

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
National 2020 headline targets		
National 2020 employment target [77-78%]	<p>Directed at older workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention programme fit2work: new resp. offer – counselling of employees and employers for preparing a reintegration plan (after sickness absence of at least 6 weeks), enhanced early intervention and publicity, update of impact evaluation completed. • New legislation on part-time work for professional reintegration, Wiedereingliederungsteilzeitgesetz (WIETZ), entered into force on 1st July 2017 – A new part-time scheme for reintegration into the workplace (Wiedereingliederungsteilzeit) after long-lasting sick-leaves. Employees may reduce their working time by 25% to 50% for a duration of one to six months (extension to nine months possible); the employee qualifies for reintegration benefit (Wiedereingliederungsgeld) granted by the health insurance. • Employment initiative 50+ (continued with additional funds): € 175 million from 2017 onwards for wage subsidies, in-work benefits and temporary employment in social enterprises for unemployed persons above the age of 50. • Modification of dismissal protection for 50+; a change in law came into force in July 2017 abolishing the special rule formerly protecting workers aged 50 and above at the time they were hired and with at least two years of job tenure from being dismissed. • New intensified counselling and support services (case management) for individuals with multiple placement 	<p>Total number of cases in 2017: more than 52,300.</p> <p><i>Since 2013 the Employment initiative 50+ has funded jobs for more than 66.000 jobseekers aged 50+ and has spent € 633m. In 2017, 29.000 people received employment subsidies corresponding to € 165m. In 2018 a similar level is estimated.</i></p> <p>This change is expected to facilitate new employment 50+ and avoid negative effects of employment protection on older workers' chances of being hired.</p> <p>In 2017, the try-out phase reached more than 400 jobseekers. The programme will be extended to all</p>

¹ Cross reference with column 9 of Table 1

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	challenges.	Austrian regions (except Vienna) from 2018 onwards.
	<p>Directed (mainly) at women (see also Table 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frauen in Handwerk und Technik – “Women in craft and technical professions” is an educational program for women who would like to work in non-traditional occupations which offer better career opportunities as well as higher payments –ongoing. • “Encouragement for reentering professional life” (“Wiedereinstieg unterstützen”): comprehensive counselling and guidance for women (and men) reentering the job market after a family related career break – ongoing. • “Competence with system” (“Kompetenz mit System”): modular apprenticeship training measure in order to benefit from recurring unemployment periods – ongoing. • Vocational centres for women (Frauenberufszentren): Female job-seekers interested in skills acquisition receive comprehensive and individual support – ongoing. 	<p>Sustainable improvement of income and labour market opportunities of women. 7,255 women participated 2017.</p> <p>A greater share of women finds employment after a family related career break. More than 6,000 participants in 2017.</p> <p>Women can achieve more sustainable employment through jobs that require higher skills. 707 women participated in 2017.</p> <p>Nearly 11,000 women benefited in 2017.</p>
	<p><u>Contributing to the fulfilment of the employment and poverty-reduction target for women (see the details in table 1):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New law on Equality of Women and Men on Company Boards • New project on the reduction of the gender pay gap “Fairer Lohn” (Fair wages) www.fairer-lohn.gv.at • Continuation of ongoing projects / further dissemination: online calculator for the shared household income “www.gleich-berechnet.gv.at”; online information platform “www.meine-technik.at” (“My technology”); information brochure “Women and Pensions”; Girls’ Day and Girls’ Day MINI in the federal service. 	<p>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)</p>
	<p><u>For persons with a migration background, esp. recognised refugees and persons with subsidiary protection status</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Employment Cheque (Dienstleistungsscheck) – Since April 2017 also persons who were admitted to the asylum procedure (Asylum seekers) at least three months ago may provide household services in private households (e.g. 	<p>In the period from 1st April 2017 to End of December 2017 1,016 asylum seekers in Austria used the Service Employment Cheque.</p>

