 28 January 2016, available [here](#), Ra 2016/20/0231, 26 January 2017, available [here](#).

⁷⁷⁶ Report from Austrian Red Cross Family reunification unit to asylkoordination österreich, February 2024.

⁷⁷⁷ Article 35 in connection with Article 2 (22) AsylG.

⁷⁷⁸ Article 35 (2) in connection with Article 60 AsylG.

Date of assessment of age for the purposes of family reunification

On 12 April 2018, the CJEU ruled in case *A. and S.* on the right to family reunification of unaccompanied children who reach the age of majority after lodging an asylum application. The CJEU concluded that an asylum applicant who is below the age of 18 at the time of their entry into the territory of a Member State and of the introduction of their asylum application in that State, but who, in the course of the asylum procedure, attains the age of majority and is thereafter granted refugee status, must still be regarded as a “minor” for the purposes of that provision.⁷⁷⁹ This judgement of the CJEU was taken into consideration by the VwGH in its decision of 3 May 2018.⁷⁸⁰ However, the VwGH saw no basis for changing its previous decision-making practice. If an unaccompanied minor attains the age of majority during the asylum procedure, the family status of the parents and thus the conditions for joining an asylum-entitled child who is an adult at the time of the decision, cease to apply.

In order to clarify open questions arising from the ECJ's judgment C-550/16, the Vienna Administrative Court itself submitted a reference for a preliminary ruling, numbered C-560/20: is it necessary that the parents of the third-country national comply with the period for submitting an application for family reunification referred to in the judgment of the CJEU of 12 April 2018, C-550/16, *A and S*, paragraph 61, namely ‘in principle within a period of three months of the date on which the “minor” concerned was declared to have refugee status’? In its ruling the CJEU clarified key aspects of family reunification for unaccompanied minor refugees under Article 10(3)(a) of the Directive.⁷⁸¹ It held that Member States may not impose strict application deadlines for parents and that the right to reunification persists even if the child reaches majority during the procedure. The Court also recognised that, in exceptional cases, a severely dependent adult sibling must be granted a residence permit where refusal would undermine the minor's right to family unity. Overall, the judgment reaffirms that national rules must not render the exercise of EU rights impossible or excessively difficult.

Alternatives to family reunification

The refusal to grant an entry title in the context of family reunification refers to proceedings that are regulated under the Settlement and Residence Act (*Niederlassungs- und Aufenthaltsgesetz – NAG*). The NAG further regulates the legal route for third-country nationals seeking to obtain a residence permit in Austria. This legal way via NAG is often the only way for family reunification in cases where the application for legal entry was not lodged within three months of the date when the asylum status was granted to the anchor family member in Austria. Family members that do not fall under the restrictive definition of “family member” in the asylum law also have to apply for family reunification via NAG. Family members of persons entitled to asylum may be granted, under certain conditions, a residence permit called “Red-White-Red-Card-Plus” in accordance with Article 46 NAG. This card grants access to the labour market, is valid for one year and can be prolonged to 3 years.

In the case of family members of holders of a residence title “Red-White-Red – Card”, the period of validity of the title shall be determined by the period of validity of the residence title of the sponsor. The residence title “Red-White-Red – Card plus” issued to family members of holders of a residence title “Red-White-Red – Card plus” shall be issued for a period of two years.

As part of the CEAS-reform process, the Austrian legislature is advancing the Asyl- und Migrationspakt-Anpassungsgesetz (AMPAG),⁷⁸² currently before parliament, which would radically reshape family reunification for beneficiaries of international protection – without any link to the CEAS-reform's stated aims. The proposal would move family reunification from the Asylum Act to the Settlement and Residence Act, recasting it within a stricter migration-control framework and introducing rigid quota caps. Legally,

⁷⁷⁹ CJEU, Case C-550/16 *A. and S.*, Opinion of AG Bot of 26 October 2017, available [here](#).

⁷⁸⁰ VwGH, Decision No Ra 2017/19/0609, 3 May 2018, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁸¹ CJEU, decision C-560/20, 30 January 2024, available [here](#).

⁷⁸² Parliament of Austria, draft Asylum and Migration Pact Adaptation Act, available in German [here](#).

this is problematic as it risks hollowing out the right to family reunification guaranteed by the Family Reunification Directive 2003/86/EC.⁷⁸³

Proof of family ties

Costs of DNA tests for the purpose of proving family links are reimbursed where these are ordered by the BFA. These tests are ordered systemically by the authority.

The Administrative High Court has emphasised that an application for family reunification cannot be dismissed on the ground that there are doubts on the family ties, without having informed the concerned persons about the possibility to undertake a DNA test.⁷⁸⁴ Also, there have been cases pending before the Administrative Court on the question of whether an application for family reunification can also be filed within the EU.

In case of rejection of an application for family reunification, the applicants can file an appeal against the decision of the embassy before the BVwG.⁷⁸⁵ The complaint has to be in German language. The Court does not have to conduct an oral hearing. As the Court is bound to all facts already brought in into the procedure and does not accept any new proofs, the appeal procedure is not often started in practice. In reality, the applicants rather put forward a new application.⁷⁸⁶

In order to benefit from family reunification, family members of persons entitled to asylum or subsidiary protection make an application at the Austrian embassy. In that regard, the BFA conducts a probability diagnostic for the grant of family reunification, during which the family ties are particularly examined. In 2018, the BFA conducted a total of 3,068 of these probability evaluations.

1.2. Waiting periods and material conditions

Family members of **refugees** can apply for an entry visa immediately after status recognition of the sponsor. However, several restrictions have been put in place as of 1 June 2016. If the application is submitted to an Austrian representation within 3 months, no further requirements are imposed.⁷⁸⁷ If it is submitted after the 3-month time limit has lapsed, a number of conditions are imposed: (a) sufficient income; (b) health insurance; and (c) stable accommodation.⁷⁸⁸ These are material requirements set in line with requirements for other third-country nationals. However, contrary to other third country nationals, no language knowledge is required for asylum law family reunification, nor is there a quota.

Subsidiary protection beneficiaries' family members can only submit an application after at least 3 years from the sponsor's recognition.⁷⁸⁹ The aforementioned requirements – sufficient income, health insurance and accommodation – in force since 1 June 2016 are always applicable to beneficiaries of the subsidiary protection,⁷⁹⁰ with the exception of family members of unaccompanied children.⁷⁹¹

The fact that a beneficiary of subsidiary protection must wait three years before initiating a family reunification procedure has been ruled as non-discriminatory by the Constitutional Court.⁷⁹² The case concerned a 13-years-old unaccompanied minor from Syria who had received subsidiary protection in July 2016 and who had therefore to wait for 3 years to benefit from family reunification instead of 1 year (the previous waiting time imposed). In its ruling, the Constitutional Court considered that differentiating

⁷⁸³ asylkoordination, List of NGO statements submitted in the parliamentary procedure on the Asylum and Migration Pact Adaptation Act, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁸⁴ VfGH, Decision Ra 2017/18/0131, 22 February 2018, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁸⁵ Article 9 (3) FPG, Article 11a FPG.

⁷⁸⁶ Report from Austrian Red Cross to asylkoordination österreich, April 2024.

⁷⁸⁷ Article 35(1) AsylG.

⁷⁸⁸ *Ibid*, citing Article 60 AsylG.

⁷⁸⁹ Article 35(2) AsylG.

⁷⁹⁰ Article 35(2) AsylG.

⁷⁹¹ Article 35(2a) AsylG.

⁷⁹² VfGH, Decision E 4248-4251/2017-20, 10 October 2018, available in German [here](#).

between persons entitled to asylum and persons entitled to subsidiary protection did not pose a risk of unequal treatment, as they are evident differences between these two groups (e.g. with regards to the temporary right of residence). Following the judgement by the ECtHR in the case *M.A. against Denmark* which found the 3-year waiting period to be in conflict with art 8 ECHR, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection applied for family reunification before the 3-year-limit had passed. In one case, the Constitutional Court dismissed the appeal and did not put the regulation in question.⁷⁹³

A further important clarification was provided by the Constitutional Court in its judgment of 16 December 2025, which specifically addressed family reunification for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.⁷⁹⁴ In this decision, the Court departed from earlier, more formalistic approaches and held that an application for family reunification submitted before the expiry of the statutory three-year waiting period under § 35(2) AsylG 2005 may not be rejected solely on the basis that the waiting period has not yet elapsed. Instead, the Court required a constitutionally compliant interpretation of the provision, mandating an individualised balancing of interests in light of Article 8 ECHR. This entails that the competent authorities – and, crucially, the BVwG – must assess the concrete circumstances of the case, including the intensity of family life, the duration of separation, and the proportionality of continued exclusion, even where the statutory waiting period has not formally expired.

