

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>		
<i>Employment target</i>		
National 2020 employment target [77-78%]	Directed (mainly) at <u>women</u>	
	Encouragement for reentering professional life (“Wiedereinstieg unterstützen”): comprehensive counseling and guidance for women (and men) reentering the job market after a family related career break; 4.500 participants every year	A greater share of women finds employment after a family related career break.
	“Competence with system” (“Kompetenz mit System”) : modular apprenticeship training measure in order to benefit from recurring unemployment periods; 770 women participated in 2016.	Women can achieve more sustainable employment through jobs that require higher skills.
	Vocational centres for women (Frauenberufszentren) : Female job-seekers interested in skills acquisition receive comprehensive and individual support; strong expansion of this measure in the last 3 years; around 12,500 women benefited in 2016.	Women can achieve more sustainable employment through jobs that require higher skills.
	<u>Reaching the employment and poverty-reduction target for women (see the details in table 1)</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Labour Market • Further expansion of child care facilities • Publication and promotion of the household income calculator • Update and dissemination of the information brochure 	Increase of employment participation and full-time employment rate of women; reduction of gender-specific horizontal and vertical segregation on the labour market, strengthening gender equality on the labour market. (see the details in table 1)

¹ Cross reference with column 9 of Table 1

	<p>“Women and Pensions”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the “Baby’s month” (formerly called “Father’s month) in the public service • Continuation of the online information platform “My technology” 	
	<u>Directed at older workers</u>	
	Prevention programme “fit2work” (continued, see also Table 3): enhanced individual case management approach (better differentiation acc. to individual support needs); pilot project offering psychological and psycho-therapeutic treatment extended and complemented by group therapy offers.	Total number of cases in 2016: approx. 39,500.
	Employment initiative 50+ (continued with additional funds): € 150 million in 2016, € 175 million from 2017 for wage subsidies, in-work benefits and temporary employment in social enterprises for unemployed persons above the age of 50.	Employment subsidies for approx. 23,000 persons 50+ in 2016; estimate: over 25,000 from 2017.
	“Project 2020” (three pilots started in autumn 2016): medium-/longer-term employment opportunities for long-term unemployed 50+ in cooperation with profit-oriented manufacturing enterprises.	
	Partial pension model (Teilpension, entered into force on 1 st of January 2016): reduction of working hours with partial wage compensation instead of early retirement.	
	New longitudinal panel study (2017-2022) on living and employment situation of older workers started.	
	<u>Directed at young people</u> (see also Tab. 1)	
	Education/training till 18 (AusBildung bis 18). The compulsory education or training law was passed in Austria on 1 July 2016. Every person under the age of 18 must attend another school or do vocational training after compulsory schooling.	Reducing the FABA rate (FABA= early school leavers). There are more than 5.000 youngsters per cohort which do not continue their educational career beyond the compulsory level. Die AusBildung

		bis 18 aims at reducing this number.
	Training Guarantee for young people until the age of 25.	This guarantee addresses young adults in the age group 19 to 25 years with no higher than compulsory education. It aims at accompanying and guiding these young people towards the completion of a higher – in particular VET - qualification level.
	<u>For persons with a migration background, esp. recognised refugees and persons with subsidiary protection status</u>	
	Employment promotion: earmarked funds at the PES dedicated to recognised refugees and persons with a subsidiary protection status (§ 13 Abs.2 AMPFG), implemented 2016	From 2017 budget up to € 80 Mio. per year for supported employment (wage subsidies and project based subsidized jobs) for refugees with access to labour market seeking a job.
	Better use of the potential of people with migration background – enhanced recognition of foreign qualifications: The Recognition Act (BGBl I 55/2016,) entered into force on July 12th 2016, incl. legal entitlement to assessment of formal qualifications, regulation of counselling offers and monitoring.	An evaluation of the counselling offered by the contact points since 2013 undertaken in 2016 confirmed the successful implementation and the positive take-up of the measure.
	The pilot project “competence check” which started in autumn 2015 has been extended to all provinces.	In 2016 this measure has been completed by 5.982 recognized refugees.
	Further measures	
	The skilled workers’ grant (Fachkräftestipendium, FKS) introduced by 1st of January 2017 allows for qualification in areas of strong labour demand.	FKS: In 2017 and 2018 in sum 6.500 newly supported.
	Increased capacity in close-to-job qualification (Arbeitsplatznahe Qualifizierung, AQUA).	AQUA: In 2017 and 2018 in sum 6.500 newly supported.
	Employment promotion: earmarked funds at the PES dedicated to long-term unemployed according to administrativ definition	From 2017 yearly budget up to € 120 Mio. for supported employment (wage subsidies and project