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	<p>cleaning work, gardening, child- and elderly care) without authorization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “assessment of competencies” (“Kompetenzcheck”) of the public employment service (AMS) assesses language skills, vocational qualification, skills and competences of recognized refugees. The “competence check” provides information on the recognition of qualifications obtained abroad, on the Austrian education system and on the Austrian labour market – ongoing. • Recognized refugees have to attend the “Compulsive year of integration” (Integrationsjahr) since 1st September 2017. Refugees with a large chance to receive recognition have to attend the “Compulsive year of integration” since 1st January 2018. The “compulsive year of integration” is designed in modules. It consists of comprehensive counselling and guidance, competence clearing, language courses (A2 +), assistance in the process of the recognition of formal qualifications, information on social values and norms. Attendants acquire job application skills and/or can qualify for vocational training at civilian service organizations with duration of up to 12 months. • Formal and occupational qualifications are one of the most important factors for a successful entry in the labour market. Migrants are offered basic qualification and language courses to finish compulsory schooling – ongoing. 	<p>In 2017 9,763 (+ 63 % compared to 2016) recognized refugees completed a “competence check”.</p> <p>The “compulsive year of integration” should ease integration in social and working life. In 2017 (start in September) around 12,900 recognized refugees attended the program.</p> <p>The attainment of compulsory school level is the first step in the integration process.</p>
	<p>Directed at youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Training until 18: Every young person has to follow education/training up to the age of 18. Through comprehensive support and counselling instruments as well as a variety of targeted labour market offers for the age group 15-18 every young person shall receive a minimum qualification level of ISCED 3. As of the school year 2017/2018 every young person is to continue education/training following completion of compulsory school. Thereby, the risk of unemployment, poverty and 	<p>Integration of yearly ~3,000-5,000 (target) former early school leavers in the education/apprenticeship system.</p>

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	<p>social exclusion shall be drastically reduced and early school leaving completely abolished. Parents or guardians are responsible for compliance with compulsory education/training. As July 2018, non-compliance may result in penalties of between €100 and €500 (in case of recurrence €200-€1,000).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Training Guarantee up to the age of 25 was implemented in early 2017 as consistent advancement of the idea of integrating young people into the labour market through ongoing qualification and training. The programme offers unemployed young persons aged 19-25 who have only completed compulsory school or less free and targeted qualification and training measures. Aim of this PES measure is to reduce their risk of unemployment, poverty and social exclusion. 	<p>Ongoing qualification of unemployed young people aged 19-25 in order to achieve a qualification above compulsory school level. In 2017 around 5,000 young people have been funded.</p>
	<p>Further Labour market initiatives according to specific target groups, e.g.: Active labour market policy targeted to people with difficulties in entering the labour market due to: long-term unemployment, absence from labour market while bringing up children, lack of language skills, no qualifications or obsolete qualifications, health problems, disabilities, addictions. E.g. catch-up of qualifications for unskilled and unemployed persons (esp. between 19 and 25 years) by e.g. the skilled worker status grant from 1 January 2017 ("Fachkräftestipendium"); part-time benefit for older workers ("Altersteilzeit"); various benefits to help ensure people's livelihoods during initial and further training.</p>	
<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 2017 Austria had an estimated R&D intensity of 3.14%. The efforts to reach this goal have to be considered within the context</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, 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 Austrian RTI Strategy. A number of activities support this strategy, e.g.</p>	<p>Enhancement and improvement of research networks, research infrastructure and its use. Focus on societal challenges, establishment of networks,</p>

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<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, 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 BMBWF and the Austrian Academy of Sciences 	<p>strengthening the research-policy dialogue.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initiative “Austrian Geological Survey Research (GBA) Partnerships on Mineral Raw Materials” started in 2015. It combines resource policy with research policy. 	<p>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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 among several others by the BMBWF. Succeeding the pilot phase (2014–2017) that set up the structures, the overall project started in October 2017 and is designed as a long-term project over a period of at least 10 years. DNA barcodes will be generated in subprojects assigned to group-specific ABOL clusters. 	<p>Establishing the infrastructure of the barcodes and making them accessible for all applications in an open-access database.</p>
	<p>Launch of 6th call of proposals for the programme Sparkling Science, funding citizen science projects that are to be carried out together with schools.</p> <p>The 39 projects funded under the 6th call for proposals started in July 2017. These projects involve 45 scientific institutions (amongst these 12 Austrian universities and 10 universities from</p>	<p>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 economy and 467 schools involved.</p>

