

Annex 1, Table 2: Reporting table on national Europe 2020 targets

Table 2: Description of the measures taken and information on their qualitative impact		
Progress on implementation	List of measures and their state of play that were implemented in response to the commitment	The estimated impacts of the measures (qualitative and/or quantitative) ¹
<i>National 2020 headline targets</i>		
Employment target		
National 2020 employment target [77-78%]	<p>For older workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal introduction of target values for the employment of older workers as part of the Bonus Malus system adopted by Parliament in December 2015 (in force from 1st January 2017) - for more details see table 3. • Prevention programme “fit2work” (on-going) enhancements 2015: reinforced focus on working ability and (re-)integration management, adaptation of counselling offers to (very) small companies (below 50 resp. 15 employees) with ESF co-financing, and personal counselling for one-person businesses; prolongation of pilot project offering psychological and psychotherapeutic treatment; impact evaluation of counselling services for persons carried out. • Labour market policy for persons with health impairments: targeted projects with step by step re-integration (background: reform of the disability pension “IP New”), on-going evaluation of LMP measures for health-impaired persons. • Employment Initiative 50+ (continued with additional funds): wage subsidies, in-work benefits and temporary employment in social enterprises for unemployed persons above the age of 50. In 2016 up to 150 million € and in 2017 up to 175 million € from activated funds additionally available. • The PES campaign “Einstellungssache 50+” features testimonials of successful persons aged above 50 (who for this reason are often regarded as “hard to place” in the labour 	<p>Promoting employability, increasing the employment rate of older workers, raising the effective retirement age</p> <p>A first analysis of the initiative shows that the mentioned employment measures for older job-seekers incur fewer costs for the UI than the respective benefit payments.</p>

¹ Cross reference with column 9 of Table 1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROGRESS-project “Women are TOP! To the top by innovative corporate cultures“ to increase women’s share in decision making and senior management positions (Sept 2013 – Apr 2015). 	
	<p>For persons with a migration background (for more details see table 1)</p> <p>Further improving the recognition of foreign qualifications The counselling offers introduced in 2013 have been stepped up based on experience of the first years. Aim: Improving the employment situation and enhancing qualification-adequate labour market integration of persons who attained their highest vocational degree abroad. For planned further developments see table 3. Reinforced demand-oriented up-skilling measures and provision of German language courses, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training and qualification measures in combination with subject-specific special language courses; ➤ Offer of language courses according to educational level and occupational interests provided by PES Vienna ➤ In general, wide range of PES up-skilling and training measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMP measures from which persons with migrant background benefit over-proportionally (on-going): Women in Trade and Technics (FiT), Systematic Competences (KmS), youth coaching, supra-company apprenticeships and Fit for Training. • Intensification of cooperation with external consulting and assistance services for migrants who have specific, multiple requirements. • Project “Mentoring for Migrants” (on-going) • PES diversity management (on-going) • Multi-language folders - basic information in the migrant’s mother tongue (on-going) • PES measures for recognised refugees and foreign nationals with subsidiary protection status: Pilot project “competence check” started in autumn 2015 – for more details see table 3. 	<p>Improved labour market integration of migrants and recognised Refugees.</p>

	<p>Pensions: Implemented measures should contribute to keep people in gainful employment. Disabled people should be rehabilitated and reintegrated into the labour market.</p> <p>Important measures of the previous years are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ “disability pension new” (principle: rehabilitation before pension) ➤ phasing out of pensions to very long insurance periods ➤ amendment of the corridor pension ➤ implementation of the pension account system for all born 1955 and downwards 	<p>The positive impact of the implemented measures will proceed during the next years.</p> <p>The measures contribute to a relief of the state budget and effect the effective retirement age positively: An increase of the effective retirement age from 59.6 years (2014) to 60.2 years (2015) (old age and disability pensions together) has been registered.</p>
R&D target		
<p>National 2020 R&D target [3,76%] Following the objectives of the Austrian RTDI strategy, Austria continues to aim at the overall target of an R&D intensity of 3.76% of GDP until 2020, of which at least two thirds, preferably 70%, shall come from the private sector. In 2015 Austria had an estimated R&D intensity of 3.01%. The efforts to reach this goal have to be considered within the context of the general economic situation and the need for fiscal consolidation. Emphasis shall therefore be laid on measures with a strong leverage effect on R&D investments by the private sector</p>	<p>RTI Strategy: In order to implement the RTI Strategy “Becoming an Innovation Leader: Realising Potentials, Increasing Dynamics, Creating the Future” adopted by the Austrian Federal Government in March 2011, nine working groups were established, each aimed at addressing specific topics identified in this strategy.</p>	
	<p>The Grand Research Challenges “Climate Change and Resources Efficiency” are embedded as foci in the RTI Strategy. A number of activities support this strategy, e.g.</p> <p>-The development of the Climate Change Center Austria (CCCA), a platform bringing together all Austrian university and non-university research institutions in regard to Climate Change, the</p>	<p>Enhancement and improvement of research infrastructure and its use. Focus on societal challenges, establishment of networks, strengthening the research-policy dialogue.</p>

