

Annex 1. Reporting table for the assessment of CSRs and key macro-structural reforms

Table 1. Description of the measures taken and information on their qualitative impact

Information on planned and already enacted measures												Foreseen impacts
CSR number (1)	CSR sub-categories (2)	Number and short title of the measure (3)	Description of main measures of direct relevance to address the CSRs					Europe 2020 targets	Challenges/ Risks	Budgetary implications	Qualitative elements	
			Main policy objectives and relevance for CSR (4)	Description of the measure (5)	Legal/ Administrative instruments (6)	Timetable on progress achieved in the last 12 months (7)	Timetable on upcoming steps (8)	Estimated contribution to Europe 2020 targets (9)	Specific challenges/ risks in implementing the measures (10)	Overall and yearly change in government revenue and expenditure (reported in mln. national currency) Contribution of EU funds (source and amounts) (11)	Qualitative description of foreseen impacts and the timing (12)	
CSR 1 Public finances	a) Implement budgetary strategy as envisaged	Measure 1 Tax agreement with Switzerland	Regularization of undeclared funds transferred to Switzerland leading to appropriate revenues on past tax evasion.	Capital gains of individuals taxable in Austria arising from saving account or stock deposit in Switzerland	Agreement between Switzerland and Austria Published in the public gazette 192/2012 (III) on Dec. 28 th 2012	Approved by Parliament on 6 th July 2012				2012-2016: 1.15 billion 2013: 1 billion 2014-2016: 50 mio. each		

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		Measure 2 Tax agreement with Liechtenstein	Regularization of undeclared funds transferred to Switzerland leading to appropriate revenues on past tax evasion.	Capital gains of individuals taxable in Austria arising from saving account or stock deposit in Liechtenstein	Agreement between Liechtenstein and Austria signed on January 29 th 2013		Currently in parliament. Entering into force expected on January 1 st 2014			2014: 500 mio. 2015 ff. 20 mio. each	
		Measure 3 Changes in the group tax regime	Increasing tax compliance and strengthening tax collection	Limitations on the eligibility of losses generated by foreign branches	Part of 1. Stabilitätsgesetz 2012 Published in the public gazette 22/2012 (I) on March 31 2012	Approved by Parliament on March 28 th 2012				2013-2016: 275 mio. 2013: 50 mio. 2014-2016: 75 mio. each	
		Measure 4 Changes in VAT legislation	Increasing tax compliance and strengthening tax collection	Concerning property leasing, the option to opt in for tax liability is restricted The period while tax deduction concerning properties can be modified is extended to 20 years	Part of 1. Stabilitätsgesetz 2012 Published in the public gazette 22/2012 (I) on March 31 2012	Approved by Parliament on March 28 th 2012				2012-2016: 1.84 billion 2012: 40 mio. 2013: 370 mio. 2014-2016: 480 mio. each	

	Measure 5 Solidarity fee on high incomes	Broadening the tax base	Christmas and leave bonus of high income earners (more than 150,000 Euro p.a.) are taxed with regular rates until 2016.	Part of 1. Stabilitätsge setz 2012 Published in the public gazette 22/2012 (I) on March 31 2012	Approved by Parliament on March 28 th 2012					2013-2016: 440 mio. (110 mio. each)	
	Measure6 Financial transaction tax	Broadening the tax base	No detailed information available yet							2014-2016: 1,5 billion (500 mio. each)	
	Measure 7 Cut in premium on housing savings scheme and private pension provision	Reducing public expenditure s	Individual public subsidies are cut by 50%	Part of 1. Stabilitätsge setz 2012 Published in the public gazette 22/2012 (I) on March 31 2012	Approved by Parliament on March 28 th 2012					2013-2016: 370 mio. 2013: 70 mio. 2014-2016: 100 mio. each	
b) Ensure an adequate structura l adjustme nt effort to make sufficient progress	Measure 1 Adoption of the reform of the Austrian Internal Stability Pact	Ensure a sustainable path of Public Finance over the cycle for all layers of government. Ensure the respect of	Ensure the respect of budget balance targets from 2012 to 2016. Reach in 2016 a balanced budget								

	towards the MTO, including meeting the expenditure benchmark		the treaty for TBSC	position. Introduce a limit of 0.45% for the general government structural deficit. The limit will be shared between the central state and the sub-government s (0.35% central government - 0,1 states and municipalitie s).							
CSR 2 Budgetary framework and efficiency of public spending	a) Reinforce the budgetary framework by aligning responsibilities across the different layers of government.	Measure 1 Revision of the Internal Stability Pact	Controlling expenditure at the subnational level.	Expenditure ceilings mirroring the expenditure rule of the SGP and Introduction of a debt benchmark in line with the SGP for all layers of government.		Internal Stability Pact in force retroactive from 1.1.2012; expenditure rule for SNGs starts in accordance with national obligation acc. to EU-law					

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		Measure 2 Speculation prohibition	Controlling financial risks at the subnational level	Authorities are obliged to conduct a risk averse financial managemen t	Legal framework agreement (Art. 15a B- VG Vereinbarun g) has been signed on February 13th							
	b) Improve the organisat ion and the efficiency of Healthca re and Educatio n	Measure 1 Long-term expenditur e dampening path for Health expenditur e.	Savings in the Health sector	Cap health expenditure growth to the average nominal GDP growth;	Cornerstone s agreed in December 2012, all relevant stakeholders (federal government, Länder, social security) involved. Two legal framework agreements (Art. 15a B- VG Vereinbarun gen) have been signed: Agreement on Health sector organisation and funding; Agreement on health sector objective					3.4 billion of saving by 2016 (Länder: 2 bn., social security: 1.4 bn.)		

					managemen t.							
		Measure 2 Increase transparen cy		Developmen t of indicators for quality of results; introduction of an electronic health record		Electronic health record – Published in the public gazette 111/2012 on 14 th December 2012	Approved by Parliamen t on 13 th November 2012			96 million Euro of savings, starting in 2017 when the electronic health record is fully operational		
		Measure 3 Deploymen t of a working group	Increasing the efficiency of administrati on and reducing bureaucracy.	The discontinuati on of one level of administrati on in the compulsory schooling sector in Austria.	Changes to the Constitution are required.	Deployment of a working group with representati ves of the Federal Government and the provinces (July 2012). Declaration of political will at the national Ministerial Council of 9.11.2012.	The implemen tation of the measures to be taken is being carried out in agreemen t between the Federal Governme nt and the provinces in the form of specific drafts published	Simplification of administrative processes. Due to the discontinuati on of an administrative level, individual schools will bear more responsibility.	An agreement between the Federal Government (Länder) and the provinces is necessary.		Increased efficiency in the administration of education and faster processes as well as more responsibility at individual schools.	

