

Table 2: Reporting table on national Europe 2020 targets

Table 2: Description of the measures taken and information on their qualitative impact		
Progress on implementation	List of measures and their state of play that were implemented in response to the commitment	The estimated impacts of the measures (qualitative and/or quantitative) <sup>1</sup>
<b>National 2020 headline targets</b>		
National 2020 employment target [77-78%]	<p><b>For older workers</b> (for more details see table 1, CSR 3b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“fit2work” programme</b>, launch of complementary pilot project offering psychological and psychotherapeutic treatment in spring 2014 to overcome existing supply gaps – on-going monitoring; evaluation completed on counselling for persons and enterprises, as well as complementary project.</li> <li>• <b>Pilot projects in the field of labour market policy for persons with health impairments</b>, targeted projects with step by step re-integration; background: reform of the disability pension “IP NEW”; based on evaluation of social enterprises in 2014; new PES directive on quality assurance for employment on the “second labour market”) and additional research project on LMP measures for health-impaired persons is planned.</li> <li>• <b>Employment Initiative 50+</b> Raised awareness of employers on benefits of recruiting or retaining older workers (know-how and experience, working in age-diverse teams, etc.). Increased publicity of support measures for older unemployed (e.g. wage subsidies and in-work benefits, temporary employment in social enterprises). Implementation measures have started last year. The current PR campaign (TV-spots, newspaper advertisements, web site) was launched in December 2014.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Cross reference with column 9 of Table 1

	<p><b><u>Increase of the effective retirement age:</u></b> (for more details see table 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>amendment of pensions subject to very long insurance periods (“Hacklerregelung”)</b> – gradually phase-out of this early retirement scheme</li> <li>• <b>amendment of the corridor pension</b> – reduction of inflows</li> <li>• <b>new disability pension</b> – restricting access to disability pensions and concurrently promoting labour market reintegration through rehabilitation measures</li> <li>• <b>new pension account system</b> – the standardised pension calculation and the individual pension account work as incentives to remain longer in the labour market.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>For women</u></b> (for more details see table 1, CSR 3b) Special programmes (examples):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Women in crafts and engineering” (“FIT”)</b> – on-going;</li> <li>• <b>[Online information platform “meine Technik”]</b> Aim is to inspiring more women to opt for careers in non-typical professions. Work on the set-up of the platform has been continued in 2014. The online tool was launched in April 2015.</li> <li>• <b>“Return to a working life with a future”</b> – on-going</li> <li>• <b>“Systematic skills” (“Kompetenz mit System”)</b> it is constantly extended by new apprenticeship trades – on-going</li> <li>• <b>Vocational centres for women</b>, extensively expanded in 2014 (number of participants is increased by 80% against the previous year) – on-going</li> <li>• Implementation/continuation of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Labour Market</li> <li>• Further expansion of child care facilities with 305</li> </ul>	
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	<p>million Euro in 2014-2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of “Father’s month” in the public service and campaigns for parental leave with rising numbers of fathers taking up the possibilities.</li> <li>• Preparation of the launch of an online information platform as well as project on best practise and corporate cultures to increase the proportion of women in power and decision making positions.</li> <li>• Obligation for companies to draw up staff income reports; from 2014 on obligatory for companies with more than 150 employees; evaluation in progress.</li> <li>• Obligation for employers to indicate collective minimum wage in job advertisements; evaluation in progress.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>For persons with a migration background</u></b> (for more details see table 1, CSR 3b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Further improving the recognition of foreign qualifications</b> Implementation start of enhanced project: January 2015 ( following the pilot project started in 2013); Aim: Improving the employment situation and enhancing qualification-adequate labour market integration of persons who attained their highest vocational degree abroad – on-going</li> <li>• <b>Demand-oriented higher qualification and provision of German language courses</b> – increased provision of promotion by the PES for up-skilling – on-going</li> <li>• <b>FIT, ”Systematic skills”(also for Migrants), youth coaching, production schools, supra-company apprenticeships and since 2014 “AusbildungsFit” (Fit for (further) education and training);</b> youth with a migrant background benefitted over-proportionally - on-going;</li> <li>• <b>Intensified cooperation with external consulting and assistance services</b> for migrants with</li> </ul>	
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	<p>individual difficulties (e.g. job search, family, etc.) – on-going</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Project “Mentoring for Migrants”</b>, on-going;</li> <li>• <b>PES Diversity Management</b>, on-going</li> <li>• <b>Interpretation services</b>, basic information in the migrant’s first language, multi-language folders, etc., on-going</li> </ul>	
<p>National 2020 R&amp;D target [3,76%] Following the objectives of the Austrian RTDI strategy, Austria continues to aim at the overall target of an R&amp;D intensity of 3.76% of GDP until 2020, of which at least two thirds, preferably 70%, shall come from the private sector. In 2013 Austria had an R&amp;D intensity of 2.84%. The efforts to reach this goal have to be considered within the context of the general economic situation and the need for fiscal consolidation. Emphasis shall therefore be laid on measures with a strong leverage effect on R&amp;D investments by the private sector</p>	<p><b>RTI Strategy:</b> In order to implement the RTI Strategy "Becoming an Innovation Leader: Realising Potentials, Increasing Dynamics, Creating the Future" adopted by the Austrian Federal Government in March 2011, nine working groups were established, each aimed at addressing specific topics identified in this Strategy. In 2014 the working groups have continued to exercise their mandate, thereby putting strong emphasis on promoting implementing measures in their respective area of responsibility and issuing reports in order to provide information about the progress made.</p>	
	<p>Strengthening Vienna Biocenter – Vision 2020 (2011 – 2015) and Campus Support Facility (CSF): Strengthening Research Infrastructure – Increase post gradual life science</p>	<p>Enhancement and improvement of research infrastructure and its use - addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences in Austria</p>
	<p>Development of a Competence Centre for Disease Modelling within the IMBA – in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)</p>	<p>Strengthen the already existing know-how of the institute and broaden the functional genome research in Austria - addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences</p>
	<p>Development of a Competence Centre for “Digital Humanities” - in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)</p>	<p>Strengthen the already existing know-how of the institute and organising with other organisations the digital humanities in Austria: establishing and coordinating a network for digital humanities in Austria, financing outstanding</p>

