

## Annex 1: Table 1: Reporting table for the assessment of CSRs and key macro-structural reforms

Table 1. Description of the measures taken and information on their qualitative impact											
CSR number (1)	CSR sub-categories (2)	Number and short title of the measure (3)	Information on planned and already enacted measures								Foreseen impacts
			Description of main measures of direct relevance to address the CSRs					Europe 2020 targets	Challenges/ Risks	Budgetary implications	Qualitative elements
			Main policy objectives and relevance for CSR (4)	Description of the measure (5)	Legal/ Administrative instruments (6)	Timetable on progress achieved in the last 12 months (7)	Timetable on upcoming steps (8)	Estimated contribution to Europe 2020 targets (9)	Specific challenges/ risks in implementing the measures (10)	Overall and yearly change in government revenue and expenditure (reported in mln. national currency) Contribution of EU funds (source and amounts) (11)	Qualitative description of foreseen impacts and their timing (12)
CSR 1 Public finances	a) Implement the budget for the year 2013 as envisaged	Measure 1 Fiscal framework	Strengthening fiscal discipline	Annual expenditure ceilings for the period 2014-2017	Law on a fiscal framework for 2014-17  Federal Law Gazette I No. 88/2013		Update in April 2015		none		
		Measure 2 Provisional budget	Maintaining fiscal discipline	Expenditure ceilings for 2014; Cut in discretionary expenditure	Provisional budget for 2014  Adopted by the Austrian		Update in April 2014		none		

				s of line ministries amounting to 500 million Euro	parliament on 29 January						
		<b>Measure 3</b> Tax package	Advancing fiscal consolidation, reducing tax evasion and increase consumption steering effects	Increased taxes on alcohol and tobacco, closed loopholes, reduction of tax expenditures and administrative burden	Adopted by the ministerial council on 29 January						
		<b>Measure 4</b> Fiscal Council	Strengthening fiscal discipline	Independent experts on fiscal and budgetary issues; monitoring and assessment of fiscal situation and development; analysing quality and sustainability of public finances	Law on establishing a fiscal council  Federal Law Gazette I No. 149/2013						

	b) Attainment of MTO by 2015	Measure 1									
	c) Streamline fiscal relations between layers of government	Measure 1 Health sector reform	Increasing efficiency	Cost reduction path for health spending, common target system for all levels of governments	Law on Health control  Federal Law Gazette I No. 81/2013  Agreements according to art. 15a Federal Constitutional Law  Federal Law Gazette I No. 199-200/2013						
		Measure 2 Administrative Reform of School Authorities	Increasing efficiency	Reduction of number of hierarchical layers in educational administration	Law on administrative reform - school authorities  Federal Law Gazette I No. 164/2013						
CSR 2 Pensions and older workers	a) Bring forward the harmoni	Measure 1	No measures								

	sation of pensionable age for men and women										
	b) Increase the effective retirement age by aligning the retirement age or pension benefits to changes in life expectancy, implement and monitor the recent reforms restricting access to early retirement	<b>Measure 1</b> Reform of the disability pension scheme ("Disability in transition II")	Keep and reintegrate people with disabilities on the labour market.	The focus is set on mental illness. The objective is to enhance successful procedures to keep and reintegrate people with mental illness and disabilities on/into the labour market.				Contribution to employment target by restricting access to early exit channels.			
		<b>Measure 2</b> Amendment of pensions subject to very long insurance periods ("Hacklerregelung")	Reduce inflows in this pension scheme by restricting access.	Since 2014, access to this pension scheme is substantially tightened: a) by increasing the respective retirement age (62 for men, 57 for women and further increasing to 62)	Budgetbegleitgesetz 2011	Phase out of the original regulation with 2013.		Contribution to employment target.			

