

Table 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| CSR number (1) | CSR sub-categories (2) | Number and short title of the measure (3) | Information on planned and already enacted measures | | | | | | | | Foreseen impacts |
| | | | 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 mIn. national currency) Contribution of EU funds (source and amounts) (11) | Qualitative description of foreseen impacts and their timing (12) |
| CSR 1 Public finances | a) Reinforce and amend the budgetary measures for 2014 | Measure 1 Additional consolidation | Safeguarding fiscal sustainability | Bundle of measures increasing revenues/ decreasing expenditures | Budget Accompanying Act 2014 Federal Law Gazette I No. 40/2014 | | | | | budgetary effect (net): 2014: 210 2015: 322 2016: 7.2 2017: 7.1 2018: 6.7 | |
| | | Measure 2 Budget 2014 | Maintaining fiscal discipline | Expenditure ceilings for 2014; i.a. cuts in non-mandatory discretionary expenditures of line ministries amounting to 500 mn. Euro | Budget law 2014 Federal Law Gazette I No. 38/2014 | | | | | | |

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| | Measure 3 Budget 2015 | Maintaining fiscal discipline | Expenditure ceilings for 2015; i.a. cuts in non-mandatory discretionary expenditures of line ministries amounting to 300 mn. Euro | Budget law 2015 Federal Law Gazette I No. 39/2014 | | | | | | |
| | Measure 4 Pension adjustments | Safeguarding fiscal sustainability | Harmonisation of pension schemes; upper ceilings for specific pension payments (i.a. retired politicians, civil servants and former federal railway employees) | Law implementing upper ceilings for specific pension payments Federal Law Gazette I No. 46/2014 | | | | | budgetary effect (net): 2014ff: 7 | |
| | Measure 5 Fighting tax evasion | Safeguarding tax revenues | Voluntary declaration of tax frauds is limited to a one-time event; Increased fines (surcharge of 5 to 30%) | Amendment of law on financial penalties Federal Law Gazette I No. 65/2014 | | | | | budgetary effect (net): 2014: 150 2015: 32 2016: 29 2017: 27 2018: 14 | |
| | Measure 6 Fiscal framework | Strengthening fiscal discipline | Annual expenditure ceilings for the period 2015-2018 | Law on a fiscal framework for 2015-18 Federal Law Gazette I No. 37/2014 | | Update in April 2015 | | | | |

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| | b) Attainment of MTO by 2015 | Measure 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | c) Stream-line fiscal relations between layers of government | Measure 1 Fiscal equalisation | Maintaining fiscal stability | Extension of the current fiscal equalisation act to 2015/16 | Amendment of law on financial equalisation 2008; Federal Law Gazette I No. 17/2015 | | | | | | |
| CSR 2 Pensions and sustainability of health-care and long-term care | a) Improving the long-term sustainability of the pension system | Measure 1 Amendment of pensions subject to very long insurance periods ("Hacklerregelung") | Reduce inflows in this pension scheme by restricting access and gradually phasing-out of this pension scheme. | Since 2014, access to this pension scheme is substantially tightened: a) by increasing the respective retirement age (62 for men, 57 for women and further increasing to 62) b) by increasing the number of required contribution months for women (step-wise from 504 to 540 months) c) by reducing the number of periods which count as "substitutional | Budget-begleitgesetz 2011 (BGBl I Nr. 111/2010) | Within the last year 31.3% less pensions subject to very long insurance periods were granted and the effective retirement age increased by 6.8 months. | | Contribution to employment target by restricting access to early exit channels. | | | |

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| | | | insurance periods". | | | | | | | |
| | | Measure 2 Amendment of the corridor pension | Reduce inflows in this pension scheme. | The required insurance period increases stepwise to: - 38 years in 2013 - 38.5 years 2014 - 39 years in 2015 - 39.5 years in 2016 and - 40 years in 2017 | 2. Stabilitätsgesetz 2012 (BGBl I Nr. 35/2012) | | For birth cohorts 1955 and downwards (62 years old in 2017) the yearly deduction will be elevated from 4.2% to 5.1% for claiming a corridor pension before reaching the statutory retirement age. | Contribution to employment target by restricting access to early exit channels. | | |
| | | Measure 3 "New disability pension" | Reduce access to disability pensions and concurrently promote labour market reintegration. | Only in cases of permanent disability an entitlement to a disability pension is granted and <i>for those born in 1964 and downwards</i> no access to a (limited) disability pension is granted anymore. Rehabilitation and retraining measures are obligatory | SRÄG 2012 (BGBl I Nr. 3/2013) | Within the last year altogether 16.1 % less disability pension were granted. <i>Furthermore</i> the effective retirement age of persons who claimed a disability pension increased by 30 months. | Improvement of retraining measures in the context of disability. | Contribution to employment target. | | |

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| | | | (legal entitlement). Gradual increase of the present benchmark for the qualifying to disability pension from 57 years to 58 years (2013, 2014), 59 years (2015, 2016) and 60 years (2017). | | | | | | | |
| | Measure 4 Introduction of the “account credit model” | The retirement account is to serve as a further incentive for employees to remain in gainful employment | With the introduction of the new retirement account on 1.1.2014, the annuity rate can be calculated on the basis of just one retirement account system. This instrument creates a standardised pension account for all insured individuals, makes pension calculations clearly understandable and also any pension entitlements readable in the respective | 2. Stabilitätsgesetz (BGBl I Nr. 32/2012) | | For persons born 1955 and later exclusively the new retirement account takes effect. | Contribution to employment target. | | | |

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| | | | statement. | | | | | | | |
| | <p>Measure 5 Monitoring of recent pension reforms</p> | <p>The effectiveness of already implemented measures is evaluated.</p> | <p>The employment and pension monitoring is conducted twice a year and comprehends the evaluation of early retirement (55 years-old and older), the effective retirement age and the employment rate of older workers.</p> <p>It also covers socio-economic features and – according to disability pensions – also causes of disability and industries, people worked in.</p> | <p>government programme 2013-2018</p> | <p>The employment and pension monitoring for 2014 shows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - firstly that the effective retirement age (old age and disability pensions together) increased by 13 months and amounts (in Dec 2014) 59 years and 8 months and - secondly that altogether 10.8 % less (old age and disability) pensions were granted within the last year. <p>Although the full range of implemented measures will be fully visible just within the next years, the monitoring shows</p> | <p>Results of the set measures will be monitored within the next years.</p> | | | | |