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	other countries). 34 partner institutions from society and economy and 86 schools are involved.	
	<p>Further Consolidation and expansion of the Young Science Center for the Co-operation of Science and Education.</p> <p>Networking impacts: 2.289 single users of website (2017), 4.700 recipients of newsletter, more than 1.895 persons reached through workshops, meeting events and presentations (2015, 2016 and 2017), 231 persons reached through webinars (2016 and 2017).</p>	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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of the “Alliance for Responsible Science”, (http://www.responsiblescience.at/); By January 2018 the Austrian Alliance for Responsible Science assembled 39 members. - Consolidation of the Austrian Center for Citizen Science as a measure to promote citizen science and open innovation in science (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/); Support for the development and realization of citizen science projects in which nearly 7.230 persons participated or where actively interested - Third launch of the Austrian Citizen Science Award in summer 2017 (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/id-2017); Inspired by the Austrian Citizen Science Award 2017 around 2.553 students from all over Austria took part in 8 Austrian Citizen Science projects. - Third call for proposals of the funding initiative “Top Citizen Science” successfully launched in winter 2017/2018 (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/top-citizen-science.html) 	<p>By December 2016 the Austrian Alliance for Responsible assembled 37 members.</p> <p>Support for the development and realization of citizen science projects in which nearly 10 000 persons participated or where actively interested.</p> <p>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 Austrian Citizen Science projects.</p> <p>Clear commitment of the Austrian Science Foundation confirmed to support citizen science in future due to the high quality of the received projects</p>
	Successful start of the Austrian Social Science Data Archive (AUSSDA) as partner in the ESFRI-Research Infrastructure Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA)	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.

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	<p>Successful start of the national networking platform for research in the Grand Challenge of demographic change and ageing Network Ageing (Netzwerk Altern). The platform enhances Austrian participation in the Joint Programming Initiative More Years, Better Lives (JPI MYBL). The platform currently works on a report of the state of play of research on demographic change and ageing in Austria.</p>	<p>Connect institutions and researchers in the interdisciplinary Grand Challenge demographic change and ageing in Austria in order to increase research impact.</p>
<p>2017-2019</p>	<p>National contact point (NCP) for Knowledge Transfer and Intellectual Property (NCP_IP) and IPAG Intellectual Property Agreement Guide of the Austrian universities Strengthening academic transfer and structures for valorisation 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 18 000 free downloads of model agreements from the IPAG tool (www.ipag.at). The National Contact Point for Knowledge Transfer and Intellectual Property (NCP-IP) is also drawing up a manual which summarises and, where necessary, further develops possible fair sharing and compensation models (e.g. for crowdwork). To this end, the NCP is in the process of setting up a competence group on “Remuneration Mechanisms in Open Innovation” to develop and define clear-cut, fair rules governing compensation for all actors in an open innovation project.</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. The second performance agreement (2018 -2020) has been signed and the second half of the Expansion phase has just started.</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>The Stem Cell Research Center at the IMBA of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW) has been established and the expansion phase has started.</p>	<p>Strengthening the already existing know-how of the institute and setting up a stem cell biobank as research infrastructure facility for the Austrian Life</p>

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		Sciences community and beyond. Boosting biomedical research, addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences.
	The Stem Cell Research Center at the IMBA of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW) has been established and the expansion phase has started.	Strengthening 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.
	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 DARIAH and fostering the exchange between the universities which operate in the same field.	Strengthen the already existing know-how of the institute and organizing with other organizations the digital humanities in Austria: establishing and coordinating a professional network for digital humanities in Austria, financing outstanding projects, organizing a special training for DH 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 2017 the second call was successfully carried out (broad variety of topics, partners from countries worldwide, 16 projects funded)</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 2017 the third and fourth batches of the incoming program ("go Austria") were carried out, as well as the second batch of the outgoing program</p>	