	(Langzeitbeschäftigungslose mit Arbeitslosigkeit im Geschäftsfall 365 Tage) (§ 13 Abs.2 AMPFG), implemented 2016.	based subsidized jobs) for long term unemployed jobseekers.
	<u>Pensions</u>	
	<p>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 year are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ “Disability pension new” (principle: rehabilitation before pension.) Working groups are discussing improvements of the organisational procedure. ➤ 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 and increase the information content. <p>A respective pension information sheet will be sent to persons, who can draw a pension in the near future. This pension sheet will illustrate the estimated amount of the pension payment at different assumed retirement ages. Financial implications of a longer working career will be communicated in a better way and work as an incentive to stay longer in work.</p>	<p>Positive impacts of the implemented measures had been and will further proceed during the next years.</p> <p>The measure contribute to a relief of the state budget and affect the effective retirement age positively: An increase of the effective retirement age from 59.6 years (2014) to 60.3 years (2016) old and disability pension together) has been registered.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improvement of the Bonfication (“Bonus”) A bonification is an incentive to stay longer in work. If a person works longer than the statutory retirement age (women: 60 years; men: 65 years) without drawing a pension, the pension is increasing for the months of later application as a rule 4.2% per year. This “Bonusphase” remains maximum 3 years. 	<p>Additional to this existing measure of the “Bonus” the introduction of cutting into halve the pension insurance contributions, whereby the monthly net income increases will give incentives to work longer than the statutory retirement age.</p>

	As additional promotion of keeping people longer in work, during the “Bonusphase”, the pension security contribution of the employees and employers are reduced to half, whereby the monthly net income increases. For the later pension calculation of the pension account, the originally contributions are used.	
R&D target		
National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]		
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 2016 Austria had an estimated R&D intensity of 3.07%. 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	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, working groups were established, each aimed at addressing specific topics identified in this strategy.	
	Direct research funding (examples): <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 Christian Doppler Research Association (CDG) is promoting long-term oriented, high level research cooperation (in application oriented basic research) between science and industry via its funding programmes for Christian Doppler Laboratories (CD-Labs) and Josef Ressel Centres (JR- 	

	<p>Centres). CD-Labs and JR-Centres are embedded within the hosting scientific institution and co- funded by public and private partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Research Studios Austria (RSA) program promotes the economic exploitation of basic knowledge that is generated in research institutions. By forming small and flexible research units (RSA Studios) the generation of prototype developments and the formation of academic spin-offs are supported. – Service innovations are a tremendous competitive factor. The goal of the service initiative is to raise awareness for R&D in the service industry and for services as added value for the traditional industries. <p>With the program Research Capacity in Industry the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFV) supports companies (primarily SMEs) in the systematic development and upgrading of 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 has been laid on smart production and since 2016 additionally on EdTech (education & technology)</p>	
	<p>The Grand Research Challenges “Climate Change and Resources Efficiency” are embedded as foci in the Austrian RTI Strategy. A number of activities support this strategy, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The development of the Climate Change Center Austria (CCA), a platform bringing together all Austrian university and non-university research institutions in regard to Climate Change, including the Climate Service Center (CS) in Graz and the newly established Climate Data Center at the Austrian Meteorological Institute (ZAMG). -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>Enhancement and improvement of research networks, research infrastructure and its use. Focus on societal challenges, establishment of networks, strengthening the research-policy dialogue.</p>