By imposing this requirement, the Court effectively transformed what had previously been applied as a rigid exclusion rule into a flexible standard subject to fundamental rights review. This marks a significant doctrinal shift when compared to earlier case law, in which the three-year waiting period had been considered generally compatible with Article 8 ECHR without requiring case-by-case balancing.⁷⁹⁵

1.3. Procedure and statistics

The law provides that the authorities have to decide on family reunification requests within 6 months.⁷⁹⁶

NGOs have expressed concerns in relation to the time limit for applying for family reunification, given that applications must be submitted personally to an Austrian embassy. In the past, waiting times have been an issue of concern, and the situation deteriorated in 2021 due to the takeover of the Taliban in Afghanistan: the responsible embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, scheduled appointments with several months of waiting time. The situation worsened in 2022: due to the high number of applications and lack of resources at the Austrian Embassy in Syria, which is located in Beirut, the waiting time for the registration appointment at the Embassy is more than 12 months, increasing the length of procedure to at least 2 to 3 years according to reports from the Austrian Red Cross.

Regarding specific difficulties, the Austrian Red Cross (ÖRK) established that the Taliban takeover in Afghanistan made it increasingly difficult for Afghan families to obtain the necessary documents (especially passports) for family reunification. Moreover, the large number of cases has dramatically extended the waiting periods and the duration of procedures at Austrian embassies.

In 2023/24, as the Ministry of External Affairs outsourced certain registration steps to an external service provider, the waiting periods improved and the average length of procedure decreased substantially: Indeed, the average procedural length decreased from up to two years to 6.5 months as of January 2024, between the visa application via family reunification at the embassy and entry in Austria.

The reduction of the procedural length in connection with relatively high numbers of visa applications led to a high number of arrivals in the course of 2023/24. In 2024, 7,652 family members of beneficiaries arrived in Austria through family reunification. Almost 1/3 of all international protection applications in 2024

⁷⁹³ VfGH, Decision E 933/2022-16, 13 December 2022, available in German [here](#).

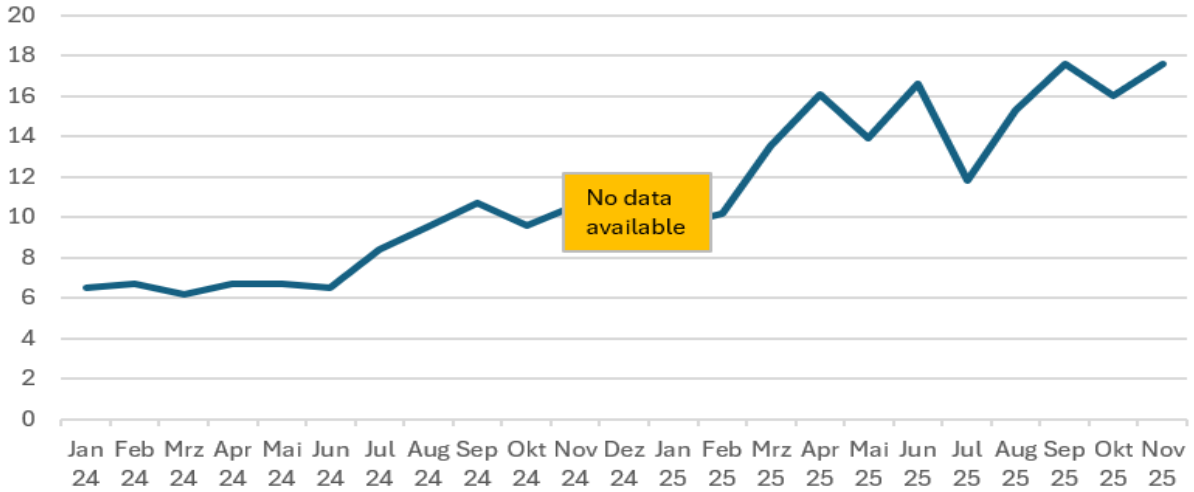
⁷⁹⁴ VfGH, Decision E 1957/2025, 16 December 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁹⁵ Blog Asyl, VfGH zum Familiennachzug bei subsidiärem Schutzstatus: Art. 8 EMRK erfordert Interessenabwägung auch vor Ablauf der dreijährigen Wartefrist, 16 January 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁹⁶ Article 73 (1) AVG.

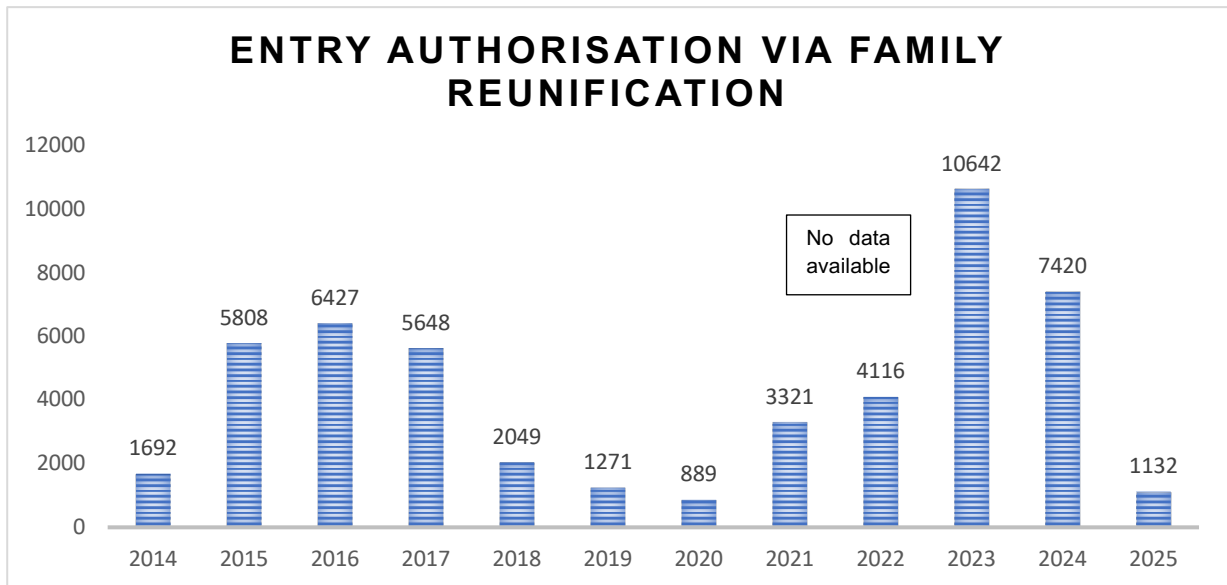
came through family reunification. The Ministry of Interior announced in spring 2024 that it would scale up DNA tests and that all entry visas would be revoked and re-checked. This led to a sharp decrease in people entering the country through family reunification and increased the average procedural time massively. In 2025, the average time between application for visa at the embassy and actual entry into Austria was more than 16 months.