	<p>set-up of the Climate Service Center (CS) in Graz and the establishment of a Climate Data Center at the Austrian Meteorological Institute (ZAMG).</p> <p>-The Earth System Science Research Programme (ESS), an inter- and transdisciplinary research programme which is jointly run by the BMWFV and the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>- The initiative “Austrian Geological Survey Research (GBA) partnerships on mineral raw materials” started in 2015. It combines resource policy with research policy objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of research policies (prim. the AT RTI Strategy) - Development of the Austrian research area - Developing the European Research Area (ERA Development) - Securing the domestic supply of raw materials through basic research 	<p>The initiative “GBA research partnerships on mineral raw materials” aims at establishing new research networks of the relevant research institutions.</p>
	<p>The Young Science Center for networking activities and co-operation projects of research and schools has been consolidated and its activities considerably expanded in 2015: one of the most important and successful projects of the center is the “Young Science Themenplattform” connecting Austrian High School Students searching for ideas on which topic to work on for their final exams to ongoing research projects in Austria, providing them suggestions for micro questions to work on (http://www.youngscience.at/themenplattform/ueber_die_them enplattform/).</p>	<p>By the end of 2015 the pool of the “Young Science Themenplattform” for research projects interested in micro contributions of high school students contained more than 800 research projects and more the 8.000 suggestions for topics to work on. The Platform is highly estimated by high schools in Austria and broadly promoted amongst teachers and students.</p>
	<p>In February 2015 the Federal Ministry for Science, Research and Economy published an Action Plan presenting the key projects to be realised throughout the next years in selected areas. One of the presented Action Lines of this document was dedicated specifically to promoting RRI, Citizen Science and Open Innovation in listing the measures that will be taken in these fields. Several of these measures have been successfully implemented in the following months: Amongst these was for instance: (1) The foundation of a new and rapidly growing “Alliance for Responsible Science”, (http://www.responsible-science.at/); (2) The foundation of a new Center for Citizen Science, responsible for citizen science funding</p>	<p>(1) By December 2015 the Austrian Alliance for Responsible Science which has been founded in 2015 assembled 31 members.</p> <p>(2) Throughout the year 2015 the Center for Citizen Science has successfully 8 Pioneer Citizen Science Projects in a series of workshops, supporting a fruitful exchange of experiences concerning methodological questions, data quality and scientific outcome.</p> <p>(3) In responding to the first launch of the Austrian</p>

	<p>programmes and for promoting the application of crowd sourcing and open innovation in science (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/); (3) The first launch of the Austrian Citizen Science Award in summer 2015 (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/citizen-science-award.html); And (4) the launch of the first call for proposals of the funding initiative "Top Citizen Science" (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/top-citizen-science.html).</p>	<p>Citizen Science Award around 3.000 students from 75 schools all over Austria took part via Mobile Phone Apps and Computers in 4 Citizen Science projects in the fields of allergy research, climate change monitoring, usability research for user interfaces of online labs and democracy research.</p> <p>(4) The deadline of the call is February 29th; around 25 calls for proposals are expected.</p>
	Development of an Austrian Social Science Data Archive	Strengthen the Austrian research community in the social science through the creation of an Austrian Social Science Data Archive as an inter-university cooperation project with the aim of archiving social science research data, training and research in the field of archiving and methods research.
	National contact point (NCP) for IP matters and IPAG Intellectual Property Agreement Guide of the Austrian universities Strengthening academic transfer and recovery structures as laid down in the IP recommendation of the European Commission	Co-ordination of national knowledge transfer activities and harmonization with institutions of other Member States as well as standardize intellectual property management (IPAG). E.g. a set of (online) model contracts is made available helping the most appropriate model contracts to be selected. The use of these contracts is voluntary. Since the start of IPAG in October 2013 there have been about 11000 free downloads of model agreements from the IPAG tool (www.ipag.at).
	Enhancement of the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (2007-2016): Fostering Basic Research – Increasing Excellence. In 2015, the first performance agreement was established for a 3-year period.	Institutional augmentation and the enhancement of research excellence in the field of interdisciplinary research activities at the interface of physical sciences, formal sciences and life sciences
	Development of a Competence Centre for Disease Modelling within the IMBA – in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)	Strengthen the already existing know-how of the institute and broaden the functional genome research in Austria - addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences
	Enhancement of the professional Network of the Competence	Strengthen the already existing know-how of the

	<p>Centre for "Digital Humanities" - in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) and fostering the exchange between the universities which operate in the same field.</p>	<p>institute and organising with other organisations the digital humanities in Austria: establishing and coordinating a professional network for digital humanities in Austria, financing outstanding projects, organising a special training for DH, etc. http://www.oeaw.ac.at/icltt/Fehler! Hyperlink-Referenz ungültig.</p>
	<p>Strengthening Vienna Biocenter – Vision 2020 (2011 – 2020) and Campus Support Facility (CSF): Strengthening Research Infrastructure – Increase post gradual life science</p>	<p>Enhancement and improvement of research infrastructure and its use - addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences in Austria.</p>
	<p>Program "Beyond Europe": A new funding program was established specifically targeted at promoting RTI cooperation of Austrian companies (and research institutions) with partners (companies, universities, research facilities) from countries outside of Europe.</p> <p>"Global Incubator Network": New initiative aimed at promoting the internationalisation of start-ups; measures are targeted at supporting Austrian start-ups to go global (outgoing), as well as at creating incentives for international start-ups (and investors) to come to Austria (incoming); the initiative also facilitates access to information and contacts between start-ups and incubators, business angels, and venture capital funds</p> <p>Indirect research funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing research premium from 10% to 12% (since 1.1.2016) for intrinsically company research and contract research. Raising the ceiling for contract research from 100,000 € to 1,000,000 €. <p>Integration of the Austrian Research Promotion Agency as technical consultant for the tax office.</p>	<p>Increase the quality of corporate research and the amount of corporate expenditures on research and development.</p>