	The initiative “ Austrian Geological Survey Research (GBA) Partnerships on Mineral Raw Materials ” started in 2015. It combines resource policy with research policy	The initiative aims at establishing new research networks of the relevant research institutions in order to strengthen the expertise which can be used to secure sustainable supply of mineral raw materials.
	Development of the Austrian research area, e.g. the Joint Programme Initiative and Project JPI CLIMATE, with the ERANET and Call on Climate Services (ERA4CS).	
	Support of the “ Austrian Barcode of Life ”-Initiative (ABOL), a biodiversity initiative which aims to generate and provide DNA-Barcodes of all species of animals, plants, and fungi recorded from Austria. ABOL is a national collaboration among numerous, renowned scientific institutions and experts, engaged in biodiversity research of Austria. It is supported by the BMWFW. The pilot phase (2014–2017) serves to set up structures for the overall project, and the conduction of four pilot projects.	Establishing the infrastructure of the barcodes and making them accessible for all applications in an open-access database.
	Launch of 6 th call of proposals for the programme Sparkling Science, funding citizen science projects that are to be carried out together with schools.	Very high resonance to the call, 295 proposals received; 161 research institutions (amongst these 24 Austrian universities and 40 universities from other countries), 219 partner institutions from society and eco-nomy and 467 schools involved.
	Further Consolidation and expansion of the Young Science Center for the Co-operation of Science and Education	Networking impacts: 1 042 single users of website, 3 217 recipients of newsletter, more than 7 000 persons reached though workshops, meetings events and presentations
	(1) Expansion of the “Alliance for Responsible Science”, (http://www.responsiblescience.at/); (2) Consolidation of the Austrian Center for Citizen Science as a measure to promote citizen science and open innovation in science (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/); (3) Second launch of the Austrian Citizen Science Award in summer 2016 (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/citizen-science-	(1) By December 2016 the Austrian Alliance for Responsible assembled 37 members. (2) Support for the development and realization of citizen science projects in which nearly 10 000 persons participated or where actively interested (3) Inspired by the Austrian Citizen Science Award 2016 around 3 500 students from all over Austria and 7 other European countries took part in 10

	<p>award.html);</p> <p>(4) Second call for proposals of the funding initiative “Top Citizen Science” successfully launched in autumn 2016 (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/top-citizen-science.html)</p>	<p>Austrian Citizen Science projects.</p> <p>(4) Clear commitment of the Austrian Science Foundation confirmed to support citizen science in future due to the high quality of the received projects</p>
	<p>Start of the Austrian Social Science Data Archive (AuSSDA) as partner in the ESFRI-Research Infrastructure Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA)</p>	<p>Strengthen the Austrian research community in social science through the creation of AuSSDA as an inter-university cooperation project (Universities of Vienna, Linz and Graz) with the aim of archiving social science research data, training and research in the field of archiving and methods research.</p>
	<p>National contact point (NCP) for IP matters and IPAG Intellectual Property Agreement Guide of the Austrian universities Strengthening academic transfer and recovery structures as laid down in the IP recommendation of the European Commission</p>	<p>Co-ordination of national knowledge transfer activities, and harmonisation with institutions of other Member States as well as standardise intellectual property management (IPAG). E.g. a set of (online) model contracts is made available helping the most appropriate model contracts to be selected. The use of these contracts is voluntary. Since the start of IPAG in October 2013 there have been about 17 000 free downloads of model agreements from the IPAG tool (www.ipag.at).</p>
	<p>Further Development of the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (2017-2026): Fostering Basic Research – Increasing Excellence. In 2015, the first performance agreement was established for a 3-year period. In 2017 the next performance agreement will be negotiated.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>Development of a Stem Cell Research Center at the IMBA – in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)</p>	<p>Strengthen the already existing know-how of the institute and setting up a stem cell biobank as research infrastructure facility for the Austrian Life Sciences community and beyond. Boosting biomedical research, addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences.</p>
	<p>Enhancement of the “Erwin Schrödinger Center for Quantum Science and Technology” (ESQ) (2016-2021): Building up a</p>	<p>The ESQ will set new impulses for research and teaching through its unique spectrum of research</p>