Average time between family reunification visa application and date of entry in Austria



Source: Data Ministry of Interior, diagram by asylkoordination österreich

ENTRY AUTHORISATION VIA FAMILY REUNIFICATION



Source: asylkoordination österreich, data by Ministry of Interior and Ministry of External Affairs

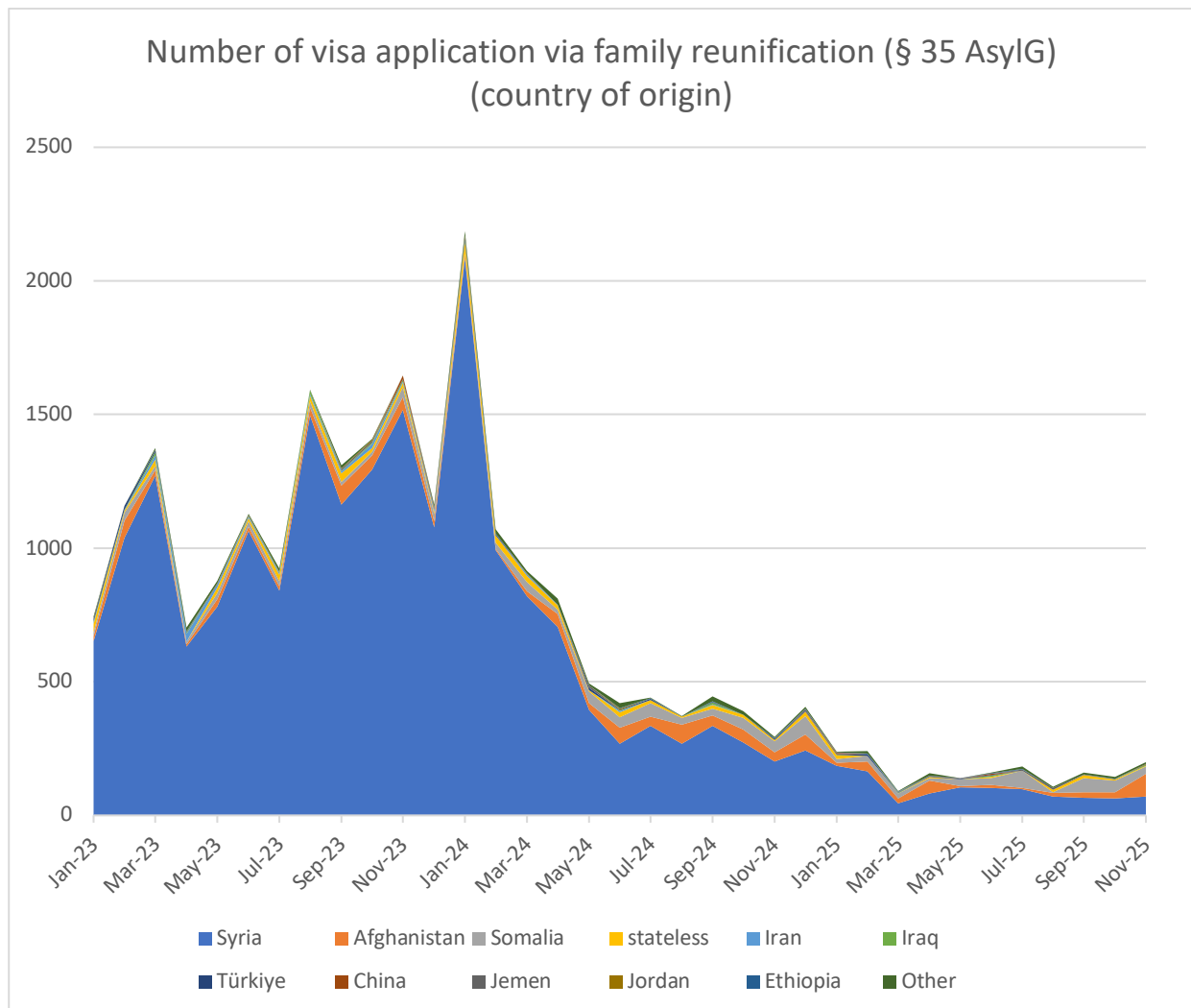
In 2025, 1,056 applications for an entry visa via family reunification (2024: 5,830) were lodged of which 462 came from Syrian nationals, 173 from Afghan nationals and 208 from Somalian nationals.⁷⁹⁷

The increase in family reunification in the past years led to public debate, because most beneficiaries of family reunification move to Vienna. Vienna experienced pressure in the school system as around 90% of all beneficiaries of international protection that receive basic care or social subsidies in Austria live in

⁷⁹⁷ Ministry of Interior, information unpublished.

Vienna. With approx. 5,000 additional students from Ukraine, some parts of the school system struggled to adapt to another 2,000 students without German language skills. Some politicians suggested introducing an obligation for beneficiaries to reside in other provinces after receiving their status, while other parties have suggested restricting access to family reunification.⁷⁹⁸

After the peak in applications in January 2024 (700 per week) various measures were taken by the Ministry.⁷⁹⁹ The numbers of people arriving each month fell compared to the beginning of 2024. This was not the result of the DNA tests (one of the measures introduced) but mostly a consequence of the mass initiation of withdrawal procedures and the practice of the authority to reject entry visa applications of family members during a pending withdrawal procedure.



Source: asylkoordination österreich, <https://shorturl.at/RfeHk>.

The uptake in applications was also due to management of asylum applications in 2022 and 2023: as Austria saw a large number of applications in 2022 (more than 100,000), at which point the authorities focused on cases in which there was a low probability of recognition (applications from nationals from Tunisia, India etc). This resulted in a backlog of cases from Syrian applicants that were then decided in 2023. With higher numbers of positive decisions, family members then applied for family reunification at the embassies in a rush as there is a strict 3 months limit to be able to enter Austria without having to fulfil conditions regarding level of income.

⁷⁹⁸ Der Standard, „Familiennachzug erhöht Druck auf Schulen“, 15 April 2024, available in German [here](#); Wien ORF.at, Asyl: Länderdisput über Residenzpflicht, 21 June 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁷⁹⁹ See previous updates to this country reports, available [here](#).

By the end of 2023, the authorities and the BVwG had already changed their jurisprudence regarding Syria: in most cases, only subsidiary protection is being granted, leading to less family reunification cases as of early 2024. As mentioned above the situation calmed down in May 2024 due to the visa stop in the context of family reunification. At the beginning of September, the number of arrivals in Austria rose slightly, to around 100-150 people per month.⁸⁰⁰

While the change of jurisprudence concerning Syrian nationals already led to a sharp decrease, the fall of the Assad regime had an even bigger effect on family reunifications in December 2024, as visas that had already been issued were revoked by the authorities and all cases of family reunification re-examined yet again. The BFA started to initiate withdrawal procedures for BIPs in Austria, without issuing decisions on the merits of these procedures yet. The only legal consequence of the start of a withdrawal procedure is that visa applications of family members are all rejected. This led to a significant decrease of applications for asylum originating from family reunification.

In the first 4 months of 2024 (January to April), more than 4,000 persons entered Austria through family reunification. They represented 44% of asylum applications. In the same time period in 2025, the number of people entering via family reunifications was only 538 (9% of all applications in this timeframe).⁸⁰¹

The high number of rejections of visa applications resulted in a decrease of pending procedures. As of December 2024, around 6,000 cases were pending. At the end of April 2025, only 2,200 cases (among which approx. 1,000 cases of Syrian nationals) were pending.

Suspension of family reunification in 2025

In 2025, Austria adopted a series of measures resulting in the temporary suspension of family reunification for beneficiaries of international protection. The process began with a legislative amendment to the Asylum Act, which entered into force mid-2025 and expanded the legal basis for issuing emergency ordinances (Notverordnungen).⁸⁰² On this basis, the Federal Government adopted an ordinance in autumn 2025, formally determining that a situation which endangered the maintenance of public order and internal security existed. The government defended the regulation primarily by invoking overburdened schools, yet has taken no corresponding measures in the education sector.⁸⁰³ Numerous NGOs also argue that the government failed to substantiate any genuine threat to public order and safety.⁸⁰⁴ This determination triggered the suspension of family reunification for all beneficiaries of international protection under Austrian law. The Act provides a limited exception to the ordinance-imposed halt to family reunification, requiring case-by-case assessment under Article 8 ECHR.

In December 2025, the Government extended the application of this ordinance by a further six months, meaning that the suspension is expected to remain in force until at least summer 2026.⁸⁰⁵ From a legal perspective, this approach raises serious concerns regarding its compatibility with European Union law, in particular Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification, which establishes binding minimum standards and does not provide for a general suspension of this right for BIPs. The Austrian Government has sought to justify its approach by reference to Article 72 TFEU, arguing that the measures are necessary for the maintenance of public order and safeguarding internal security. However, this interpretation has been widely criticised by civil society organisations, including asylkoordination österreich, as well as by legal scholars, who point to the restrictive scope of Article 72 TFEU and the

⁸⁰⁰ Report to asylkoordination österreich, April 2024.

⁸⁰¹ Ministry of Interior, *Annual asylum statistics 2024*, available in German: <https://shorturl.at/gUCqA>.