		projects, organising a special training for DH, etc. <a href="http://www.oeaw.ac.at/icltt/">http://www.oeaw.ac.at/icltt/</a>
	Enhancement of the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (2007-2016): Fostering Basic Research – Increasing Excellence. New Art. 15a Commitment established between Lower Austria and the Federal Government until 2026	Institutional augmentation and the enhancement of research excellence in the field of interdisciplinary research activities at the interface of computer sciences, neurology as well as molecular biology and cell biology.
	<p><i>The Young Science – Network- and Service Centre</i> (first stage of expansion 2011-2014) has been evaluated with very positive results in December 2014.</p> <p>It has continuously expanded the successfully established network of schools and research institutions; in 2014 the “Young Science Contact Points” for schools, which have been created in all Austrian Universities, have been further strengthened (<a href="http://www.youngscience.at/netzwerk/netzwerkkontakte/universitaeten/">http://www.youngscience.at/netzwerk/netzwerkkontakte/universitaeten/</a>).</p> <p>Its networking and service activities contribute to close the gap between schools and universities and to encourage the participation of young people in research.</p> <p>Within the Centre a new web-platform has been implemented, offering thematic suggestions from researchers for A-Level projects, thus linking the theses every Austrian student has to complete as part of the final secondary school exams to recent research projects. (<a href="http://www.youngscience.at/themenplattform/young_science_themenplattform/">http://www.youngscience.at/themenplattform/young_science_themenplattform/</a>).</p> <p>In 2014 all Austrian schools regularly involved in research projects were invited to apply for the “Young Science Quality Certificate for Research Partner Schools”, invented in 2012 by the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (<a href="http://www.youngscience.at/quetesiegel/quetesiegel/">http://www.youngscience.at/quetesiegel/quetesiegel/</a>).</p> <p>The Austrian Research Program <i>Sparkling Science</i> 2007-2017 has been integrating pre-university students in state-of-the-art research since 2007 in order to crowdsource young brain power for research and raise young people’s interest in science. By 2014 the programme has reached its 3<sup>rd</sup> and final phase, in which the implementation of long-term partnerships of research institutions and schools has</p>	<p>In 2014 more than 3000 proposals from researchers for linking final theses of secondary schools with recent research projects have been launched online and have been broadly perceived amongst 16 to 17 year old students, preparing their A-level exams.</p> <p>The platform also has a very high acceptance amongst teachers who appreciate the recommendations for basic scientific publications listed with each proposal. The evaluation carried out in 2014 has confirmed that the platform is valued as very helpful support for directing young people’s interest towards research and further academic formation.</p> <p>As a result of the invitation to apply for an official confirmation of competencies to participate in research, 18 Schools were granted the “Young Science Quality Certificate for Research Partner Schools”.</p> <p>As a result of the 5<sup>th</sup> Sparkling Science call nearly 100 research institutions, around 100</p>

	<p>become an important additional evaluation criterion. In 2014 the research projects of the 4<sup>th</sup> Sparkling Science call were mostly still active, in addition 58 new projects of the 5<sup>th</sup> call have been started, collaborating with research institutions in a very large variety of research areas, such as for instance migration research, oncology, ornithology, glaciology, seismology and systems engineering.</p>	<p>schools and more than 50 partners from economy and society engage in joint research projects.</p> <p>By the end of 2014 practically all Austrian Universities and nearly 50% of all secondary schools in Austria have taken part in collaborative research activities within the programme.</p>
	<p>The strategic concept of RRI (“Responsible Research and Innovation”) will be published and implemented in 2015. All Austrian universities were invited by the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy to form an “Alliance for Responsible Science”.</p>	<p>A vast majority of Austrian universities has communicated a clear commitment and high interest to engage in a future “Alliance for Responsible Science”.</p>
	<p>National contact point (NCP) for IP matters and IPAG Intellectual Property Agreement Guide of the Austrian universities Strengthening academic transfer and recovery structures as laid down in the IP recommendation of the European Commission</p>	<p>Co-ordination of national knowledge transfer activities, and harmonisation with institutions of other member states as well as standardise intellectual property management (IPAG). E.g. a set of (online) model contracts is made available helping the most appropriate model contracts to be selected. The use of these contracts is voluntary. Since the start of IPAG in October 2013 there have been about 1500 free downloads of model agreements from the IPAG tool (<a href="http://www.ipag.at">www.ipag.at</a>).</p>
	<p>Indirect research funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing research premium from 10% to 12% for intrinsically company research and contract research.</li> <li>• Raising the ceiling for contract research from 100,000 Euro to 1.000.000 Euro</li> <li>• Integration of the Austrian Research Promotion Agency as technical consultant for the tax office.</li> </ul>	<p>Increase the quality of corporate research and the amount of corporate expenditures on research and development.</p>
	<p>Direct research funding (examples): The <b>COMET</b> program promotes the development of centers of excellence, whose centerpiece is a business and science jointly defined research program at a high level.</p>	<p>Increase the quality of corporate research and the amount of corporate expenditures on research and development.</p>