	network of Excellence between the hot spots of Quantum Research in Austria; duration of the initiative: for the next 5 years.	topics - from fundamental quantum physics to novel quantum technology; 26 research groups, 19 START and Wittgenstein Awards, 18 ERC Grants
	Enhancement of the professional Network of the Competence Centre for the Austrian Centre for Digital Humanities (ACDH) in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) as part of the ESFRI-European Research Infrastructures CLARIN and DARIAHand fostering the exchange between the universities which operate in the same field.	Strengthen the already existing know-how of the 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/acdh/de
	Strengthening Vienna Biocenter – Vision 2020 (2011 – 2020) and Vienna Biocenter Core Facilities (VBCF): Strengthening Research Infrastructure – Increase post gradual life science	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>Program "Beyond Europe": Funding program established in 2015 specifically targeted at promoting RTI cooperation of Austrian companies (and research institutions) with partners (companies, universities, research facilities) from countries outside of Europe; in 2016 the first call was successfully carried out (14 projects funded, broad variety of topics, partners from countries worldwide)</p> <p>"Global Incubator Network": Initiative launched in 2015 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); in 2016 the first two batches of the incoming program ("go Austria") were carried out, as well as the first batch of the outgoing program ["go Tel Aviv" (4 week accelerator program), and "aws First go Tel Aviv" (3 week incubator program)]</p>	
GHG emission reduction target for the sectors outside the European Emissions Trading Scheme		

<p>GHG emission reduction target [-16%]</p>	<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 2017.</p> <p>(Contributes also to energy efficiency target see below).</p>	<p>Annually ~ 53.000 t CO₂ or ~ 1.6 million t CO₂ over the lifetime of the projects.</p> <p>Austria's Non-ETS emissions are well below the reduction pathway in recent years.</p>
	<p>Climate Policy Package</p> <p>Pursuant to the Austrian National Climate Act ("KSG-Maßnahmenprogramm 2015-2018"). 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 	<p>Approx. -1.7 million t CO₂e calculated for 2020</p>
	<p>Climate Protection Initiative klimaaktiv</p>	<p>klimaaktiv brings together players from politics, government, finance and society, disseminates and connects ideas and projects which get applied across Austria. The objective of the innovative multi-level governance 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>This approach has resulted in greater opportunities for the state to be actively involved in the</p>

		<p>management of solutions to complex collective problems by enhancing and strengthening the traditional instruments of regulation, taxes and subsidies.</p> <p>The annual business report presents the progress made in the distribution of and the establishment of climate friendly technologies and services in the market. It evaluates and informs on the success of implementation.</p> <p>In the year 2012 the project period 2004 to 2012 has been evaluated by the Wuppertal Institute in Germany. The innovative character has been attested and klimaaktiv was complimented for its exemplary comprehensive approach and unique design for innovative governance.</p> <p>In 2008 the “klimaaktiv pakt 2020” for large companies who commit themselves voluntarily to the compliance with the Austrian climate and energy goals until 2020 has been introduced as a new instrument. By the end of 2016 11 companies have joined the “klimaaktiv pakt 2020” and have already reduced 720.000 t CO2.</p> <p>Additionally klimaaktiv awarded energy efficiency projects in companies saved 255.000 t of 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.</p> <p>klimaaktiv mobil offers five pillars of support: consulting, financial support, education &</p>