				<p>b) by increasing the number of required contribution months for women (stepwise from 504 to 540 months)</p> <p>c) by reducing the number of periods which count as “substitutional insurance periods” : Only times spend in the military service and/or alternative civilian service and times spend on raising children are credited as contribution months.</p>								
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		<b>Measure 3</b> Amendment of the corridor pension	Reduce inflows in this pension scheme.	<p>The required insurance period will increase stepwise to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 38 years in 2013</li> <li>- 38.5 years 2014</li> <li>- 39 years in 2015</li> <li>- 39.5 years 2016 and</li> <li>- 40 years in 2017.</li> </ul> <p>The same precondition is valid for another early retirement scheme, which will phase out in 2017.</p>	2. Stabilitätsgesetz 2012	In force since 2013.	<p>For birth cohorts 1955 and downwards (62 years old in 2017) the yearly deduction will be elevated from 4.2% to 5.1% for claiming a corridor pension before reaching the statutory retirement age.</p> <p><i>As in column 5 described: yearly increase of required insurance period until 2017.</i></p>	Contribution to employment target.			
		<b>Measure 4</b> "New disability pension"	Reduce access to this pension scheme	Only in cases of permanent disability an entitlement to a disability	SRÄG 2012	In force since 2014		Contribution to employment target.			

				<p>pension will be granted and for those born in 1964 and downwards no access to a (limited) disability pension will be granted.</p> <p>On 1.1.2014 a competence - center (organisation where decisions are taken on disability – either in a medical or in an occupational rehabilitation path) was established.</p> <p>Rehabilitation and retraining measures are obligatory (legal entitlement)</p> <p>Gradual increase of</p>								
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				the present benchmark for the qualifying to disability pension from 57 years to 58 years (2013, 2014), 59 years (2015, 2016) and 60 years (2017).							
		<b>Measure 5</b> Introduction of the "account credit model"	The retirement account is to serve as a further incentive for employees to remain in gainful employment .	With the introduction of the new retirement account on 1.1.2014, the annuity rate can be calculated on the basis of just one retirement account system. This instrument creates a standardised pensions account for all insured individuals, makes pension calculations clearly	2. Stabilitätsge setz		Since 2014 there is no other retirement calculation any more, exclusively the new retirement account takes effect.	Contribution to employment target.			



				understandable and also any pension entitlements readable in the respective statement. A working group composed of representatives of social insurance agencies and the social ministry is appointed to configure this respective statement in a transparent and comprehensible way.							
		<b>Measure 6</b> Monitoring	The effectiveness of the measures taken will be evaluated, especially with regard to the target of increasing the effective retirement age and	The monitoring will be conducted twice a year and comprehends labour market and early retirement (55 years-old and older).	Government programme 2013-2018		Legal anchoring				

			employment rate of older workers.	(Thereby the monitoring will cover socioeconomic features and according to disability pensions also causes of disability and industries, people worked in.) The monitoring will also include an evaluation of the effective retirement age, the employment rate and the implemented measures. In case the development of the effective retirement age and employment rate won't accord to certain determined criteria,							
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				other measure will be set immediately .							
	<b>c) Employability of older workers</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> "fit2work"	Preservation of employability, reduction of sick leave and reduction of the yearly inflow into the disability pension scheme; increase of employment rate of older workers	<p><b>"fit2work" programme</b> (started as a pilot in 2011);</p> <p>New: @fit2work is a pilot project to overcome supply gaps in psychological and psychotherapeutic treatment;</p> <p>developing a strategic framework for workplace health promotion (BGF) and professional reintegration in the workplace (BEM); publicity measures to promote employment</p>	Voluntarily information and counselling service	<p>Started in 2011; Nation-wide roll-out completed in 2013.</p> <p>@fit2work launched in Spring 2014.</p> <p>On-going evaluation and further development</p>		Contribution to employment target (see also table 3)			The evaluation of the pilot showed that each Euro spent has at least a threefold return within one year, while some studies speak of a return on investment of up to 1:10

				of older workers (+ analysis on seniority-based wages); continued focus on mental health, e.g. fit2work pilot project or study on counteracting burn-out in the workplace; networking activities, such as “Health promoting employment”							
		<b>Measure 2</b> “Skilled labour package”	Skilled Labour Package 2013: Economic development and ensuring long-term economic growth require a well-qualified labour force.	Scholarship for vocational education in shortage occupations up to 3 years;  Part-time leave grant for further education up to 2 years;	Sozialrechtsänderungsgesetz 2013 (SRÄG)  (cf. Federal Law Gazette I No. 67/2013)	Entered into force 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2013  2014: 16 shortage occupations according Skilled Labour Regulation	Evaluation 2014 of “Skilled Labour Grant” and “Part-time-leave Grant”	Contribution to employment target (see also Table 3)			Investments in human capital yield high returns for individuals and society as a whole, and the risk of unemployment decreases with higher levels of formal education. For this reason, it can be assumed that the incomes of people who take advantage of these offers will rise in the medium term and their risk of unemployment will be reduced.

