

Timeline:

This timeline was created by me in the course of the project “Blue Card for Keti” and makes no claims of being complete. It accompanies developments in Austrian migration politics since Keti’s arrival in Austria.

**1944:** Since then the legal “act for the equalisation of rights for both women and men” applies in Bulgaria. Numerous measures for gender equality politics, quota regulations for women, as well as ethnically discriminated people in educational and other institutions follow. Under the motto “equal pay for equal work” the groups stated above should be more strongly involved in social, professional and political life. From 1991-1995 more affirmative action such as the above is abolished.

After World War II: Bulgarians’ political emigration to Austria.

**1980s:** “What is known as the Red Cross in Switzerland is known as the Asylum Act in Austria.”

Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor (1970-83), Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPÖ)

**1980s:**

**Mid 1980s:** „[...] one would have to stop the asylum seekers from coming to Austria, by using »friendly deterrence«.

Karl Blecha, Interior Minister (1983-89), SPÖ

**1984:** *Peregrina* (consultation, therapy and education centre for immigrant women in Vienna) is founded.

**around 1985:** “The situation for refugees in Austria must become so unbearable that no one wants to come here anymore.”

Manfred Matzka, State Secretary in the Office of the Federal Chancellor, SPÖ

**1985:** The Association *LEFÖ* (Lateinamerikanische exilierte Frauen in Österreich / Latin American exiled women in Austria) is founded

**9. November 1989:** Fall der Berliner Mauer

**November 9, 1989:** The Fall of the Berlin Wall

**November 10, 1989:** Coup against the central committee of the Communist Party (ЦК на БКП) of Bulgaria. The beginnings of the “democratisation” and transition processes.

**1989:** Visa requirement for Bulgarian citizens when entering Austria

**1989:** Amendment of the Austrian Foreign Labour Act [Ausländerbeschäftigungsgesetz

(AuslBG)]: Introduction of a working permit, easier access to and longer period of validity of the certificate of exemption, implementation of federal and national maximum figures of (foreign) labour.

**1989:** The *Association of Turkish Women / Verein Türkischer Frauen* (now: *Orient Express*) is founded in Vienna.

1991: The Yugoslavian Civil War breaks out.

[1991: Einführung der "De facto Aktion" in Österreich, welche eine Art von Flüchtlingsstatus nach der Genfer Flüchtlingskonvention \(GFK\) beinhaltet. "De facto Flüchtlingen" \(aus Kroatien, Bosnien und Herzegowina und dem Kosovo\) wird in Österreich vorübergehend Aufenthalt gewährt. Anerkennung des Flüchtlingsstatus erfolgt auf individueller Ebene. Nach 1997 entfällt dieser Status für einen Großteil dieser Menschen und sie müssen \(oftmals durch erzwungene Abschiebungen\) das Land verlassen.](#)

**1991:** Closure of the “Federal Umbrella Organisation for Yugoslavian associations”. Numerous Croatian, Bosnian, Serbian and Albanian associations take its place.

**1992:** In Austria the new Asylum, Residence and Alien Act replaces the Aliens’ Police Act of 1954. The beginning of the so-called “Löschnak era”.

(Franz Löschnak was the social democratic Interior Minister of Austria from 1989 until 1995).

Implementation of the third country clause, which determines that refugees from so-called “safe third countries”, namely those who guarantee the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, are not granted asylum.

**1992:** The *Vienna Integration Fund*, non-profit organisation of the city of Vienna is founded to “foster a respectful, an equal and open coexistence”.

**1993:** New Residence Act: Quota regulation for residence for the purpose of “regulating the domestic labour market”. The right of residence is regulated independently from the labour law.

The section for default: This states that persons that submit an application for extension too late (no later than 4 weeks before the residence permit expires in order to apply on time) lose the right to stay.

A massive series of illegalisation of migrants follows, which becomes known under the heading “Gastarbeiter räumen / clear out the guest-workers”. 1997 the section in question is abolished under the social democratic Interior Minister Caspar Einem (1995-1997). 2009 it is reintroduced under Maria Fekter (Austrian People’s Party, ÖVP)

Quota regulations for self-employed persons: The right of residence for artists is possible

without a (working) permit “[...] as long as maintenance is covered by their work as an artist and no other work is carried out.” 1997: Quota regulations (for artists) are suspended. 2006 the right of residence for artists, scientists and people working in the media is abandoned.