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							for consultation by the legal affairs division of the Federal Ministry of Education, the Arts and Culture (BMUKK) in 2013.				
CSR 3: Pensions and older workers	a) Bring forward the harmonisation of the statutory retirement age between men and women	No measures									
	b) Enhance older workers' employability	Measure 1 Reform of old age part-time scheme	Keeping people longer on the labour market	Reform of old-age part-time scheme ("Altersteilzeit") incl. incentives to use the model with continuous working time reduction			to be implemented as of 01.01.2013			Continuous: envisaged cuts EUR 197 million until 2016, but at the same time higher direct costs estimated at EUR 115 million Block version:	

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				rather than the blocked version						Cuts of 162 EUR million until 2016	
		Measure 2 Reintroduction of unemployment insurance contributions	Keep older people longer on the labour market	Abolition of the exemption of older workers (60+) paying social insurance contributions to unemployment insurance.			to be implemented as of 01.01.2013)		Envisaged additional revenue: EUR 294 million until 2016 [Additional funding of Active Labour market measures].	
		Measure 3 Amendment of Occupational Safety and Health at Work for Employees Act (ArbeitnehmerInnenschutzgesetz - ASchG)	Improve prevention of mental stress and hazards at the workplace	Particular focus is given to the evaluation of psychological stress at the workplace.				Contribution to employment target			
		Measure 4 "Health Road"	Faster re-integration into the Labour market and reduction of early retirees. Increase	Joint occupational medicine assessment (PES and Pension security administration).				Contribution to employment target - restrict access to early exit channels.			

			employability								
		Measure 5 Reform of the disability pension scheme ("Disability in transition II")	Keep and reintegrate people with mental illness on the labour market.	Currently three Working-groups enhance successful procedures to keep and reintegrate people with mental illness and disability on/into the Labour market. .			Results published autumn 2013	Contribution to employment target - restrict access to early exit channels.			
		Measure 6 "Fit2work"		Preservation of employability, reduction of sick leave and reduction of the yearly inflow into the disability pension scheme.	Voluntarily information and counselling service.	Started as a pilot in 2011	Since 2013 nationwide implementation.	Contribution to employment target.			
	c) and monitor closely the implementation of the recent reforms	Measure 1 Pensions subject to very long insurance periods ("Hacklerregelung")	Reduce inflows in this pension scheme – Restrict access to early access channels	Access to this pension scheme was substantially tightened by increasing the respective retirement	Budgetbegleitgesetz 2011	In force since 01.01.2012		Contribution to employment target.			

	restricting access to early exit channels in order to ensure that the statutory retirement age is rising			age (62 for men, 57 for women and further increasing to 62). As from 2014 the number of periods which count as "substitutional insurance periods" will be substantially reduced. Only times spent in the military service and/or alternative civilian service and times for raising children will be credited as such.							
		Measure 2 Amendment of the Corridor Pension	Reduce inflows in this pension scheme	The entitlement of the corridor pension (early retirement pension	2: Stabilitätsgesetz 2012	In force since 01.01.2013	For the cohorts 1955 and downwards (62 years old in 2017) the deduction	Contribution to employment target.		Measure 1 and 2 summarised: Savings 2013: € 75 Mio. 2014: € 139 Mio.	

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				<p>scheme, retirement age : 62) will be increased stepwise up to 40 years starting in :</p> <p>2013: with 38 years 2014: with 38.5 years 2015: with 39 years 2016: with 39.5 years and 2017: with 40 years.</p> <p>The same precondition is valid for another early retirement scheme which will phase out in 2017.</p>			<p>for early retirement are elevated from 4.2% to 5.1% per year.</p>			<p>2015: € 161 Mio.</p>	
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		Measure 3 “New - Disability pension”	Reduce access to this pension scheme	Disability pension only in cases of permanent disability; No (limited) disability Pension for those borne in 1964 and downwards; Implementing a competence - center (organisation where decisions are taken on disability – either in a medical or in an occupational rehabilitation path); Rehabilitation and retraining measures are obligatory (legal entitlement) Gradual increase of the present benchmark	SRÄG 2012;	In force as of 2014	.	Contribution to employment target			
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				for the qualifying to disability pension) from 57 years to 58 years (2013, 2014) 59 years (2015, 2016) and 60 years (2017).	2. Stabilitätsge setz 2012					2013: € 32 Mio. 2014: € 65 Mio.	
		Measure 4 “Account credit model”	This new retirement account is to serve as a further incentive for employees to remain in gainful employment as from 2014.	With the introduction of the new retirement account as from 1.1.2014 the annuity rate will be calculated on the basis of just one retirement account system. By such instrument , a standardised pensions account for all insured individuals will be created , making	2. Stabilitäts gesetz		As from 2014 there will be no retirement calculation any more, exclusively the new retirement account takes effect.	Contribution to employment target		Savings: 2014: € 19 Mio. 2015: € 42 Mio	

				pension calculations clearly understandable and also any pension entitlements readable in the respective statement.								
	d) in line with life expectancy	No measures										
CSR 4: Taxation and gender pay gap	a) Reduce the effective tax and social security burden on labour especially for low income earners. Shift the tax burden in a budgetary neutral way, towards real	Measure 1 Reform of taxation on gains from sales of private real property (Immobilien-ertragsteuer) ()	Close existing loopholes in private real estate taxation.	Gains from sales of private real property is taxed with 25% PIT. ()								