	Direct research funding (examples): The <b>Research Studios Austria</b> (RSA) program promotes the application and implementation of research results from basic research in advance of entrepreneurial research in Austria.	
	Direct research funding (examples): Service innovation is an important competitive factor. Given the potential in domestic companies is the <b>Services Innovations</b> (DLI) the promotion of innovative service projects, also with non-technological character.	
	Direct research funding (examples): With the Programme <b>Research Capacity in Industry</b> the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFV) supports companies (primarily SMEs) in the systematic development and upgrading the skills of their existing research and innovation staff. A second focus is to promote the anchoring of business-relevant research areas at Austrian universities and colleges as well as the impetus for a higher sectoral mobility.	
	Technology Push 2015: Investments in thematically focussed programs in the field of applied research are further increased in 2015. These investments are focussed on four technology areas: mobility, energy, production and information and communication technologies. In addition to that the Austrian investments in space technologies have substantially been increased over the past ten years. In 2014 these investments sum up to 60 Mio. Euro, including the contribution to ESA and EUMETSAT as well as the national space program ASAP.	Increasing the R&E-intensity of the Austrian corporate sector; development of technologies for a modern, efficient and secure infrastructure to cope with the grand challenges; increasing the numbers of researchers especially of female researchers.
	The new “Frontrunner Initiative” was launched in 2013 and focusses on companies with significant R&E activities in a leading market position worldwide. Being utmost successful in a competitive international environment is associated with the special challenges of high development and market risks. The program comprises special grants of up to 3.5 Mio. Euro within a soft loan financing package of up to 7.5 Mio. Euro	Strengthening Austrian high tech firms in top positions internationally.
	Ongoing implementation of the Austrian Action Plan on Public Procurement Promoting Innovation (PPPI): At the end	Through PPPI, industry is encouraged to deliver

	<p>of 2013 a PPPI Service Center has been established within the Federal Procurement Agency (BBG). The PPPI Service Center conducts a variety of measures, e.g. instalment of a PPPI online platform for both demand-side and supply-side; community building events; initiation and implementation of pilot projects via PPPI challenges; trainings for public procurers etc.</p> <p>The PPPI Service Center is complemented and supported by PPPI centers of competence that have been nominated at the beginning of 2014 (e.g. aws, FFG).</p> <p>A common website on PPPI in Austria has been installed in September 2014: <a href="http://www.ioeb.at">www.ioeb.at</a> (in German only). The results of the PCP pilot initiative “transport infrastructure research 2011” have been presented in November 2014.</p>	<p>innovative goods and services, i.e. to invest in R&amp;D. Furthermore, the public sector is being modernized and thus able to provide advanced and (eco-)efficient goods and services to the Austrian citizens.</p>
GHG emission reduction target [-16%]	<p><b>Subsidies program for thermal renovation</b></p> <p>Continuation of the Subsidies program for thermal renovation of buildings (residential and business) started in 2009; This program pushes at the same time investments, jobs and saves energy. The annual call to start in March 2015.</p> <p>(Contributes also to energy efficiency target see below).</p>	<p>Annually ~ 0,5 million t CO<sub>2</sub> over the lifetime of the projects</p>
	<p><b>Climate Policy Package</b></p> <p>Pursuant to the Austrian National Climate Act (“KSG-Maßnahmenprogramm”). This package comprises a full set of measures in the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Buildings</li> <li>• Energy and Industry (Non-ETS)</li> <li>• Fluorinated Gases</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Waste Management</li> </ul>	<p>Approx. -1.7 million t CO<sub>2</sub> calculated for 2020</p>



	<p><b>Climate Protection Initiative klimaaktiv</b></p>	<p>Objective: Distribution of information, awareness-raising, training offers and quality standards for the key areas of the energy transition: (1) energy (saving), (2) construction and renovation, (3) renewable energy and (4) mobility., The relevant target groups are companies, municipalities and households.</p> <p>The annual business report presents the progress made in the distribution of and the establishment of climate friendly technologies and services in the market. It evaluates and informs on the success of implementation.</p> <p>In the year 2012 the project period 2004 to 2012 has been evaluated by the Wuppertal Institute in Germany: The innovative character has been attested and klimaaktiv was complimented for its exemplary comprehensive approach and unique design for innovative governance.</p> <p>in 2008 the “klimaaktiv pakt 2020” for large companies who commit themselves voluntarily to the compliance with the Austrian climate and energy goals until 2020 has been introduced as a new instrument. By the end of 2014 11 companies have joined the “klimaaktiv pakt 2020”.</p> <p>The project time of klimaaktiv has been extended until 2020.</p>
	<p><b>Climate Protection Initiative klimaaktiv mobil</b></p> <p>Start of the 2nd phase of the klimaaktiv mobil technical and financial support program from 2013-2020 to promote mobility management, alternative fuels and vehicles, e-mobility, eco-driving and cycling with a focus on companies and municipalities.</p>	<p>Klimaaktiv mobil provides a national supportive framework to motivate and support companies, cities, municipalities and regions, leisure and tourism operators, schools and youth groups to develop and implement measures to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from transport related activities. Klimaaktiv mobil offers five pillars of support: consulting, financial support, education &amp; certification, information &amp; motivation and</p>