**1993:** The Alien Information system / Das Fremdeninformationssystem (FIS) is introduced for the Austrian asylum and foreigner/alien statistics.

**1993:** “Sea of lights / Lichtermeer”, the largest Austria-wide demonstration against the “anti-foreigner referendum of the Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ)” takes place. The so-called “Lichtermeer” is under the Motto “decency first / Anständigkeit zuerst”. Austrians that initially had signed the referendum later marched in the “Lichtermeer”.

**1993:** Campaign posters of the SPÖ reading “Law making instead of baiting / Gesetze statt Hetze”.

**1993:** After numerous illegalisations of long-term residing migrants there is a demonstration against the new Aliens’ Police Act.

**1993:** *Echo – Youth, Culture and Integration Association / Jugend-, Kultur- und Integrationsverein* is founded, an independent platform to support youths of the so-called second and third generation in Vienna.

**1993:** The implementation of passive electoral rights for migrants for the industrial council fails. After the Labour Constitution Act an active right to vote is possible since 1974. The candidanship of migrants is de facto refused by the Austrian Trade Union Federation (ÖGB).

**1994:** The European Economic Area (EEA) agreement comes into effect.

**1994:** The slogan “Integration before new immigration / Integration vor Neuzuzug” becomes popular.

**1994:** For the first time migrants are voted in the official representation of employees in Vienna / Arbeiterkammer (AK). They run under the name *Democracy for all / Demokratie für Alle (DFA)* (now: *Bunte Demokratie für Alle / Colourful Democracy for All*). The advisory board of foreigners (city council for questions on integration) is voted for in Linz.

**1994:** Right-wing extremists carry out a bomb attack against the German-Slovenian school Rennerschule and the “Slowenischer Wieser Verlag” in Carinthia.

**1994:** Right-wing extremists make an arson attack on a residential home for asylum seekers in Traunkirchen/Upper Austria.

**1995:** Bomb attack on Roma in Oberwart/Burgenland. A board reading “Roma, go back to India” is attached to the bomb. When the Roma try to remove the sign, they are killed.

Up until 1996 there were several bomb attacks against people (et al. celebrities with a migration background) and institutions that are committed to issues of human rights and

migration politics

**1995:** The former Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky (SPÖ) publically demands the resignation of Franz Löschnak (SPÖ): “You are jointly responsible for this political environment. You are responsible for the xenophobic immigration laws”

**1995:** Austria’s entry to the European Union

**1995:** Demonstration against the suspension of the project “Intercultural Learning Support” / “Interkulturelle Lernbetreuung (IKL)” enforced by deputy mayor Grete Laska (SPÖ). Cancellation of the multi-lingual afternoon care implemented in 1988, free of charge at 20 schools in Vienna. 250 members of staff without Austrian citizenship lose their jobs.

**March 8, 1995:** International Women’s Day. The topic of trafficking of women is taken up for the first time.

**1995:** The women’s organisation *maiz – Integration centre for women migrants / Integrationszentrum für Migrantinnen* in Linz (now: *maiz – Autonomous centre for women migrants / Autonomes Zentrum für Migrantinnen*)

**1996:** The court decision of the European Human Rights Commission in the case “Gaygusuz vs. the Republic of Austria” receives the recognition of the association agreement that exists between the EU and Turkey since 1963 in Austria. Austria is sentenced on the grounds of not granting social benefits for employed migrants (without Austrian citizenship).

**1996:** The first woman with a migration background – she is an Austrian citizen – is voted into the local council.

**1996:** The so-called “headscarf decision” (no adaption to the Central European customs, traditions and way of life), “children’s room decisions” or “family planning decisions” (such confined living conditions can get more difficult the larger a family gets), as well as bogus marriage controls by the Municipal Department 62 / Magistratsabteilung 62 (MA 62) for Alien Act as the ground of refusal of the right to residence and family reunification.

**1996:** The *Gay-Lesbian Network for Marriage* offers support for migrants concerning legalisation and legal questions and regarding accommodation (rent-free flats).

**1996:** *Pamoja – Movement of the young African Diaspora in Austria* is founded.

**1996:** Serbian migrants start the initiative “Schachspieler gegen Rassismus / Chess players against Racism“.

**1997:** The Schengen Agreement comes into effect in Austria. The most important points: regulation of border control, implementation of joint visa politics and the establishment of a joint data and information system. Austria has been involved in the development since 1985.