Kommunikationsbereich

	estate taxes, and environmental taxes.												
		Measure 2 2013 Budget	Marginal increases in VAT	The nature of the tax measures in the budget 2013 presented in October 2012 (Abgabenänderungsgesetz 2012) is mainly to close existing loopholes in PIT (real estate taxation (see above)), VAT and maintain incentives for environmentally friendly vehicles. Moreover, the recently introduced flight tax (Flugabgabe) was reduced for reasons	Budget law 2013 Published in the public gazette 112/2012	Approved by Parliament on 13 th November 2012							

				of competitive ness							
		Measure 3 Increase the tax relief for commuters , tax exemption of the "jobticket"	Decrease PIT for commuters, "greening" of the tax systems	Increase the tax relief for commuters, public transportati on costs borne by employers for commuting employees are tax exempted	Government decision (Decision of Ministerrat)	Decision taken on 11/12/ 2012	Parliamen tary approval on 27 th February 2013, in force retroactiv ely from Jan 2013			Resulting in 140 mio EUR additional costs for the 2013 budget	
	b) Reduce the high gender pay gap and enhance full-time employ ment opportun ities for women, in particula r through the provision of additiona l care services for	Measure 1 National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Labour Market (NAP Gender Equality)	The NAP Gender Equality contributes substantially to promoting the position of women in the labour market and gender equality. According to four strategic targets the NAP contains a package of 55 concrete measures. The aim was	1. Diversify the educational path and the choice of training and career, gender sensitive career guidance. 2. Increase labour force participation and full-time employment of women. 3. More women in executive positions. 4. Reduce the gender	National Action Plan	32 measures out of the 55 planned measures have been fully implemente d (58% compared to 45% last year)		EU 2020: employment target, poverty / social inclusion target, education target	none		

	dependants.		to pool relevant activities and to ensure a coordinated approach, thus improving the consistency and coherence of governmental policies.	pay gap							
		Measure 2 Staff income reports	Making companies' pay schemes transparent: Create income transparency; deal with and build awareness of gender pay gaps in companies; take measures to reduce pay gaps.	A graduated plan for the implementation of the obligation imposed on companies over a certain size to draw up staff income reports (reports on pay) every two years. Offer of workshops for these companies. Manual how to draw up the income	Amendment to Equal Treatment Act 2011	2012: obligatory for companies with more than 500 employees In 2011, approx. 200 companies (with more than 1,000 employees) with a total of about 443,000 employees were obliged to draw up income reports.	2013: obligatory for companies with more than 250 employees . About 900 companies (251-500 employees) with a total of about 304,000 employees are obliged to draw up income reports.	employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		

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				reports.		In 2012, approx. 400 companies (501-1,000 employees) with a total of approx. 273,000 employees were obliged to draw up income reports for the first time.	2014: Obligatory for companies with more than 150 employees . An estimated number of 1,640 companies (151-250 employees) with an estimated total of 266.000 employees will be obliged to draw up income reports for the first time.				
		Measure 3 Indication of wage in job advertisements	Reducing gender specific pay inequalities by increasing pay-transparency. Better information for women and men on jobs offered.	Employers when advertising vacancies have to indicate the collectively bargained minimum wage and state how much more they would	Amendment to Equal Treatment Act 2011	As from 2012, the failure of indicating the wage in job advertisements may be penalized.	In 2013 the measure will be evaluated	employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		

				be prepared to pay							
		Measure 4 Wage and salary calculator	Increasing pay-transparency. Better orientation for women and men entering the labour market or negotiating with the employer in issues of remuneration.	A wage and salary calculator has been set up which provides up-to-date and easily accessible information about pay customary in a sector /place. It is available on the Website www.gehalt-srechner.gv.at since October 2011.	The wage and salary calculator is part of the NAP Gender Equality		Permanent measure; an update of the wage and salary calculator was ordered in December 2012 and will be finished in April 2013	employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none	From 2010 to 2012 (19 th October): 591,800 Euro Budget 2013: 73,379 Euro	
		Measure 5 Women's quota in supervisory boards	Raising the share of women on supervisory boards	A quota system in order to raise the share of women on the supervisory boards of state-owned or partly state-owned companies to 25 per cent by 2013	Council of Minister's resolution 93/23; part of the NAP Gender Equality	Annual Progress Report in April 2012: the first quota of 25% has been prematurely reached; in 27 companies women represent 25% of	The next progress report is due in March 2013.	employment target	none		

				and to 35 per cent by 2018.		board members; in twelve out of them the female share reaches already 50%; however, in 28 of the 55 relevant companies the representation of women is still below the predetermined level of 25%					
		Measure 6 Father's month	Increase father's participation in child care. Increase (full-time) employment of women/mothers	Male civil servants are entitled to take up to four weeks unpaid leave during the period of mother's leave (Mutterschutz).	Civil Service Act 1979 and Public Employee Act;	From the beginning of 2011 until 31. December 2012, 452 fathers took up this possibility, out of which in the year 2012 alone 268 fathers. Many Länder, collective agreements and enterprises followed	Permanent measure	employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		

						introducing similar possibilities.					
		Measure 7 Campaign for fathers' parental leave	Concerted campaign for parental leave with men to be actively addressed; increase the proportion of men taking parental leave to 20% in 2020 and increase the visibility of men in parental leave; combat gender stereotypes	Website: www.maennerinkarenz.at ; help companies improve their management of career interruption as well as working time reduction and re-entry by offering special seminars	Part of the NAP Gender Equality	The campaign was renewed in 2012		employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none	Budget from 2010 to 2012: 973,550 Euro	
		Measure 8 Women in Crafts and Technology	Labour market policy programme to increasingly qualify women in handicraft and technology, i.e. non-traditional	The programme offers certified qualification in technical professions – training in apprenticeships, technical vocational schools and colleges or	Legal Basis: Labour Market Service Act, 1994		The programme has been prolonged until 2014	employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		

			professions, and thereby sustainably improve their income and labour market opportunities; reduction of gender segmentation in the labour market	universities of applied science, preparatory and supporting measures, basic technical qualification, counselling and supervision during the training							
		Measure 9 Return to a working life with a future	“Return to working life with a future”: facilitating re-integration into working life for women who had interrupted their careers for family reasons.	The Public Employment Service (AMS) supports women returning to work after a child-care phase with specialised information and counselling, courses and qualification measures	Legal Basis: Labour Market Service Act, 1994			employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		
		Measure 10 Vocational centres for women	Development of career perspectives for women, access to qualification for women	Vocational centres support women and girls in their choice of an occupation		2012: Vocational centres for women are being implemented nation-		employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		

				or profession, in developing career perspectives and facilitate the access to qualification		wide					
		Measure 11: Expansion of childcare places	Improve work-life balance, increase labour market participation of women	The expansion initiative is planned to create 20,000 new places with a focus on the age group up to 3 years and an increase in daily and annual opening hours.	Agreements according to Article 15a of the Federal Constitution Act to be signed with the Länder	The government's decision passed Parliament in July 2011, negotiations with the Länder were completed in September 2011				EUR 10 million in 2011 and EUR 15 million annually from 2012 to 2014 (a total of EUR 55 million to be co-financed by the Länder on a 1:1 ratio = EUR 110 million)	
		Measure 13 Expansion of long-term care services	Increase availability of long-term care services and increase compatibility of work and care	Implementation of a long-term care fund and further reforms recommended by the "working group on securing the Austrian long-term care"; i.e. care leave,	Care Fund Act passed in July 2011	Working group recommendations released in 12/2012	Implemented in 2011 Recommendations of the working group on the increase of the funds for the year 2015 and 2016 will be			Between 2011 and 2016 a total amount of 1.335 billion Euros will be transferred to this purpose. 2/3 of this amount will be financed by the federal state and 1/3 by the federal provinces and	