			Raise the qualifications of low and medium skilled workers by supporting further education through skilled worker scholarship, part time leave for further education and reform of educational grant.	Reform of the educational grant.							
		<b>Measure 3</b> “Come back plus” (Programme “Reife Leistung”)		Programme for unemployed persons 50+ or disabled persons: wage subsidy from the PES for max. 1 year		Since 1 <sup>st</sup> May 2013 (until the end of November 2013 – 2.600 persons)		Contribution to employment target (see also table 3).			
		<b>Measure 4</b> Programme “Aufstieg”	Reduction of sick leave and reduction of the yearly inflow into the disability pension scheme	Programme for unskilled and semi-skilled workers with health impairment (support instruments		Started Mid 2013		Contribution to employment target (see also table 3).			

				for unemployed and employee)							
		<b>Measure 5</b> LMP pilot projects	Reduction of sick leave and reduction of the yearly inflow into the disability pension scheme	LMP pilot projects for persons with health impairment e.g. "smartwork" or "triga"; Targeted projects with step by step re-integration (preceding assessment of working capacity and medical rehabilitation) e.g. starting with work practice by the hour; temporary subsidised employment and subsequently follow-up support in the workplace.		Evaluation in 2014 and further development		Contribution to employment target (see also table 3).			

<p><b>CSR 3 Labour market</b></p>	<p><b>a) Labour market participation among women</b></p>	<p><b>Measure 1</b> Women in Crafts and Technology "FIT"</p>	<p>Labour market policy programme to increasingly qualify women in handicraft and technology, i.e. non-traditional professions, and thereby sustainably improve their income and labour market opportunities; reduction of gender segmentation in the labour market</p>	<p>The programme offers certified qualification in technical professions – training in apprenticeships, technical vocational schools and colleges or universities of applied science, preparatory and supporting measures, basic technical qualification, counselling and supervision during the training</p>	<p>Legal Basis: Labour Market Service Act, 1994</p>	<p>Continuation ; Successful programme (also for migrants)</p>		<p>Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target (see also table 3)</p>			
		<p><b>Measure 2</b> Return to a working life with a future</p>	<p>Facilitating reintegration into working life for women who had interrupted their careers for family reasons.</p>	<p>The Public Employment Service (AMS) supports women returning to work after a child-care phase with specialised information</p>	<p>Legal Basis: Labour Market Service Act, 1994</p>	<p>Continuation ; is expected to be expanded in 2014</p>		<p>Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target (see also table 3)</p>			

				and counselling, courses and qualification measures							
		<b>Measure 3</b> Systematic skills ("Kompetenz mit System")	Qualification and career perspective for women	PES Programme for modular apprenticeship training (3 modules, which can be completed independently)		Nation-wide roll-out in 2012; constantly extended by new apprenticeships; also for migrants		Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target (see also table 3)			
		<b>Measure 4</b> Vocational centres for women	Development of career perspectives for women, access to qualification for women	Vocational centres support women and girls in their choice of an occupation or profession, in developing career perspectives and facilitate the access to qualification		Continuation; nation-wide		Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target (see also table 3)			
		<b>Measure 5</b> National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Labour	The NAP Gender Equality contributes substantially to promoting	1. Diversify the educational path and the choice of training and career,	National Action Plan	35 measures out of the 55 planned measures have been fully implemented	Continuation of the National Action Plan	EU 2020: employment target, poverty / social inclusion target, education	none		