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	<p>“go Tel Aviv” and the first batch of the outgoing program “go Hongkong”</p> <p>Direct research funding (examples):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The <u>COMET</u> program promotes the development of centers of excellence, whose centerpiece is a business and science jointly defined research program at a high level. – With the program <u>Research Capacity in Industry</u> the Federal Ministry for Digital, Business and Enterprise (BMDW) 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 since 2016 additionally on Digitalisation and EdTech (education & technology) and 2017 on Digital Tourism. – <u>Impact Innovation</u> projects take advantage of customer-oriented product development processes and modern innovation methods. Here is a list of the main impacts of the measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Customer-oriented product development. – Promoting new kinds of services and products. – Enabling the use of new forms of innovation processes. – Widening participation in innovation processes 	
<p>GHG emission reduction target [-16%]</p>	<p>Subsidies program for thermal renovation 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. (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. Austria’s Non-ETS emissions are well below the reduction pathway in recent years.</p>
	<p>Climate Policy Package Pursuant to the Austrian National Climate Act (“KSG-Maßnahmenprogramm 2015-2018”). This package comprises a full set of measures in the following sectors:</p>	<p>Approx. -1.7 million t CO₂e calculated for 2020</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Agriculture » Buildings » Energy and Industry (Non-ETS) » Fluorinated Gases » Transport » Waste Management 	
	<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 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</p>

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		<p>the compliance with the Austrian climate and energy goals until 2020 has been introduced as a new instrument. By the end of 2017 12 companies have joined the “klimaaktiv pakt 2020” and have already reduced 1.050.000t CO₂. Additionally klimaaktiv awarded energy efficiency projects in companies saved 283,600t of CO₂. The project time of klimaaktiv has been extended until 2020.</p>
	<p>Climate Protection Initiative klimaaktiv mobil 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. klimaaktiv mobil contributes to EU and Austrian environmental and climate protection objectives, particularly to the national Climate Act. Achievements 2004-2017: 11,600 climate friendly mobility projects were supported and implemented (e.g. in companies, communities, tourism, schools) objective 2020: continuation klimaaktiv mobil: -0.5 million t CO₂ in 2020</p>
	<p>Electromobility For implementation of the EU Directive 94/2014 regarding infrastructure for alternative fuels and electricity the national strategic framework for setting-up alternative fuels infrastructure and charging stations for the coming years was presented in November 2016.</p>	<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. The number of e-vehicles (including e-bikes, e-</p>

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	<p>Within the framework of the national strategic framework a 72 Mio € promotion programme for electric mobility with renewable energy was launched for 2017-2018 in cooperation of the BMNT (Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism) and the BMVIT (Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology), importers of passenger cars, motorbikes and the sports trading sector. The expected impact of the promotion program is to bring another 16,000 electric vehicles on the road and to support further development of the charging infrastructure in Austria</p>	<p>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. 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 ☑ Implementation of the national cycling strategy “Masterplan Cycling 2015-2025” with joint investment focus (Bund and Länder) on awareness raising, extension of national and regional cycling infrastructure and cooperation in klimaaktiv mobil financial support program.</p>	<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 ☑ 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. This process is still going on.</p>	<p>Contribution to the EU 2020 target of greenhouse 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. In the period 2007-2017 the climate and energy fund awarded research contracts and made subsidy</p>

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		commitments to the amount of about 1.2 billion €. The success of these measures is to be presented and published in the annual business report. The annual business report 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.
	Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)	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 €. In 2016 the leveraged climate-related investments in the private sector amounted approximately 427 million EUR, and in corresponding CO ₂ - emission reductions totaling at about 258,000 t annually or 4.3 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. 2016 the share of renewable energy in transport has reached 8.7%, with a contribution of 6.4% 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.