				expansion of day centres or the use of inpatient service for daily care			included in a law amendment in 2013.			the municipalities.	
CSR 5: Education and higher education								<p><u>General remark:</u></p> <p>Intensified public investments in education which are linked to innovation and quality are a key principle of education policy in Austria. All of these reform measures are backed by legislation and have been budgeted. The total expenditure on education in the current year amounts to EUR 8.060 billion, an increase of EUR 193 million compared to 2012. In order to support the implementation of the reform, the funding sources also – and particularly – include the ESF and the Lifelong Learning Programme.</p>			
	a) Continue to implement measures to improve educational outcomes, especially of disadvantaged young people.	Measure 1 New secondary school (Neue Mittelschule -NMS) and elimination of early tracking at the age of 10	The NMS is a joint school for 10- to 14-year-olds which avoids early tracking at the age of 10 and is based on modern educational concepts and a performance-based teaching and learning culture. The objective is to create a modern performance-oriented	The pedagogical goal is a modern performance-oriented school which addresses the individual potential of students. Inclusion is one of its key principles.	Amendment of the Schools Organisation Act (April 2012) and a general changeover.	The nationwide introduction of the NMS started in September 2012. 2012-13 (start of the 5 th generation of NMS); 613 new classes The training of Learning Designers has started at five university colleges of teacher	According to the plan, a total of 691 schools will be transformed into new secondary schools in the school year 2012/13. This means that by April 2013 60% of all lower secondary schools will	The measure is one of the central structural projects to improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and enhance equal opportunities - especially for disadvantaged young people. It therefore contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education target.	Full implementation of the measure depends on the long-term commitment of all stakeholders involved.		The current dropout rate will decrease: more pupils will successfully pass the secondary school level (NMS) and more pupils will be entitled to move on to middle or higher level schools. The results of a broadly based evaluation are expected for the first half of 2014.

			<p>school with a new learning culture. The new culture of learning and teaching is achieved through individualisation and targeted support in cases of weaknesses and strengths.</p>			<p>education.</p> <p>The ZLS (Centre for Learning Schools) has been established to network the work of developing the NMS across the country.</p> <p>The proportion of students who were entitled to progress to the upper stage of academic (AHS) and vocational (BHS) secondary schools is 56.66 percent at the 176 schools (2nd generation of NMS). Compared to the last year of secondary modern school</p>	<p>become new middle schools. By the school year 2013/2014, an additional 254 lower secondary schools will have been transformed into new secondary schools. That means a general achievement of 80% transformation. By the year 2016 all lower secondary schools will have been transformed into new secondary schools.</p>				
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						(2011-12) at these schools, this represents an increase of 11.38 percent.						
		Measure 2: Further expansion of all-day school places	<p>Improving equality of opportunities and compensating for socio-economic disadvantages.</p> <p>Enhances opportunities for full-time employment of parents</p>	Expansion of all-day care places at primary and secondary schools based on annual needs assessments which should bring the number of all-day school places up to 200,000 (excluding the supervised places at care centres outside school) by 2018.	Agreements according to Article 15a of the Federal Constitution Act to be signed with the Länder	<p>On 4 December 2012 the Government agreed on a further expansion of all-day school places.</p> <p>Currently, 119,000 students make use of the offers of school-based afternoon care, or attend a combined all-day school – this represents a doubling of the number of places compared to the school year 2007-08. Nationwide,</p>	<p>Until 2014, a total of EUR 320 million will be invested by the Federal Government in school-based care. From 2014, in addition to the currently agreed average of EUR 80m of federal funding, up to a further EUR 80m per year will be invested. Overall, around 200,000 places are</p>	The measure contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education target.		EUR 160 million additional annual expenditure on a federal level from 2014 until 2018.	<p>Improving equality of opportunities and compensating for socio-economic disadvantages. All-day school types also have a positive effect on pupils with migrant backgrounds, on the atmosphere in the school and on social interaction. All-day school types are also of great importance (and proven effectivity) with regard to social and labour market policy issues (e.g. the compatibility of work and family life, women's employment).</p>	

						17.55% of pupils are taking advantage of school-based (afternoon) care in the school year 2012/13. This figure is 14.46% at compulsory schools and 33.14% at federal schools (lower stages of academic secondary schools).	to be offered by 2018-19.				
		Measure 3 Introduction of educational standards	Promotion of competence-oriented teaching. Monitoring of whether the educational standards are being reached.	Monitoring of whether the educational standards are being reached in a three-year alternating cycle. (Mathematics and German for the 4 th grade and mathematics, German and English	Legislation on the educational standards: Section 17 of the School Instruction Act.	Pilot phase from 2001. Legislation on the educational standards: 2008. Regulation on the educational standards: 2009: (amendments in 2011 and 2012). Baseline testing in the 8 th	Spring 2013: testing of mathematics in the 4 th grade and English in the 8 th grade. Spring 2014: testing of German in the 4 th and 8 th grades. This will	The measure helps to improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and increase the share of citizens who have completed tertiary or equivalent education. It therefore contributes to the	Nationwide testing requires a major organisational and logistical outlay which can only be borne by all levels of the system together. The changeover of lessons to a greater orientation towards students and competence is	---	Educational standards represent an important instrument for quality assurance in the education sector. At school level, the results obtained will serve to further improve the quality of instruction, which is the joint responsibility of teachers and head teachers.