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| | | | | | | already that the implemented measures have been successful so far. | | | | | |
| | b) Harmonisation of the statutory retirement age and by aligning the retirement age to changes in life expectancy | Measure 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | c) Improving the cost effectiveness and sustainability of healthcare and long-term care services | Measure 1 Legal amendment concerning the care requirements per month to receive a benefit in case of need of long-term care | Saving costs by reducing access to the long term care system | So far, people with a care requirement of more than 60 hours/month received a Long-Term Care cash benefit of level 1 (€154,20 per month) and with a requirement of more than 85 hours/month a benefit of level 2 (€ 284,30). From 01/2015 people need to have a requirement of 65 hours per | Bundespflegegeldgesetz – BPGG, amendment BGBl. I Nr. 12/2015 | In force since 01/2015 | Ongoing evaluation on cost savings | Financially sustainable model for the provision of long-term care | | Cost Savings: 2015 ~ 19 Mio 2016 ~ 57 Mio 2017 ~ 95 Mio 2018 ~133Mio | |

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| | | | | month for level 1 and 95 hours for level 2. | | | | | | |
| | | Measure 2 Financially sustainable model for the provision of long-term care | Expansion of long-term care services | Increase availability and sustainability of long-term care services. Recommended by the "working group on securing the Austrian long-term care" | Renewal of the long-term care fund from 2016 to 2018 | Amendment of Care Fund Act passed in August, 2013; Austrian Government Programme 2013-2018 | Targets referring to the Austrian Government Programme 2013-2018, presented in December, 2013; Amendment of Care Fund Act passed in August, 2013; | The increase of the funds for 2017 and 2018 will be included in a law amendment until 2016 | | Between 2011 and 2018 a total amount of 2.035 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 the municipalities |
| | | Measure 3 | Implementation of the target-based health governance ("Zielsteuerung-Gesundheit") according to the objectives and measures list. | The federal target-based governance agreement ("Bundes-Zielsteuerungsvertrag") contains 12 strategic and 26 operative objectives covering health care structures, health care processes, outcome orientation, increased health promotion and tar- | Two legal framework agreements (Art. 15a BVG Vereinbarungen) enacted May 2013. Health Reform Act (including target-based health governance law and numerous amending laws) at federal level, (Federal Legal Gazette | Legal and administrative instruments on the federal level were enacted on time to ensure timely implementation of the agreed measures. The Monitoring of the "Zielsteuerung-Gesundheit" was done two times. Both monitoring reports indi- | All operative objectives and measures in the federal target-based governance agreement include a deadline in the time period from 2013 until the end of 2016. A detailed federal annual | | | Total expenditure containment of 3.4 billion by 2016 (regional governments: 2 bn, social security 1.4 bn) |

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| | | | | <p>get-based financial governance (eg. strengthening primary health care, day clinic service provision, prevent avoidable hospitalization, principles and objectives for the use of health promotion funds, aligning the growth in public health care spending with expected average nominal GDP growth by 2016, etc). Timely and transparent presentation of achievements and progress of the agreed measures is ensured through a monitoring twice a year.</p> | <p>[BGBl.] I No. 81/2013, May 2013)</p> <p>Federal Target-Based Governance Agreement to overcome fragmentation in competences. (Dec. 2013)</p> | <p>cate that there are no problems in achieving the defined financial goal. The reports further show that the realisation of the operative objectives is on schedule.</p> | <p>work programme is set up before the beginning of the respective year.</p> | | | | |
| <p>CSR 3 Labour market; education and higher education</p> | <p>a) Reduction of high tax wedge on labour for low-income earners</p> | <p>Measure 1 Reduction of non-wage labour costs</p> | <p>Reduction on non-wage labour costs</p> | <p>The contribution to the accident insurance has been reduced by 0.1%points to 1.3% as of</p> | <p>BGBl I Nr. 30/2014</p> | | | | | | |

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| | | | | July 2014. The employer's contribution to the IEF (Insolvenz-Entgelt-Fonds) was lowered as well from 0.55% to 0.45% as of January 2015. Furthermore the tax reform 2015/16 is up to a reduction of non-wage labour costs, beginning in the year 2018. | | | | | | |
| | b) Labour market potential of people with a migrant background, women and old workers | Measure 1 Further improving the recognition of foreign qualifications | Improve labour market situation of migrants | Establishment and running of Contact points which support persons in the recognition and validation of their foreign qualification www.anlaufstelle-erkennung.at | | During the pilot phase of the project (2013-2014), nearly twice as many persons as expected (6,210 compared to planned 3,200) sought advice from the contact points. | Implementation of the enhanced project started in Jan 2015 - following the pilot project - end date: 2016, continuation envisaged. Counselling offers are developed further and continue in all federal provinces, with additional regional priorities. Measures | Contribution to employment target (see also table 3) | | |

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| | | | | | | | will pre- sumeably be included in the future Recognition Act. | | | | |
| | | Measure 2 Up-skilling and differ- entiated courses | Utilization of competences acquired abroad for better LM- integration | Adaption and up-skilling measures, building on already existing competences; specific German language courses. Strong repre- sentation of young people with a mi- grant back- ground in youth measures. Enhanced cooperation with external counselling providers. | Measures offered by PES | | | Contribution to employment target (see also table 3) | | | |
| | | Measure 3 Coaching and counsel- ling for ap- prentices and training companies | Avoiding drop - outs from the appren- ticeship system with a special focus on women in atypical professions, young people with migrant background and SMEs | The program "Coaching and counselling for appren- tices and training enter- prises" sup- ports appren- tices and trai- ners in train- ing-related or personal challenges. | The legal implementati on is being effected by a directive based on the Austrian Vocational Training Act (Berufsausbil- dungsgesetz); (Directive according | Based on the results of the evaluation of the pilot pro- ject, the af- fected Direc- tive was adap- ted and three additional key aspects – wo- men in atypic- al professions, young people | Start of the Austrian wide Call in summer 2015; start of the program in Autumn 2015 | Reducing drop- out rates | | | |

