

	Quick Facts	
	Immigration detainees (2018)	5,252
	Detained asylum seekers (2013)	741
	Detained minors (2017)	21
	Persons expelled (2018)	7,405
	International migrants (2019)	1,779,857
	New asylum applications (2019)	12,848

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/austria>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	5,252	2018	Top nationalities of detainees	Nigeria, Slovakia, Serbia, Afghanistan, Pakistan	2018
	4,962	2017			
	2,434	2016			
	1,436	2015			
	1,920	2014			
	4,171	2013			
	4,566	2012			
	5,155	2011			
	6,153	2010			
	5,996	2009			
Number of persons granted alternatives to immigration detention	701	2014	Number of detained asylum seekers	741	2013
	771	2013		827	2012
	925	2012		885	2011
	1,012	2011		1,027	2010
	1,404	2010			
	1,877	2009			
Total number of detained minors	21	2017	Number of detained stateless persons	13	2013
	175	2013		21	2012
	78	2012			
	102	2011			
	172	2010			
	146	2009			
Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	18,840	2018	Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population	0.31	2013
	26,660	2017		0.48	2010
	49,810	2016			
	86,220	2015			
	33,055	2014			
	25,960	2013			
	23,135	2012			
	20,080	2011			
Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	1	2018	Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	193	2018
	2	2017		243	2017

Number of transit facilities	1	2018	Number of criminal facilities	2	2018
				9	2017
				13	2014
Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations)	7,405	2018	Number of deportations/forced returns only	4,925	2018
	6,115	2017		1,670	2017
	6,095	2016			
	5,275	2015			
	2,480	2014			
	6,790	2013			
	4,695	2012			
	5,225	2011			
Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	69.1	2017	Criminal prison population	8,692	2018
	51.43	2016		8,177	2016
	53.23	2015		8,273	2012
	67.3	2013			
Percentage of foreign prisoners	54.7	2018	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	98	2018
	53.3	2015		93	2016
	48.6	2012		98	2012
Demographics and immigration-related statistics					
		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	9,000,000	2020	International migrants	1,779,857	2019
	8,545,000	2015		1,660,300	2017
	8,400,000	2012		1,492,400	2015
				1,333,800	2013
				1,276,000	2010
International migrants as a percentage of the population	19	2017	Estimated number of undocumented migrants	18,000 - 54,000	2008
	17.5	2015			
	15.7	2013			
Refugees	135,951	2019	Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	10.88	2016
	128,769	2018		7.13	2014
	115,263	2017		5.6	2011
	93,182	2016			
	72,216	2015			
	55,598	2014			
	51,730	2012			

Total number of new asylum applications	12,848	2019	Refugee recognition rate	66.6	2014
	39,844	2016			
	25,702	2014			
	17,420	2012			
Stateless persons	1,062	2018			
	1,003	2017			
	937	2016			
	570	2015			
	604	2014			
	542	2012			

DOMESTIC LAW				
LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
	Civil law		2020	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	Federal Constitutional Law of 29 November 1988 on the Protection of Personal Liberty	1988	1988
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Federal Act on the Exercise of Aliens' Police, the issuing of Documents for Aliens and the Granting of Entry Permits (Aliens' Police Act) [Bundesgesetz über die Ausübung der Fremdenpolizei, die Ausstellung von Dokumenten für Fremde und die Erteilung von Einreiseteil (Fremdenpolizeigesetz)]		2005	2019
	Federal Act Concerning the Granting of Asylum (Asylum Act) [Bundesgesetz über die Gewährung von Asyl (Asylgesetz)]		2005	2019
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Additional legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum Procedures Act [BFA-Verfahrensgesetz]		2012	2019
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Regulations, standards, guidelines	Name			Year Published
	Ministry of Interior Ordinance Implementing the Aliens Police Act [Verordnung der Bundesministerin für Inneres zur Durchführung des Fremdenpolizeigesetzes]			2005
	Ministry of Interior Ordinance on Detention Conditions [Verordnung der Bundesministerin für Inneres über die Anhaltung von Menschen durch die Sicherheitsbehörden und Organe des öffentlichen Sicherheitsdienstes (Anhalteordnung)]			1999

GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION			
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date
	Detention to prevent absconding		2020
	Detention to prevent unauthorised entry at the border		2020
	Detention for failing to respect non-custodial measures		2020
	Detention during the asylum process		2020
	Detention to ensure transfer under the Dublin Regulation		2020
	Detention to effect removal		2020
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION			
Non-immigration-status-related grounds providing for administrative detention in immigration legislation.	Name		Observation Date
	Detention on public order, threats or security grounds		2020
	None		2017
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES			
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date
	Yes	Yes	2020
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES			
Grounds for criminal immigration-related detention/incarceration and maximum potential duration of incarceration	Grounds for Incarceration	Maximum Number of Days of Incarceration	Observation Date
	Unauthorized re-entry	42	2020
	Unauthorized entry	21	2020
	Unauthorised stay	28	2020
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES			
Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?	Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?		Observation Date
	No		2020
LENGTH OF DETENTION			
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days		Observation Date
	549		2020
	305		2017

LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Average length of detention	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	25		2018	
	11		2015	
	14		2014	
	15		2013	
	17		2012	
	18		2011	
	21		2010	
	24		2009	
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	305		2020	
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length of detention for persons detained upon arrival at ports of entry	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	42		2020	
PROCEDURAL STANDARDS				
Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Information to detainees	Yes	Yes	2017
	Complaints mechanism regarding detention conditions	Yes		2017
	Right to legal counsel	Yes	Yes	2017
	Independent review of detention	Yes	Yes	2017
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes	Yes	2017
	Compensation for unlawful detention	Yes	Yes	2017
NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)				
Types of non-custodial measures	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Designated non-secure housing	Yes	Yes	2020
	Release on bail	Yes	No	2017
	Supervised release and/or reporting	Yes	Yes	2017
	Designated non-secure housing	Yes	Yes	2017
	Electronic monitoring	No	No	2014
	Registration (deposit of documents)	No	No	2014

VULNERABLE PERSONS				
Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Accompanied minors	Provided		2020
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided		2020
	Asylum seekers	Provided		2020
	Stateless persons	Not mentioned	No	2017
	Asylum seekers	Provided	No	2017
	Elderly	Not mentioned	Not available	2017
	Pregnant women	Not mentioned	Not available	2017
	Persons with disabilities	Not mentioned	Not available	2017
	Refugees	Not mentioned		2017
	Survivors of torture	Not mentioned	Not available	2017
	Victims of trafficking	Not mentioned	Not available	2017
MANDATORY DETENTION				
Mandatory detention	Filter	Name	Observation Date	
	No	No	2020	
COVID-19 UPDATES				
Latest Update	Update Status			Observation Date
	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the Austrian Ministry of Interior reported that no moratorium on new immigration detention orders had been established and that no such measure was under consideration. In addition, the Ministry said that no persons had been released from immigration detention, but that former detainees who had previously been released were subject to the same health-related rules and legal responsibilities as all residents in Austria. The Ministry of Interior also indicated that immigration detainees were only tested for Covid-19 if an infection was suspected. In these cases, detainees would be placed in isolation until a result is known. While no general screening was conducted, general protective measures were implemented to prevent the spread of the virus among detainees. In addition, the ministry explained that deportations had not been halted because of the pandemic although border closures, flight cancellations, and refusal of readmission prevented removals from taking place. Also, in Austria, temporary internal border controls to all neighbouring countries were introduced on 11 March, however, these were lifted on 16 June.</p>			2020
<p>The Ministry of Justice put in place several restrictive measures in prisons to avoid the spread of Covid-19, including the suspension of family visits. Prisoners may meet with their legal representatives behind a glass window and phone calls and video conferences have been set up. Under newly passed legislation, prison sentences may be postponed for the duration of the Covid-19 measures, provided that the convicted person is not particularly dangerous and that the sentence does not exceed three years imprisonment. On 2 April, Austria's Interior Ministry issued a decree permitting the rejection of asylum seekers at the country's borders if they are not in possession of a valid health certificate.</p>			2020	

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year	
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2012	
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2012	
	OPCRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008	
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008	
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	2008	
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2007	
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2005	
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1992	
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1987	
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1982	
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1978	
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1978	
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1973	
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1972	
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1969	
CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1954		
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	16/19		
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaty reservations	Name	Reservation Year	Observation Date
	ICCPR Article 9	1978	1978
	ICCPR Article 10	1978	1978
	ICCPR Article 26	1978	1978
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year	
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1987	
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	1982	
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1978	
ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1978		