				<p>for the 8th grade).</p> <p>Provision of diagnosis tools.</p> <p>Taking the issue into account in the SQA quality development programme (see also measure 11).</p>	<p>grade: spring 2009; 4th grade: spring 2010.</p> <p>Nationwide testing of mathematics in the 8th grade (86,868 students in 4,074 classes at 1,416 schools): May 2012.</p> <p>Results received in December 2012.</p> <p>Development and deployment of the ICM (instrument for informal measurement of competence): ongoing.</p> <p>36,665 registered users as at January 2013.</p> <p>Educational standards as an obligatory theme in the SQA</p>	<p>conclude the first cycle.</p> <p>ICM will be extended on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>From the school year 2013-14, educational standards will be dealt with within the framework of SQA.</p>	<p>achievement of the EU 2020 education target.</p>	<p>a long-term process and has to become established in initial and in-service teacher training in the coming years.</p>		
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						measures (School Quality in General Education): from the school year 2012-13 (pilot phase)						
		Measure 4 Implementation of the National Strategy for Lifelong Learning (LLL:2020)	Promotion of the efficiency and effectiveness of lifelong learning via cross-cutting approaches and by taking into account all areas and forms of education.	The LLL:2020 strategy rigorously coordinates education, economic and social policy in a total of ten lines of action in order to create beneficial conditions for lifelong learning for people from preschool education to the post-retirement phase. The achievement of goals will be measured using 12 strategic targets and indicators	Resolution of the national Ministerial Council in July 2011 The following structures were established for the implementation of the LLL:202 strategy by the Federal Government : overall control will be carried out by a task force consisting of the four responsible ministries (Education, Science,	April 2012: establishment of the National Platform LLL:2020; June 2012: first monitoring report on the implementation was presented. July 2012: the first report on implementation was presented to the Federal Government	May 2013: second monitoring report on implementation to be presented. July 2013: second report on the status of implementation to be presented to the Federal Government.	Via the integrated inclusion of education policy, labour market policy and social policy aspects, the level of skills and qualifications of the Austrian population as a whole will be improved, and the competitiveness and performance levels of the subsystems will be enhanced. The strategy is therefore also an important contribution towards equal opportunities in Austria, across all	Cross-cutting cooperation in all competence and policy areas; establishment of the necessary governance concepts and avoidance of specific interests of individual actors; long-term safeguarding of the necessary funding.	Due to the complexity of the implementation of the overall process and the links to other measures and processes, budget details cannot be given.	In 2020 at the latest, people of all ages should have better access to education. Target groups with a special need for support should encounter better overall conditions, permeability will be improved overall, and legal obstacles broken down. The recognition of non-formal and informal competences is to be noticeably improved.	

				and a budget target.	Labour and Social Affairs, and Economy, Youth and Families). Implementation will be ensured by the National Platform consisting of around 30 representatives from a wide range of fields.			educational and life phases of the population.			
		Measure 5 Free second-chance education for the provision of basic educational qualifications for adults; age-appropriate examinations	Equal opportunities and increase in the education levels of educationally disadvantaged persons.	Free offers of basic education and basic competences as well as a second chance to pass the compulsory school certificate. This is based on uniform quality standards: a new Compulsory School Examination Act which contains adult-	Agreement according to Section 15a of the Constitution between the Federal Government and the provinces in order to implement the Initiative for Adult Education. Federal Act on the acquisition of the compulsory school certificate by	Implementation of measures within the framework of the Initiative for Adult Education since 1.1.2012. New Compulsory School Examination Act in force since 1.9.2012.	Implementation of the new framework for a second chance to pass the compulsory school certificate will be put into practice from autumn 2013.	Increase of qualification levels, the reduction of disadvantages.	Continuation of the agreement according to Section 15a of the Constitution between the Federal Government and the provinces in order to implement the Initiative for Adult Education. Provision of necessary budgetary means.	Within the framework of the Initiative for Adult Education, around EUR 54m is available from 2012-2014 (provinces 50 %, Federal Government 50 %).	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.

				appropriate and modern forms of implementation with competence-orientated, cross-curricular programmes which are tailored to the target groups and take their living situations and their particular potential into account	young people and adults (Compulsory School Examination Act) (Federal Law Gazette I No. 72/2012)						
		Measure 6 Youth and apprentice coaching to combat dropping-out	Provision of support and career orientation for students /apprentice sat risk of dropping out	Youth coaching is a measure to keep young people in the education and training system as long as possible or alternatively reintegrate them into the system. Apprentice coaching tries to avoid young	The cooperation project between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education is being implemented by institutions commissioned by the Federal Social Welfare Office.	There were pilot projects in two provinces (Vienna, Styria) in 2012	Nationwide extension of youth coaching by the end of 2013	Further reduction of the rate of early school leavers and dropouts in the dual system (improving the ESL rate).		2013: €22 million for youth coaching €3 million for apprentice coaching (funding from the Insolvency Contingency Fund within the framework of subsidies for companies training apprentices).	Youth coaching is an external measure at school to deal with ESL; the new support system will improve the counselling system with a strong focus on disadvantaged students, especially with migrant backgrounds. Youth coaches are social workers or psychologists who support students at risk in a three stage counselling process that is based upon the notion of case management. Youth coaching provides educational and career

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				people dropping out of the dual system. It is a pilot project in four provinces in Austria (Vienna, Tyrol, Styria, Upper Austria)							orientation as well as support for students with special needs.
			Promotion of German as the language of instruction and support and learning guidance for students in commercial schools.	Package of measures including the non-compulsory exercise entitled Supportive Language Training for German; surveys to evaluate student learning; schools' individual support programmes ; the five-hour long compulsory exercise 'Competence-orientated,	Curriculum and explanations of teaching concepts.	Ongoing implementation (around 130 classes take part annually). Information and reflection events.	Ongoing implementation (completion in 2013). Information and reflection events. The evaluation report will be presented by July 2014.	The measure helps to improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and enhance equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people. It therefore contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education targets.		The package of measures is supported by ESF funding.	

				independent learning'; in-service training in the field of German as a Second Language; the external evaluation of language levels; introduction of a special curriculum for students with major deficits in basic knowledge (9 th grade of Commercial Schools).								
		Measure 7 Improve reading and language competences, in particular support for children for pupils whose first language is not German	Improve the language and reading outcomes of children, in particular those with a migrant background and/or from a socially disadvantaged background	Further development of comprehensive models of language support. Establishing language levels and providing German language support in nursery schools	Amendment of the School Organisation Act (2012) in order to extend language support courses. Published in the public gazette 79/2012	Extension until the school year 2013-14 of the two-year language courses for children who have the status of 'special pupils' and whose second language is German. This applies	By March 2013, models of comprehensive language support are to be further developed under the guidance of experts in the field in order to initiate one-year	The measure helps to improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and enhance equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people. It therefore contributes to the achievement				These targeted support schemes are designed to form the basis for learning German as the language of instruction, with individual support enabling children to follow lessons to a suitable extent. This will make it possible for them to participate actively in lessons and improve their integration into the class.