**1997:** New Aliens Act / Neues Fremdenrecht (FrG-Novelle 1996), which defines residence

permit and permanent residence (settlement). Difficult stabilisation of right to reside. Permanent residence only granted after eight years. Subsequent immigration of children may only follow if they are under 14 years of age. The so-called integration packet is implemented. For the first time “bogus marriages” are stated as a criminal offense. The spouse without Austrian citizenship is chargeable. The Aliens Act of 2006 changes the definition from “bogus marriage” (“Scheinehe”) to “residence marriage” (“Aufenthaltsehe”) and is defined as an offense for both spouses. In cases of suspicion citizens and public officials are qualified to prevent such “residence marriages” and are required to contact the police.

**1997:** Every Friday demonstrations against the “integration packet” and racism take place in front of the Interior Ministry.

**1997:** The initiative “no one is illegal” is founded in Kassel/Germany

**1997:** MA 62 rejects applications for residency on the grounds of “an exceeding level of foreign infiltration”

**1997:** The people’s committee “Municipal Election Rights for All“ is initiated. Parallel election campaigns and other actions for the voting rights of migrants in the course of communal elections in Vienna follow.

**1998:** New Asylum Act. Refugees entering the country from so-called “safe third countries” are not granted asylum.

**1998:** EU-Präsidentschaft Österreichs und Ausarbeitung eines „Strategiepapiers zur Migrations- und Asylpolitik auf gemeinsamer europäischer Ebene“ durch das Bundesministerium für Inneres (BMI).

**1998:** Austria’s EU Presidency and the composition of a “strategy paper for migration and asylum politics on a joint European level” by the Federal Interior Ministry / Bundesministerium für Inneres (BMI).

**1999:** General election and the formation of a government with the participation of the right-wing FPÖ. Dawn of the “Ära Schwarz-Blau” / the era of FPÖ and ÖVP.

**1999:** During the deportation of the Nigerian citizen Marcus Omofuma on a flight to Sofia, Austrian police gag him by sticking tape over his mouth. As a consequence Marcus Omofuma suffocates.

**1999:** Demonstration “Stop the racist police terror” (to mark the murder of Marcus Omofuma) is initiated as “community campaigning” by African communities in Vienna.

**1999:** Commission and founding of the Advisory Board for Human Rights, a consulting and control committee of the Internal Ministry with volunteers from NGOs, representatives of the

Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Federal Chancellery. The Interior Minister appoints all members and has the right to dismiss them at any given time.

**1999:** The biggest ever bugging operation of the Second Republic, known as “Operation Spring”, against Africans in Austria takes place. Hundreds of Africans are wiretapped, arrested and convicted for alleged drug offences. The court trials go on until 2007. Methods of questioning are used which are viewed as highly controversial from a democratic perspective.

**1999:** First group deportation via charter flight. Since 2008 EU-mass deportations are carried out from Vienna under the administration of the EU-border agency FRONTEX (European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the EU)

**1999:** First leasing of private apartments for homeless refugees by Ute Bock, head of the *residential home for refugees in Zohmanngasse*. In 2002 the *association refugee project Ute Bock – housing, counselling and educational centre for refugees / Flüchtlingsprojekt Ute Bock – Wohnungs-, Beratungs- und Bildungsstelle für Flüchtlinge* is founded

**1999:** The Austrian Network Against Racism (ANAR) is founded as a part of the European Network Against Racism (ENARA).

**1999:** The MA 20 for Alien Affairs takes over the Aliens Police agenda of the MA 62.

**1999:** The first Islamic grammar school in Vienna is opened, funded by the association *SOLMIT* and the Central Federal Association. The headmaster and the teaching staff are all members of mainstream society. Arabic is offered in the afternoons as an optional subject.

**1999:** Turkish migrants running for the election of official representation of employees are denied their passive electoral rights. It is not until three years later that they receive that right. Another list of naturalised Turks in Vienna (*New Movement for the Future / Neue Bewegung für die Zukunft, NBZ*) gains five mandates.

**1999:** The first Vienna Conference on Integration takes place. City council representative Renate Brauner (SPÖ) and the Vienna Integration Fund (an organisation which brings together “all associations, groups and initiatives by migrants that deal with the issue of integration in Vienna) initiate the project.