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<p>Renewable energy target [34%]</p>	<p>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</p>	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports renewable energy in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of more than 18 million €. In 2016 the leveraged renewable energy investments in the private sector amounted approximately to 131 Million €, and in corresponding CO₂- emission reductions totalling at about 121,000 t annually or 2.9 million tons over the lifetime resp.</p>
	<p>EU Directive 2009/28/EC</p>	<p>Under the EU's climate and energy package 2020 Austria undertook to raise the share of renewable energy in its national energy mix to 34%. Austria's share of renewable energy as defined in EU Directive 2009/28/EC increased by 0.5% in 2016, thus reaching 33.5%.</p>
<p>National energy efficiency target [25,1 Mtoe]</p>	<p>Energy Efficiency Law (Energieeffizienz-Gesetz) The national headline targets are set out in the new Austrian Energy Efficiency Law, which is already implemented and also in force. Austria will reach these targets, which are set out in the new Energy Efficiency Law of Austria by an energy consumption limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » an exemplary role of the public sector » a bundle of measures (strategic policy 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 energy efficiency obligation system and » an obligatory implementation of energy audits or an energy management system by large scale enterprises <p>Details can be found in the 2nd Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2017 of Austria</p>	
	<p>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</p>	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports energy efficiency projects in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of more than 24 million €. In 2016 the leveraged energy efficiency investments</p>

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		<p>in the private sector amounted approximately 195 Million €, and in corresponding CO₂- emission reductions totalling at about 118,000 t annually or 384,000 MWh annually resp.</p>
	<p>Action Plan Sustainable Public Procurement and initiatives on sustainable and innovative public procurement 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 18 product groups available which are revised on a regular basis. The process of implementation, evaluation and improvement of the Action Plan is coordinated by the Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism (BMNT). The service point on sustainable public procurement is the central think tank for sustainable procurement in Austria and offers e.g. a free counselling service and help desk for public procurers (www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at). Sustainability procurement needs innovation. Therefore the BMNT has initiated the project “ecoinnovation” to foster sustainability/circular procurement through concrete open innovation projects in Austria. The approach is based on the formulation of challenges by public procurers. Suppliers and innovative enterprises could provide their innovative solutions on the platform www.innovationspartnerschaft.at</p>	<p>The results of the first evaluation of the SPP-AP show that the percentage of public purchasers considering environmental requirements could be significantly risen. Green Public Procurement (GPP) has become particularly well established on federal and provincial level as well as at universities. Municipalities are an important target group for further action in 2018.</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 to define concrete ecological criteria. Based on these results the SPP-AP will be continuously adapted. Harmonization of SPP criteria on federal and provincial level is on a good way.</p>
	<p>Master Plan Environmental Technology The Austrian environmental and energy technology industry makes a considerable contribution to sustainable growth and an improvement of the environmental situation in Austria and</p>	<p>Promotion of exports of environmental technologies will focus on the markets of Asia and America.</p>

	<p>abroad. With the Master Plan Environmental Technology a tool 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 <i>“Within the European Union Austria has the leading position in the fields of environmental technology and environmental services.”</i></p> <p>By means of strengthening the Austrian environmental and energy technology an important contribution will be made to reaching economic and environmental policy goals such as doubling the number of persons employed in the environmental and energy technology industries and reaching the climate protection goals and complying with other environmental protection goals at the same time. In the course of the next few years the enterprises in the environmental and energy technology sectors will be confronted with major challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>Whereas above-average growth opportunities can be expected on the environmental and technology markets, the competition on the one hand by new suppliers from low-wage countries and on the other hand by suppliers of high-tech products is rising. The high competitiveness and the good technological position of Austrian enterprises of the environmental and energy technology sectors as well as the fact that they are excellently embedded in the European markets are the major strong points, whereas the weaknesses are the small-scaled supplier structure and the low presence on dynamic markets such as Asia. New thematic challenges, such as in particular in the fields of energy and climate protection lead in the medium-term to a further shift of the shares within this branch of industry.</p> <p>In the course of a comprehensive discussion process representatives of domestic enterprises and research institutions as well as of the administration have defined four strategic fields of action, which make a considerable contribution to the goals of the Master Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Promotion of exports » Research and qualification » Financing 	
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	<p>Master Plan Green Jobs 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. 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. In 2010, the Austrian Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (since December 2017 Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism) 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 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 183,378 green jobs in Austria with rising tendency. This means that almost every 20th job is a green job; 10 percent of the GDP are yielded in this sector.</p>
<p>National early school leaving target [9,5%] Austria has already achieved its national 2020 ESL target with a (preliminary) rate of 7.3% in 2017.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education/Training till 18: all young people under the age of 18 should conclude some form of training which goes beyond completing compulsory schooling, by supporting labour-market measures (since 2016). With the “AusBildung bis 18” programme 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 programme, the Ministry for Education, Science and Research (BMBWF) 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). • Youth coaching programme, offered throughout Austria. Its 	<p>See employment target for details.</p> <p>Production schools and Youth coaching see Table 1.</p>