				<p>(since 2008).</p> <p>Language support in preschool and primary school settings (2012). Language support courses for students with the status of 'special pupils' for whom German is their second language.</p> <p>Extension of first-language teaching (native language teaching).</p> <p>Mentoring projects</p>		<p>to all pupils in compulsory schools providing general education and the lower stage of academic secondary schools (AHS).</p> <p>Redesigning of the website for the support of teaching staff in the field of multilingualism – from autumn 2012.</p>	<p>long pilot projects in all provinces from the school year 2013-14. These will take place at schools which have many children requiring a high level of language support.</p>	<p>of the EU 2020 education targets.</p>			
		<p>Measure 8</p> <p>Standardisation of the school-leaving and diploma</p>	<p>The creation of standardised basic competences and the same</p>	<p>The introduction of the standardised competence-orientated school</p>	<p>Regulations on final examinations at academic secondary schools,</p>	<p>The regulation on final examinations at academic secondary</p>	<p>The adoption of the Act in July 2012 signified that all</p>	<p>This measure contributes towards the fulfilment of the EU 2020 headline targets for</p>			<p>The primary objective of the development of standardised competence-orientated examination types is the long-term and sustainable increase of quality at general upper</p>

		<p>examination (Matura).</p>	<p>framework conditions for all students.</p> <p>The concept for the new school leaving and diploma examination is designed to ensure the following: the highest possible level of transparency and comparability of the examination requirements; objectivity, comparability and therefore fairness of the assessment procedures; the long-term safeguarding of competences; reliable evidence of</p>	<p>leaving and diploma examination creates the same basic competences and the same basic conditions for all students, and therefore provides objectivity.</p> <p>In this way, quality standards are set for all of the approx. 45,000 examination candidates.</p>	<p>vocational secondary schools and educational institutions.</p>	<p>schools, vocational secondary schools and educational institutions provides for three independent sub-areas (the so-called three pillar model).</p> <p>University institutes, specialist working groups and independent experts were commissioned by the Federal Institute for Educational Research on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Education, the Arts and Culture to formulate standardised tasks and questions.</p>	<p>schools providing higher general education can introduce the new school leaving and diploma examination as planned in the school year 2013-14 if there is a 2/3 majority in the school committee ('options model'). In spring and autumn 2013, competence checks and a trial examination will be offered in the written and partly standardised examination</p>	<p>education, particularly via the aspired increase of students' ability to move on into third level education.</p>			<p>secondary schools and vocational schools and colleges in Austria.</p>
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			actually acquired knowledge and abilities; increased aptitude for higher education; European comparability of certificates; the simplification and standardisation of regulations.				subjects. All academic secondary schools are obliged to start the new school leaving and diploma examination in the school year 2014-15. Vocational secondary schools will begin a year later.				
		Measure 9 Reform of teacher education (<i>PaedagogInnenbildung NEU</i>): basic principles also include training at tertiary level for all teachers.	The policy goal is to create an overall concept for initial, in-service and further training for all pedagogic professions (also for preschool teaching, social education	The aim is to develop new teacher training with the goal of a system which corresponds to the Bologna structure, is permeable, and has been agreed upon by universities	Statement of the national Ministerial Council of 9 November 2012	The experts' final report has been presented. The recommendations of the preparatory group have been presented. The involvement of and agreement with	Realisation of the proposed model of NEW teacher training according to the agreement between the Federal Ministry of Education,	This measure has systemic effects on the entire educational system in Austria and contributes towards the fulfilment of the EU 2020 education targets.	Punctual implementation in accordance with the consensus at the government meeting of 9.11.2012		Nationwide reform of Austrian teacher training with a systemic impact on the entire education system.

			and other fields of teaching).	and university colleges of teacher education. It should also contain an admission procedure at tertiary level.		stakeholders has been ensured. The draft for an amendment of the 2005 Higher Education Act has been elaborated.	the Arts and Culture and the Federal Ministry of Science and Research at the government meeting on 9.11.2012 with the planned introduction of the first degree courses in the academic year 2014-15. Preparation of the necessary legislative changes.				
		Measure 10 Development of an early school leaving	Further reduction of the ESL rate of currently 8.3 %. Promotion of networking	The strategy combines measures at the governance level, school-related and student-related		Development of the strategy under the overall control of the Federal Ministry of Education,	Continuation of the measures and actions foreseen in the strategy.	The measure contributes to the fulfilment of the EU 2020 education targets.	Coordination of measures at different levels inside and outside the school system and between different stakeholders.		The strategy is intended to combine the current measures and activities in the field of ESL and to bring the three strategic pillars of prevention, intervention and compensation under a common roof. This roof

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		strategy	and cooperation between the relevant institutions and stakeholders . Support for teachers and head teachers in the further development of school and instruction quality to reach out to students at risk.	measures such as youth coaching, social work and guidance.		the Arts and Culture and with the involvement of the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection and the Ministry of the Economy, Families and Youth, as well as the social partners.	Nationwide implementation of youth coaching (see also measure 6).		Another challenge is to reach out to NEETs (not in education, employment and training) and to develop effective programmes for their re-integration.		should combine structural – i.e. system-changing – and school-specific measures with student-centred counselling approaches to form a whole. In this way, visible effects in the form of the prevention of educational disadvantages and early school leaving are expected.
		Measure 11 SQA - School Quality in General Education	The further development of learning and teaching at general education schools towards competence orientation and individualisation and improving learning outcomes.	Systematic development planning at all levels of the school system with a focus on students and their learning; this has a binding nature due to agreements on specific goals and pedagogical	Federal Schools Inspection Act, Section 18; School Instruction Act, Section 56	The SQA pilot year has been ongoing since 1.9.2012; interim assessment: July 2013; staged nationwide implementation from 1.9.2013	Interim assessment: July 2013; staged nationwide implementation from 1.9.2013 (development plans at all levels ; assessment meetings and target	Medium and long-term increase of learning outcomes via data-supported school development (organisational development, the development of teaching, and personnel development).			See columns 4-9