	<p>Direct research funding (examples):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The COMET program promotes the development of centers of excellence, whose centerpiece is a business and science jointly defined research program at a high level. • The Research Studios Austria (RSA) program promotes the economic exploitation of basic knowledge that is generated in research institutions. By forming small secluded research units (RSA Studios) the generation of prototype developments and the formation of academic spin-offs are supported. • Service innovation is a tremendous competitive factor. The goal of the Service Initiative is to make awareness for R&D in service industry and for services as added value for the traditional industries. • The Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology continues to fund applied research, for example with targeted competitive calls in the domains of ICT, transport, production technologies, energy, space and security. Within the respective research programs the participation of Austrian researchers and industry in European R&I-initiatives will be enabled. Examples are the Joint Undertaking ECSEL (Electronic Components and Systems for European Leadership), the PPP AAL (Active and Assisted Living), ERA-Net COFUNDS in the fields of smart electricity grids, sustainable cities, material technologies, etc. The relatively new initiative of industry-oriented professorships will continue to be funded in collaboration with industry. • With the program Research Capacity in Industry the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW) supports companies (primarily SMEs) in the systematic development and upgrading the skills of their existing research and innovation staff. A second focus is to promote the anchoring of business-relevant research areas at Austrian universities and colleges as well as the impetus for a higher sectoral mobility. Since 2014 the main focus was laid on 	<p>Increase of the Austrian R&E-capacity and in the long run of the competitiveness of Austrian industry.</p> <p>Enabling of the participation of Austrian researchers and of industry in high end research and participation in large-scale research projects. Enabling access to European funding for R&I (H2020).</p> <p>Targeted education of skilled personnel for the Austrian industry.</p>
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	smart production.	
GHG emission reduction target		
GHG emission reduction target [-16%]	<p>Subsidies program for thermal renovation</p> <p>Continuation of the Subsidies program for thermal renovation of buildings (residential and business) started in 2009; This program pushes at the same time investments, jobs and saves energy. Continuation until 2020 is intended. The annual call to start in March 2016.</p> <p>(Contributes also to energy efficiency target see below).</p>	Annually ~ 42.000 t CO ₂ or ~ 1.3 million t CO ₂ over the lifetime of the projects
	<p>Climate Policy Package</p> <p>Pursuant to the Austrian National Climate Act (“KSG-Maßnahmenprogramm”). This package comprises a full set of measures in the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Buildings • Energy and Industry (Non-ETS) • Fluorinated Gases • Transport • Waste Management 	Approx. -1.7 million t CO ₂ calculated for 2020
	<p>Climate Protection Initiative klimaaktiv</p>	<p>The objective of the initiative is: distribution of information, awareness-raising, training offers and furthermore quality standards for the key areas of the energy transition: (1) energy (saving), (2) construction and renovation, (3) renewable energy and (4) mobility., The relevant target groups are companies, municipalities and households.</p> <p>The annual business report presents the progress made in the distribution of and the establishment of climate friendly technologies and services in the</p>

		<p>market. It evaluates and informs on the success of implementation.</p> <p>In the year 2012 the project period 2004 to 2012 has been evaluated by the Wuppertal Institute in Germany: The innovative character has been attested and klimaaktiv was complimented for its exemplary comprehensive approach and unique design for innovative governance.</p> <p>in 2008 the "klimaaktiv pakt 2020" for large companies who commit themselves voluntarily to the compliance with the Austrian climate and energy goals until 2020 has been introduced as a new instrument. By the end of 2015 11 companies have joined the "klimaaktiv pakt 2020" and have already reduced 700.000 t CO₂.</p> <p>The project time of klimaaktiv has been extended until 2020.</p>
	<p>Climate Protection Initiative klimaaktiv mobil</p> <p>Implementation of the 2nd phase of the klimaaktiv mobil technical and financial support program from 2013-2020 to promote mobility management, alternative fuels and vehicles, e-mobility, eco-driving and cycling with a focus on companies and municipalities.</p>	<p>klimaaktiv mobil provides a national supportive framework to motivate and support companies, cities, municipalities and regions, leisure and tourism operators, schools and youth groups to develop and implement measures to reduce CO₂ emissions from transport related activities. klimaaktiv mobil offers five pillars of support: consulting, financial support, education & certification, information & motivation and awareness raising as well as awarding of partners committed to CO₂ reduction projects.</p> <p>klimaaktiv mobil contributes to EU and Austrian environmental and climate protection objectives, particularly to the national Climate Act.</p> <p>Achievements 2004-2015:</p>