		<p>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 2004-2016:</p> <p>8400 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. In November 2016 the BMLFUW (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management) together with the BMVIT (Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology) in closely collaboration with the economy (association of the Austrian car importers) commenced a new package to promote e-mobility with renewable energy in Austria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension and continuation of national klimaaktiv mobil financial support programs to individuals and companies, authorities and associations for e-vehicles 	<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>and charging infrastructure for slow and fast charging of EV's, in particular for publicly accessible charging stations and investments in e-mobility management, e-logistics and electric public transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidation and further development of the seven pilot regions for e-mobility, the energy and climate pilot regions with a view to foster interoperability as well as linking with demonstration and lighthouse projects • enhanced provision of information and data and development of awareness raising campaigns on e-mobility, its efficient use and advantages for consumers by further developing existing information systems and platforms (e.g. www.autoverbrauch.at) • 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 in November 2016 as well as preparation of the national strategic framework for setting-up alternative fuels infrastructure and charging stations for the coming years. 	<p>Public charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, objective 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3000-4000 standard charging points up to a maximum of 22 kW • 500-700 quick-charging points with more than 22kW power
	<p>Masterplan Cycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the 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. 	<p>Contribution to the EU 2020 target of greenhouse gas emission reduction in transport by increasing every-day cycling. Contribution to National Climate Act, National Action Plan Physical Activity and National Health Targets.</p>
	<p>Masterplan Walking</p>	<p>Contribution to the EU 2020 target of greenhouse</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>gas emission reduction in transport by increasing walking. 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 market penetration of climate-relevant and sustainable energy technologies.</p> <p>In the period 2007-2016 the climate and energy fund awarded research contracts and made subsidy commitments to the amount of about 1.1 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>
	<p>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</p>	<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</p>

		Million EUR, and in corresponding CO2- emission reductions totalling at about 298.000 t annually or 5.6 million tons over the lifetime resp.
	CO2 emission target in the Austrian Fuel Act 2012 (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)	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 %.
	Biofuel target in Austrian Fuel Act 2012 (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)	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. 2015 the share of renewable energy in transport has reached 10,1%, with a contribution of 8,2% 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.
Renewable energy target		
Renewable energy target [34%]		
	The measures implemented by the Republic of Austria in order to achieve the national renewable energy target consist of the Federal Act on Supporting Electricity Produced from Renewable Energy Sources (Green Electricity Act 2012) and various support schemes for electricity from renewable sources including those of the provinces and of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management.	In 2015, the share of energy from renewable sources in the Austrian gross final consumption of energy was 32,8% (Source: Statistics Austria). Thus, the Republic of Austria is on track to achieve the national 2020-target of 34%.
	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.
Energy efficiency target		
National energy efficiency target [25,1 Mtoe final energy consumption]		
	The national headline target is set out in the Austrian Energy Efficiency Law, which is in force since 2014.	<p><i>Austria will reach the target, which is set out in the Energy Efficiency Law of Austria by</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>a bundle of measures which can be divided into the categories residential and service buildings, production and services as well as trade and small-scale consumption, mobility, energy provision, security of energy supply and general as well as by</i> – <i>an energy efficiency obligation system</i> <p><i>The minimum impact of these measures shall be by law 11,07PJ/a final energy savings in the time frame 2014 -2020. Monitoring in 2014 and 2015 shows that these savings can be achieved.</i></p>
	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>

	<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 Green Public Procurement (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. Harmonization of SPP criteria on federal and provincial level is targeted 2017.</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>	<p>Promotion of exports of environmental technologies will focus on the markets of Asia and America.</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 achieve 200.000 green jobs until 2018. 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 182.000 green jobs in Austria with rising tendency. This means that almost every 20th job is a green job; 10.7 percent of the GDP are yielded in this sector.</p>
Early school leaving target		
National early school leaving target [9,5%]	<p><u>Revision of the Early School Leaving Strategy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 Revision of Austria’s National Strategy on prevention of early school leaving from 2012. The strategy is intended to combine current measures and activities in the field of ESL in the three strategic pillars of prevention, intervention and 	<p>Promotion of networking and cooperation between the relevant institutions and stakeholders. Improved educational outcomes, reduced early school leaving and enhanced equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people.</p>