				controlling between the management levels.			setting meetings between the levels).					
		Measure 12 QIBB – Quality Initiative for Vocational Education and Training (VET) www.qibb.at	The establishment of systematic quality management to assure and further develop the quality of teaching and learning at VET schools and colleges, and the quality of administrative work at all governance levels of the VET school system (federal, regional, and school level). QIBB is intended to support and intensify autonomous and professional action by actors at	QIBB covers all types of vocational schools and colleges. Quality assurance and development in QIBB are a target-driven process of continuous improvement according to the model of the four-phase quality assurance cycle (plan – do – check – act). The process is steered, supported and structured by the deployment of specific quality management	Federal Constitutional Act, Federal Law Gazette I No. 31/2005 of 09.06.2005, Art. 14 (5a) Federal Schools Inspection Act Federal Law Gazette I No. 28/2011, Section 18 (in force since 01.09.2012) School Instruction Act Federal Law Gazette I No. 29/2011, Section 56 (2) (in force since 21.5.2011) Recommendation of the European	- Since 2009: implementation of "Peer Review in QIBB" – an evaluation procedure to promote quality at individual VET schools and colleges. - 2011-2013: development of competence profiles and a framework curriculum for the training of quality process managers and senior managers within the framework of QIBB.	- By the end of 2013: drawing up of federal quality reports for the implementation period 2010-12; - 2013: continuation of "Peer Review in QIBB"; - autumn 2013: pilot phase of the framework curriculum for quality process managers and senior managers.	The measure helps to improve educational outcomes, and therefore contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education target.	---	---	The aim of QIBB is to lastingly introduce quality management into the Austrian vocational school system, and thus contributes towards the improvement of outcomes in the education sector.	

			every level of the system.	instruments as well as an agreement on nationwide quality priorities.	Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the establishment of a European Quality Assurance Reference Framework for Vocational Education and Training (2009/C 155/01), Official Journal of the European Union C 155/1 of 8.7.2009						
		Measure 13 Skilled workers package	Raise the qualifications of low and medium skilled workers by supporting further education through skilled worker scholarship and part time leave	Scholarship for vocational education in shortage occupations up to 3 years; Part-time leave grant for further education up to 2 years	Sozialrechtsänderungsgesetz 2013 (SRÄG)	Decision of the council of ministers on January 29 th 2013;	Law adopted in parliament on 21 st March 2013; implementation from mid-2013			Max. € 25 million foreseen for scholarships in 2013 and 2014	

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			for further education								
	b) Take measures to reduce drop-outs from higher education.	Measure 1	Broadening the financial base for the financing of higher education	Raising the global contribution to the universities			2013 - 2015	Increase the number of HE graduates		300 million Euro from 2013 - 2015	
				Offensive funds			2013 – 2015			240 million Euro from 2013 - 2015	
				Higher education area structural funds	Verordnung /Decree	New measure	2013 – 2015	Improvement of the teaching and overall study situation		450 million Euro from 2013 – 2015	
			Incentive for raising of private funds in order to broaden the financial base of higher education institutions	A concrete incentive is offered for the raising of private funds	Law and Verordnung/ Decree			Improvement of the teaching and overall study situation		Funding from the higher education area structural funds will be awarded	A concrete incentive is offered for the raising of private funds.

			Revision of the tuition fees	introduce € 363.36 tuition fee (from students studying 2 semesters longer than officially prescribed) and € 726,72 for third country nationals) at all 21 universities from the summer 2013			Summer 2013				
		Measure 2	New student guidance initiative: Guidance for educational and career choices ("Studienchecker") Trying out studying ("Studieren probieren"): opportunity to attend university lectures	Increase the quality of study choice guidance and promotion of well-considered choice	administrative instruments	Further increase in the number of schools participating in the "Studienchecker"	The existing counseling service has been extended and is offered in all federal provinces.	Increase the number of HE graduates and reduce drop-outs rates from higher education.			

		Measure 3	Austrian Higher Education Plan = the mapping process for the Austrian Higher Education System (Hochschulplan),	Coordination measures for research and teaching	Performance agreement, Austrian Higher Education Advisory, (cash) incentives, etc.	will be further developed and continuously implemented					Goals: enhance the Austrian Higher Education Area, increase international competitiveness, assure the highest possible level of teaching and research by reinforcement of cooperation and coordination
				Infrastructure master plan	Performance agreement	The infrastructure master plan sets out the building projects of the 21 federal universities and of the Austrian Academy of Sciences by regions, and ranks them in accordance with their respective priority.	Continuous realization				Goals: increasing Transparency and scheduling

				Large-scale research infrastructure	Data warehouse	The large-scale infrastructure plan enables coordinated and joint prioritization in the field of cost-intensive research infrastructure.	Further development and continuous implementation				Goals: Transparency and Cooperation, identify synergies
				Internationalization strategy	Performance agreement	Continuous implementation: Subsequent steps will include a systematic overview of international cooperation activities as a starting point for further coordinated decisions.					Goals: Increasing internalization and coordination in the Austrian HE-Area
				Capacity-oriented university funding	Law	Preparatory measures for the introduction of the new university funding are	Suitable transitional provisions and access regulations will be				Goals: increasing quality and funding in Austrian HE in research and teaching

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						implemented with performance agreement 2013 - 2015	established until 2021. Agreement with the coalition partner is necessary.					
		Measure 4	Increase of the number of study places in Universities of applied sciences (ISCED 6-7)	Qualitative and quantitative development and consolidation of the Universities of Applied Sciences		521 new places were financed 2012 - 2013	505 new places will be financed 2013-2014 and about 500 in 2014-2015	will additionally create approximately 4,000 study places 2012 – 2015 Raise the number of HE graduates		From “Higher Education billion” (2013-2015)/“Offensivmittel”, more than 40 million euros will be spent 2013-2015	- Developing technical/engineering courses - Boosting of courses for part-time, working students -Promotion of measures for the sustainable development of courses and locations	
		Measure 5	Increase in the number of testing active studies, as well as increasing the number of graduates	Allocation of funds depends on “number of testing active studies”	Verordnung / Decree Published in public gazette II 292/2012					Funding from the higher education area structural funds will be awarded.		
				Funds for „Number of graduates of Bachelor, master and diploma studies with a weighting according to subject groups”						Funding from the higher education area structural funds will be awarded.		