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| | | | | The aim is to reduce the number of drop-outs and to foster positive final apprenticeship examinations. | §19c para 1 no. 8 Austrian Vocational Training Act) | with migrant background and SMEs - are defined. In autumn 2014 a coordination office was established to ensure an efficient Austrian wide roll-out and a further efficient processing of the program. | | | | |
| | | Measure 4: 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. | The NAP contains four strategic targets: 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 pay gap. The NAP's aim is to pool relevant activities and to ensure a coordinated | National Action Plan | | Continuation of the National Action Plan in line with the Austrian government programme 2013-18 | employment target, poverty /social inclusion target, education target | | |

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| | | | | approach; thus improving the consistency and coherence of governmental policies. | | | | | | | |
| | | Measure 5 Women in Crafts and Technology "FIT" | Labour market policy programme to increasingly qualify women in handicraft and technology, i.e. non-traditional professions, and thereby sustainably improve their income and labour market opportunities; reduction of gender segmentation in the labour market | The programme offers certified qualification in technical professions – training in apprenticeships, technical vocational schools and colleges or universities of applied science, preparatory and supporting measures, basic technical qualification, counselling and supervision during the training | Legal Basis: Labour Market Service Act, 1994 | Continuation; Successful programme (also for migrants). Evaluation in 2014 finds improvement for 85% of participants. The programme has been prolonged until 2020 | | Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target (see also table 3) | | | |
| | | Measure 6 Return to a working life with a future | Facilitating reintegration into working life for women who had interrupted their careers for family | The Public Employment Service (AMS) supports women returning to work after a child-care phase with | Legal Basis: Labour Market Service Act, 1994 | Continuation; about 4.500 women p.a. participate in the specialized courses | | Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target (see also table 3) | | | |

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| | | | reasons. | specialised information and counselling, courses and qualification measures | | | | | | | |
| | | Measure 7 Systematic skills ("Kompetenz mit System") | Qualification and career perspective (women and migrants targeted in particular) | PES Programme for modular apprenticeship training (3 modules, which can be completed independently) | | Nation-wide roll-out in 2012; constantly extended by new apprenticeships. | | Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target (see also table 3) | | | |
| | | Measure 8 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 or profession, in developing career perspectives and facilitate the access to qualification | | Continuation; nation-wide. 6,900 women have been coached in 2014; an increase of 80% on 2013. | | Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target (see also table 3) | | | |
| | | Measure 9 Expansion of child care places | Increase quantity and quality of child care facilities according to the Family and Job Compatibility Indicator by regions and the Barcelona targets; Increase the | Extra expenditure of the federal government of 305 million Euro and additional 134 million of the regional government in the years 2014-2017. | Agreement according to Article 15a of the Federal Constitution concerning the expansion of childcare services; part of the NAP Gender Equality. | In 2013 90.8% children in the age of 3 to 6 years and 23% of children in the age of 0 to 2 years were cared for in services. (Data without qualified childminders from childcare home statis- | Extra expenditure of 305 million Euro of the federal government until 2017 with the focus on improving childcare places for | employment target, poverty /social inclusion target | | | |

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| | | | participation of women/ mothers in education and in (fulltime) employment. | | | tics, Statistics Austria, 2014) | children up to the age of three, promoting qualified childminder offerings, childcare places in companies. | | | | |
| | | Measure 10 "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 end of 2014, 1.083 fathers took up this possibility, out of which in the year 2014 alone 353 fathers. Many Länder, collective agreements and enterprises followed introducing similar possibilities. | Permanent measure | employment target, poverty / social inclusion target | | | |
| | | Measure 11 Campaign for fathers' parental leave | Concerted campaign for parental leave with men to be actively addressed. The campaign aims at increasing the proportion of men taking parental leave to 20% by 2020, at increasing the | Website: www.maennerinkarenz.at; help companies to improve their management of career interruption as well as working time reduction and re-entry by offering special | Part of the NAP Gender Equality | | | employment target, poverty /social inclusion target | | | |

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| | | | visibility of men in parental leave and at combatting gender stereotypes. | seminars. | | | | | | |
| | | Measure 12 Online-Information Platform "meine Technik" | Increase of proportion of women in power positions in politics, science, research, economy and administration. | The online information platform should inspire more women and girls to opt for careers in non-typical professions and to reduce barriers they face in accessing these fields. Existing projects for atypical occupations will simultaneously be continued, and the promotion programmes for apprenticeships for women in atypical professions will be evaluated for their effectiveness. | Austrian government programme 2013-18 | | The online platform is online since April 2015 | employment target, poverty /social inclusion target | | |

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| | | <p>Measure 13 “Women’s quota in supervisory boards”</p> | <p>Raising the share of women on supervisory boards</p> | <p>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 and to 35 per cent by 2018.</p> | <p>Council of Minister’s resolution 93/23; part of the NAP Gender Equality</p> | <p>Annual Progress Report in March 2015: the first quota of 25% has been reached; the average quota is 37%. In 44 (42 in 2013) companies women represent 25% of board members. In 24 (22 in 2013) out of them, the female share reaches already 50%. However, in 13 (13 in 2013) of the 57 relevant companies the representation of women is still below the level of 25%.</p> | <p>The next progress report is due in March 2016.</p> | <p>employment target</p> | | | |
| | | <p>Measure 14 “Women are TOP! To the top by innovative corporate cultures”</p> | <p>Project on the increase of women’s shares in decision making and senior management positions.</p> | <p>Promote women and gender equality in top positions in Austrian companies; Showcase best practices; facilitate learning and reflecting on company</p> | <p>Part of the NAP Gender Equality</p> | <p>Organisation of exchanges among companies and stakeholders on best practices; development of a computer simulation game on board</p> | <p>Launch of final project webpage with best practices catalogue and online simulation game by mid-2015.</p> | <p>employment target</p> | | | |