		<p>awareness raising as well as awarding of partners committed to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction projects.</p> <p>Klimaaktiv mobil contributes to EU and Austrian environmental and climate protection objectives, particularly to the national Climate Act.</p> <p>Achievements 2013:</p> <p>4900 climate friendly mobility projects were supported and implemented (e.g. in-companies, communities, tourism, schools) led to a reduction of 0.5 million CO<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>objective 2020:</b></p> <p>continuation klimaaktiv mobil: -0.5 million t CO<sub>2</sub> in 2020</p> <p>extension klimaaktiv mobil: -0.7 million t CO<sub>2</sub> in 2020</p>
	<p><b>Electromobility</b></p> <p>Implementation of 65 measures in order to foster the introduction of e-mobility in Austria, as set-out in the national “Implementation plan for Electromobility in and from Austria” adopted by the federal government in July 2012, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extension of klimaaktiv mobil financial support programs to new categories of electric vehicles (BEV, PHEV, REEV) and for charging infrastructure for slow and fast charging of EV’s, in particular for publicly accessible charging stations</li> <li>• consolidation and further development of the seven pilot regions for e-mobility, the energy and climate pilot regions with a few to foster interoperability as well as linking with demonstration and lighthouse projects</li> </ul>	<p>Contribution to the EU 2020 climate and energy targets as well as the 10% target for applying renewable energy in transport by increasing the number of electric vehicles operated with renewable energy.</p> <p>The number of e-vehicles (including e-bikes, e-scooters, light-weight e-vehicles, e-cars and light-duty e-vehicles, using electricity from renewable energy sources will increase further by these measures; the number of e-cars and electric LDV will continue to rise due to the support programs in company and municipality fleets as well as in the pilot regions.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continuation of national support program klimaaktiv mobil for companies, municipalities and trade associations that replace conventional vehicle by electric vehicles and set-up charging stations with green electricity.</li> <li>• enhanced provision of information and data and development of awareness raising campaigns on e-mobility, its efficient use and advantages for consumers by further developing existing information systems and platform (e.g. <a href="http://www.autoverbrauch.at">www.autoverbrauch.at</a>)</li> <li>• compilation of data for assessing the environmental, climate and energy impacts from e-mobility and development of eco-balance assessments of different propulsion systems</li> <li>• <b>in the context of tax reform 2015/16 company e-cars will not be taxed as fringe benefits</b></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Masterplan Cycling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing implementation of the national cycling strategy (Masterplan Cycling) with joint investment focus (Bund and Länder) on extension of national and regional cycling infrastructure and cooperation in klimaaktiv mobil financial support program. Preparation of a new Masterplan Cycling for the period 2016-2025</li> <li>• Preparation of Masterplan Walking</li> </ul>	<p>Contribution to the EU 2020 target of greenhouse gas emission reduction in transport by increasing of every-day cycling. Contribution to National Climate Act and National Action Plan Physical Activity.</p>
	<p><b>Climate and Energy Fund (Klima- und Energiefonds KLIEN)</b></p>	<p>The tasks of the fund are the support of research and development in the field of sustainable energy technologies and climate research, the promotion of projects in the fields of public short distance and regional transport, environmentally-friendly freight transport, as well as mobility management projects, and the promotion of projects supporting the market</p>

		<p>penetration of climate-relevant and sustainable energy technologies.</p> <p>In the period 2007-2013 the climate and energy fund awarded research contracts and made subsidy commitments to the amount of almost € 847 million Euro (approx. 125 million Euro of which in the year 2013). The success of these measures is to be presented and published annually in the annual business report. The annual business reports presents the progress made in the research on and the establishment and launching on the market of climate friendly technologies and measures and informs, which important priorities are just being implemented.</p>
	<b>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</b>	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports GHG emission reduction measures (including renewable energy or energy efficiency) in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of EUR 80 million €.</p> <p>In 2013 the leveraged climate-related investments in the private sector amounted approximately 780 Million EUR, and in corresponding CO<sub>2</sub>- emission reductions totalling at about 385.000 t annually or 6.8 million tons over the lifetime resp.</p>
	<b>Biofuel target in Austrian Fuel Act 2012</b> (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)	<p>The use of biofuels counts towards the 10% renewable target in transport of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC. According to the Austrian Fuel Act (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012) in the year 2020 8.45% of all diesel and petrol fuels have to be substituted by using biofuels. Due to the different calculation base these 8.45% count towards the 10% target as about 7.3%.</p>

Renewable energy target [34%]	In Austria, electricity from renewable sources is supported mainly through a feed-in tariff, which is set out in the Green Electricity Order (Ökostrom-Gesetz - ÖSG) 2012.	The feed-in tariffs established by the Green Electricity Order 2012 for the offtake of electricity from wind, biomass, biogas, landfill and sewage gas, geothermal, photovoltaic and small hydro generating stations are shown in the following link: <a href="https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=20007993">https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=20007993</a>
	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emission target in the Austrian Fuel Act 2012</b> (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)	According to the Austrian Fuel act (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012) as the national transposition of the Fuel Quality Directive 2009/30/EC suppliers have to reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy from fuel and energy supplied 2020 by 6 %
	<b>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</b>	The Federal Environment Fund supports renewable energy in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of more than EUR 39 million €.  In 2013 the leveraged renewable energy investments in the private sector amounted approximately 251 Million EUR, and in corresponding CO <sub>2</sub> - emission reductions totalling at about 260.000 t annually or 5.3 million tons over the lifetime resp.
National energy efficiency target [25,1 Mtoe]	The national headline targets are set out in the new Austrian Energy Efficiency Law, which is already implemented and also in force.	Austria will reach the targets, which are set out in the new Energy Efficiency Law of Austria by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a bundle of measures which can be divided into the categories industrial buildings, production and services as well as trade and small-scale consumption, mobility, energy provision, security of energy supply and general measures as well as by</li> <li>• an obligation system.</li> </ul>