		Measure 6	Improvement of the research-based teaching and overall studying situation	Additional funds were made available for the universities to improve the situation at the universities in the so-called "mass-subjects" and the strengthen of the important MINT subjects (mathematics, informatics, natural sciences and technology)						Funding from "Offensivmittel"	
		Measure 7	Promoting the next generation of highly qualified young researchers	Extension of the programme <i>Sparkling Science</i> and consolidation of the "Young Science Center for the Co-operation of Research and Schools"	Sonderrichtlinien/policy guidelines	Start of 42 new projects, carried out by 72 research institutions in co-operation with 428 schools	Next calls for proposals in September 2013, 2015, 2016	Increase of the number of HE graduates Improvement of the teaching and overall study situation Reduction of drop-out rates from higher education		€ 21,5 Mio 2013 - 2017	

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				promote the next generation of highly qualified young researchers				Improvement of the teaching and overall study situation				
CSR 6: Competition in the services sector and restrictions to liberal professions	a) Take further steps to foster competition, in the services sectors, by removing barriers to market entry in the: - communication markets	Measure 1 Transposition of retail-market related provisions of the related provisions of the Third Energy Package enhancing the stance of consumers into (regional) law		Transposition of retail-market related provisions of the related provisions of the Third Energy Package.			Transposition completed					
		Measure 2 Switching between suppliers	E-Control undertakes wide-ranging activities to promote the switching between suppliers	New Gas market model: The Gas System Charge Ordinance 2013 which came into								

force
January 1st
2013 sets a
new legal
frame for
the gas
whole sale
market by
introducing
an entry-exit
system
which
facilitates
the access to
the network
and creates
a virtual
trading
point. The
ordinance
sets the
different
system
charges
including for
the use of
storage.

**Switching
Order 2012**

The new
Switching
Order 2012
of the E-
Control
(regulator)
came into
force in
January
2013 and

clearly improves the conditions for customers to switch natural gas suppliers. Compared to the Switch Order 2011 customers now have the option to switch at any given day of the year. Additionally the switch period is halved - from six to maximum three weeks. This will enable customers to faster benefit from better tariffs. At the moment there are 35 suppliers active on the gas retail market.

				<p>Nevertheless the switch rates for gas for private consumers are comparatively low - 1,1% in 2011. The new switch order should improve this.</p> <p>Example for further measures by E-Control: E-Control Tariff calculator, overview of the retail market by consumers profile</p>								
	b) Where unjustified restrictions on access to liberal professions exist, they should be removed.	Measure 1 Foster competition in the services sector		<p>dental technician - broader range of activity By amendment to the Trade Act, Federal law Gazette I No. 32/2012, Art. 148a</p>								

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now persons permitted to the trade of a dental technician under the Trade Act (Art. 94 nr. 81) who have passed through the dental technician master exam, are now allowed - on behalf of a dentist - to do more activities as e.g. castings in the mouth of a person and to do the necessary adjusting work on these replacement s. Formerly these works had been reserved to dentists only.

masters exam - easier

				<p>substitution of modules By amendment Federal Law Gazette I No. 85/2012 to the Trade Act the amount of modules of the masters exam which can be replaced by another professional qualification has been broadened (Art. 21 Abs. 5 GewO).</p> <p>tourist guides - cancellation of requirements Also by the above amendment to the Trade Act for the trade of tourist guides the former settlement requirement</p>								
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				<p>that up to that still formally was in the text of the Trade Act (Art. 108 para 2 GewO) was cancelled. Furthermore the requirement of a professional card for that trade in doing cross border services (Art. 108 para 6 GewO) has been cancelled.</p> <p>procedures on recognition of diplomas - unification of authorities</p> <p>Amendment Federal Law Gazette I No. 85/2012 to the Trade Act also provides for a change in competent</p>								
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authorities concerning procedures on recognition of diplomas according to Dir 2005/36/EC to the local governors. The same authority, that is responsible for the single point of contact according to the Services Directive 2006/123/EC conducts now also procedures concerning the recognition of diplomas.

photographer
For the trade of a professional photographer
(amendment
Federal Law
Gazette II no

				<p>345/2012) a change has taken place in so far that certificates on an uninterrupted activity as a press photographer of at least three years allow access to this trade. This means a significant alleviation on the access in particular as press photography is a free trade without qualification requirement . In addition, in Art. 150 Trade Act it has been set, that professional photographers are also being authorized to produce video films. Moreover</p>								
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				the rights of press photographers and photo designers have been broadened, as they are now allowed to do services for enterprises, self governing bodies and regional bodies, if their photos are going to be used only for purposes of such company.								
		Measure 2 Removing restrictions on access to liberal professions		Amendment of the Accounting Law (Bilanzbuchhaltungsgesetz) and the Chartered Public Accountants Law (Wirtschaftstreuhandgesetz) Main								

changes:
 - Reduction of the practice requirement of the accountants for the tax consultant examination from 9 to 5 years.
 - Extension of the powers of the accountants and payroll accountants to the drafting and consulting on matters of tax assessment for employees (Arbeitnehmerveranlagung) and the submission to the tax authority as a messenger also electronically excluding any representation

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increasing the accounting boundaries to the fixed features for small corporations (§ 221 UGB, Euro 4.84 million balance sheet total, € 9.68 million turnover, on average max. 50 employees)- Extension of the rights of the accountants to the representation, including making declarations for the interim VAT returns and electronic access to documents								
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	c) Enhance the powers of the federal competition authority and speed up the implementation of the competition law reform.	Measure 1 Reform of Competition Law	Foster and strengthen competition	Stronger rules on abuse of market power (collective dominance)	Better Enforcement tools for Federal Competition Authority (FCA)	Law came into force on 1.1.2013 Published in public gazette 13/2013	Discussing decision power for FCA, probably in next parliamentary term	Fairness of Business Environment; Consumer Welfare	no	Not directly	Detect more infringements in competition law; timetable depends on result of discussion
		Measure 2 More staff for FCA	Better enforcement of competition law	More staff: now twice as much in comparison to 2002, when the FCA was established		See 5	Depending on measure 1				
CSR 7: Distressed banks and coordination of supervisory measures	a) Further restructuring and continuously monitoring of those banks that benefited from public	Measure 1: Restructuring and afterwards privatisation of nationalised banks (ÖVAG, Kommunal kredit, Hypo Alpe	Redemption of government participation, minimizing loss provisions resulting from impaired portfolios.	Restructuring and afterwards privatisation of nationalised banks (ÖVAG, Kommunalkredit, Hypo Alpe Adria).		Restructuring plan of Kommunalkredit Austria has been approved by EC in March 2011. Restructuring plan of ÖVAG has been approved by EC in					

	support on the condition to avoid excessive deleveraging.	Adria)				September.						
		Measure 2 Adoption of new insolvency law	Anticipation and prevention of bank insolvencies.	Insolvency law to be amended to give early intervention and resolution powers to supervisory authorities in case of mismanagement of banks.		Drafting of legal text and public consultation ongoing.	Finalisation before summer 2013					
	b) Further improve the cooperation and coordination of national policy decisions with financial sector supervisors in other countries	Set up of a cross border stability group	Improvement of cross border cooperation and coordination	Regular crisis simulations exercise			The last crisis simulation exercise took place in July 2012. Besides Austria also BG, CZ, HU and SI took part.					