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	<p>main goal is to keep disadvantaged young people in the education and training system and to help to reintegrate young people who are not in employment, education or training ('NEETs').</p>	
	<p>Implementation of the Early School Leaving Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing implementation of Austria's National Strategy on prevention of early school leaving since 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 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>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>Prevention measures within school system include i.a.:</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 raising further the educational level. - All-day school forms: by 2032, 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 acquisition of basic competences for self-responsible decisions regarding education and occupation. - Standardisation of the school-leaving and diploma examination (Matura) at AHS or BHS: competence orientation is the focus of both teaching and learning. The matura 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. - 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. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Starting with the school year 2018/19, the current system of language support for children with migrant background and insufficient competences in the language of instruction will be replaced by “German support classes/courses”. - New Secondary School (Neue Mittelschule – NMS): An important feature of this reform is to strengthen individualised teaching and learning (e.g. through different offers of specialization, flexible curricula, a set of support measures in the key subjects like team teaching or support courses). - Reform of intermediate vocational schools: Intermediate vocational schools of new format should address in particular young people whose interests are application-oriented. An important feature is an even stronger practical relevance with the implementation of compulsory internships for all vocational intermediate schools. - Handelsschule New: Competence orientation and a stronger practical reference supports the successful completion of the commercial school. The basis is the comprehensive introduction of the new framework curriculum with the school year 2014/15. - Programme SDH - Schule des Handelns: With the help of cross-curricular learning units students acquire the necessary core competences which will then support them to pursue their own individual learning aims. - Diagnostic tools in the area of general compulsory schools: In order to better assess the respective competence development of pupils and to be able to coordinate the teaching of the subject, diagnostic tools for German, mathematics and English (IKM - Informal competence measurement) are being developed. - “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 systematically be taken up at “Übergangsstufen” and competencies can be 	
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	<p>developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing “Übergangsstufen” for newly arrived migrants and refugees to acquire German und to prepare them for further vocational training 	
	<p>Intervention measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure Youth Coaching: The BMBWF 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 counselling systems. The programme is the main pillar in the context of “Ausbildung bis 18” to support youth at risk of dropping out. - Psychosocial counselling: Counselling teachers, psychagogues and student/educational advisors advise individual pupils in their individual concerns as well as with 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 that have a high proportion of socially disadvantaged pupils and reduce school absenteeism. There is a new pilot project of a national wide implementation of school social work. - 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>Compensation measures include i.a.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic education: This supports people to make up for missing 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. - Completion of compulsory education: The Adult Education Initiative is providing young people without compulsory education or low-qualified adults with possibilities to complete compulsory education and to participate in basic education programmes free of charge. 	