**2000:** Every Thursday demonstrations against the right-wing conservative government of Austria take place. Several organisations and campaigns against “Schwarz-Blau / ÖVP/FPÖ” are initiated.

Among others: *Wiener Wahlpartie (WWP)*, *Get to attack, democratic offensive, Volkstanz, Botschaft der besorgten BürgerInnen, Volxtheaterkarawane*

**2000:** The initiative “TschuschInnenpower” is founded in Vienna.

**2000:** EU-guidelines against discrimination (et al. in the labour market) are set up that should transfer into national law by 2004.

**2001:** Various migrants get votes in the course of the district council elections and become district councillors in Vienna and Dornbirn/Vorarlberg. For the first time a woman migrant becomes city council representative.

**2001:** New Aliens Act / Fremdenrechtsgesetz (AsIBG Novelle). For the first time a (current) certificate of health is required, as is an “integration agreement”. The rights of residence and settlement are regulated through new categories: (highly) skilled workers, commuters, seasonal workers. Acquittal for self-employed show dancers and sex workers. Residence permits for short-term jobs and occupation linked with the latter.

**2001:** (Labour market policy-related) “counselling centres for foreigners” have to be closed down due to the cessation of financing by the job centre / Arbeitsmarktservice (AMS) and respectively its social partners.

**2001:** Implementation of the Schengen Information System (SIS I). The main goal is the facilitation of the control of entering and leaving for non-EU-citizens through a central computer in Strasbourg. From 2009: expansion of SIS II for the exchange of biometric data (finger prints and passport photographs).

**2002:** Establishment of a central register of residents [Zentraler Melderegister (ZMR)]. Data of “foreigners” from various record sections can be amalgamated.

**2002:** In the case of Marcus Omofuma the police are convicted to eight months imprisonment and three years on probation “for (involuntary) manslaughter under particularly dangerous circumstances”.

**2002:** In a firm in Vorarlberg four Turkish workers are denied the active right to vote for the employee representative. The Austrian Trade Union Federation (ÖGB) supports this position. Nevertheless their list scores 5 of the 15 mandates and the court rules in favour of the workers.

**2002:** The project funded by the Provincial Government of Vorarlberg, “okay – zusammen leben / live together” for political and social integration of migrants kicks off.

**2002:** A new university law is implemented. Tuition fees are introduced and students from non-EU states pay double. The sum for the “verification for the payment of maintenance“ (the basis upon which residence is granted) increases to EUR 7000 per year.

**2003:** The EURODAC agreement is implemented. EURODAC is a data bank for the EU-wide

storage and retrieval of data of asylum seekers over the age of 14 (et al. finger prints).

**2003:** Amendment of the Asylum Act: Once an asylum seeker is in the country he/she must go to the initial reception where the first interview will be carried out within 72 hours. Within 20 days the first decision is made whether the refugee has a chance of getting asylum granted or not. After an initial assessment he/she is taken into federal care, in the second step he/she is deported. This should guarantee that the process will speed-up". Extension of the list of "safe third countries"

New Austrian Foreign Labour Act (AslBG): Implementation of the new "integration agreement". Migrants who have been in the country for less than 5 years must take up German courses or prove sufficient German skills.

**2003:** The Mauritanian citizen Seibane Wague dies during an official act by police. Police, paramedics and the emergency doctor stand on his body to prevent his supposed aggressive behaviour.

**2003:** The Association Human Rights in Austria / Menschenrechte in Österreich, a pro-government / Federal Ministry of the Interior NGO in Vienna responsible for "care for those in custody pending deportation and voluntary return" is founded.

**2003:** Start of the EU-programme *Equal – against discrimination in the labour market / gegen Diskriminierung am Arbeitsmarkt* by the European Social Fund (ESF). In diverse research projects campaigns, archives and data banks, guidelines and other material against racism and discrimination in the labour market and in the areas of education and culture in Austria (and the EU) are developed. 2007 *Equal* is terminated and followed up by the programme "Duties of Growth and Employment / Dienste von Wachstum und Beschäftigung".

**2003:** Members of the association Initiative Minderheiten / Initiative of Minorities develop an anti-discriminatory company agreement

**2003:** Voting rights for „immigrants“ on a district level in Vienna. In 2004 this is suspended by the Constitutional Court because the guaranteed right to vote violates the "basic democratic principle".