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| | | | | cultures and selection decisions. | | nominations. | | | | | |
| | | Measure 15 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 reports. | Amendment to Equal Treatment Act 2011 | 2014: Became obligatory for companies with more than 150 employees. An estimated number of additional 1,640 companies with an estimated total of 266.000 employees was obliged to draw up income reports for the first time. | Evaluation on the implementation and impact of the legal obligation to draw up income reports to be completed in mid-2015. | employment target, poverty / social inclusion target | | | |
| | | Measure 16 Indication of wage in job advertisements | Reducing gender specific pay inequalities by increasing paytransparency. Better information for women and men on jobs offered. | Legal requirement for employers to state the collective minimum wage in job vacancy advertisements as well as to indicate readiness to overpay. | Amendment to Equal Treatment Act 2011. | | Evaluation on the implementation and impact of the legal obligation to indicate the collective minimum wage to be completed in mid-2015. | employment target, poverty / social inclusion target | | | |

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| | | Measure 17 Employment Initiative 50+ | Promoting employability and increasing the employment rate of older workers. | 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). | LMP measures, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, Public Employment Service) | Scheduled from 2014 to 2016. The current PR campaign "Employment Initiative 50+" (TV spots, newspaper advertisements, web site) was launched in December 2014. | It is expected that on average around 20,000 persons (p.a. 2014-2016) will benefit from the measures included in the initiative. | Contribution to employment target. 8.000 permanent jobs p.a. expected. | | € 370 million for active LMP measures. | |
| | | Measure 18 "fit2work" programme | Preservation of employability, reduction of sick leave and reduction of the yearly inflow into the disability pension scheme; increase of employment rate of older workers | Voluntary, free-of-charge information, counselling and support programme for persons and enterprises. | Regulated in Work and Health Act (AGG 2010) | Started as a pilot in 2011; nation-wide roll-out completed in 2013. fit2work supplementary project offering psychological and psychotherapeutic treatment launched in spring 2014 to overcome | Enhanced concept for upcoming programme periods (2015/16-2019), e.g. stronger focus on professional re-integration in the workplace (BEM). | Contribution to employment target (see also table 3) | | | The evaluation of the pilot showed that each Euro spent has at least a threefold return within one year, while some studies speak of a return on investment of up to 1:10. |

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| | | | | | | existing supply gaps: On-going monitoring; evaluation completed on counselling for persons and enterprises, supplementary project (see above) and PR measures. | | | | | |
| | | Measure 19 LMP for health-impaired persons | Reduction of sick leave and reduction of the yearly inflow into the disability pension scheme | Targeted LMP projects for persons with health impairment and step by step re-integration programmes | | Based on evaluation of social enterprises in 2014, PES directive on quality assurance for employment on the "second labour market" (in force since November) and planned additional research project on LMP measures for health-impaired persons | | Contribution to employment target (see also table 3). | | | |
| | c) Improvement of educational outcome among disadvantaged young people | Measure 1 Ready for education and training "Aus-bildungsFit" | Fit for Training programme "Aus-bildungsFit" - labour market policy tool to help young people leaving unstable labour market | Fit for Training programme is designed to give young people unable to meet the requirements of vocational training a second chance | | Nation-wide implementation is planned in 2015 | | Contribution to early school leaving target (see also table 3) Reduction of the drop-out rate | | | |

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| | | | positions (lacking appropriate qualifications and/or connection to the labour market) | to acquire basic skills, orientation and motivation enabling them to continue their training/ education pathways. | | | | | | | |
| | | Measure 2 Youth Coaching | All young people at risk of exclusion are to be empowered to take appropriate decisions regarding their continuing training or education after completion of compulsory schooling | The youth coaching service includes counselling, assistance and diagnostic support. Each young person has a primary contact who will remain the key youth coach until completion of the program. | Guideline on "youth coaching" of 1 st of January 2012 | | | | | | |
| | | Measure 3 Production schools | Stabilisation as well as the acquisition of social and practical skills („learning by doing“) and thereby reintegrate young NEET into the education system/ labour market | Social pedagogic support and market-driven production work in the schools' workshops. Training offers in a wide array of fields ranging from media design and textiles, catering activities and bicycle repair to wood processing. | | | | | | | |

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| | | <p>Measure 4 Integrated vocational training (IBA) - partial qualifications</p> | <p>Support for disadvantaged young people in dual system; entry into regular VET track</p> | <p>To promote apprenticeships after §8b (2) BAG: - Training networks (both inter- and intra-company training) - basic support - Measures for apprentices with learning difficulties - Training of trainers</p> | <p>The legal implementation is being effected by a directive based on the Austrian Vocational Training Act (BAG)</p> | <p>The program is well established.</p> | | | | | |
| | | <p>Measure 5 Improvement of school entry-phase, strengthening primary schools, basic competences</p> | <p>Improve the transitions from kindergarten to primary school and strengthen basic competences.</p> | <p>The last kindergarten year and the first 2 years of primary school shall be understood as a joint school-entry-phase. In the whole elementary stage, teaching across age groups shall be possible. Provision of language support courses if needed. Change modus of performance assessment.</p> | <p>Decree on performance appraisal. School Teaching Act</p> | <p>Work on the development of guidelines for school inspection since June 2013.</p> <p>Ongoing work on curriculum development.</p> <p>Conditions for a successful transition are identified and piloted in networks (comprised of kindergartens and schools) at 70 locations in all Austrian provinces.</p> | <p>Plan on development of Decree on performance appraisal.</p> <p>Ongoing work on curriculum development.</p> <p>Continuation of work on the networks.</p> <p>Preparation of the appropriate legal instruments.</p> <p>Nationwide</p> | <p>Enhanced educational outcomes, in particular of disadvantaged young people</p> | | | <p>Improved basic competences and increased employability. Enhanced educational outcomes. Better transitions.</p> |