⁸⁰² Parliament of Austria, *Asylgesetz – Initiativantrag*, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁰³ Draft – Directive of the Federal Government to determine the threat to the maintenance of public order and the protection of internal security, 13 May 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁰⁴ asylkoordination österreich, *Statements by various NGOs on the draft directive to stop family reunifications*, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁰⁵ Parliament of Austria, „*Asyl: Familiennachzug bleibt für weitere sechs Monate ausgesetzt*“, 17 December 2025, available in German [here](#).

requirement that derogations from EU law remain exceptional, proportionate, and subject to judicial review.⁸⁰⁶

In practice, the measure has already had a significant impact, as the number of applications and approvals for family reunification has markedly decreased since its entry into force. At the same time, the regulatory design – particularly the wide discretion granted to the executive, the formalized “security threat” determination, and the narrow exceptions – makes effective challenges before constitutional or administrative courts procedurally and substantively difficult. This sharply limits the prospects for timely judicial review, especially given the government’s plan to overhaul the entire family reunification framework by mid-2026 and transfer it to the Settlement and Residence Act (*Niederlassungs- und Aufenthaltsgesetz*).

In April 2026, asylkoordination österreich, together with IRAP, Diakonie Österreich, STOWARZYSZENIE INTERWENCJI PRAWNEJ, and Professors Anuscheh Farahat and Anne Kühler, submitted a formal complaint to the European Commission against Austria’s suspension of family reunification for refugees. The coalition argues that Austria’s unilateral attempt to suspend the EU Family Reunification Directive constitutes a serious breach of EU law and undermines core principles of the European legal order, particularly the rule of law and the duty of sincere cooperation between Member States and EU institutions. The complaint further highlights that if Member States are allowed to selectively disregard binding EU obligations by invoking broadly framed “public order” arguments, this risks accelerating the erosion of EU law and setting a dangerous precedent that is already increasingly visible across Europe.⁸⁰⁷

Prior to the formal suspension of family reunification mid-2025, a *de facto* restriction had already emerged through administrative practice, in particular by systematically initiating asylum cessation proceedings against sponsors (“reference persons”) residing in Austria. Under Austrian law, the right to family reunification is contingent upon the continued validity of the protection status of the sponsor; consequently, the mere initiation of revocation proceedings was treated in practice as sufficient to halt or negatively decide pending reunification applications. This approach relied on provisions of the Asylum Act linking family reunification to the subsistence of international protection and enabled the authorities to suspend decision-making without a final determination on the merits of the revocation case. As documented in the [Update on 2024 to this report](#), this practice contributed significantly to the sharp decline in family reunification figures already in early 2025, with the authorities reopening or re-examining large numbers of cases and initiating withdrawal procedures without issuing substantive decisions.⁸⁰⁸

This administrative strategy has recently been curtailed by evolving case law. In a landmark decision of January 2026, the Constitutional Court clarified that family reunification cannot be automatically precluded solely on the basis of pending revocation proceedings.⁸⁰⁹ The Court set aside a decision of the BVwG, holding that such an approach unduly restricts the right to family life and fails to ensure effective judicial protection, thereby requiring a more substantive assessment of the individual case.⁸¹⁰ According to the Court, Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights requires that the BVwG, in entry proceedings, take into account both the grounds for initiating the revocation procedure and its expected duration. Related reporting further indicates that the previous practice had led to a systematic “blocking

⁸⁰⁶ asylkoordination österreich, Statements by various NGOs on the draft directive to stop family reunifications, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁰⁷ Asylkoordination, 27 April 2026, Bündnis von Zivilgesellschaft und Wissenschaft: EU-Beschwerde gegen Österreich wegen "Stopp der Familienzusammenführung" available in German [here](#); IRAP, 27 April 2026, Civil Society Coalition Submits Complaint With EU Commission Over Austria’s Suspension of Family Reunification for Refugees, available [here](#).

⁸⁰⁸ AIDA, Country Report Austria – Update 2024, July 2025, available [here](#).

⁸⁰⁹ VfGH, Decision E1209/2025 ua, 16 December 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁸¹⁰ Blog Asyl, VfGH zum Familiennachzug bei Anhängigkeit eines Aberkennungsverfahrens gegenüber der Bezugsperson: Art. 8 EMRK erfordert eigenständige Prüfung von Begründetheit und Dauer des Aberkennungsverfahrens durch das BVwG, 16 January 2026, available in German [here](#).

effect,” whereby the initiation of revocation proceedings automatically prevented family reunification in thousands of cases, a mechanism now deemed incompatible with constitutional standards.⁸¹¹

2. Status and rights of family members

Family members are entitled to at least the same status as the sponsor. However, upon arrival in Austria, they submit an application to the police to obtain such protection, and an assessment is carried out to inquire whether they may have their own reasons for seeking international protection.

In a ruling of November 2017, the VwGH stated that the principles of the Family Reunification Directive need not be complied with in the family procedure set out in Article 35 AsylG and that the BFA was not obliged to grant the family members international protection in the particular case, since Article 35 AsylG offers more favourable standards to the Directive.⁸¹²

C. Movement and mobility

1. Freedom of movement

Persons who are granted international protection are free to move and settle throughout the Austrian territory. The restriction of residence that used to apply to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who were awaiting an appeal was deleted by the 2018 amendment to Article 15b AsylG.⁸¹³ This 2018 reform was mainly aimed at implementing actions under aliens' law that were outlined by the federal government in the Government Program 2017-2022 (“Together. Government Program 2017-2022 for Austria”). At the start of 2024, there was a broad public debate followed by a resolution by the Viennese regional parliament asking the Federal government to introduce a residence restriction for beneficiaries of international protection that receive social subsidies.⁸¹⁴ This initiative was instantly rejected by the governing coalition in the Federal government and by the Heads of some provinces.⁸¹⁵

2. Travel documents

Since 2015, travel documents for beneficiaries of international protection are issued for a period of up to 5 years,⁸¹⁶ unless other conditions apply.

Refugees obtain a Convention travel document (*Konventionsreisepass*) without further conditions, unless there are compelling reasons in terms of national security and public order against the issuance of a document.⁸¹⁷

In the past, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection had to establish that they are unable to obtain a travel document from their country of origin.⁸¹⁸ This partly changed in 2023 as the Constitutional Court ruled that beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have the right to get an aliens' passport. The law foresees that the issuance must be in the “interest of the republic”. The Constitutional Court ruled that it is to be viewed to be in the “interest of the republic” that a person can effectively exercise its right to leave a country granted

⁸¹¹ Die Presse, *Familiennachzug: Verfassungsgerichtshof korrigiert Blockade-Praxis*, 12 January 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁸¹² VwGH, Decision Ra 2017/19/0218, 22 November 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁸¹³ Fremdenrechtsänderungsgesetz 2018, available in German [here](#).

⁸¹⁴ Kleine Zeitung, „Frühe Integration als Mittel gegen Abwanderung nach Wien“, 24 April 2024, [here](#).

⁸¹⁵ Kurier, "Mit Sicherheit nicht": Doskozil weist Wiener Asyl-Forderungen zurück, 19 May 2024, [here](#).

⁸¹⁶ Article 90(1) FPG.

⁸¹⁷ VwGH, Decision 2013/21/0003, 16 May 2013, available in German [here](#). One example of such reasons was found in the case of a person convicted of international drug dealing: VwGH, Decision 2009/21/0340, 29 April 2010, available in German [here](#).

⁸¹⁸ Article 88(2a) FPG.

by Article 2 (2) of the 4. Additional Protocol to the ECHR.⁸¹⁹ Aliens whose presence on federal territory is tolerated are to be issued a permit for tolerated persons. As a general rule, it is valid for one year and can be extended for another year provided certain conditions are met. A geographical limitation further applies to beneficiaries of protection, who are not allowed to travel to their country of origin with these documents. If they do so, they may lose their protection status: proceedings will be initiated to revoke their asylum status.

Article 94(2) FPG allows persons recognised as refugees in another country to apply for a Convention travel document in Austria.

In 2025, 30,250 Convention travel documents (2024: 36,584) were issued to refugees and 6,404 Fremdenpässe (2024: 11,201) were issued.⁸²⁰ However, there is no data as to how many of those were issued to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

D. Housing

Indicators: Housing

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. For how long are beneficiaries entitled to receive basic care? | |
| ❖ Refugee status | 4 months |
| ❖ Subsidiary protection | No time limit (in case of unemployment) |
| 2. Number of beneficiaries receiving basic care as of 2 January 2026: | 10,834 |

Refugees are entitled to Basic Care during the first 4 months after recognition of their status.⁸²¹ After this period, they have access to the general welfare system and can obtain basic care and social assistance similarly to any other Austrian citizen. There are in general no longer stay options or other specialised accommodation for vulnerable groups or young people who have recently turned 18. Beneficiaries of **subsidiary protection** have no temporal limit on receiving Basic Care but are excluded from the general welfare system. No preconditions for receiving Basic Care are applied.