	<b>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</b>	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports energy efficiency projects in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of more than EUR 29 million €.</p> <p>In 2013 the leveraged renewable energy investments in the private sector amounted approximately 490 Million EUR, and in corresponding CO<sub>2</sub>- emission reductions totalling at about 116.000 t annually or 450.000 MWh annually resp.</p>
Flagship Initiative Resource Efficiency	<p><b>National Resource Efficiency Action Plan (REAP):</b></p> <p>Implementation of measures in order to foster the REAP goals.</p> <p>The implementation of REAP is assessed by the periodical monitoring (quantitative and qualitative indicators).</p>	<p>REAP defines medium- and long-term national goals to increase the efficiency in the utilisation of national resources and proposes instruments and measures for a concrete increase in the resource efficiency in four fields of action: resource-efficient production, public procurement, circular-economy and awareness-raising.</p> <p>The overarching goal is an absolute decoupling of economic development and resource consumption and the environmental effects going hand in hand with it. For this purpose it is required to raise the resource-efficiency in Austria on medium term, thus until the year 2020, by at least 50 % compared to the year 2008.</p> <p>REAP is oriented until the year 2050, thereby advocating a resource productivity increase in by a factor 4 to 10.</p> <p>A progress report on the resource use in Austria is forthcoming in 2015</p>
	<p><b>Action Plan Sustainable Public Procurement</b></p> <p>The Austrian Action Plan on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP-AP), which was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2010, pursues the long-term goal that the</p>	<p>Four years later, the results of the first evaluation of the SPP-AP are available. The evaluation examined among other issues if and how the key objective of the SPP-AP, to</p>

	<p>public sector buys more and more sustainable products and services. Given the major purchasing power of the public sector, the Action Plan contributes to the development of a green and sustainable economy. It addresses all public authorities in Austria and is compulsory for the federal level. The Public Procurement Agency is consequently implementing the requirements of the Action Plan. Currently, there are criteria sets for 15 product groups available which are revised on a regular basis. Social criteria were developed by an expert group and are currently coordinated at political level. The process of implementation, evaluation and improvement of the Action Plan is coordinated by the Federal Ministry of the Environment and supervised by a group where all relevant stakeholders (Ministries, provinces and municipalities, social partners and business representatives) are represented. The Procurement Service Austria (BeschaffungService Austria) is the central think tank for sustainable procurement in Austria and offers a free counselling service for sustainable public procurement (<a href="http://www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at">www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at</a>).</p>	<p>establish the criteria of sustainable procurement all over Austria, has been achieved: minimum ecological requirements in 15 product groups which are, among others, based on the criteria of the GPP toolkit of the European Commission. The evaluation relies basically on inquiries and interviews with procurers from the federal and provincial governments. It produced the following central results:</p> <p>A comparison between the results of the present evaluation and a comparable study of 2008 shows that the percentage of public purchasers considering environmental requirements could be significantly risen. Green public procurement has become particularly well established on federal and provincial level as well as at universities.</p> <p>The SPP-AP is supposed to be both an important instrument to strengthen political support for GPP in organizations of all levels and an important source - but not the only one - to define concrete ecological criteria. Most procurers that consider environmental requirements in purchasing use also other sources for ecological criteria, for example their own knowledge and information from other sources.</p> <p>Based on these results the SPP-AP will be adapted, further developed and adopted by the Council of Ministers</p>
	<p><b>Master Plan Environmental Technology</b></p> <p>The Austrian environmental and energy technology industry makes a considerable contribution to sustainable growth and an improvement of the environmental situation in Austria and abroad. With the Master Plan Environmental Technology a tool providing orientation has been created in</p>	

	<p>order to be able to use the existing opportunities for the economy and the environment even more efficiently. The vision of the Master Plan is “<i>Within the European Union Austria has the leading position in the fields of environmental technology and environmental services.</i>”</p> <p>By means of strengthening the Austrian environmental and energy technology an important contribution will be made to reaching economic and environmental policy goals such as doubling the number of persons employed in the environmental and energy technology industries and reaching the climate protection goals and complying with other environmental protection goals at the same time. In the course of the next few years the enterprises in the environmental and energy technology sectors will be confronted with major challenges and opportunities. Whereas above-average growth opportunities can be expected on the environmental and technology markets, the competition on the one hand by new suppliers from low-wage countries and on the other hand by suppliers of high-tech products is rising. The high competitiveness and the good technological position of Austrian enterprises of the environmental and energy technology sectors as well as the fact that they are excellently embedded in the European markets are the major strong points, whereas the weaknesses are the small-scaled supplier structure and the low presence on dynamic markets such as Asia. New thematic challenges, such as in particular in the fields of energy and climate protection lead in the medium-term to a further shift of the shares within this branch of industry.</p> <p>In the course of a comprehensive discussion process representatives of domestic enterprises and research institutions as well as of the administration have defined four strategic fields of action, which make a considerable contribution to the goals of the Master Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Promotion of exports</i></li> <li>• <i>Research and qualification</i></li> </ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Financing</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Making the domestic market more dynamic</i></p>	
	<p><b>Master Plan Green Jobs</b></p> <p>Green jobs are jobs in the environment sector. The EU definition describes green jobs as work in the manufacturing of products, technologies and service activities by means of which environmental damage is avoided and natural resources are preserved. Green jobs exist in different branches, for example in renewable energies, sustainable construction and renovation as well as in water and waste water management. They include jobs requiring a high level of qualification just as much as apprenticeships vocations or simple, unskilled labour.</p> <p>The main purpose of green jobs is to make a contribution to environmental protection. This is why there are green jobs in all economic and social areas and why also existing job types can become green jobs.</p> <p>In 2010, the Austrian Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management developed a „Masterplan green jobs“ in order to establish a strategy to increase employment in the „Environmental Goods and Services Sector“ (i. e. „green jobs“).</p>	<p>The objective of the „Masterplan green jobs“ is to create additional 30.000 green jobs within the next 4 years. The Austrian Green Jobs Masterplan defines 6 key areas of action to increase employment in the environmental goods and service sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering the export of environmental goods and services, focusing on environmental technologies</li> <li>• Strengthening sustainable tourism in Austria</li> <li>• Increasing the material use of biomass</li> <li>• Thermal retrofitting and optimizing energy systems of buildings</li> <li>• Fostering public transport</li> <li>• Increasing the share of renewable energy</li> </ul> <p>There are currently about 173.000 green jobs in Austria with rising tendency. This means that every 20th job (4.8%) is a green job; 11.7 percent of the GDP are yielded in this sector.</p>
Flagship Initiative Digital Agenda	<p><b>Digital Agenda – Status of implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the levels of supply and reducing the “digital divide” by encouraging broadband expansion (esp NGA) in rural areas.</li> <li>• investment promotion program "Broadband Austria Twenty Thirteen (BBA_2013)" (fund approximately EUR 30 million within the Austrian program for rural</li> </ul>	