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| | | | | Competence-oriented curricula. Focus on basic competences and cultural skills. | | The work in the networks is accompanied and supported by the Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs. | implementation of the new school entry-phase with clear education objectives and scientific evaluation is planned for 2016/17. | | | | |
| | | Measure 6 Improve reading and language competences, in particular support 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 and evaluation of comprehensive models of language support in 80 networks (schools, kindergarten in cooperation with university teacher training colleges and regional school boards) in all Austrian provinces. Language support courses for ex-matricular pupils whose first language is not German. | Amendment of the School Organisation Act (2012) in order to consolidate language support courses. Published in the public gazette Nr. 48/2014 Decree on interpreting the language development of pupils in German (USB DaZ), October 2014 | Conditions for effective language support measures are piloted and evaluated in networks (each incl. kindergarten and teacher training college) in 80 school locations in all Austrian provinces. Extension until the school year 2015-16 of the two-year language courses for 'ex-matricular pupils' whose second language is German. This | Continuation of work on the networks. Preparation of the appropriate legal instruments. Continuation of ESF projects in the new ESF 2014-2020 In-service training for teachers with USB DaZ | 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. | | Partially ESF funded (projects in VET sector). | Improved language and reading outcomes of children, in particular those with a migrant background and/or from a socially disadvantaged background. Pupils will acquire language skills they need to follow lessons and towards improved academic performance. This will also make it possible for them to participate actively in lessons and to further their integration into the class. Better transitions between kindergartens and the school-entry phase. |

Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | | | <p>Extension of first-language teaching (native language teaching).</p> <p>Mentoring projects</p> <p>ESF Projects (since 2008): Language support to improve competences in German as language of instruction for pupils aged 14 /15 in VET (extra language courses in German, certification of an international certificate for German as foreign language, ÖSD)</p> | <p>applies to all pupils in compulsory schools providing general education and the lower stage of secondary academic schools (AHS).</p> <p>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)</p> <p>www.schule-mehrsprachig.at website for the support of teaching staff in multilingual classes</p> | | | | | |
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Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | <p>Measure 7 Expansion and development of all-day school places</p> | <p>Improving equality of opportunities and compensating for socio-economic disadvantages.</p> <p>Enhances opportunities for full-time employment of parents</p> | <p>Expansion of all-day care places at primary and secondary schools 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.</p> | <p>Agreement according to Article 15a of the Federal Constitution Act signed with the provinces</p> | <p>On 4 Dec. 2012 the Government agreed on a further expansion of all-day school places, in July 2013 the expansion was agreed between the Federal level and the provinces.</p> <p>Until 2014, the Federal Government invested EUR 320m in school-based care.</p> <p>Currently, more than 140,000 students (20.8%) make use of the offers 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).</p> | <p>From 2014-2018, EUR 160m per year will be invested. Overall, around 200,000 places are to be offered by 2018-19, representing a rate of approx. 30%.</p> <p>Legislative package to increase quality is planned to be implemented as of school year 2015/16.</p> | <p>The measure contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education target.</p> | | <p>Additional annual expenditure of EUR 160 million on a federal level from 2014 until 2018.</p> | <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> |
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| | | | | | | Nov. 2014: Start of information campaign "More school – more chances" | | | | | |
| | | Measure 8 New secondary school (Neue Mittelschule – NMS) | 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 school with a new learning culture. The new culture of learning and teaching is | 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. 2014-15 (start of the 7 th generation of NMS); 286 new classes. Learning Designers attend a two-year national qualification programme. School principals and learning designers attend one national networking conference | 2015/16: According to the plan, a total of 1,118 schools will be transformed into NMS (100 %) 2015/2016: all remaining lower secondary schools (45) will be involved in the process, which will be completed on all levels in 2018/19. | 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. Since academic secondary schools (Gymnasium) continue to co-exist, the creaming effect they have on new secondary schools is still a fact to be reckoned with. | | 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 available since March 2015. The recent testing of educational standards (English 8 th grade) has shown that the NMS scored better in providing equal opportunities. Both the gaps between the performances of boys and girls and those of pupils with and without migrant backgrounds were significantly smaller compared to other school types. |

Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | | achieved through individualisation and targeted support in cases of weaknesses and strengths as well as a strong emphasis on formative assessment. | | | per year to further foster their role as change agents. | | | | | |
| | | Measure 9 Initiative for Adult Education: Free second-chance education for the provision of basic educational qualifications for adults | Equal opportunities and increase in the education levels of educationally disadvantaged persons. | Free offers of courses for basic education and compulsory school education; general quality standards, competence-orientation, adult-appropriate and modern forms of implementation tailored to the target groups. | 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 2015-2017. Federal Act on the acquisition of the compulsory school certificate by young people and adults (Compulsory School Examination Act, since 1 | Implementation of measures within the framework of the Initiative for Adult Education since 1 January 2012. Evaluation of the program for the first period 2012-2014 (to be published in the first half of 2015). | Spring 2015: Call for Proposals within the European Social Fund (ESF), based on the Operational Programme Employment Austria 2014-2020. | Increase of qualification levels, reduction of disadvantages. | Provision of necessary budgetary means, achievement of further target groups. | Within the framework of the Initiative for Adult Education, around EUR 75m are available for the period 2015-2017 (basic education: provinces 25%, Federal Government 25%, ESF funds 50%; completion of compulsory school education: 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. |

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| | | | | | September 2012) (Federal Law Gazette I No. 72/2012). | | | | | | |
| | | Measure 10 Combatting dropping-out, including youth and apprentice coaching | Provision of support and career orientation for students /apprentices at risk of dropping out. Youth coaching starts at compulsory school level. | 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 people dropping out of the dual system. It is a pilot project in four provinces in Austria (Vienna, Tyrol, Styria, Upper Austria) | The cooperation project between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education has been completely implemented by institutions commissioned by the Federal Social Welfare Office (Sozialministeriums-service). | Cooperation with 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 | Nationwide Extension of "Production Schools" (more information : BMASK) | Further reduction of the rate of early school leavers and dropouts in the dual system (improving the ESL rate). | | Funding from the Ministry of Social Affairs | 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 orientation as well as support for students with special needs. |
| | | | Provision of "Übergangsstufe" to avoid drop out of pupils | Pupils can choose the curriculum of the "Übergangsstufe" as a kind of preparatory | This project has been implemented as a pilot programme at various schools In different provinces. | During the last 12 months altogether 12 schools across Austria have | It is planned that the project will continue as | Reducing the school drop-out rate as proposed by the Europe 2020 targets for | | Overall expenditure: € 3,5 million ESF: Co-financing: € 1,6 | The current dropout rate will decrease: more pupils will successfully pass the first year of a vocational school or college und and more pupils will be entitled to move on to |

Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | | in the first year (9 th grade) of a vocational school or college because of a lack of basic competences. | form to refresh and upgrade their basic competences which are necessary for the successful completion of the school entry phase in vocational schools and colleges. | The respective curriculum was designed before by an expert group. | launched the project Übergangsstufe. | requested by the schools, if the competences of the in-coming students do not match the required standards. | education. | | million | the successful completion of a vocational programme. |
| | | Measure 11 Educational and professional career guidance | Provision of support and career orientation for all students especially those at risk of early school leaving. | Anchoring of "career education" (BO) as a subject in lower secondary schools Obligation of schools to create a site-specific implementation concept of career education and career guidance. Training measures for teachers | Curriculum regulations of the new middle school (NMS) and secondary academic school (AHS) Circular (RS) 17 from 2012 List of teacher competences relevant for career education included in the handbook for the formulation of curricula in teacher education | NMS: The new curriculum has reached the relevant 7th grade in most schools: collecting practical experience with the explicitly designated hour as a separate teaching subject. A first draft of a definition of quality standards for the realisation of career education ("ibobb" (information, advice and guidance for education and | 2015: Discussions with school inspectors on the definition of quality standards for the realization of career guidance "ibobb" in schools. 2015 - 2016: Further specification of the measures in the AHS (building on the existing curriculum directive). Integration of BO (career | Further reduction of the rate of early school-leavers through well-prepared education and career choices. | | --- | Pupils make well-prepared education and career choices. This will reduce the number of school changes and school drop-outs. |

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| | | | | | | career) in schools was developed. | guidance) in the curricula for teacher education | | | | |
| | | Measure 12 Reform of teacher education (<i>PaedagogInnenbildung NEU</i>) | The policy goal is to implement an overall concept for initial training for all pedagogic professions (also for pre-school teaching, social education and other fields of teaching). | Implementation of a permeable new teacher training architecture which corresponds to the Bologna structure; cooperation between by universities and university colleges of teacher education. | Federal Framework Law on the introduction of the new teacher education (Bundesrahmengesetz zur Einführung einer neuen Ausbildung für Pädagoginnen und Pädagogen), Federal Law Gazette I No. 124/2013) - entered into force on 11 July 2013 | Amendment of the Federal Framework Law on the introduction of the new teacher education on 13 January 2015. The Quality Assurance Board for teacher education has started to work in accordance to the legal requirements. | Co-operation agreements between training institutions towards the implementation of the new teacher education. Monitoring of the respective developments through Quality Assurance Board. | This measure has systemic effects on the entire educational system in Austria and contributes towards the fulfilment of the EU 2020 education targets. | Securing a continuous readiness to cooperate across the concerned training institutions. | | Nationwide reform of Austrian teacher training with a systemic impact on the entire education system. |

Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | <p>Measure 13 Standardisation of the school-leaving and diploma examination (Matura).</p> | <p>The creation of standardised basic competences and the same framework conditions for all students.</p> <p>Ensuring the highest possible level of transparency and comparability of the examination requirements; objectivity, comparability and therefore fairness of the assessment procedures; long-term safeguarding of competences; reliable evidence of actually acquired knowledge and abilities; increased aptitude for higher education; European comparability of certificates;</p> | <p>The introduction of the standardised competence-orientated school 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>Regulations on final examinations at academic secondary schools, vocational secondary schools and educational institutions</p> <p>These provide for three independent sub-areas (the so-called three pillar model).</p> | <p>Full-scale implementation at academic secondary schools. At 106 BHS the New Matura is offered as pilot projects.</p> | <p>The New Matura examination will be held at all academic and all secondary vocational schools in 2015/16. Evaluation of results.</p> | <p>This measure contributes towards the fulfilment of the EU 2020 headline targets for education, particularly via the aspired increase of students' ability to move on into third level education.</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 secondary schools and vocational schools and colleges in Austria.</p> |
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| | | <p>Measure 14 Polytechnic School PLUS (Pre-vocational school)</p> | <p>Pre-vocational school (Polytechnische Schule, PTS) as a guidance and transitional school with optional and compulsory modules for catching up on entitlements; Individual support and personality development through modular tuition.</p> | <p>Development of competence-oriented curricula in the subject areas with individual priorities according to interest, inclination and abilities of students; development and implementation of individualization and modularization concept; implementation of a new learning culture based on the NMS and a new form of performance appraisal.</p> | <p>Beginning of the quality initiative with the school experiment "PTS 2020" in the school year 2013/14.</p> | <p>The nationwide school experiment was launched in September 2013.</p> <p>Since autumn 2014, three more pilot schools conduct the school experiment.</p> <p>In total, 13 pilot schools from all nine provinces are currently involved in nationwide school experiment.</p> | <p>Next steps are the development and implementation of a competence-oriented curriculum with individual priorities, and the individualization and modularization in the area of general education.</p> <p>The pilot measure will run until school year 2016/17.</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Restructuring and re-orientation of an existing school-type.</p> | <p>Due to the development stage, figures cannot yet be given; as a school experiment cost-neutral</p> | <p>Increased appreciation of the PTS through improved qualification measures and training and enhanced attractiveness of the school type with a particular focus on decisions on the professional and/or educational orientation of students at the end of general compulsory school.</p> |
| | | <p>Measure 15 Improve access to electronic media for schools and pupils</p> | <p>Gradual addition of classical teaching resources (eg. textbooks) through digital media.</p> <p>Contribution to improving educational outcomes.</p> | <p>Development of educational/pedagogical concepts and model projects.</p> <p>Quality assurance and development of standards for digital educational media.</p> <p>Support services for school</p> | <p>Work programme of the Austrian Federal Government for the years 2013 to 2018</p> | <p>2014: 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</p> | <p>2015/16: Development of model projects and piloting at secondary level</p> | <p>Digital media and educational content support individual learning and contribute to the educational motivation and thus to improving educational outcomes.</p> | <p>Implementation requires inter-ministerial cooperation (primary responsibility for the free of charge supply of textbooks - "Schulbuchaktion" - lies mainly with the Ministry of Families and Youth) and cooperation of municipalities as school providers for general</p> | | <p>Targeted use of digital media promotes networked learning and contributes to the development of quality; Digital competences of pupils and teachers</p> |

Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | | | providers. Improvement of the framework conditions in the schools (e.g. Internet connection). | | projects | | | compulsory schools. | | |
| | | Measure 16 Improve and implement an inclusive school system | The policy goal is to develop a detailed concept of inclusive regions for an optimal and needs-based support for all pupils and its nationwide implementation until 2020. | Inclusive regions: Include all schools, have supporting systems and disability access, provide an inclusive training programme for all teachers, offer needs-oriented support and include a scientific monitoring. | This measure is based on the national action plan disability (measure 125) and implements the UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities in the Austrian educational system. | Participatory dialogue with the minister of education and relevant stakeholders Development of three inclusive regions in Styria, Carinthia and Tyrol | Continuation of the participatory dialogue Collecting experiences in inclusive regions Establishing the necessary legal framework | The measure contributes to the implementation of inclusive education in Austria and to avoid the segregation of pupils who have special educational needs. | | | The aim is to address the education and development potential of all children and young people in all educational institutions by preventive diagnostics and individual support and to overcome a focus on deficits and assignment to special education classes. |
| | d) Improvement of strategic planning in higher education and reduction of drop-out rate | Measure 1 Austrian Higher Education Plan | Austrian Higher Education Plan = the mapping process for the Austrian Higher Education System (Hochschulplan) | a) Coordination measures for teaching and research Austrian Higher Education Advisory Board ("Hochschulkonferenz") | Performance agreement, Austrian Higher Education Advisory Board, incentives, etc. | Will be further developed and continuously implemented | Implementation of Amendment of Student Support Act; Presentation of recommendations and website of the working group for strengthening the quality in HE in March 2015; | Contribution to CSR 3 "improvement of strategic planning in higher education" | | | 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 |

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| | | | | | | | Monitoring the implementation of developed recommendations | | | | |
| | | | | b) 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 priority. | Performance agreement | | | | | | |
| | | | | c) Large-scale research infrastructure; it enables coordinated and joint prioritisation in the field of cost-intensive research infrastructure | Data warehouse | Complemented and expanded | | | | | |
| | | | | d) Internationalisation strategy | Performance agreement | Continuous implementation: | | | | | |

Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | Measure 2 New University financing | Implementa- tion of capacity- based university funding based on enrolment | Implementa- tion of capacity- based university funding based on enrolment | | Preparatory measures are implemented with performance agreement 2013-2015 | Political commit- ment to continue the imple- mentation of the new system, depending on available funds. | Increase the number of higher education graduates. Contribution to the EU 2020 target as well as to the CSR 3 "reducing drop- out rate in higher education" | | | Goals: increasing quality and funding of Austrian Higher Education |
| | | Measure 3 Austrian University Develop- ment Plan | Strategic development of the University area | | Performance Agreement | In development | A draft will be available at the beginning of 2015 | Contribution to CSR 3 "improvement of strategic planning in higher education" | | | It is related to the new university financing |
| | | Measure 34 Further increase the number of study places at Universities of Applied Sciences | Further increase the number of study places at Universities of Applied Sciences (ISCED 6-7) | Qualitative and quantitative development and consolidation of the Universities of Applied Sciences | Austrian Development Plan for the Universities of Applied Sciences | 505 new places were financed in 2013-2014 and 534 in 2014-2015 | 508 new places will be financed in 2015- 2016 and 320 in 2016-2017 as well as 180-190 in 2017-2018 | increase the number of higher education graduates; contribution to the EU 2020 target | | | |
| | | Measure 45 Broadening the financial base for the financing of higher education | Broadening the financial base for the financing of higher education | a) Raising the basis contribution to the universities budget | | 2013-2015 | 2016-2018 | impact on the universities' funding | | 300 million Euro 2013-2015, additional 315 million Euro 2016-2018 national funds | |

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| | | | | b) Higher education area structural funds | Verordnung/ Decree | 2013-2015 | 2016-2018 | Impact on the universities' funding and on the EU 2020 target. Contribution to CSR 3 "reducing drop-out rate in higher education" | | 450 million Euro 2013-2015, 750 million Euro 2016-2018 national funds | |
| | | Measure 6 Conditions for studying | Improvement of conditions for studies in higher education | see also measure 9 on MINT | Performance agreement | | | Improvement of the teaching and overall study situation. Impact on the EU 2020 target and contribution to the CSR 3 "reducing drop-out rate in higher education" | | | |
| | | Measure 7 Increase the number of testing-active studies, as well as increasing the number of graduates | Increase 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 | | | Increase the number of higher education graduates, contribution to the EU 2020 target as well as to the CSR 3 "reducing drop-out rate in higher education" | | Funding from "Higher education area structural funds" | |
| | | Measure 8 Increase the "number of graduates of bachelor, master and diploma studies with a weighting according to subject | Increase the "number of graduates of bachelor, master and diploma studies with a weighting according to subject groups" | Additional funds were made available depending on the number of graduates of bachelor, master and diploma studies (with | Verordnung/ Decree | | | Increase the number of higher education graduates. Contribution to the EU 2020 target | | Funding from "Higher education area structural funds" | |

Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | groups” | | a weighting according to subject groups) | | | | | | | |
| | | Measure 9 Strengthening Quality and MINT | | Continuing support to improve the situation in the so-called “overcrowded -subjects” and the strengthening of the important MINT subjects (mathematics, informatics, natural sciences and technology | Performance agreement | | | Increase the number of higher education graduates, contribution to the EU 2020 target as well as to the CSR 3 “reducing drop-out rate in higher education” | | Funding from national funds | |
| | | Measure 10 Guidance for educational and career choices | Increase the quality of study choice guidance and promotion of well-considered choices. This is relevant for the reduction of the drop-out rate in higher education | Guidance for educational and career choices (“18plus Berufs- und Studienchecker”) and Trying out studying (“Studieren probieren”) | administrative instruments | further increase in the number of schools participating in the “18plus Berufs- und Studienchecker” programme | 441 schools (65% of all) have been participating in 2014/15. The aim for 2015/16: 500 participating schools | Contribution to the EU 2020 target as well as to the CSR 3 “reducing drop-out rate in higher education” | | | |

Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | Measure 11 Introduction and orientation phase | University introduction and orientations phase ; It is relevant for <i>reduction of drop-out rate</i> in higher education | The orientation period provides students with an overview of the most <i>important</i> contents of the study programme and its continuation. It is a relevant basis for the student's own evaluation of their choice of studies. The orientation period includes at least two examinations. | Law | | Evaluation in 2015 | Contribution to the CSR 3 "reducing drop-out rate in higher education" | | | The goal of the orientation period is the fundamental orientation to the contents of the studies and not a quantitative admission restriction. |
| CSR 4 Competit ion and services | a) Removal of excessive barriers for service providers | Measure 1 | Improvement of business environment less regulatory burden for service enterprises | abolishment of the current interdiction to do direct sales with cosmetics | law | In accordance with DIR 2006/123/EG an amendment to the Trade Act 1994 (Gewerbeordnung 1994 - GewO) is under preparation with the following content: Preparation, public consultation has been made | ongoing legislative procedure in parliament, approval of Nationalrat on 26.03.2015 | could have some positive effect on employment | none to be expected | no relevance | Enhanced supply, easier market access for distribution of cosmetics |

Annex 1, Table 1

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| | | Measure 3 | Improvement of business environment easier access to regulated professions, less regulatory burden for service enterprises | application of provisions on freedom of services also to Swiss citizens | law | In accordance with DIR 2006/123/EG an amendment to the Trade Act 1994 (Gewerbeordnung 1994 - GewO) is under preparation with the following content: Preparation, public consultation has been made | ongoing legislative procedure in parliament, approval of Nationalrat on 26.03.2015 | | none to be expected | no relevance | Enhanced supply with services from Switzerland |
| | | Measure 4 | Implementation of a new nationwide enabled Central Trade Register | Implementation of a new nationwide enabled Central Trade Register (Gewerbeinformationssystem Austria -GISA), which replaces the current system of Decentral Trade Registers (totally 14) and the current Central Trade Register. Necessary procedures according to the Trade Act 1994 when entering or modifying business ac- | Amendment of Trade Act, BGBl. I Nr. 18/2015 | | <u>commissioning</u> : 27. 3. 2015 | | | | <p>It is expected, that the current nationwide rate of electronic process starting will rise from currently 36% to a minimum of 50%; which is equal to a rise of about 10.000 entrepreneurs, which will make use of this new e-government offer.</p> <p>Entrepreneurs, that make use of this possibility, can count to lower their time effort from about 32 hours (if done by paper) to about 20 hours (if done in electronic way); this comes up with a saving of about 550 Euro in each case and a total lowering of administrative burdens of about 5 Mio. Euro for commerce and industry.</p> <p>The potential is adequate higher, depending on the</p> |

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| | | | | <p>tivities can be started by the entrepreneurs on electronic way throughout the nation according to similar standards. Nevertheless, entrepreneurs will still have the possibility to communicate with the authorities in paper, if they prefer to do so; the existing multi-channel access to the authorities will be not restricted to a single-access-only model whatsoever.</p> | | | | | | | <p>actual achievement of the measure above the minimum goals. Regular assessments will show the actual developments.</p> |
| | | Measure 1 | | <p>Austria is participating in the transparency initiative according to the modernized Directive on professional qualifications (2005/36/EC; 2013/55/EC). This initiative covers all sectors concerning regulated professions,</p> | | <p>At present exact analyses of the justifications as well as mutual evaluation meetings take place.</p> | <p>The whole process will be finished by the end of 2015.</p> | | | | |

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| | | | | that means professions with qualification requirements. These measures will give an overview, if and in which areas an overregulation of qualifications is existing in Austria. If and to what extent reforms will be necessary can only be estimated when the results of the initiative are available. Regarding regulated crafts and trades, Austria emphasizes the importance of dual vocational training, which is endangered, when qualifications requirements in these areas are abolished. | | | | | | | |
| | b) Reviewing restrictions in regard to | Measure 1 | sufficient resources are the bases for effective enforcement | Provide efficient resources for the FCA. | | 36 positions are foreseen for the FCA, that is 140% more in | Ongoing measure. | Enhance consumer welfare and efficiently functioning | There is a general necessity of budget consolidation; nevertheless | | Strengthening the Competition Authority. |

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| | regulated professions; identifying reasons behind the low value of public contracts | | by the FCA. | | | comparison to the time of its installation | | markets by protecting Competition. | there has been no employment cutback in the FCA. | | |
| | c) Strengthening the resource of the Federal Competition Authority | Measure 1 Restructuring Hypo Alpe Adria | Safeguarding financial market stability | I.a. deregulation of Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank International AG, creation of a Liquidation Entity. | Legislative package "Hypo Alpe Adria" Federal Law Gazette I No. 51/2014 | | | | | | |
| CSR 5 Financial sector | a) Advancing effectively the orderly restructures of the nationalised banks | Measure 2 Preventing instabilities | Safeguarding financial market stability | Early intervention capacity assigned to the financial market authority Mandatory preparation of recovery plans to be activated in the case of adverse events | Law on bank restructuring and liquidation Federal Law Gazette I No. 98/2014 | | | | | | |