		<p>6600 climate friendly mobility projects were supported and implemented (e.g. in-companies, communities, tourism, schools)</p> <p>objective 2020:</p> <p>continuation klimaaktiv mobil: -0.5 million t CO₂ in 2020</p> <p>extension klimaaktiv mobil: -0.7 million t CO₂ in 2020</p>
	<p>Electromobility</p> <p>Implementation of 65 measures in order to foster the introduction of e-mobility in Austria, as set-out in the national "Implementation plan for Electromobility in and from Austria" adopted by the federal government in July 2012, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extension of klimaaktiv mobil financial support programs to new categories of electric vehicles (BEV, PHEV, REEV) and for charging infrastructure for slow and fast charging of EV's, in particular for publicly accessible charging stations • consolidation and further development of the seven pilot regions for e-mobility, the energy and climate pilot regions with a few to foster interoperability as well as linking with demonstration and lighthouse projects • continuation of national support program klimaaktiv mobil for companies, municipalities and trade associations that replace conventional vehicle by electric vehicles and set-up charging stations with green electricity. • enhanced provision of information and data and development of awareness raising campaigns on e-mobility, its efficient use and advantages for 	<p>Contribution to the EU 2020 climate and energy targets as well as the 10% target for applying renewable energy in transport by increasing the number of electric vehicles and charging stations operated with renewable energy.</p> <p>The number of e-vehicles (including e-bikes, e-scooters, light-weight e-vehicles, e-cars and light-duty e-vehicles, using electricity from renewable energy sources will increase further by these measures; the number of e-cars and electric LDV will continue to rise due to the support programs in company and municipality fleets as well as in the pilot regions.</p>

	<p>consumers by further developing existing information systems and platform (e.g. www.autoverbrauch.at)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compilation of data for assessing the environmental, climate and energy impacts from e-mobility and development of eco-balance assessments of different propulsion systems • Implementation of the EU Directive 94/2014 regarding infrastructure for alternative fuels and electricity by Federal Law and regulations by October 2016 as well as preparation of the national strategic framework for setting-up alternative fuels infrastructure and charging stations for the coming years. 	
	<p>Masterplan Cycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the new national cycling strategy (Masterplan Cycling (2015-2025) with joint investment focus (Bund and Länder) on extension of national and regional cycling infrastructure and cooperation in klimaaktiv mobil financial support program. • Preparation of Masterplan Walking • The Austrian Masterplan Walking was presented as a national strategy to an international public within the "Walk21 Vienna" conference in October 2015. Next step is the nationwide implementation of the masterplan together with all stakeholders. 	<p>Contribution to the EU 2020 target of greenhouse gas emission reduction in transport by increasing of every-day cycling. Contribution to National Climate Act, National Action Plan Physical Activity and National Health Targets.</p>
	<p>Climate and Energy Fund (Klima- und Energiefonds KLIEN)</p>	<p>The tasks of the fund are the support of research and development in the field of sustainable energy technologies and climate research, the promotion of projects in the fields of public short distance and regional transport, environmentally-friendly freight transport, as well as mobility management projects, and the promotion of projects supporting the</p>

		<p>market penetration of climate-relevant and sustainable energy technologies.</p> <p>In the period 2007-2015 the climate and energy fund awarded research contracts and made subsidy commitments for 89,600 projects to the amount of more than € 1 billion Euro. The success of these measures is to be presented and published annually in the annual business report. The annual business reports presents the progress made in the research on and the establishment and launching on the market of climate friendly technologies and measures and informs, which important priorities are just being implemented.</p>
	Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports GHG emission reduction measures (including renewable energy or energy efficiency) in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of EUR 70 million €.</p> <p>In 2015 the leveraged climate-related investments in the private sector amounted approximately 431 Million EUR, and in corresponding CO₂- emission reductions totalling at about 298.000 t annually or 5.6 million tons over the lifetime resp.</p>
	CO₂ emission target in the Austrian Fuel Act 2012 (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)	<p>According to the Austrian Fuel act (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012) as the national transposition of the Fuel Quality Directive 2009/30/EC suppliers of fuels have to reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy from fuel and energy supplied 2020 by 6 %.</p>
	Biofuel target in Austrian Fuel Act 2012 (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)	<p>The use of biofuels counts towards the 10% renewable target in transport of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC. Since 2009 5.75% of the fossil fuels have to be substituted with biofuels. 2014 the share of renewable energy in transport has</p>

		reached 8.6%, with a contribution of 6.5% of biofuels. The current 2020 target in the Austrian Fuel Act (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012) of a 8.45% substitution requirement will have to be adopted according to the requirements of the new "ILUC" directive 2015/1513/EC.
	Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)	The Federal Environment Fund supports renewable energy in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of more than EUR 35 million €. In 2015 the leveraged renewable energy investments in the private sector amounted approximately to 208 Million EUR, and in corresponding CO ₂ -emission reductions totalling at about 188.000 t annually or 4.6 million tons over the lifetime resp.
Renewable energy target		
Renewable energy target [34%]	In Austria, electricity from renewable sources is supported mainly through a feed-in tariff, which is set out in the Green Electricity Order (Ökostrom-Gesetz - ÖSG) 2012. In 2014 the share of renewable energies in gross domestic consumption has increased to 33%.	The feed-in tariffs established by the Green Electricity Order 2012 for the offtake of electricity from wind, biomass, biogas, landfill and sewage gas, geothermal, photovoltaic and small hydro generating stations are shown in the following link: https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20007993
Energy efficiency target		
National energy efficiency target [25,1 Mtoe]	The national headline target is set out in the new Austrian Energy Efficiency Law (25,1 Mtoe/1050 PJ in 2020), which is already implemented and also in force.	Austria will reach the target, which are set out in the new Energy Efficiency Law of Austria by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a bundle of measures which can be divided into the categories industrial buildings, production and services as well as trade and small-scale consumption, mobility, energy provision, security of energy supply and general measures as well as by • an obligation system.

	Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports energy efficiency projects in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of more than EUR 30 million €.</p> <p>In 2015 the leveraged renewable energy investments in the private sector amounted approximately 233 Million EUR, and in corresponding CO₂- emission reductions totalling at about 109.000 t annually or 436.000 MWh annually resp.</p>
Flagship Initiative Resource Efficiency	RESET2020 – Resources.Efficiency.Technologies	<p>The initiative RESET2020, aims to integrate and promote the ecological, economic and technological resource efficiency objectives of the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>It links resource efficiency with key issues and challenges identified with potentially increasing resource efficiency: environmental technologies, sustainable production methods and sustainable consumption. RESET2020 will be strategically implemented through a programme of measures in the Ministry's different fields of responsibility and will implement existing European and National initiatives und strategies such as the Resource efficiency Action Plan (REAP) or the Masterplan of environmental technologies.</p> <p>RESET2020 is oriented until the year 2020; it defines overarching national goals to increase the efficiency in the utilisation of national material resources.</p> <p>Furthermore it strengthens cooperation across stakeholder groups in a networking approach, stimulating sustainable utilisation of material resources within the field of consumption and production and the development of innovative technologies.</p>

	<p>Action Plan Sustainable Public Procurement</p> <p>The Austrian Action Plan on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP-AP), which was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2010, pursues the long-term goal that the public sector buys more and more sustainable products and services. Given the major purchasing power of the public sector, the Action Plan contributes to the development of a green and sustainable economy. It addresses all public authorities in Austria and is compulsory for the federal level. The Public Procurement Agency is consequently implementing the requirements of the Action Plan. Currently, there are criteria sets for 15 product groups available which are revised on a regular basis. Social criteria were developed by an expert group and are currently coordinated at political level. The process of implementation, evaluation and improvement of the Action Plan is coordinated by the Federal Ministry of the Environment and supervised by a group where all relevant stakeholders (Ministries, provinces and municipalities, social partners and business representatives) are represented. The Procurement Service Austria (BeschaffungService Austria) is the central think tank for sustainable procurement in Austria and offers a free counselling service for sustainable public procurement (www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at).</p>	<p>Four years later, the results of the first evaluation of the SPP-AP are available. The evaluation examined among other issues if and how the key objective of the SPP-AP, to establish the criteria of sustainable procurement all over Austria, has been achieved: minimum ecological requirements in 15 product groups which are, among others, based on the criteria of the GPP toolkit of the European Commission. The evaluation produced the following central results:</p> <p>A comparison between the results of the present evaluation and a comparable study of 2008 shows that the percentage of public purchasers considering environmental requirements could be significantly risen. Green public procurement has become particularly well established on federal and provincial level as well as at universities.</p> <p>The SPP-AP is supposed to be both an important instrument to strengthen political support for GPP in organizations of all levels and an important source - but not the only one - to define concrete ecological criteria. Most procurers that consider environmental requirements in purchasing use also other sources for ecological criteria, for example their own knowledge and information from other sources.</p> <p>Based on these results the SPP-AP will be adapted, further developed and adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2/2016.</p>
	<p>Master Plan Environmental Technology</p> <p>The Austrian environmental and energy technology industry makes a considerable contribution to sustainable growth and an improvement of the environmental situation in Austria and abroad. With the Master Plan Environmental Technology a tool</p>	

providing orientation has been created in order to be able to use the existing opportunities for the economy and the environment even more efficiently. The vision of the Master Plan is *“Within the European Union Austria has the leading position in the fields of environmental technology and environmental services.”*

By means of strengthening the Austrian environmental and energy technology an important contribution will be made to reaching economic and environmental policy goals such as doubling the number of persons employed in the environmental and energy technology industries and reaching the climate protection goals and complying with other environmental protection goals at the same time. In the course of the next few years the enterprises in the environmental and energy technology sectors will be confronted with major challenges and opportunities. Whereas above-average growth opportunities can be expected on the environmental and technology markets, the competition on the one hand by new suppliers from low-wage countries and on the other hand by suppliers of high-tech products is rising. The high competitiveness and the good technological position of Austrian enterprises of the environmental and energy technology sectors as well as the fact that they are excellently embedded in the European markets are the major strong points, whereas the weaknesses are the small-scaled supplier structure and the low presence on dynamic markets such as Asia. New thematic challenges, such as in particular in the fields of energy and climate protection lead in the medium-term to a further shift of the shares within this branch of industry.

In the course of a comprehensive discussion process representatives of domestic enterprises and research institutions as well as of the administration have defined four strategic fields of action, which make a considerable contribution to the goals of the Master Plan.