	<p>compensation. This common roof combines structural – i.e. system-changing – and school-specific measures with student-centered counselling approaches to form a whole (see below).</p>	
	<p><u>“AusBildung bis 18” (see also above „Employment target“</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the “AusBildung bis 18” program the federal government offers 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 training up to the age of 18. • Within the framework of the program, the BMB contributes to the further reduction of ESL rates through numerous reform measures and specific activities along the three pillars of prevention, intervention and compensation (see below). 	
	<p><u>Prevention measures within school system include i.a.:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School quality initiatives SQA and QIBB: These contribute to the best possible learning conditions in schools with the aim of further raising the educational level. • All-day school forms: by 2025, EUR 750 million will be invested in their expansion; All-day school forms improve the chances of success and provide quality learning and care. • IBOBB: Measures in the field of information, counselling and orientation (e.g. in vocational orientation teaching) support the establishment of basic competences for the organization of self-responsible decisions regarding education and occupation. • New upper level (NOST) at secondary schools: The semester-wise distribution of teaching materials in competence modules promotes continuous performance. The individual learning support (ILB) also aims to support pupils with performance deficits in their learning and to increase their performance. • Standardisation of the school-leaving and diploma examination (Matura) at AHS or BHS: competence orientation is the focus of teaching and learning. The matura 	

	<p>and diploma examination is based on the 3-pillar model and is composed of written "pre-scientific work" (AHS) or diploma thesis (BHS), written examinations as well as oral examinations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of language support: In the course of the new school legislative package (June 2016), the language training courses / language start groups, which aim at acquiring the German language competences of ex-matricular pupils, were extended to all intermediate and secondary schools. • New Secondary School (Neue Mittelschule – NMS): An important feature of this reform is to strengthen individualised teaching and learning and to supplement class teachers in key subjects (German, foreign languages and mathematics) with an additional teacher in the classroom ('team teaching'). • School pilot »PTS 2020«: Nationwide framework model with the focus on individualization and modularization; Measure "Polytechnic School PLUS": Modularization and permeability in the disciplines offer more flexibility for all pupils in this particular orientation and decision-making phase. • Reform of intermediate vocational schools: Intermediate vocational schools of new format should address in particular also young people whose interests are more in the application and in action orientation. An important feature is an even stronger practical relevance by the implementation of compulsory internships for all vocational intermediate schools. • Handelsschule New: Competence orientation and a stronger practical reference support the successful completion of the commercial school. The basis is the comprehensive introduction of the new framework curriculum with the school year 2014/15. • Diagnostic tools in the area of general compulsory schools: In order to better assess the respective state of competence development of pupils and to be able to coordinate the teaching on this subject, diagnostic tools for German, 	
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	<p>mathematics and English (IKM - Informal competence measurement) are being developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Diagnostic Checks” (ESF-supported projects at vocational schools): Targeted diagnostics and support in the main subjects help to reduce school drop-out at vocational schools. • Übergangsstufen - Preparatory/transitional levels at the AHS and BHS for pupils: Learning deficits can be systematically taken up at “Übergangsstufen” and competencies can be developed. • Provision of offers of “Übergangsstufe” for newly arrived migrants and refugees to acquire German and to prepare for further vocational training 	
	<p><u>Intervention measures include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure Youth Coaching: The BMB and schools support the work of youth coaches at the school level. The aim is to increase the effectiveness of psychosocial support by improving the coordination of all psychosocial counseling systems. • Psychosocial counselling: Counselling teachers, psychagogues and student/educational advisors advise individual pupils in their individual concerns as well as in the case of specific learning, orientation and behavioral problems. School psychologists help in acute crisis situations and support schools in the solution of (development-)psychological problems. • School social workers support schools with a high proportion of socially disadvantaged pupils and reduce school absenteeism. • Measures for beginners (Seiteneinsteiger): All school-age students - regardless of their legal status - have the right and the obligation to attend (compulsory) school. Ex-matricular pupils are offered language support. 	
	<p><u>Compensation measures include i.a.:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic education: This supports people to make up for missing 	