Basic Care consists of organised accommodation in inns, boarding houses, reception centres of NGOs or of the respective federal province, or a rent subsidy when an asylum applicant rents a flat themselves. The prevailing form of Basic Care is organised accommodation, except for **Vienna** where private accommodation prevails (see [Reception Conditions: Forms and Levels](#)).

As of 2nd January 2026, 10,506 asylum applicants, 768 people with refugee status and 10,066 beneficiaries of subsidiary protection were receiving basic benefits (in addition to Ukrainians):

Beneficiaries of international protection in Basic Care: 2 January December 2026			
Province / Federal centre	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection	Total
Burgenland	25	90	115
Carinthia	43	87	130
Lower Austria	37	170	207
Upper Austria	70	312	382
Salzburg	29	151	180
Styria	18	358	376
Tyrol	28	271	299

⁸¹⁹ VfGH, 16 June 2023, E 3489/2022, available in German [here](#).

⁸²⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Answer to parliamentary request 4298/AB*, 27 March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁸²¹ Article 2 (1) (6) Grundversorgungsvereinbarung.

Vorarlberg	15	226	241
Vienna	502	8,398	8,900
Total	768	10,063	10,830

Source: Ministry of Interior, Basic Care statistics, unpublished.

Support after the end of Basic Care is insufficient. Although there are some consultation services which provide advice on finding a flat and concluding a rental contract, there are no financial resources available to actively help beneficiaries to find accommodation. This is particularly concerning given that prices on the real estate market have significantly risen. Recipients of Basic Care, which includes beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in several provinces, cannot find adequate accommodation with a subsidy of € 165 per month for renting a flat. Families in Basic Care receive € 330. Financial support for refugees is a slightly higher amount as in this regime the size of a family is considered, and it is possible to either completely subsidise the rent (as is the case in **Tyrol**) or receive subsidies for the rent.

In 2024, a study was published focusing on the housing situation of persons entitled to asylum in Austria. It concludes that persons entitled to asylum move more often than, for example, displaced persons from Ukraine. Frequent relocation does not contribute to stability and housing situations are usually inadequate, some live on the edge of poverty. According to the study, men move more often than women.⁸²²

Tyrol and Vienna have amended the legal provisions governing the social assistance so that beneficiaries of subsidiary protection will no longer be entitled to these benefits from 1 January 2026, a move strongly criticised by NGOs. In Tyrol, a transitional period until June 2026 was agreed upon.⁸²³ In Vienna, the regulation came into force on 1 January 2026.⁸²⁴ This represents a significant change for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, particularly in Vienna. As the majority live in private accommodation, without the social welfare allowance, many will likely no longer be able to afford private housing. This means that some will probably require a place in organised accommodation as part of basic care provision. It is questionable whether there are enough places available for this in Vienna.⁸²⁵

In **Lower Austria**, the authorities regularly send letters to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection asking them to move out of basic care, leading to significant pressure put on people with subsidiary protection. The care teams intervene and send social reports to the authorities explaining why the beneficiaries of protection should not lose basic care benefits, especially families with school-age children or families with sick people who benefit from staying in a basic care facility. On the other hand, there is a trend of people with subsidiary protection moving to Vienna because the community is bigger there, there are greater chances of finding a job and there was entitlement to social benefits until the end of the year 2025.⁸²⁶

In **Vorarlberg**, refugees who receive a minimum income do not receive a housing compensation but are transferred to landlords directly through the social department. Single refugees receive the minimum income only if they live in shared flats. If a person entitled to asylum decides to live in their own apartment, the compensation will amount only to the costs of a shared room. Single persons receive up to € 503 for their rent. This is significantly higher compared to other federal states, where only € 210 are granted.⁸²⁷ In **Tyrol**, housing costs are capped and are awarded as a contribution in kind. The benefits are based on the real estate price table. In **Vorarlberg**, there have been cuts in the allowances of people residing in shared apartments: they now receive € 473 instead of the previous € 633.

⁸²² Infomigrants, 'Austria: Study finds that refugees move nearly four times more than other migrants', 19 November 2024? available [here](#).

⁸²³ Tirol.gv.at, available in German [here](#).

⁸²⁴ asylkoordination österreich, information and petition, available in German [here](#).

⁸²⁵ Der Standard, Bald müssen wir aus der Wohnung raus, available in German [here](#).

⁸²⁶ asylkoordination österreich, nationwide NGO survey on basic services Dec 2021/Jan 2022.

⁸²⁷ Der Standard, ‚Vorarlberg und Tirol beschließen Westlösung für Mindestsicherung‘, 17 January 2017, available in German [here](#).

Moreover, refusing a flat assigned by the country's social department may result in the loss of housing benefits. This measure should also help the city of **Innsbruck**, which is often preferred by refugees as a place of residence after **Vienna**.

Refugees can also apply for social housing when they are at risk of becoming homeless. Nevertheless, the waiting lists are long and an emergency flat is rarely available. Certain conditions (e.g. proof of residence of 2 years at the same address) applicable to the city of **Vienna** make it more difficult to get a cheaper community flat. In many regions of Austria, there are no social housing schemes available. Refugees are usually excluded from the second possibility of cheap accommodations, co-operative flats, because they have to contribute to the construction cost, and they lack the necessary resources.⁸²⁸

In **Styria**, Caritas has developed a project to finance housing costs.⁸²⁹ A major hurdle is the deposit that refugees cannot afford when they are forced to move out of the basic care 4 months after their protection has been granted. Caritas Styria offers persons benefitting from a protection status or holding a humanitarian residence permit interest-free loans guarantees. This is granted, however, only after verification of the financial situation and must be repaid in individually agreed rates.

Experience shows that persons benefitting from a protection status often change their flat in the first year(s) after recognition and the costs for rent are much higher than those prescribed by law. The introduction of a time limited **Residence Permit** of 3 years for refugees has also been criticised by NGOs and experts as it makes it more difficult to rent a flat without perspective to stay.

As a result of the Basic Social Welfare Act, this allowance was increased to around EUR 7,254.06 in 2025 and is available to every beneficiary. Additionally, only after a continuous three-year benefit period can residential assets be safeguarded in the land register.

A study conducted by the Technical University of Vienna found that, due to several obstacles, refugees are extensively excluded from the benefit of municipal accommodations in practice and beneficiaries of the subsidiary protection do not have access to municipal housing at all. Cases of exploitation and discrimination in the private sector have also been reported. A worrying informal sub-market has emerged, offering housing at inflated prices, such as sleeping places – that are not even real rooms – that cost about € 200 to € 350 per month.⁸³⁰ Facilities for homeless persons are also sometimes visited by refugees.

When demonstrating the eligibility criteria, refugees from Ukraine might get Municipal Housing (*Gemeindewohnung*) or Cooperative Flats (*Genossenschaftswohnung*). Different laws apply in different parts of Austria as to the qualifying requirements for cooperative apartments, subsidised housing, and municipal housing.

In order to submit housing benefits, a refugee has to submit an application to receive it.

E. Employment and education

1. Access to the labour market

Between collecting minimum income support and finding a job, there is no freedom of choice. Social support or minimum security for those who are able to work is dependent on their desire to use their own labour force. Benefits obtained by an employee who refuses appropriate labour may be diminished or, in

⁸²⁸ Meeting at asylkoordination österreich, partner organisations involved in basic care provision in the provinces.

⁸²⁹ Caritas Steiermark Flüchtlingsbetreuung, available in German [here](#).

⁸³⁰ Anita Aigner, *Housing entry pathways of refugees in Vienna, a city of social housing*, Housing Studies, 2018, available [here](#).

rare circumstances, even completely revoked. The same holds true for refusing to take part in activities like German classes or other course requirements, as well as for breaking integration agreements.