- *Promotion of exports*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Research and qualification</i> • <i>Financing</i> <p><i>Making the domestic market more dynamic</i></p>	
	<p>Master Plan Green Jobs</p> <p>Green jobs are jobs in the environment sector. The EU definition describes green jobs as work in the manufacturing of products, technologies and service activities by means of which environmental damage is avoided and natural resources are preserved. Green jobs exist in different branches, for example in renewable energies, sustainable construction and renovation as well as in water and waste water management. They include jobs requiring a high level of qualification just as much as apprenticeships vocations or simple, unskilled labour.</p> <p>The main purpose of green jobs is to make a contribution to environmental protection. This is why there are green jobs in all economic and social areas and why also existing job types can become green jobs.</p> <p>In 2010, the Austrian Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management developed a „Masterplan green jobs“ in order to establish a strategy to increase employment in the „Environmental Goods and Services Sector“ (i. e. „green jobs“).</p>	<p>The objective of the „Masterplan green jobs“ is to create additional 100.000 green jobs until 2020. The Austrian Green Jobs Masterplan defines 6 key areas of action to increase employment in the environmental goods and service sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering the export of environmental goods and services, focusing on environmental technologies • Strengthening sustainable tourism in Austria • Increasing the material use of biomass • Thermal retrofitting and optimizing energy systems of buildings • Fostering public transport • Increasing the share of renewable energy <p>There are currently about 173.000 green jobs in Austria with rising tendency. This means that every 20th job (4.8%) is a green job; 11.7 percent of the GDP are yielded in this sector.</p>
Early school leaving target		
National early school leaving target [9,5%]	<p><u>Improving elementary pedagogics, the school entry-phase, strengthening primary schools, basic competences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of guidelines for school inspection since June 2013. • Improved curricula for kindergarten teachers 	Improved basic competences and increased employability. Better transitions. Enhanced educational outcomes, in particular of disadvantaged young people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing work on curriculum development. • Conditions for a successful transition are identified and piloted in networks (comprised of kindergartens and schools) at 73 locations in all Austrian provinces. As of school year 2016/17, implementation of the results will start in all primary schools. <p>The work in the networks is accompanied and supported by the Ministry of Education and Women’s Affairs and the regional school boards.</p>	
	<p><u>Improving reading and language competences, in particular of pupils whose first language is not German</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions for effective language support measures are piloted and evaluated in networks (each incl. kindergarten and teacher training colleges) in 73 school locations in all Austrian provinces. As of school year 2016/17, implementation of the results will start in all primary schools. • Extension of language courses for ‘ex-matricular’ pupils’ whose second language is German until 2016. This applies to general and vocational schools. • Language-teaching in all subjects: Educational materials and in-service training for teachers are provided • National train-the-trainer measures for teachers and teacher trainers regarding language competences on a yearly basis • 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). • Start of development an instrument to enable all primary teachers to interpret the language development of their pupils in German (USB Plus, further development of USB DaZ) • PUMA-Project, dealing with multilingualism in children’s daily routine • Website for the support of teaching staff in multilingual classes: www.schule-mehrsprachig.at 	<p>Improved educational outcomes, reduced early school leaving and enhanced equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people.</p>
	<p><u>Expansion and development of all-day school places</u></p>	<p>Improving equality of opportunities and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Government invested EUR 320m in school-based care until 2014. • Additional expenditure of EUR 800m on a federal level from 2014-2018. • In school year 2015/16, approx.. 147.000 students (approx.. 22%) make use of school-based afternoon care or attend a combined all-day school. • Continuation of information campaign “More school – more chances”. • December 2014: Legislative measures to increase quality of all-day school places adopted by the Federal Government. Implementation as of school year 2015/16. 	<p>compensating for socio-economic disadvantages. Positive effect on pupils with migrant backgrounds, on the atmosphere in schools and on social interaction. Effectiveness with regard to social and labour market policy issues.</p>
	<p><u>New secondary school (Neue Mittelschule – NMS)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nationwide introduction of the NMS started in September 2012. • Learning designers attended a two-year national qualification programme. • School principals and learning designers attend one national networking conference per year to further foster their role as change agents. • 2015-16 (start of the 8th and last generation of NMS); 44 schools/99 classes. A total of 1,118 schools are being transformed into NMS (100 %). • More autonomy has been granted to New Secondary Schools as to the use of additional resource for differentiation 	<p>Improvement of educational outcomes, reduction of early school leaving and enhancement of equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people.</p>
	<p><u>Initiative for Adult Education: Free second-chance education for the provision of basic educational qualifications for adults</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of measures within the framework of the Initiative for Adult Education since 2012. • New Compulsory School Examination Act, in force since 1 September 2012. • Evaluation of the program for the first period 2012-14 published in 2015. • Agreement according to Section 15a of the Constitution between the Federal Government and the provinces in order to continue the Initiative for Adult Education from 2015-17. 	<p>Reduction of the number of persons without basic education, increase in the number of persons with basic educational qualifications, increase in the permeability of the education system.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of the program for the second period 2015-2017 (to be published in the first half of 2018) 	
	<p><u>Combatting dropping-out, including youth and apprentice coaching</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of support and career orientation for students/ apprentices at risk of dropping out. • Cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to support the measure "Youth Coaching" • Apprentice coaching (not under responsibility of the Ministry of Education; covers all 9 provinces since 2015) • Provision of "Übergangsstufe" (as a preparatory form) to avoid drop out of pupils in the first year (9th grade) of a vocational school or college. • Provision of 30 offers of "Übergangsstufe" for newly arrived migrants and refugees to acquire German and to prepare for further vocational training • Preparation of the new law for compulsory education and training until 18 ("Ausbildungspflicht") 	Further reduction of the rate of early school leavers and dropouts.
	<p><u>Educational and professional career guidance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anchoring of "career education" (BO) as a subject in lower secondary schools. • List of teacher competences relevant for BO included in the handbook for the formulation of curricula in teacher education. • Gaining and collecting practical experience with the explicitly designated hour as a separate teaching subject in the NMS. • A draft definition of quality standards for the realisation of "ibobb" (information, advice and guidance for education and career) in schools was developed and discussed with main stakeholders.. • 2014: Completion of the nationwide train-the-trainer course "ibobb" • New curricula for teacher education, including aspects of BO (career guidance). 	Pupils make well-prepared education and career choices. This will reduce the number of school changes and school drop-outs.
	<u>Standardisation of the school-leaving and diploma examination</u>	The creation of standardised basic competences and