**2003:** Community-TV *Okto* is founded. Amongst other things there are the first (multilingual) programmes for and by migrants. In 1994 radio pirate initiatives had a considerable hand in the fall of the monopoly of Austrian radio (ORF). In the years to follow Austria-wide independent radio stations are founded (Radio ORANGE 94.0, Radio Helsinki etc.) that give other social groups the space to create (multilingual) programmes/broadcasting.

**2004:** EU-expansion to an expected ten member states.

**2004:** EU-border agency FRONTEX is founded: European Agency for the Management of

Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the EU and for the execution of return actions.

**2004:** The anti-discriminatory directive initiated on EU-level is implemented in Austria. Implementation of the Federal Law for equal treatment.

**2004:** Numerous demonstrations and actions follow the murder of Seibane Wague. Under the motto “Resistance for Peace” there are annual commemoration days.

The „*Plattform Gerechtigkeit für Seibane / Plattform justice for Seibane* and the *Menschenrechtskomitee / Human Rights Committee – Cheibani* are founded.

**2004:** Subsidies for the Association *Echo – Youth, Culture and Integration Association* are suspended under the demand of a “new direction” of the associations activities that will be determined by the city of Vienna in future.

**2004:** Vienna Integration Fund becomes MA 17.

**2004:** Austria’s first Islamic cemetery is built.

**2004:** *Vienna Mix – Verein für Les/Bi/Schwule und Transgender MigrantInnen / Association of Les/Bi/Gay and transgender migrants* is founded. MiGay, the first magazine for gay migrants is published in 2009.

**2005:** *M-Media*, the first association for the advancement of cultural diversity in Austria’s media and media institutions is founded. Organises annual exhibitions about migrants and media in Austria.

**2006:** Implementation of a new Settlement and Residence Act / Niederlassungs- und Aufenthaltsgesetz (NAG). Restrictive conditions for (bi-national) marriages with non-EU/EEA-citizens. Hence the right to reside applies to artists, scientists and media correspondents but not to settle. C- and D-visas are granted for a maximum of 6 months, but only to “the new self-employed workers” in order to exercise temporary job or occupation as a seasonal worker (et al. sex work). The so-called Integration Agreement is tightened by the introduction of compulsory German and integration courses.

**2006:** Dublin II Agreement. Asylum applications are only possible in one EU-country. Asylum seekers whose application is suspected of being under the responsibility of another EU-country are arrested and returned. Penalties for those who support people with no residence permit.

**2006:** New restrictive regulations in the Nationality Act

**2006:** The *Initiative Ehe ohne Grenzen – EOG / Marriage without borders* is founded by bi-national married couples where one spouse is from a non-EU/EWR-country and therefore affected by the NAG (subsequently rejection of residence permit and deportation). Numerous

acts of solidarity follow.

**2006:** The Initiative of the Research *Group for Black Austrian History and Presence*, predominantly consisting of activists from the Organisation *Pamoja – Movement of the Young African Diaspora in Austria*. Numerous different actions et al. Decolonizing Vienna Tour (2007).

**2006:** “Forum of ROMA / Forum der ROMA”, a networking and cultural day for many Roma organisations from Vienna takes place on the occasion of the International Roma Day on April 8<sup>th</sup>. The educational project *Thara Haus für Roma-Jugendliche / Thara House for Roma Youths* is founded in Vienna (in the course of the Equal programme).

**2006:** Diverse acts of protest against the NAG by NGOs, other activists and the Green Party, amongst others “Rassismus streichen” / “Strike out (pun in this context: paint over) Racism”, “Sprengt das Fremdenrechtspaket “ / “Destroy the Alien Law package” (pun in this context: blow up)

**2006:** Support money for the association *Ayl in Not* is cancelled as well as that of other NGOs in the field of counselling and cultural work with migrants and refugees.

**2006:** Council flats in Vienna are now accessible regardless of citizenship. This results from the EU-regulations that must be embedded and applied in national laws.

**2006:** After a failed attempt to deport Bakary J. (resistance of pilot) he is severely physically abused by four policemen in a warehouse near Vienna International Airport.

**2007:** Initiiert von mehreren migrantischen Selbstorganisationen, NGOs und solidarischen BürgerInnen finden, als Reaktion auf die versuchte Abschiebung der 15-jährigen Arigona Zogaj und weiteren Mitgliedern ihrer Familie, österreichweit Demonstrationen unter dem Motto „Arigona bleibt!“ und „Wir sind alle Arigona!“ statt. Arigona selbst ist in Österreich aufgewachsen und aufgrund des Abschiebebescheids untergetaucht.