	<p>development policy 2007-2013</p> <p>2014</p> <p>Development of state aid instruments requiring national financial resources and considering approx. EUR 26 million by the European Agricultural Fund.</p> <p><u>Austrian Broadband Strategy 2020:</u></p> <p>- Alignment of the Austrian measures to the EU-2020-target (ie. „99% coverage of 100 Mbit / s internet by 2020“; through improved coordination of planning and implementation of development projects):</p> <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase to 75 out of a total of 101 participating operators within the „Broadband-Atlas“</li> <li>- publication of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o the Masterplan covering the Elements of the Austrian Broadband Initiative 2014-2020</li> <li>o the annual broadband evaluation report, to evaluate the effectiveness of actions as outlined within the Austrian Broadband Strategy 2020</li> <li>o the broadband planning guideline, to provide guidance upon aspects of planning and equipment aiming for cost reductions</li> </ul> </li> <li>- preparation work for the publication of an indoor cabling guideline, to provide guidance upon planning and equipment aspects, aiming for cost reductions in construction works</li> <li>- content-wise update of the webportal “<a href="http://www.iktpojekte.at">http://www.iktpojekte.at</a>” outlining details about Austrian’s recent ICT projects</li> </ul>	
National early school leaving target [9,5%]	<p><u>Improving the school entry-phase, strengthening primary schools, basic competences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of guidelines for school inspection since June 2013.</li> <li>• Ongoing work on curriculum development.</li> </ul>	Improved basic competences and increased employability. Better transitions. Enhanced educational outcomes, in particular of disadvantaged young people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions for a successful transition are identified and piloted in networks (comprised of kindergartens and schools) at 70 locations in all Austrian provinces.</li> <li>• The work in the networks is accompanied and supported by the Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs.</li> </ul>	
	<p><u>Improving reading and language competences, in particular of pupils whose first language is not German</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions for effective language support measures are piloted and evaluated in networks (each incl. kindergarten and teacher training colleges) in 70 school locations in all Austrian provinces.</li> <li>• Extension of the two-year language courses for 'ex-matricular' pupils' whose second language is German until the school year 2015/16. This applies to all pupils in compulsory schools providing general education and the lower stage of academic secondary schools (AHS).</li> <li>• Development and dissemination (via decree) of an instrument to enable teachers to interpret the language development of their pupils in German (USB DaZ = Unterrichtsbegleitende Sprachstandsbeobachtung Deutsch als Zweitsprache).</li> <li>• Website for the support of teaching staff in multilingual classes: <a href="http://www.schule-mehrsprachig.at">www.schule-mehrsprachig.at</a></li> </ul>	Improved educational outcomes, reduced early school leaving and enhanced equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people.
	<p><u>Expansion and development of all-day school places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Federal Government invested EUR 320m in school-based care until 2014.</li> <li>• Currently, more than 140,000 students (20,8%) make use of school-based afternoon care or attend a combined all-day school. This figure is 17.6% at compulsory schools and 36.6% at federal schools (lower stages of academic secondary schools).</li> <li>• November 2014: Start of information campaign "More school – more chances".</li> <li>• December 2014: Legislative measures to increase quality of all-day school places adopted by the Federal Government.</li> </ul>	Improving equality of opportunities and compensating for socio-economic disadvantages. Positive effect on pupils with migrant backgrounds, on the atmosphere in schools and on social interaction. Effectiveness with regard to social and labour market policy issues.
	<p><u>New secondary school (Neue Mittelschule – NMS)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nationwide introduction of the NMS started in</li> </ul>	Improvement of educational outcomes, reduction of early school leaving and

	<p>September 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2014/15: start of the 7th generation of NMS; 286 new classes.</li> <li>• Learning designers attend a two-year national qualification programme.</li> <li>• School principals and learning designers attend one national networking conference per year to further foster their role as change agents.</li> <li>• 2015/16: According to the plan, a total of 1,118 schools will be transformed into NMS (100%).</li> </ul>	enhancement of equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people.
	<p><u>Initiative for Adult Education: Free second-chance education for the provision of basic educational qualifications for adults</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of measures within the framework of the Initiative for Adult Education 2012.</li> <li>• New Compulsory School Examination Act, in force since 1 September 2012.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the program for the first period 2012-14 (to be published in the first half of 2015).</li> <li>• Agreement according to Section 15a of the Constitution between the Federal Government and the provinces in order to continue the Initiative for Adult Education from 2015-17.</li> </ul>	Reduction of the number of persons without basic education, increase in the number of persons with basic educational qualifications, increase in the permeability of the education system.
	<p><u>Combatting dropping-out, including youth and apprentice coaching</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support and career orientation for students/ apprentices at risk of dropping out.</li> <li>• Cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to support the follow-up measure “Fit for Training” (New Title since 2015: “Production Schools”) which was funded by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and started in 7 provinces in January 2014.</li> <li>• Provision of “Übergangsstufe” (as a preparatory form) to avoid drop out of pupils in the first year (9th grade) of a vocational school or college.</li> <li>• Altogether 12 schools across Austria have launched the project Übergangsstufe in the last 12 months.</li> </ul>	Further reduction of the rate of early school leavers and dropouts.
	<p>The <b>main elements</b> within the Austria YG are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Supra-Company Apprenticeships (Training</b></li> </ul>	Reduction of the drop-out rate from the education system, reaching the highest possible