	<p><u>(Matura)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “New Matura” examination was held at all AHS in Austria for the first time in the 2014/15 school year, and will be held at all BHS in 2015/16. • 95 BHS offered the “New Matura” as pilot projects in the school year 2014/15. 7 schools thereof offered the complete package in accordance with the three-pillar model. 	the same framework conditions for all students, increased aptitude for higher education.
	<p><u>Polytechnic School PLUS (Pre-vocational school)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nationwide school experiment was launched in September 2013. • In total, 13 pilot schools from all nine provinces are currently involved in the nationwide school experiment. 	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><u>Improving and implementing an inclusive school system</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy goal: to develop a detailed concept of inclusive regions for a needs-based support for all pupils and its nationwide implementation until 2020. • Participatory dialogue with relevant stakeholder. • Development of three inclusive regions in Styria, Carinthia and Tyrol (Decree, September 2015). 	Contribution to the implementation of inclusive education in Austria and to avoid the segregation of pupils with special educational needs.
	<p><u>The main elements within the Austria YG are the following</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supra-Company Apprenticeships (Training guarantee) This guarantee ensures everyone up to 18 years and socially disadvantaged youth, slow learners and increasingly also education drop-outs and young adults up to 24 years an apprenticeship position. If someone is not able to find an apprenticeship position in a company, he or she can enter into an apprenticeship programme in a supra-company apprenticeship training entity – on-going • The aim of production schools is stabilisation as well as the acquisition of social and practical skills („learning by doing“) and thereby reintegrate young NEET into the education system/apprenticeship system/labour market. It provides support by clearing” of problems and basic education, social skills and sport modules – on-going • Future for Youth Action programme (Aktion Zukunft Jugend); this program is a active labour market policy for young 	Reduction of the drop-out rate from the education system, reaching the highest possible educational degree, vocational orientation and entry in the first labour market.

	<p>people. Launched in 2009, the Future for Youth Action programme is a wider-based training guarantee for 20- to 24-year-olds aimed at opening up career perspectives through employment, targeted training or subsidised job offers of the PES – on-going</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Coaching Youth Coaching offers comprehensive support from the end of compulsory school until the aim of a sustainable integration in further education is reached. – on-going • [p.m. Coaching and Counselling for apprentices and their employers – BMWFW] This coaching programme for apprentices and their employers aims at reducing the number of failed apprenticeships, increasing the number of successful apprenticeship examinations and raising the quality of training by providing coaches to assist apprentices and their employers whenever problems occur – since November 2015 it is implemented nation-wide. <p>For Youth up to 18 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Ausbildung bis 18” (see also Table 3) With the “Ausbildung bis 18” program the federal government intends to offer a variety of choices as well as the necessary assistance and appropriate incentives to make the participation in education and training opportunities more binding. Every young person should attend an education or formation up to the age of 18. In particular young people who have not gained any sustainable access to continued education or training are to be supported by comprehensive schemes of empowerment to complete initial training. <p>Stepping stones on the way to a “Ausbildung bis 18” are/will be the Training Guarantee, Production Schools, Youth Coaching, targeted subsidies and quality-related measures in the apprenticeship system, as well as subsidised employment</p>	
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	projects. Implementation is planned for the year 2016/2017.	
Tertiary education target		
<p>National target for tertiary education [38%] The government aspired to raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education to at least 38% AT reached the national target of higher education graduates or graduates from equivalent post-secondary institutions in 2012 (38.3%) and increased it to 39.6% in 2013. Austria reached the Europe 2020 target of 40% in 2014 (the reclassification of ISCED 2011 causes a break in series of data on Austria's tertiary education achievement)</p>	<p>Broadening the financial base for the funding of higher education by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising the public budget for the basic funding of universities • Providing additional public funds in the form of Higher Education Area Structural Funds ("Hochschulraum-Strukturmittel") • Providing incentives for raising private funding of universities, science and research ("Gemeinnützigkeitspaket 2015") 	<p>The measures have positive effects on the quality of teaching and learning as well as on the study conditions at universities.</p>
	Austrian University Development plan for strategic development of the Austrian university area.	The measure contributes to the improvement of strategic planning in higher education.
	<p>New model for university financing – implementation of a capacity-oriented, student-based funding of universities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparatory measures are deepened by the performance agreements 2016-2018 • essential elements of the new funding model are already used in the allocation of Higher Education Area Structural Funds 	The measure has positive effects on the quality of teaching and learning and the study conditions at universities.
	<p>Improving the quality of teaching, learning and the study conditions at universities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allowing access restrictions in fields of studies which are in especially high demand. In consequence of a positive evaluation 2015, these access restrictions were prolonged until 2021 (amendment to the University Act, November 2015) • Improving the STEOP at universities in consequence of an evaluation 2015 (amendment to the University Act, November 2015) 	<p>Positive impact on the quality of teaching and learning and the study conditions. Impact on increasing the number of students who actively take examinations as well as the number of degrees awarded, on reducing the drop-out rate, on increasing the share of higher education graduates.</p>
	Improving the quality of teaching, learning and the study conditions at universities by further measures agreed in	Impact on reducing the drop-out rate in higher education, on increasing the quality of teaching and