**2007:** Several migrant self-organisations, NGOs and solidly united citizens initiate demonstrations throughout Austria under the motto “Arigona bleibt! / Arigona stays!” and “Wir sind alle Arigona! / We are all Arigona!” as a reaction to the attempted deportation of Arigona Zogaj and her family. Arigona grew up in Austria and had to go into hiding to evade deportation.

**2007:** Campaigns and demonstrations under the motto “Sex workers want their rights / SexarbeiterInnen haben Lust auf ihre Rechte” (pun in the German meaning) by *LEFÖ* and *maiz*. In 2008/09 these proceed throughout Austria. In the course of the campaigns world-wide networking and international support emerge.

**2007:** *AFRA - International Center for Black Women's Perspectives* (Vienna) hosts the first

Black European Women's Congress.

**2008:** Arson attack on residential home for asylum seekers in Carinthia during the European Football Championship. The result is one casualty and several injured. Police inquiries, which take place without an actual inspection, state as cause of fire: "ignition through influence of an open flame".

**2008:** Cancellation of the entire subsidies for the *Integration Conference – Networking Bureau / Integrationskonferenz – Vernetzungsbüro (WIK)* by the MA 17. As a consequence the *Integration* conference is closed.

**2008:** Campaigns and demonstrations for the right to stay: et al "Fensterpolitik"

**2008:** For the first time the MIA-Award honours special achievements of women with a migration background living in Austria. A nominee rejects the award in the course of an official statement as a sign of protest against the restrictive migration policies/politics in Austria.

**2008:** The migrant party *Liste Niederösterreich (LNÖ)* is founded during the state election in Lower Austria. Vorarlberg also sees a new migrant party.

**2008** Amendment of the Aliens and Asylum Act (for non-deportable refugees). "Identity cards for aliens" are issued. There is the chance to get a work permit, but the identity cards do not guarantee a resident status, because that of a refugee can be denied.

Expansion of reasons for custody pending deportation: area restraint, delinquency for official offences (theft etc.) for the so-called Dublin cases. Subsequent applications and appeals may not be made any later than seven days after initial decision/notification. Basic welfare support for asylum seekers is solely under the control of the BMI. The state gradually cuts resources for legal advice.

Introduction of radiological examinations and DNA-analyses to estimate the age of underage asylum seekers.

**2009:** Numerous demonstrations against the Alien Law amendment. 10 years after the death of Marcus Omofuma there are mass demonstrations in Vienna.

**2009:** Mike Brennan, an African-American teacher at the Vienna International School is beaten up by police and suffers severe injuries. According to inquiries there was a "mix-up". Several – including media - acts of protest follow.

**2009:** The refugee Gaganpreet Singh K dies of a hunger strike in custody pending deportation. On the previous day he had been examined by a public health officer to check whether he could still be detained from a medical point of view. The public health officer declared him "not at risk". Spontaneous demonstrations and protests follow.

**2009:** The European Refugees Fund and the Federal Interior Ministry (BMI) cancel subsidies for the *Kompetenzzentrum Familienzusammenführung/Elongó / Competence centre for Family Unification/Elongó* of the Austrian Red Cross.

**2009:** The EU-Stockholm Programme, for a joint European surveillance and security system, ID, internet and border control and the transition to biometric data and profile establishment for risk evaluation, is determined. This programme was conceptualised referring to the model of the Hague Programme (2004).

**2010:** The Asylum, Aliens Police, Basic Welfare Support, Citizenship and Residence and Settlement Act is levelled. Expansion of reasons of asylum refusal in the case of delinquency (e.g. administrative penalty). Suspension of protection against deportation after a subsequent application and asylum seekers are obligated to register. Restrictions in legal protection and access to counselling for asylum seekers. Dead-lines for subsequent application and appeal are shortened. Stricter preconditions for residency, settlement and citizenship to be granted. The age limit for married couples in the case of family reunification is set at 21. Permanent residence cards for family members are limited to five years. A new regulation of default is introduced.

**2010:** Several protests and attempts by civil society to stop deportation (activists, acquaintances, neighbours, priests, mayors) in numerous municipalities (e.g. Röthis/Vorarlberg).