	<p><b>guarantee)</b> This guarantee ensures everyone up to 18 years and socially disadvantaged youth, slow learners and increasingly also education drop outs and young adults up to 24 years an apprenticeship position. If someone is not able to find an apprenticeship position in a company, he or she can enter into an apprenticeship programme in a supra-company apprenticeship training entity – on-going</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Future for Youth Action programme</b> (<i>Aktion Zukunft Jugend</i>; active labour market policy for young people) Launched in 2009, the Future for Youth Action programme is a wider-based training guarantee for 20- to 24-year-olds aimed at opening up career perspectives through employment, targeted training or subsidised job offers of the PES – on-going</li> <li>• <b>Youth Coaching</b> Youth Coaching offers comprehensive support from the end of compulsory school until the aim of a sustainable integration in further education is reached. It was implemented nation-wide in 2013 with the aim of early intervention in cooperation with schools and social work – on-going</li> <li>• <b>Production Schools</b> The aim of production schools is stabilisation as well as the acquisition of social and practical skills („learning by doing“) and thereby reintegrate young NEET into the education system/apprenticeship system/labour market – on-going</li> <li>• <b>AusbildungsFit (Fit for (further) education and training)</b> AusbildungsFit is a new low-threshold offer that has been piloted in 2014 and is now further extended. The target group are young people lacking basic skills to start a further education/apprenticeship and students with severe familial or social problems are at most risk of becoming NEETs. It provides support by “clearing” of problems and basic education,</li> </ul>	<p>educational degree, vocational orientation and entry in the first labour market.</p>
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	<p>social skills and sport modules; AusbildungsFit is implemented nation-wide with 2015; the further plan is to merge AusbildungsFit and Production Schools in 2016 into one standardized offer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[p.m. Coaching and Counselling for apprentices and their employers – BMWFW]</b> This coaching programme for apprentices and their employers aims at reducing the number of failed apprenticeships, increasing the number of successful apprenticeship examinations and raising the quality of training by providing coaches to assist apprentices and their employers whenever problems occur – on-going</li> </ul>	
	<p><u>Educational and professional career guidance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anchoring of "career guidance" (BO) as a subject in lower secondary schools.</li> <li>• List of teacher competences relevant for BO included in the handbook for the formulation of curricula in teacher education.</li> <li>• Gaining and collecting practical experience with the explicitly designated hour as a separate teaching subject in the NMS.</li> <li>• A first draft of a definition of quality standards for the realisation of "ibobb" (information, advice and guidance for education and career) in schools was developed.</li> <li>• 2014: Completion of the nationwide train-the-trainer course "ibobb"</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils make well-prepared education and career choices. This will reduce the number of school changes and school drop-outs.</p>
	<p><u>Standardisation of the school-leaving and diploma examination (Matura)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 321 academic secondary schools (AHS) and 71 vocational secondary schools (BHS) have implemented elements of the new standardised and competence-oriented model in May 2014.</li> <li>• The "New Matura" examination will be held at all AHS in Austria for the first time in the 2014/15 school year, and at all BHS in 2015/16.</li> <li>• 106 BHS offer the "New Matura" as pilot projects in the</li> </ul>	<p>The creation of standardised basic competences and the same framework conditions for all students, increased aptitude for higher education.</p>

	school year 2014/15. 7 schools thereof will offer the complete package in accordance with the three-pillar model.	
	<u>Polytechnic School PLUS (Pre-vocational school)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nationwide school experiment was launched in September 2013.</li> <li>• Three more pilot schools conduct the school experiment since autumn 2014.</li> <li>• In total, 13 pilot schools from all nine provinces are currently involved in the nationwide school experiment.</li> </ul>	Better options for the transition from school to the labour market and an individual preparation for further education or career; a positive effect on the reduction of youth unemployment and the number of early school leavers.
	<u>Improving access to electronic media for schools and pupils</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e-learning initiatives in schools; pilot projects for the educational use of mobile devices; inventory and evaluation of (inter-)national strategic concepts; good practice models; evaluation of existing pilot projects.</li> </ul>	Targeted use of digital media promotes networked learning and contributes to the development of quality; digital competences of pupils and teachers.
	<u>Improving and implementing an inclusive school system</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy goal: to develop a detailed concept of inclusive regions for a needs-based support for all pupils and its nationwide implementation until 2020.</li> <li>• Participatory dialogue with relevant stakeholder.</li> <li>• Development of three inclusive regions in Styria, Carinthia and Tyrol.</li> </ul>	Contribution to the implementation of inclusive education in Austria and to avoid the segregation of pupils with special educational needs.
<p>National target for tertiary education [38%] The government aspires to raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education to at least 38%</p> <p>AT reached the national target of higher education graduates or graduates from equivalent post-secondary institutions in 2012 (38.3%) and increased at 39.6% in 2013.</p>	<u>Reform of teacher education (PaedagogInnenbildung NEU)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Framework Law on the introduction of the new teacher education; in force since 11 July 2013, amended on 13 January 2015.</li> <li>• The Quality Assurance Board for teacher education has started to work.</li> </ul>	The measure has systemic effects on the entire education system in Austria.
	<p>Broadening the financial base for the financing of higher education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the basis contribution to the universities budget</li> <li>• Higher education area structural funds</li> </ul>	The measure has effects on the universities' funding and on the quality of teaching