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<p>National target for tertiary education [38%] The government aspired to raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary education to at least 38%. AT reached the national target for tertiary graduates in 2012 (38.3%) and increased the share to 40.5% in 2017.</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 - Thereon adding public funds in the form of Higher Education Area Structural Funds (“Hochschulraum-Strukturmittel”) - Raising public means in order to enhance the number of study places at Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS) - Providing incentives for raising private funding of universities, science and research (e.g. by simplifying the setting-up of non-profit foundations for the purpose of science and research) 	<p>The measures have positive effects on the participation in higher education as well as on study conditions and research conditions and on the quality of teaching and learning .</p>
	<p>Austrian University Development Plan for strategic development of Austrian public universities was revised in 2017 due to preparation of the performance agreements 2019-2021 with universities.</p>	<p>The measure contributes to the improvement of strategic planning in higher education.</p>
	<p>New model for university financing – implementation of capacity-oriented, student-based funding of universities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparatory measures started in the performance agreement period 2013-2015 and were deepened by the performance agreements 2016-2018. - Essential elements of such a new funding model are already in use for the allocation of Higher Education Area Structural Funds in the current performance agreement period 2016-2018. - A government-wide discussion process to develop further measures on student- and capacity-oriented university funding for the period 2019-2021 ended up in June 2017 by the resolution to issue until 31 January 2018 a draft proposal for the implementation of capacity-oriented, student-based funding of universities. The government has submitted a corresponding revision of the Universities Act and the National Council adopted this revision on 28 February 2018. The new funding model for public universities will be implemented for the forthcoming performance agreement period 2019-2021. 	<p>The measure has positive effects on the quality of teaching and learning as well as the study and research conditions at universities.</p>

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	<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 study which are in especially high demand. Following an evaluation in 2015, the access restrictions were prolonged until 2021 (amendment to the Universities Act, November 2015) - Improving the STEOP at universities (amendment to the Universities Act, November 2015, following an evaluation in 2015; legal provisions regarding STEOP were prolonged until 2021, by then the STEOP has to be re-evaluated) 	<p>Positive impact on the quality of teaching and learning and the study conditions.</p> <p>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> <p>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>
	<p>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</p>	<p>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>
	<p>Reform of teacher training (PaedagogInnenbildung NEU) with a focus on improving the scientific, didactic and practical orientation of teacher training. The reform is jointly implemented by universities and university colleges of education in four cluster regions.</p>	<p>The measure has positive effects on the entire education system in Austria.</p>
	<p>Improve the quality of study choice guidance in order to promote well-considered study decisions.</p>	
	<p>Improve the social dimension in higher education by developing a coherent strategy:</p> <p>The national strategy on the social dimension of higher education was published in February 2017. It contains three target dimensions, partly structured along the student lifecycle. Each target dimension contains three action lines and formulates concrete measures for all stakeholders (higher education institutions, employers and industry associations, higher education policy makers). In addition, it contains nine quantitative goals to illustrate and measure the participation of different target groups in higher education. The quantitative goals and the action lines are mirrored in Austrian policy steering documents, e.g. the Austrian University Development Plan 2019-2024.</p>	<p>Positive impact on the participation of underrepresented groups in higher education. The national strategy is embedded in a European process with the overarching target that “the student body entering, participating in and completing higher education at all levels should reflect the diversity of our populations” (London, 2007).</p>
	<p>Reform of the student support system:</p>	<p>Positive impact on the participation of</p>

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	<p>Amendment 2017 of the Student Support Act with following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase of the study grants - increase of the income limits concerning the calculation of study grants - special support for mature students (over 27 years) <p>The measures come into effect with the academic year 2017/18.</p>	<p>underrepresented groups in higher education. Contribution to the national strategy for the social dimension, especially for students with low socio-economic background.</p>
	<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 - 450 new study places in 2018-2019 <p>The government's aim to offer 50.000 study places in the UAS sector by 2018 has already been achieved in 2016-2017.</p>	<p>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 increase of the number of HE graduates - an important contribution to achieving the EU 2020 target.</p>
	<p>The aim of the Project "Shaping HEIs for the Future" is to turn a prioritised goal of the Austrian 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 with public universities and other steering instruments concerning the Higher Education Sector, like the Development and Funding Plan for Universities of Applied Sciences.</p>	<p>The measure has positive systemic effects on the higher education system in Austria.</p>
National poverty target [-235.000 persons]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour law: Introduction of equality of workers and employees ("Arbeiter und Angestellte"): equality in terms of dismissal protection and continued pay in case of illness, as of 1 January 2018 with transitory period. 	<p>Increasing the social protection of workers.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of the monthly means-tested equalisation supplement ("Ausgleichszulagenrichtsatz") in the pension system for single persons to a top-up benefit threshold of 1000 € (for people with a contribution period of at least 360 months (= 30 years)), since 2017 • The amount of the yearly "negative (income) tax" paid out 	<p>Improved income situation of households (esp. "working-poor") and single pensioners at risk of poverty or social exclusion.</p>