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date	
	4/6		
	4/6		
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Committee against Torture	§23: The State party should ensure that asylum seekers are held in detention only as a last resort and, if this becomes necessary, that they are held for as short a time as possible and that use is made of alternatives to detention whenever feasible.	2016
	Human Rights Committee	§30: The State party should pursue its efforts to ensure that detention pending deportation is applied only after due consideration of less invasive means, with special regard being given to the needs of particularly vulnerable persons, and that individuals detained for immigration-related reasons are held in facilities specifically designed for that purpose. The State party should review its detention policy with regard to children over the age of 14 years to ensure that children are not deprived of their liberty except as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.	2015
	Committee on the Rights of the Child	§ 55: The Committee urges the State party to ensure that children under the age of 14 are not placed in detention under any circumstances, and use administrative detention of unaccompanied refugee and asylum-seeking children above 14 years only as a measure of last resort when non-custodial alternatives to detention are unavailable. The Committee further urges the State party to ensure that detention conditions are of a non-punitive character and in line with the special status of such children as minors who are not suspected or convicted of any crime. It also urges the State party to ensure that the age determination procedure applied to unaccompanied children is based on scientifically approved methods, as recommended in general comment No. 6 (CRC/C/GC/6, 2005), and that each unaccompanied child is provided with a legal guardian.	2012
	Committee against Torture	§ 16: In line with the concerns expressed by other relevant international and regional human rights bodies, the State party should: (a) Ensure that detention of asylum-seekers is used only in exceptional circumstances or as a measure of last resort; (b) Consider alternatives to detention and end the practice of detaining asylum-seekers in police holding centres; (c) Take immediate and effective measures to ensure that asylum-seekers who are detained pending deportation are held in detention centres specifically designed for that purpose, offering material conditions and a regime appropriate to their legal status;	2010
	Human Rights Committee	§ 12: The State party should ensure adequate medical supervision and treatment of detainees awaiting deportation who are on hunger strike. It should also conduct an independent and impartial investigation of the case of Geoffrey A. and inform the Committee about the outcome of the investigations in that case and in the case of Yankuba Ceessay.	2007

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

Regional legal instruments	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)	1958
	ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1986
	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1958
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment	1989
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	2006
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	2011

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

Regional treaty reservations	Name	Reservation Year
	ECHR Article 5	1958
	ECHR Article 6	1958