	(“Hochschulraum-Strukturmittel”)	
	<p>New university financing – implementation of capacity-based university funding based on enrolment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preparatory measures are implemented with performance agreements 2013-2015</li> <li>• suitable transitional measures in performance agreements 2016-2018</li> </ul>	Impact on the universities’ funding and on the quality of teaching
	<p>Qualitative and quantitative development and consolidation of the Universities of Applied Sciences (ISCED 6-7):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 505 new places were financed in 2013-2014</li> <li>• 534 new places in 2014-2015</li> <li>• 508 new places will be financed in 2015-2016</li> <li>• 320 new places in 2016-2017</li> <li>• 180-190 new places in 2017-2018</li> </ul>	<p>Further increase the number of study places. A total of 5,309 new study places should be achieved in 2018-2019.</p> <p>Therefore the number of higher education graduates will also increase. It is an important contribution to achieving the EU 2020 target</p>
	Improvement of teaching and studying situation through performance agreements.	Impact on reducing the drop-out rate in the higher education, on increasing the quality of teaching as well as on increasing the share of graduates in higher education.
	Improving the conditions for higher education studies which are supported by allowing access restrictions in fields of studies which are in especially high demand.	Impact on increasing the quality of teaching and learning in higher education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of testing active studies, as well as increasing the number of graduates.</li> <li>• Additional funds were available for “Number of graduates of bachelor, master and diploma studies with a weighting according to subject groups”.</li> <li>• Incentives for raising of private funds in order to broaden the financial base of higher education institutions</li> </ul>	<p>Funding from the higher education area structural funds.</p> <p>Impact on reducing the drop-out rate in the higher education and therefore on increasing the share of graduates in higher education.</p>
National poverty target [-235.000 persons]	Focus on labour market initiatives.	See employment target.
	FEAD programme for Austria: Families living on means-tested minimum income benefit (BMS) with children at primary and secondary school level will receive basic educational materials (e.g. school bag, stationery, painting material, etc.), according to their age and school type. Accompanying measures will provide beneficiaries with relevant information to improve their social inclusion	Addresses the material deprivation of those with difficulties to buy school materials at the beginning of the school year (improving access to quality education). According to data provided by the Länder about 42.000 pupils are eligible for a school starter kit. The aim is to reach a minimum of 50%.



	Financial resources of the relevant structural funds (esp. ESF) will be used to set up measures for specific target groups.	Labour market integration of people in low work intensity households; improved social inclusion.
	Measures for health preservation (case management, low-threshold information, counselling and support offers etc.); Counselling/prevention/rehabilitation (e.g. "fit2work", "Gesundheitsstraße")	See employment target.
	Improved employment possibilities for recipients of the means-tested minimum income benefit (BMS).	Sustainable inclusion in the labour market of long-term unemployed people through activating initiatives and their integration into active labour market programmes of the PES. The current number of jobs filled since the means-tested minimum income benefit entered into force in 2010 is about 83.600 (update: January 2015)
	Qualification measures for low-skilled or unskilled workers; financial support provided by the public employment service ("Fachkräftestipendium")	Improved income situation of households at risk of poverty/facing in-work poverty
	New part-time employment opportunities for people with care responsibilities and within the framework of educational leave ("Pflege- und Bildungsteilzeit").	Better reconciliation between work and family responsibilities and improved educational opportunities.
	Prolongation of the long-term care fund (established in 2011) until the year 2018; investment of 650 Mio. € for the years 2015 and 2016 and of 700 Mio. € for 2017 and 2018	Needs-based development and expansion of social services.
	National Action Plan on Disability 2012-2020: 250 measures to be implemented in the fields of disability policies, anti-discrimination, accessibility, health and rehabilitation, education, employment, independent living and awareness raising.	Better integration of people with disabilities in all areas of society.
	Increase of child benefit is planned for 2016 and 2018 (+1,9%).	Improved income situation of household with children at risk of poverty (reduction of child-poverty)
	Expansion /improvement of child care facilities; before entry into school obligatory free of charge year in the "kindergarten"; early linguistic assistance of children with migrational background, measures to reduce school drop-out rates; expansion of all-day schools	Improved access to education for children from families labelled "remote from education and culture". Breaking the cycle of intergenerational transmission of poverty.
	<u>Reaching the poverty/social inclusion target for women:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation/continuation of the National Action Plan</li> </ul>	By raising the employment participation of women in full-time and better paid jobs, reduce

	<p>for Gender Equality in the Labour Market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further expansion of child care facilities with 355 million Euro in 2014-2017.</li> <li>• Continuation of “Father’s month” in the public service and campaigns for parental leave with rising numbers of fathers taking up the possibilities.</li> <li>• Continuation of the programmes “Women in Crafts and Technology” and “Return to a working life with a future” and of the operation of vocational centres for women.</li> <li>• Obligation for companies to draw up staff income reports; from 2014 on obligatory for companies with more than 150 employees; evaluation in progress.</li> <li>• Obligation for employers to indicate collective minimum wage in job advertisements; evaluation in progress.</li> </ul>	<p>the poverty rate, the working-poor rate and the rate of poverty in old age among women. By better including women in the labour market, also improve their inclusion in other spheres of society.</p>
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