Starting with the recognition of their protection status, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have free access to the labour market. However, several difficulties such as language barriers, lack of qualifications and/or lack of proof have to be overcome before successfully integrating into the labour market. The public budget for language courses has been increased significantly and, in most federal provinces, language courses are already offered during the asylum procedures, albeit in limited capacity.⁸³¹

The integration sector in 2022 was marked by a sharp increase in the number of asylum applicants and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, as well as a large number of Ukrainian displaced persons seeking protection in Austria: the Austrian Integration Fund (ÖIF) responded to the changed framework conditions with appropriate offers. In 2023, the ÖIF's integration centres reported over 230,000 (2022: 265,000) counselling contacts throughout Austria, with around 12,000 (2022: 11,000) individuals taking part in the values and orientation courses. Furthermore, in 2023, more than 67,500 German course spots were available throughout Austria.⁸³²

According to current evaluations of the Austrian Integrationsfonds, the level of education of those having been granted protection in 2022 has fallen significantly compared to the years before: 7 out of 10 persons entitled to asylum and subsidiary protection who received asylum in the last 12 months and a German course according to the Integration Act visit have a need for literacy. In the last three years, this value has increased by half (2019: 48%), and by as much as 80% for men (41% vs. 73%). According to ÖIF 'the declining level of education and the high need for literacy among refugees in recent years continue to pose a key challenge: Two out of three persons granted asylum and subsidiary protection in 2024 had literacy needs, 43% of them also in their own language of origin'.⁸³³

However, there has been some public debate on the definition of literacy. Experts believe that 7 out of 10 is an exaggerated number and the challenge is being unintentionally "inflated". Second language learners are not illiterate as they come to Austria. They are only supposed to learn a new and different writing system, which is not their native one.

There have been some improvements through targeted assessment of qualifications and facilitated recognition of work experience. The Act on Recognition and Evaluation entered into force on 12 July 2016 and accelerates the procedure for the recognition of education and professional qualifications obtained outside Austria.⁸³⁴ This decision aims at facilitating access to the labour market for refugees. Refugees or asylum applicants could also apply for recognition of their academic and professional qualifications, even if they cannot provide the documents as proof.

A study conducted in 2016-2017 involving 1,200 beneficiaries of international protection found group-specific differences in the integration to the labour market. Despite the shortage of skilled workers in Austria, former technicians seem to have had very little chances of finding work. The mismatch between qualifications and employment is high: more than 75% of respondents worked in a field which did not or only partially fit their academic background. 25% of respondents had participated in a competence check by the AMS, but participation in the check and value courses had no direct impact on the integration of their previous work experience; the potential effects of these recent measures are only expected to be made visible in the medium term.⁸³⁵

⁸³¹ SOS Mitmensch, *Deutschkurse für Asylsuchende – Ein Bundesländervergleich*, January 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁸³² ÖIF, *Integration 2024*, available in German [here](#).

⁸³³ ÖIF, *Integration 2024*, available in German [here](#).

⁸³⁴ *Anerkennungs- und Bewertungsgesetz (AuBG)*, BGBl. I Nr 55/2016, available [here](#).

⁸³⁵ ICMPD, *Integrationsmassnahmen und Arbeitsmarkterfolg von Flüchtlingen und subsidiär Schutzberechtigten in Österreich*, November 2017, available in German [here](#).

Austria has set up a number of counselling and contact points, as well as an information portal (AST). In **Vienna**, however, all beneficiaries now undergo a competency evaluation. Where recognised beforehand, highly qualified persons in regulated profession e.g. doctors are sent to “Check In Plus” immediately to receive assistance in the recognition process.

Beneficiaries have to consult the Austrian Integration Fund (ÖIF) after they have received protection status. The ÖIF places these persons to language courses and courses on Austrian values. They have to register with the job centre and can then take part in job-related assistance measures, if their language proficiency is sufficient, or in language-related assistance measures. Surveys of the job centres found that 10% of persons with protection status can be integrated into the labour market within the first year.

Concerning labour forces, the imbalanced distribution of supply and demand within Austria also presents a challenge to integration into the labour market. Many persons with protection status relocate into urban centres, especially **Vienna**, where the unemployment rate is also higher than in the western federal provinces. There is a great demand for workers in the tourism regions of the West. In the public debate, the tense situation of the Austrian labour market is one area which is used to argue in favour of the closing of borders.

In 2025, a total of 394,036 persons were listed as unemployed in Austria, of which 76,496 participated in training courses. The unemployment quota was 7.4% in total.⁸³⁶ In February 2026, 41,803 refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection were registered as unemployed or in training, of whom 14,980 were female and 26,823 were male.⁸³⁷

2. Access to education

Access to education is the same for beneficiaries as for asylum applicants (see [Reception Conditions: Education](#)). However, there is no restriction with regard to apprenticeships for beneficiaries. **Refugees** can receive a public grant, including support for public transport, in order to study, which is not available for asylum applicants. As of January 2023, all minors, including refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, are under the duty to attend either a higher school, to do an apprenticeship or to prepare for an apprenticeship through other courses (*Ausbildungspflicht*).⁸³⁸ The violation of mandatory training is punishable since 18 January, 2023 by a fine ranging from 100 to 1,000 euros in repeated cases.

Although awareness on the difficulties that refugee children experience has increased and more resources are made available, these are not sufficient to support the children in regular schools until they obtain sufficient language proficiency.

In 2023 and ongoing in 2025, the City of Vienna introduced another programme called “Jugendcollege”. It offers education and training programmes especially focused on persons coming from other EU member states and third country nationals. The focus group is people between 15 and 25 years old, and it is accessible for people that have completed 8 years of school and live in Vienna. It promotes language skills in German and English to prepare the persons for a training process upon completion.⁸³⁹

In Upper Austria, the Regional government promoted special formation courses for asylum applicants from Syria already during their asylum procedure. In three projects, asylum applicants should already get German classes and training offered directly by companies that are in need of labour force.⁸⁴⁰

⁸³⁶ AMS Österreich, Berichte und Auswertungen, available in German [here](#).

⁸³⁷ ÖIF, Integrationsdaten Arbeitsmarkt, available in German [here](#).

⁸³⁸ Ausbildungspflichtgesetz (ApfIG), BGBl. I Nr 120/2016, available [here](#).

⁸³⁹ Stadt Wien, Jugendcollege, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁴⁰ Der Standard, „Asylwerber in Jobs bringen: In Oberösterreich wagt Schwarz-Blau ein erstaunliches Experiment“, 7 April 2024, available in German [here](#).

On 28 May 2025, the mandatory integration programme⁸⁴¹ was presented. It is to be implemented from 2026 onwards. Displaced persons, beneficiaries of international and subsidiary protection and asylum seekers with a high probability of recognition are to receive individual support for three years as part of a case management programme and complete tailored modules in the following three areas: learning the German language, gainful employment and self-sufficiency, and values. Those who refuse to participate in the programme or do not actively engage in it are to face sanctions (reduction of benefits, administrative penalties).

In November 2025, it was announced that values and orientation courses for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection would be significantly expanded, so that from 2026 these courses will last five days (instead of the previous three days).⁸⁴² Among other things, the courses are also intended to raise awareness around anti-Semitism, as provided for in the “National Strategy against Anti-Semitism 2.0” presented on 10 November 2025.

F. Social welfare

1. Forms and levels of social benefits

1.1. Needs-based minimum benefit

Access to social benefits is not the same for refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries. Holders of **subsidiary protection** have the right to Basic Care, which is significantly lower than the needs-based minimum benefit (*bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung*, BMS) to which **refugees** are entitled. Eligibility for the needs-based minimum benefit is derived directly from Article 29 of the recast Qualification Directive for subsidiary protection beneficiaries who do not receive Basic Care but reside in a rented flat. Currently, all federal provinces do not provide needs-based minimum benefits to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at all, but only provide so-called “core benefits” under their Basic Care legislation.⁸⁴³

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection represent the largest group of the Basic Care beneficiaries after displaced persons from Ukraine. As a rule, they can remain in the Basic Care system after being granted protection status. However, as long as they live in an organised accommodation, they will only receive the basic care provided for these types of accommodation (food, pocket money, clothing, school fees). As mentioned above **Tyrol and Vienna** have amended the legal provisions governing the social assistance, meaning that beneficiaries of subsidiary protection will no longer be entitled to these benefits from 1 January 2026.