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	<p>§39: The Committee urges the Austrian authorities to review the detention regime at the PAZ Hernalser Gürtel accordingly. §40: The CPT reiterates its recommendation that the Austrian authorities take steps to ensure that foreign nationals exceptionally subjected to the closed regime are offered a wider range of out-of-cell activities. §41: it is a matter of concern that both outdoor exercise yards at the PAZ Hernalser Gürtel were not equipped with any shelter against inclement weather. Steps should be taken to remedy this shortcoming. §43: The CPT recommends that the current system of delegating nursing functions to police officers be discontinued (as has been done at the Vordernberg Detention Centre). Instead, regular visits by a qualified nurse should be arranged, the length of time depending on the needs. The nurse could then also be responsible for the distribution of medicines. §46: the CPT reiterates its recommendation that the Austrian authorities conduct a thorough review of the health-care services in all PAZ in Austria as well as at Vordernberg Detention Centre. In particular, steps should be taken to ensure that: □ newly-admitted detainees are systematically offered a screening for transmissible diseases (in addition to an X-ray); □ the record drawn up after a medical examination of a detainee, whether newlyarrived or not, contains: (i) a full account of objective medical findings based on a thorough examination, (ii) an account of statements made by the person concerned which are relevant to the medical examination, including any allegations of ill-treatment made by him/her, (iii) the doctor's observations in the light of (i) and (ii), indicating the consistency between any allegations made and the objective medical findings. In addition, the results of every examination, including the abovementioned statements and the doctor's observations, should be made available to the detainee and his/her lawyer; □ whenever injuries are recorded which are consistent with allegations of ill-treatment made by a detained person (or which, even in the absence of the allegations, are indicative of ill-treatment), the information be immediately and systematically brought to the attention of the relevant prosecutor, regardless of the wishes of the person concerned. □ medical confidentiality is observed in the same way as in the outside community; in particular, all medical examinations should be conducted out of the hearing and – unless the doctor concerned requests otherwise in a particular case – out of sight of police officers; detainees' files should not be accessible to non-medical staff but should be the responsibility of the doctor. §49: it is a matter of concern that, despite the specific recommendation made by the Committee after previous visits, it remained the case that foreign nationals were only allowed to receive closed visits. (...) The Committee calls upon the Austrian authorities to modify the arrangements for visits at the PAZ Hernalser Gürtel accordingly, in contrast to Vordernberg, foreign nationals held at the PAZ Hernalser Gürtel were allowed to use their mobile phone only in exceptional cases. The CPT invites the Austrian authorities to take steps to ensure that the practice established in the Vordernberg Detention Centre regarding the use of mobile phones is also followed at the PAZ Hernalser Gürtel. §52: The CPT recommends that the Austrian authorities take steps to ensure that, in all PAZ in Austria as well as at Vordernberg Detention Centre, foreign nationals who are subjected to the disciplinary sanction of solitary confinement are systematically heard in person and receive a copy of the decision (with information on the reasons for the decision as well as on the modalities for lodging an appeal).</p>	2014	2017
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	<p>§ 39: the Austrian authorities to implement an open regime throughout the PAZ in Vienna-Hernalser Gürtel without delay, if necessary by dividing the existing detention areas into smaller sections; § 41: the Austrian authorities to review their policy of allocating work to detainees at the PAZ in Vienna-Hernalser Gürtel, with a view to offering work as far as possible also to foreign nationals (in particular, those who have already been detained for prolonged periods and have displayed good behaviour); § 43: the Austrian authorities to take steps to ensure that all detainees have adequate supplies of personal hygiene products throughout their stay at the PAZ visited and, where appropriate, in other PAZ in Austria; § 45: 24-hour cover by a qualified nurse to be introduced at the PAZ in Vienna-Hernalser Gürtel as a matter of priority; § 52: the Austrian authorities to conduct a thorough review of the health-care services in all PAZ in Austria. In particular, steps should be taken to ensure that: newly-admitted detainees are systematically offered a screening for transmissible diseases (in addition to an X-ray), the record drawn up after a medical examination of a detainee, whether newly-arrived or not, contains: a full account of objective medical findings based on a thorough examination, a full account of statements made by the detainee concerned which are relevant to the medical examination, including any allegations of ill-treatment made by him/her, the doctor's conclusions in the light of (i) and (ii). In his/her conclusions, the doctor should indicate the degree of consistency between any allegations made and the objective medical findings, the above-mentioned record is made available to the detainee, whenever doctors are unable to communicate with detainees during medical examinations/consultations due to language problems, the persons concerned benefit from the services of a professional interpreter, medical confidentiality is observed in the same way as in the outside community, in particular, all medical examinations should be conducted out of the hearing and – unless the doctor concerned requests otherwise in a particular case – out of sight of police officers; detainees' files should not be accessible to non-medical staff but should be the responsibility of the doctor; §52: the current system to be revised so as to ensure as soon as possible in all PAZ the regular presence of doctors who are independent of the police; § 56: the visiting facilities at the PAZ visited and, where appropriate, in other PAZ in Austria, to be modified, in order to ensure that visits take place, as a rule, under more open conditions; § 62: the Austrian authorities to take the necessary steps to ensure that all foreign nationals detained under aliens legislation are effectively able to benefit from legal counselling and, if necessary, legal representation. For indigent foreign nationals these services should be provided free of charge, steps to be taken to ensure that foreign nationals receive a written translation in their own language of the conclusions (Spruch) of decisions of the aliens police, as well as information on the modalities and deadlines to appeal against such decisions (Rechtsmittelbelehrung).</p>	2010	2010
	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)	<p>§ 120: ECRI strongly recommends that the authorities ensure that detention of asylum seekers is used only as a last resort and that, if necessary, it takes place in facilities suited to their specific status. It encourages them to pursue their efforts to avoid separating the members of asylum seekers' families; § 131 ECRI recommends that the Austrian authorities ensure that asylum seekers have access to appropriate legal support throughout the asylum procedure, not least with regard to any detention measures that might be imposed on them.</p>	2010	2010

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	France	2015	2017
	Slovakia	2002	2017
	Switzerland	1911	2017
	Serbia	2004	2017
	Russian Federation	2005	2017
	Belgium	1965	2017
	Bulgaria	1998	2017
	Czech Republic	2005	2017
	Estonia	2001	2017
	Germany	1998	2017
	Hungary	1995	2017
	Italy	1998	2017
	Latvia	2000	2017
	Lithuania	2000	2017
	Luxembourg	1965	2017
	Netherlands	1965	2017
	Poland	2005	2017
	Romania	2002	2017
	Slovakia	2012	2017
	Slovenia	1993	2017
	Switzerland	2001	2017
	Albania	2007	2017
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2007	2017
	Croatia	1998	2017
	Kosovo	2011	2017
	Macedonia	2007	2017
	Moldova	2010	2017
	Serbia	2011	2017
	Montenegro	2010	2017
	Russian Federation	2011	2017
	Ukraine	2014	2017
	Tunisia	1965	2017
	Nigeria	2012	2017
	Cape Verde (EU agreement)	2013	2013
	Georgia (EU agreement)	2011	2011
	Pakistan (EU agreement)	2010	2010
	Bosnia-Herzegovina (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Macedonia (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Moldova (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Serbia (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Montenegro (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Ukraine (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Russia (EU agreement)	2007	2007
	Albania (EU agreement)	2006	2006
	Sri Lanka (EU agreement)	2005	2005
	Hong Kong (EU agreement)	2004	2004
	Macao (EU agreement)	2004	2004