		Market (NAP Gender Equality)	the position of women in the labour market and gender equality. According to four strategic targets the NAP contains a package of 55 concrete measures. The aim was to pool relevant activities and to ensure a coordinated approach, thus improving the consistency and coherence of governmental policies.	gender sensitive career guidance. 2. Increase labour force participation and full-time employment of women. 3. More women in executive positions. 4. Reduce the gender pay gap		d (64% compared to 58 % last year) and another 14 measures (25%) have been implemented partly or are currently being implemented.		target			
		<b>Measure 6</b> Women's quota in supervisory boards	Raising the share of women on supervisory boards	A quota system in order to raise the share of women on the supervisory	Council of Minister's resolution 93/23; part of the NAP Gender Equality	Annual Progress Report in March 2013: the average representation of women in	The next progress report is due in March 2015.	employment target	none		

				boards of state-owned or partly state-owned companies to 25 per cent by 2013 and to 35 per cent by 2018.		supervisory boards of state-owned companies is 36% ; in 42 (35 in 2012) companies women represent 25% of board members; in 22 (19 in 2012) out of them the female share reaches already 50%; however, in 13 (20 in 2012) of the 55 relevant companies the representation of women is still below the predetermined level of 25%					
		<b>Measure 7</b> Expansion of child care places	Increase quantity and quality of child care facilities according to the Family and Job	Extra expenditure of the federal government of 100 million Euro and	Agreement according to Article 15a of the Federal Constitution concerning the	In 2012 92,3% children in the age of 3-5 years and 22,9% of children under 3	Extra expenditure of 350 mio Euro of the federal government until	employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		

			Compatibility Indicator by regions and the Barcelona targets; Increase the participation of women/mothers in education and in (full-time) employment	additional 115 million of the regional government in the years 2008-2014.	expansion of childcare services; part of the NAP Gender Equality	years were cared for in services. (Data including qualified childminders from childcare home statistics, Statistik Austria, 2013)	2017 with the focus on improving childcare places for children up to the age of three, promoting qualified childminder offerings, childcare places in companies and on installing a nationwide quality framework until 2016				
		<b>Measure 8</b> "Father's month"	Increase father's participation in child care. Increase (full-time) employment of women/mothers	Male civil servants are entitled to take up to four weeks unpaid leave during the period of mother's leave (Mutterschutz).	Civil Service Act 1979 and Public Employee Act;	From the beginning of 2011 until 31. December 2013, 745 fathers took up this possibility, out of which in the year 2013 alone 297 fathers. Many Länder,	Permanent measure	employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		

						collective agreements and enterprises followed introducing similar possibilities.					
		<b>Measure 9</b> Campaign for fathers' parental leave	Concerted campaign for parental leave with men to be actively addressed; increase the proportion of men taking parental leave to 20% in 2020 and increase the visibility of men in parental leave; combat gender stereotypes	Website: <a href="http://www.maennerinkarenz.at">www.maennerinkarenz.at</a> ; help companies improve their management of career interruption as well as working time reduction and re-entry by offering special seminars	Part of the NAP Gender Equality			employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		
	<b>b) Gender pay and pension gap</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> Staff income reports	Making companies' pay schemes transparent: Create income transparency; deal with and build	A graduated plan for the implementation of the obligation imposed on companies over a certain size	Amendment to Equal Treatment Act 2011	2013: obligatory for companies with more than 250 employees. About 900 companies	2014: Obligatory for companies with more than 150 employees . An	employment target, poverty / social inclusion target			

			awareness of gender pay gaps in companies; take measures to reduce pay gaps.	to draw up staff income reports (reports on pay) every two years. Offer of workshops for these companies. Manual how to draw up the income reports.		(251-500 employees) with a total of about 304,000 employees were obliged to draw up income report for the first time.	estimated number of 1,640 companies (151-250 employees ) with an estimate total of 266.000 employees will be obliged to draw up income reports for the first time.				
		<b>Measure 2</b> Indication of wage in job advertisements	Reducing gender specific pay inequalities by increasing pay-transparency. Better information for women and men on jobs offered.	Employers when advertising vacancies have to indicate the collectively bargained minimum wage and state how much more they would be prepared to pay	Amendment to Equal Treatment Act 2011 As from 2012, the failure of indicating the wage in job advertisements may be penalized.	4,002 job advertisements were analysed. These were taken from the weekend editions of four Austrian newspapers (Presse, Standard, Kurier and Krone) in the months of May / June 2013.  The evaluation shows that		employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		