	performance agreements, such as: increase of teaching staff, improvement of teacher-student ratios, expansion of e-learning etc.	learning, on increasing the share of higher education graduates.
	<p><u>Reform of teacher education (PaedagogInnenbildung NEU)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Framework Law on the introduction of the new teacher education; in force since 11 July 2013, amended on 13 January 2015. • Aligning of the Act on the Organisation of University Colleges for Teacher Education 2005; (Hochschulgesetz, HG 2005) and the University Act 2002; (Universitätsgesetz, UG 2002) • Establishment of Quality Assurance Board for teacher education. • Implementation of measures for universities and university colleges of teacher education <p>Co-operation agreements in one of four clusters between training institutions towards the implementation of the new teacher education for secondary level and secondary level (vocational schools).</p>	The measure has systemic effects on the entire education system in Austria
	Improve the quality of study choice guidance in order to promote well-considered study decisions.	
	Improve the social dimension of higher education by developing a coherent strategy.	
	<p>Qualitative and quantitative development and consolidation of the Universities of Applied Sciences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 508 new places in 2015-2016 • 320 new places in 2016-2017 • 200 new places in 2017-2018 	A total of 5,309 new study places should be achieved in 2018-2019, Further increase in the overall number of study places, in consequence a further increase in the number of HE graduates (important contribution to achieving the EU 2020 target).
Poverty target		
National poverty target [-235.000 persons]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on labour market initiatives according to specific target groups, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - youth coaching programmes (also in vocational training) offered throughout Austria - new funding for labour market programmes targeted to 	See employment target for details.

	people with difficulties in entering the labour market (apprentices, long-term jobless, recognised refugees)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEAD programme for Austria: Families living on means-tested minimum income benefit (BMS) with children at primary and secondary school level receive basic educational materials (e.g. school bag, stationery, painting material, etc.), according to their age and school type. Accompanying measures will provide beneficiaries with relevant information to improve their social inclusion 	Addresses the material deprivation of those with difficulties to buy school materials at the beginning of the school year (improving access to quality education). Altogether, 33.000 school starter kits were provided to pupils in 2015. According to data supplied by the Länder about 45.000 pupils were eligible for a school starter kit. The goal to reach a minimum of 50% of the eligible pupils has therefore been reached and even exceeded.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial resources of the relevant structural funds (esp. ESF) will be used to set up measures for specific target groups. 	Labour market integration of people in low work intensity households; improved social inclusion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures for health preservation: low-threshold information, counselling and support offers, case management (e.g. prevention programme “fit2work”) 	See employment target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved employment possibilities for recipients of the means-tested minimum income benefit (BMS). 	Sustainable inclusion in the labour market of long-term unemployed people through activating initiatives and their integration into active labour market programmes of the PES. The current number of jobs filled since the means-tested minimum income benefit entered into force in 2010 is about 105.000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New part-time employment opportunities for people with care responsibilities and within the framework of educational leave (“Pflege- und Bildungsteilzeit”). 	Better reconciliation between work and family responsibilities and improved educational opportunities. (see also Table 1)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolongation of the long-term care fund (established in 2011) until the year 2018. Proposed prolongation of the long-term care fund from 2017 to 2021. Renewal of the long-term care fund is part of the “redistribution of income between Bund, Länder and Gemeinden” (Fiscal Equalization Act, 2017-2021). 	Needs-based development and expansion of social services. (See also Table 3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Action Plan on Disability 2012-2020: 250 measures to be implemented in the fields of disability policies, anti- 	Better integration of people with disabilities in all areas of society

	discrimination, accessibility, health and rehabilitation, education, employment, independent living and awareness raising.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of family benefits for 2016 and 2018 (+1,9% at a time). 	Improved income situation of household with children at risk of poverty (reduction of child-poverty)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion /improvement of child care facilities; before entry into school obligatory free of charge year in the "kindergarten"; early linguistic assistance of children with migrational background, measures to reduce school drop-out rates; expansion of all-day schools 	Improved access to education for children from families labelled "remote from education and culture". Breaking the cycle of intergenerational transmission of poverty.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaching the poverty/social inclusion target for women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation/continuation of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Labour Market. ➤ Further expansion of child care facilities with 350 million Euro in 2014-2017. ➤ Continuation of "Father's month" in the public service and campaigns for parental leave with rising numbers of fathers taking up the possibilities. ➤ Launch of the online information platform "My technology" (Meine Technik) ➤ Continuation of the programmes "Women in Crafts and Technology" and "Return to a working life with a future" and of the operation of vocational centres for women (see also Table 1). ➤ Evaluation of the legal instruments in the area of pay transparency (obligations to state the minimum wage in job vacancy advertisements and to draw up staff income reports). ➤ Publication and dissemination of the information brochure "Women and Pensions" ➤ REC-project „Men and Reconciliation of Work and Family: Supporting the Path to Gender Equal Distribution of Parental Leave and Working Time" (Dec 2015-Dec 2017) 	By raising the employment participation of women in full-time and better paid jobs; contributes to women's economic independence over the life-cycle and thus reduces the poverty rate, the working-poor rate and the rate of poverty in old age among women. By better including women in the labour market, also improve their inclusion in other spheres of society (see the details in table 1).

Explanatory notes to Reporting Table 2

Apart from measures relevant for the achievement of the national Europe 2020 targets, key reform commitments for the next 12 months should be included as well. The reporting table should cover in more detail measures not yet reported in Table 1 or cross references to Table 1 otherwise. Information on impacts should be provided to the extent available.