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	<p>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, since 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of a lower rate for the lowest tax bracket (25% instead of 36.5%), since 2016. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEAD programme for Austria: Families living on means-tested minimum income benefit (“Bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung”) 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. 	<p>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, 45.000 school starter kits were provided to pupils in 2017. As a total amount of 58.000 pupils were eligible for this support, the goal to reach a minimum of 50% of the eligible pupils has therefore been reached and even exceeded to 77%.</p>
	<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 - ongoing 	<p>Labour market integration of people in low work intensity households; improved social inclusion.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures for health preservation: low-threshold transfer of information, counselling and support services, case management (e.g. prevention programme “fit2work”). 	<p>See employment target.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved employment possibilities for recipients of the means-tested minimum income benefit (“Bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung”). 	<p>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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time employment opportunities for people with care responsibilities and within the framework of educational leave (“Pflegeteilzeit”, Bildungsteilzeit) - ongoing 	<p>Better reconciliation between work and family responsibilities and improved educational opportunities.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further clarification of existing regulations on beneficiary self-insurance in the pension insurance for periods of care of a disabled child (as of 2018). 	<p>Better reconciliation between work and care responsibilities, avoidance of poverty and exclusion risk in old age.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolongation of the long-term care fund (“Pflegefonds”) (established in 2011) for the period from 2017 until 2021; investment of 1.9 bn € 	<p>Needs-based development and expansion of social services.</p>
	<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- 	<p>Better integration of people with disabilities in all areas of society.</p>

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	discrimination, accessibility, health and rehabilitation, education, employment, independent living and awareness raising.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of family benefits (“Familienbeihilfe”) by 1.9% (as of 1 January 2018). 	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 migrant 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 bank account (“Basiskonto”): consumers are entitled to a basic bank account at the cost of 80 € per year (for vulnerable persons 40 € per year), since 2016. 	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"> • Measures for achieving 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. ➢ Continuation of early paternity leave (“Familienzeitbonus”/“Papamonat”) in public service, awareness-raising campaigns for general paternity leave (“Väterkarenz”) with rising numbers of fathers taking up the these possibilities. ➢ Launch of the online information platform “My technology” (“Meine Technik”): awareness-raising campaign for girls and women on technical professions ➢ Continuation of the PES programmes “Women in Crafts and Technology” („Frauen in Handwerk und Technik”), programmes for re-entry of women into the labour market and of the operation of vocational centres for 	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.

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	<p>women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Obligation for companies to draw up staff income reports (“Einkommensbericht”) from 2014 on, obligatory for companies with more than 150 employees. ➤ Evaluation of the legal instruments in the area of pay transparency. ➤ Publication and dissemination of the information brochure “Women and Pensions” (“Frauen und Pensionen”). ➤ REC (Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme – Project „Men and Reconciliation of Work and Family: Supporting the Path to Gender Equal Distribution of Parental Leave and Working Time” (completed December 2017). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of a special allowance (“Sonderzuschuss”) which amounts the difference between the standard rate of the means tested equalisation supplement for single retirees and € 1.200 for single retirees and the difference between the standard rate of the means-tested equalisation supplement for married retirees (and unmarried couples) and € 1.500,- married retirees (and unmarried couples), for people with a contribution period of at least 480 months (= 40 years). 	<p>This measure is contributing to the adequacy of pensions.</p>
<p>Flagship Initiative Resource Efficiency</p>	<p>Project “Resource Efficient Municipalities and Regions” within the Initiative RESET2020 of the Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism</p>	<p>The initiative RESET2020, aims to integrate and promote the ecological, economic and technological resource efficiency objectives of the Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism. The RESET2020 project “Resource Efficient Municipalities and Regions” has the aim to raise awareness and strengthen the exchange of experience at local and regional level for a more resource efficient way of life. Concentrating in a first step on the focus areas “sustainable public procurement”, “inter-communal cooperation” and „smart land use“, Austrian municipalities are participating in interactive workshops.</p>

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.