	<p>or lacking competences in the fields of reading and writing, everyday mathematics, information and communication technologies, and independent learning in order to promote their social, political and professional participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of compulsory education: The Adult Education Initiative is providing around € 75 million by 2017 to provide young people without compulsory education or low-qualified adults with possibilities to complete compulsory education and to participate in basic education programs free of charge. 	
Tertiary education target		
National target for tertiary education [38%]		
	<p>Broadening the financial base for the funding of higher education by:</p> <p>Raising the public budget for the basic funding of universities Thereon adding public funds in the form of Higher Education Area Structural Funds (“Hochschulraum-Strukturmittel”)</p> <p>Providing incentives for raising private funding of universities, science and research through basic or structural funding</p>	The measures have positive effects on the quality of teaching and learning as well as on the study and research conditions at universities.
	<p>Austrian University Development plan for strategic development of the Austrian university area. Revision due to preparation of the performance agreements 2019-2021.</p>	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 preparatory measures are deepened by the performance agreements 2016-2018.</p> <p>Government-wide discussion process has been started in order to develop further measures on student-base funding for 2019-2021.</p> <p>Essential elements of the new funding model are already used in the allocation of Higher Education Area Structural Funds</p>	The measure has positive effects on the quality of teaching and learning as well as the study and research 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 	<p>Positive impact on the quality of teaching and learning and the study conditions.</p> <p>Impact on increasing the number of students who</p>

	especially high demand. The access restrictions were prolonged until 2021 (amendment to the University Act, November 2015). Improving the STEOP at universities (amendment to the University Act, November 2015)	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.
	Improving the quality of teaching, learning and the study conditions at universities by further measures agreed on in performance agreements, such as: increase of teaching staff, improvement of teacher-student ratios, expansion of e-learning etc.	Impact on reducing the drop-out rate in higher education, on increasing the quality of teaching and learning, on increasing the share of higher education graduates.
	<p>Reform of teacher education (PaedagogInnenbildung NEU) with a view to improving the scientific, didactic and practical orientation of teacher education. The reform is jointly implemented by universities and university colleges of teacher education in four cluster regions.</p> <p>Federal Framework Law on the introduction of the new teacher education; in force since 11 July 2013, amended on 13 January 2015</p> <p>Start of the new teacher education for secondary level for general education and vocational schools nationwide.</p> <p>Co-operation agreements between training institutions towards the implementation of the new teacher education for secondary level.</p> <p>Monitoring and controlling of implementation of new teacher education by the Ministry of Education and through the Quality Assurance Board.</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 in higher education by developing a coherent strategy.	
	<p>Qualitative and quantitative development and consolidation of the Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 508 new study places in 2015-2016 • 315 new study places in 2016-2017 • 200 new study 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 the number of HE graduates is also increasing (important contribution to achieving the EU 2020 target). The government's aim to offer 50 000 study places in the UAS-sector by 2018 has already been