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms				
Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name	Year of Visit	Observation Date	
	None		2017	
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms				
Relevant recommendations by UN Special Procedures	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
	None			2017
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms				
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date	
	Yes	2015	2017	
	Yes	2011		

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS		
Governing structures		
Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system	Observation Date
	Federal system	2020
Governing structures		
Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Observation Date
	Centralized immigration authority	2018

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
Custodial authority	Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum	Interior Ministry	Interior or Home Affairs	2018
	Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum	Interior Ministry	Interior or Home Affairs	2014
	Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum	Interior Ministry	Interior or Home Affairs	2013
	Aliens Police	Interior Ministry	Interior or Home Affairs	2011
	Aliens Police	Interior Ministry	Interior or Home Affairs	2009
	Aliens Police	Interior Ministry	Interior or Home Affairs	
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	Police	Governmental	2014
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	Police	Governmental	2014

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

	Entity Name	Entity Type	Observation Date
Detention Facility Management	G4S	Private For-Profit	2014
	G4S	Private For-Profit	2014
	Provincial Police	Government-local	2014
	Police	Governmental	2013
	Police	Governmental	2013
	Police	Governmental	2013
	Police	Governmental	2013
	Police	Governmental	2013
	European Homecare	Private For-Profit	2011
	Aliens Police	Governmental	2009
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Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name		Entity Type		Observation Date										
	Aliens Police		Governmental												
	Aliens Police		Governmental												
	Aliens Police		Governmental												
	Aliens Police		Governmental												
	Aliens Police		Governmental												
	Aliens Police		Governmental												
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Formally designated detention estate?		Formally designated immigration detention estate?			Types of officially designated detention centres							Observation Date			
		Yes			Police stations							2020			
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date
	Yes		Yes					Yes							2018
															2015
															2014
Detention monitoring institutions															
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution				Institution Type							Observation Date			
	The Austrian Ombudsman Board				National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)							2018			
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment				International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)							2014			
Detention monitoring institutions															
Is the national human rights institution (NHRI) recognized as independent?		Is the NHRI recognized as independent by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions?										Observation Date			
		No										2016			
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI carry out visits?		Does NHRI carry out visits in practice?					Observation Date								
		Yes					2017								
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?		Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?							Observation Date						
		Yes							2016						
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?		Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?							Observation Date						
		Yes							2017						

Detention monitoring institutions															
Does national preventive mechanism (NPM) carry out visits?		Does NPM carry out visits in practice?						Observation Date							
		Yes						2017							
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?		Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?						Observation Date							
		Yes						2017							
Detention monitoring institutions															
Do NGOs carry out visits?		Do NGOs regularly carry our visits?						Observation Date							
		Yes						2018							
Detention monitoring institutions															
Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?		Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?						Observation Date							
		Yes						2014							
Detention monitoring institutions															
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?		Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?						Observation Date							
		Yes						2014							
Outsourcing and privatisation															
Types of privatisation/outsourcing		Types of Privatisation/Outsourcing						Observation Date							
		Facility maintenance						2018							
		Social services						2018							
		Food services						2018							
		Health services						2018							
		Detainee transport						2014							
		Detention facility security						2014							
		Public-private partnership						2014							
Outsourcing and privatisation															
Detention contractors and other non-state entities	Name of entity	Type of entity	Detainee transport	Food services	Health care	Social services	Laundry services	Legal counselling	Management	Owner of detention facility	Recreation	Security	Telephone service	Translation services	Observation Date
	Humanocare	For profit			Yes										2018
	Verein Menschenrechte Österreich	Not for profit						Yes							2018
	Diakonie Flüchtlingsdienst	Not for profit						Yes							2018
	G4S	For profit		Yes							Yes			Yes	2018
	Menschen.Leben	Not for profit		Yes		Yes								Yes	2017
	G4S	For profit		Yes		Yes					Yes	Yes			2013

More information about immigration detention in Austria is available at the website of the Global Detention Project
(www.globaldetentionproject.org)

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