The Constitutional Court has dismissed a complaint from a beneficiary of subsidiary protection against this differentiation in **Lower Austria**, on the ground that subsidiary protection is more provisional a status than refugee status, thereby justifying differential treatment in social benefits.⁸⁴⁴

Existing assets must be used before claiming social assistance or basic security. However, certain assets (such as motor vehicles or valuable household goods) must be excluded from realisation if doing so could cause an emergency, exacerbate it, or jeopardise its resolution. Asset allowances are included in the minimum security provisions of state legislation (around € 7,254.06 in 2025).

There were several attempts by regional governments to discriminate against beneficiaries of international protection in the area of *Sozialhilfe* and needs-based minimum benefit. All relevant legislative attempts were annulled by the Constitutional Court. In the new coalition program 2025-2029, the governing parties agreed to introduce a waiting period for beneficiaries of international protection before they are eligible to receive the same social benefits as Austrian nationals. This plan is formulated in a very vague manner

⁸⁴¹ BMEIF/BMASGPK, Ministerratsvortrag 12/12, 28 May 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁴² ÖIF (Austrian Integration fund), 13 November 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁴³ Asylkoordination Österreich, Aufenthaltstitel und Sozialleistungen, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁴⁴ VfGH, Decision E 3297/2016, 7 July 2017, available in German [here](#).

and opens up a lot of questions. It is not clear whether this should only include beneficiaries of subsidiary protection or if the benefits in the waiting phase would differ from the amounts Austrian nationals receive.⁸⁴⁵

Lower Austria: Since 2016, refugees receive lower amounts of needs-based benefits than nationals. Nationals receive € 889.84, while refugees receive € 522.50, including a bonus of € 155 granted when they take part in integration measures such as language courses. The Administrative Court (LVwG) of Lower Austria has challenged the maximum amounts introduced by the reform before the Constitutional Court. The regulation was annulled by the Constitutional Court as it constituted an infringement of the principle of equality.⁸⁴⁶

The fact that **Burgenland** decided to cap minimum benefits per household, by limiting it at € 1,500 per household regardless of its size and the number of persons concerned has been considered as unconstitutional by the Constitutional court. The Court considered that, even if the cost of living per person may decrease depending on the size of the household, additional expenses are still required for each additional person.⁸⁴⁷

In Burgenland, just as in Lower Austria, a waiting period for obtaining social benefits had been envisaged: those who had not been in Austria for at least five years within the last six years received less social benefits. The Constitutional Court ruled that this waiting period constitutes a different treatment of Austrian citizens and aliens. Regarding persons entitled to asylum, the scheme was considered particularly unjustified as they had to leave their country of origin and cannot return there. They must therefore not be assimilated to other strangers (EU citizens and third-country nationals) who are free to return to their country of origin. The length of stay in Austria should not lead to a differentiation in the amount of benefits granted and does not allow for assumptions as to the willingness to work of a person.⁸⁴⁸

Upper Austria: The general level of needs-based benefits is € 921,30 per month, including for refugees with a permanent **Residence Permit**. Refugees with a temporary residence permit granted from 1 July 2016 onwards and subsidiary protection holders only receive core benefits of € 405 per month, as well as an additional amount of € 155 (integration bonus) per month subject to compliance with integration measures. The total amount of benefits granted per month is € 560. The regulation was annulled by the Constitutional Court as it constituted an infringement of the principle of equality.⁸⁴⁹

The Administrative Court (LVwG) of Upper Austria made a preliminary reference to the CJEU to ask whether Article 29 of the recast Qualification Directive is directly applicable; and whether it is possible to differentiate the level of benefits granted on the basis of the duration of the right of residence.⁸⁵⁰ On 21 November 2018, the CJEU concluded that EU law precludes national legislation which provides that refugees with a temporary right of residence in a Member State are to be granted social security benefits which are less than those received by nationals of that Member State and refugees who have a permanent right of residence in that Member State.⁸⁵¹

For all minimum income beneficiaries, there is a maximum amount of € 1,512 granted per household, a regulation that was not contested by the Constitutional Court. For larger families, the minimum standards of all persons of a household community will be reduced evenly in percentage terms. In addition, in assessing whether a sufficient amount is available to avoid social distress, minor dependent persons may

⁸⁴⁵ Bundeskanzleramt, „Jetzt das Richtige tun. Für Österreich.“, available in German at <https://shorturl.at/c6UcW>.

⁸⁴⁶ VfGH, Decision G136/2017, 7 March 2019, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁴⁷ VfGH, Decision E1277/2018, 12.12.2018, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁴⁸ VfGH, Decision G308/2018-8, 1 December 2018, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁴⁹ VfGH, Decision G164/2019, 12 December 2019, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁵⁰ LVwG, Upper Austria, 'Bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung für befristet Asylberechtigte: Landesverwaltungsgericht Oberösterreich legt EuGH Fragen zur Vorabentscheidung vor', 19 December 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁵¹ CJEU, *Ayubi*, Case C-713/17, 21 November 2018, available [here](#).

also take into account the basic amount of the family allowance and the child deduction amount. These services serve to secure livelihoods, the Constitutional Court decided.⁸⁵²

Vorarlberg: Restrictions have been introduced as of 1 January 2017 for refugees and subsidiary beneficiaries. Cash benefits may be replaced by benefits in kind if it better suits the purpose of the guaranteed minimum income. Different minimum personal security rates are introduced depending on the type of accommodation, single or in shared flats, because in shared apartments “regular cost savings, especially in the area of household effects, heating and electricity” are assumed. The maximum flat rate for housing needs for six people is € 772 per month. The changes were contested by the Ombudsman of Vorarlberg as unconstitutional before the Constitutional Court, as these maximum rates for rent are too low in view of the situation on the Vorarlberg housing market. The Constitutional Court upheld most restrictions and only found the retroactive application of the measure to be unconstitutional.⁸⁵³

In November 2018, the Ministry of Social Affairs presented a draft law on social benefits.⁸⁵⁴ The proposal sets a maximum amount of benefits that federal provinces are obliged to grant and drastically reduces subsidies for households with several children. It also promotes compensation in kind rather than in cash. The draft law further sets certain conditions to receive the full amount of social benefits, which includes knowledge of German (level B1) or alternatively of English (C1). Refusing to integrate the labour market will also lead to cuts of about € 300 for single persons. While Austrian citizens will hardly be concerned by these new measures, refugees will be strongly affected. As regards beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, they will be excluded from the new social benefits law, which is contrary to Article 29 (2) of the recast Qualification Directive and the obligation to treat aliens equally with nationals.

The law was passed under heavy criticism by NGOs in May 2019 and immediately brought to the Constitutional Court by the opposition party SPÖ.⁸⁵⁵ In December 2019, the Court declared several parts of the law unconstitutional. This includes the provision which foresaw that language skills are a precondition for receiving the full amount of social benefits; as well as the provision foreseeing a reduction of social benefits depending on the number of children (i.e. 25% for the first child; 15% for the second child and 5% for every remaining child).⁸⁵⁶ The law as a whole was not abandoned, however, and the ruled out provisions were not replaced.

1.2. Other social benefits

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are also treated differentially with regard to family and childcare allowances, to which they are only entitled if they do not receive Basic Care. An additional condition for the childcare allowance for these persons is to earn an income.

A particular difficulty emerges when delays occur in the extension of the right of residence of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. In fact, the family allowance for children will no longer be granted if the right to residence is not extended in due time, i.e. before its expiry. This practice of the tax offices was unsuccessfully criticised by the Ombudsman Board,⁸⁵⁷ and the relevant case law has not been complied with yet.

2. Conditions for social benefits

The main condition for the needs-based minimum benefit is the need for assistance, which also applies to nationals.

⁸⁵² VfGH, Decision G 156/2018, 11 December 2018, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁵³ VfGH, Decision V 101/2017-11, 12 December 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁵⁴ Entwurf Sozialhilfe-Grundsatzgesetz, Sozialhilfe-Statistikgesetz (104/ME), available [here](#).

⁸⁵⁵ Statements to the draft law, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁵⁶ VfGH, Decision G 164/2019-25, G 171/2019-24, 12 December 2019, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁵⁷ Volksanwaltschaft 2021, available in German [here](#).