		achieved in 2016-2017.
	The aim of the Project “Shaping HEIs for the Future” is to turn a prioritised goal of the university development plan into action. Main objectives: Definition of educational profiles of universities and Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS); foster complementary design of range of subjects; foster permeability within the higher education sector. Implementation of results will be carried out via performance agreements and other steering instruments concerning the higher education sector.	The measure has systemic effects on the education system in Austria.
Poverty target		
National poverty target [-235.000 persons]	<p><u>Directed mainly at women</u></p> <p>Minimum Pension in the amount of € 1000,--.</p> <p>To avoid poverty in old age, it is the main target of our government to keep people as long as possible in work. Single persons who have 30 contribution years will receive a minimum pension in the amount of € 1.000,--.</p>	
	Labour market initiatives according to specific target groups	See employment target for details.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of the monthly means-tested equalisation supplement in the pension system for single persons to a top-up benefit threshold of 1000 € (at least 360 months with contributions to the pension insurance system based on employment) • The amount of the yearly “negative (income) tax” paid out to people with low incomes has been increased to 400 € at most (500 € for commuters) and extension of the “negative tax” to pensioners with a maximum amount of 110 € a year • Introduction of a lower rate for the lowest tax bracket (25% instead of 36,5%) 	Improved income situation of households (esp. “working-poor”) and single pensioners at risk of poverty or social exclusion.
	<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 	Addresses the material deprivation of those with difficulties to buy school materials at the beginning of the school year (improving access to quality

	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	education). Altogether, 41.000 school starter kits were provided to pupils in 2016. According to data supplied by the Länder about 54.000 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 to 76%.
	<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 133.103 (January 2017)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of family benefits (for 2016) and 2018 (+1,9% at a time). 	Improved income situation of households 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"> • Entitlement to a basic account: consumers are entitled to a basic account at the cost of 80 € per year, in the case of people in need costs amount to 40 € 	Implementation of the relevant EU directive; ensures that everyone, including those at risk of poverty or social exclusion, has access to a basic bank account (“financial inclusion”)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned initiatives on housing aiming at providing affordable housing (“Wohnbauoffensive”); 30,000 new social and affordable housing units to be constructed by 2022. 	Initiative (in collaboration with the EIB) contributes to the urban environment by accelerating the needed supply of additional social and affordable

		housing, in particular in large cities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise of long-term care benefits in cash (Increase by 2% in all levels by 1st January 2016) 	Improvement of the financial situation of people in need of care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New part-time employment opportunities for people within the framework of educational leave (“Bildungsteilzeit”) 	Better reconciliation between work and family responsibilities and improved educational opportunities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care leave benefits for caring and nursing family members, who make use of care leave or part-time care leave or family hospice leave or part-time family hospice leave (“Pflegekarenzgeld”) 	Greater compatibility between work and care responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolongation of the long-term care fund and 24-hour care until the year 2021. The purpose of grants from the fund is the availability and sustainability of long-term care services, which are provided by federal states and municipalities in cooperation with non-profit organizations. The long-term care-fund sets priorities for nationwide expansion of mobile services and is primarily used for non-stationary services. 2/3 of the long-term care-fund is financed by the federal state and 1/3 by the federal provinces and the municipalities. Between 2017 and 2021 a total amount of € 1.914 Mio will be transferred to this purpose. Additional € 18 Mio will be made available per year for hospice and palliative care for the duration of the financial compensation period 2017-2021. 	Needs-based development and expansion of social services.
Flagship Initiative Resource Efficiency	<p>RESET2020 – Resources.Efficiency.Technologies</p> <p>Continuation of the implementation of the initiative RESET2020.</p> <p>RESET2020 is implemented by a programme of measures in the Ministry’s different fields of responsibility and will implement existing European and National initiatives und strategies.</p> <p>The programme of measures comprises a full set of measures in</p>	<p>The initiative RESET2020, aims to integrate and promote the ecological, economic and technological resource efficiency objectives of the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>RESET2020 is oriented until the year 2020 and links resource efficiency with key issues and challenges identified within the programme of measures and through the thematic priorities.</p> <p>Overall, RESET2020 contributes to the Flagship</p>

	<p>the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental technology and services • Sustainable production • Sustainable consumption • Raw material management • Sustainable public procurement • Renewable raw materials <p>Two thematic priorities will be rolled out for 2017 and 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource efficient production for SME • Resource efficient communities and regions 	<p>Initiative on Resource Efficiency and the Circular Economy Package by strengthening 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>
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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.