Additional requirements have further been introduced in some federal provinces in the last years. These include an integration contract and participation to integration measures. Since September 2017, beneficiaries of international protection who are able to work and have not secured employment must complete a standardised integration programme of one year. This obligation applies to refugees and subsidiary protection holders who were granted status after 31 December 2014. As of April 2018, asylum applicants that have a high recognition rate are also be able to participate to the integration programme.⁸⁵⁸ According to information provided by the Austrian Integration Fund (ÖIF), this applies only to Syrians. As the situation in Syria is unclear, the issuing of decisions in asylum procedures of Syrian nationals has been suspended since December. This had an effect on the recognition rates: while in 2024, 67% of all decisions concerning Syrian nationals ended with the granting of the asylum status, from January to April 2025 this rate dropped to 7%.⁸⁵⁹ In August 2025, the BFA resumed taking decisions on a larger scale and also issued more asylum recognition decisions. The recognition rate rose to 21% in 2025 (overall).⁸⁶⁰

In **Styria**, benefits can be cut up to 25% already for small misdemeanours, e.g. missing an appointment. In **Lower Austria**, where German language courses are mandatory for persons in the needs-based minimum benefit system, the allowance can be reduced by up to 50% if the person refuses to attend. In **Vorarlberg**, where beneficiaries are obliged to sign an integration agreement since January 2016, benefits can be reduced or withdrawn when refugees do not adhere to the integration agreement which they have to enter, e.g. by refusing to attend a language course.

Social assistance is distributed by the Social Department of the federal province. The Tax Office is responsible for the family allowance, while health insurance is responsible for the child-care allowance. The needs-based minimum benefit is granted in the respective federal province where the beneficiary resides. Beneficiaries may transfer their residence to another federal province, however. In one case, **Upper Austria** reduced benefits by 15% due to the beneficiary's relocation to **Tyrol**. The Administrative Court of Tyrol found the reduction unlawful, as it was necessary for the person to move to Tyrol in order to find employment.⁸⁶¹

Lower Austria also introduced a 5-year residence requirement, which was appealed by the LVwG before the Constitutional Court. This precondition was violating constitutional rights (see decision above).

G. Health care

Asylum applicants and persons entitled to subsidiary protection who are in Vienna's basic health care system are automatically insured with the **Austrian Health Insurance Fund (ÖGK)** if free co-insurance with relatives is not possible. Persons entitled to asylum are insured through the needs-based minimum income scheme (BMS) or through their employer.

As **beneficiaries of subsidiary protection** have no maximum time limit on basic care, they always enjoy health insurance similar to asylum applicants (see **Reception Conditions: Health Care**). Meanwhile, **refugees** enjoy basic care for 4 months after recognition of their status. When participating in courses of the job centres, they are also covered by health insurance. As soon as they start to work more than a few hours, the mandatory health insurance takes effect. When refugees are without resources and receive needs-oriented minimum basic benefits, they also have health insurance.

Access to psychological therapy for traumatised refugees and torture survivors is possible as a transitional measure within AMIF projects when the therapy had already begun during the asylum procedure. Although such projects exist in every federal province, their capacities barely cover the demand. Starting in 2021, a new project called RESET funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs was introduced. It provides

⁸⁵⁸ Labour Integration Act, BGBl. I No 75/2017, 19 June 2017, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁵⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Annual statistics 2024*, March 2025, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁶⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Annual statistics 2025*, March 2026, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁶¹ LVwG Tyrol, Decision 2016/41/0301-1, 24 February 2016, available in German [here](#).

extra funding for organisations offering psychotherapy to refugees.⁸⁶² It continued in 2024. Other costs of psychological therapy are only partly covered by health insurances.

Asylum applicants are not eligible for childcare subsidies. Only those who have previously been employed are eligible for childcare assistance under subsidiary protection.

Childcare allowance must be applied for at the [Insurance Fund \(ÖGK\)](#). It is important that the application is submitted in good time - if necessary, before the family allowance notice is received. Because the childcare allowance is only paid out retrospectively for 6 months and a full compliance with all mandatory mother-child passport examinations is required. The confirmation of this must be submitted to the health insurance company by the 15th month of the child's life, or the childcare allowance will be reduced.

⁸⁶² Asylkoordination österreich, RESET heißt Neustart, available in German [here](#).

ANNEX I – Transposition of the CEAS in national legislation

Directives and other CEAS measures transposed into national legislation

Directive	Deadline for transposition	Date of transposition	Official title of corresponding act	Web Link
Directive 2011/95/EU Recast Qualification Directive	21 December 2013	1 January 2014	Federal Act concerning the Granting of Asylum (AsylG) Aliens Law Restructuring Law - Adjustment Law	http://bit.ly/1QjH2M7 http://bit.ly/2lyUjvp
Directive 2013/32/EU Recast Asylum Procedures Directive	20 July 2015 Article 31(3)-(5) to be transposed by 20 July 2018	20 July 2015	Aliens Law Amendment Act (FrÄG 2015) BGBl 70/2015 of 18 June 2015	http://bit.ly/1SzV6Du
Directive 2013/33/EU Recast Reception Conditions Directive	20 July 2015	20 July 2015	Aliens Law Amendment Act (FrÄG 2015) BGBl 70/2015 of 18 June 2015	http://bit.ly/1SzV6Du
Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 Dublin III Regulation	Directly applicable 20 July 2013	20 July 2015	Aliens Law Amendment Act (FrÄG 2015) BGBl 70/2015 of 18 June 2015	http://bit.ly/1SzV6Du

The following section contains an overview of incompatibilities in transposition of the CEAS in national legislation:

Directive	Provision	Domestic law provision	Non-transposition or incorrect transposition
Directive 2013/33/EU Recast Reception Conditions Directive	Art 20(4)(5)	§ 3 Basic Care Act (GVG-B)	National law foresees that applicants can be excluded from basic care in case of certain violations.

ANNEX II – EU Pact on Migration and Asylum

The Ministry of Interior produced the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in December 2024.⁸⁶³ The amendment of the relevant laws (Asylum Act etc) is scheduled to be voted on in Parliament end of May/start of June leaving only one week until the implementation of the pact.

A few elements are mentioned below:

- ❖ Consultation of UNHCR in the airport procedure will no longer occur after implementation of the Pact in June 2026.
- ❖ The implementation of the Pact will introduce significant changes to the appeals procedure. In particular, the time limits to challenge certain decisions by the asylum authorities will be shortened, and the rules governing how and when courts must decide on the withdrawal of the right to remain will be revised.
- ❖ Austria will need to adjust its protection system to align with the EU Pact and the directly applicable Qualification Regulation from mid-June 2026 onwards, as it requires actor-based persecution or serious harm. Since Austria's current application of subsidiary protection is broader, the government plans to introduce a new national protection status under § 54a AsylG for cases where return would lead to *refoulement* without an identifiable actor (e.g. natural disasters or serious illness). This status would be temporary (one year), renewable annually, and integrated into existing residence permit categories. However, as of April 2026, the exact contours remain unsettled.
- ❖ Significant changes are expected in how Austria identifies vulnerable applicants during the initial screening phase. According to the available draft legislation, screening will be carried out largely by police officers – personnel whose primary training and mandate lie outside vulnerability assessment. This makes it essential to closely monitor whether adequate specialised training, clear referral pathways, multidisciplinary support, and independent oversight are put in place to ensure that vulnerability screening is timely, consistent, and rights-compliant in practice.
- ❖ Significant changes are expected in the guardianship framework for unaccompanied minors to implement the Pact. A draft bill has been presented before Parliament.⁸⁶⁴ It foresees an *ex lege* transfer of guardianship to the child and youth welfare authorities of the federal state in which the minor resides, an improvement long-requested by civil society, the success of which will depend on consistency of application across federal states and the availability of resources to fulfil the expanded mandate.
- ❖ Austria will need to adjust its family reunification procedure as the current practice that family members receive the same status as the original sponsor cannot be upheld. The procedure will be transferred into the regular migration scheme (NAG) and will introduce a quota that is not in line with the family reunification directive.
- ❖ The responsibility for providing basic care needs to be redefined by federal state and provinces. Therefore, a reform of the basic care agreement needs to address the share to be covered by the state and provinces. As of April 2026, there is no perspective that an agreement will be reached until the implementation of the pact in June.

⁸⁶³ Ministry of Interior, *Europäischer Asyl- und Migrationspakt: Nationaler Implementierungsplan (NIP) – Österreich*, December 2024, available in German [here](#).

⁸⁶⁴ Austrian Parliament, draft of the Guardianship for Unaccompanied Minors Act, available in German [here](#).