						in 90% of the job advertisements the wage was indicated.					
		<b>Measure 3</b> Wage and salary calculator	Increasing pay-transparency. Better orientation for women and men entering the labour market or negotiating with the employer in issues of remuneration.	A wage and salary calculator has been set up which provides up-to-date and easily accessible information about pay customary in a sector /place. It is available on the Website <a href="http://www.gehalt-srechner.gv.at">www.gehalt-srechner.gv.at</a> since October 2011.	The wage and salary calculator is part of the NAP Gender Equality	Permanent measure; an update of the wage and salary calculator has been accomplished in April 2013	An actualisation of the wage and salary calculator will be finished in February 2014	employment target, poverty / social inclusion target	none		
	<b>c)</b> <b>Labour market potential of people with a migrant background</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> Recognition of foreign qualifications	Improve labour market situation of migrants	Establishment and running of Contact points which support persons in the recognition and utilization of their foreign		Nation-wide since April 2013		Contribution to employment target (see also table 3)			

				qualification; (about 3,000 persons each year).							
		<b>Measure 2</b> Up-skilling and differentiated courses	Utilization of competence s acquired abroad for better LM- integration	Adaption and up- skilling measures, building on already existing competence s; specific German language courses	Measures offered by PES			Contribution to employment target (see also table 3)			
		<b>Measure 3</b> Support for apprentices s	Avoiding drop-outs from the apprenticeship system, providing support to apprentices	Coaches are available for apprentices to help them completing their apprenticeship. The continued program will have a focus on young people with migrant background	The legal implementation is/will be effected by a directive based on the Austrian Vocational Training Act (Berufsausbildungsgesetz)	The program started in 2012 as a pilot project in four Austrian provinces and has been evaluated by a research institute at the end of 2013	Due to the results of the evaluation the program will be implemented as a national regular instrument in 2014 and 2015	Further reduction of the rate of early school leavers and drop-outs in the dual system (improving the ESL rate) with focus on young people with migrant background			

	<b>d) Reduction of tax and social security burden on low-income earners</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> Reduction of non-wage labour costs	Reduction on non-wage labour costs	In order to reduce non-wage labour costs the Parliament voted in a cut to the contribution to the accident insurance by 0.1 % to 1.3 % as of July 2014. The employer's contribution to the IEF (Insolvenz-Entgeld-Fonds) was lowered as well from 0.55% to 0.45% as of January 2015.							
<b>CSR 4 Health care and long-term care system</b>	<b>a) Implementation of health care reforms</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> Target based health governance	Implementation of the target-based health governance ("Zielsteuerung-Gesundheit") according to the objectives and measures list.	The federal target-based governance agreement ("Bundes-Zielsteuerungsvertrag") contains 12 strategic and 26 operative objectives covering health care structures,	Two legal framework agreements (Art. 15a BVG Vereinbarungen) enacted May 2013.  Health Reform Act (including target-based health	Legal and administrative instruments on the federal level were enacted on time to ensure timely implementation of the agreed	All operative objectives and measures in the federal target-based governance agreement include a deadline				



				<p>health care processes, outcome orientation, increased health promotion and target-based financial governance (eg. Strengthening primary health care, day clinic service provision, prevent avoidable hospitalization, principles and objectives for the use of health promotion funds, aligning the growth in public health care spending with expected average nominal GDP growth by 2016, etc).</p>	<p>governance law and numerous amending laws) at federal level, (Federal Legal Gazette [BGBl.] I No. 81/2013, May 2013)</p> <p>Federal Target-Based Governance Agreement to overcome fragmentation in competences. (Dec. 2013)</p>	<p>measures.</p>	<p>in the time period from 2013 until the end of 2016. A detailed federal annual work programme is set up before the beginning of the respective year.</p>				
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				Timely and transparent presentation of achievements and progress of the agreed measures is ensured through a Monitoring twice a year.							
	<b>b) Financially sustainable model for the provision of long-term care</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> Expansion of long-term care services	Increase availability and sustainability of long-term care services	Renewal of the long-term care fund from 2016 to 2018	Amendment of Care Fund Act passed in August, 2013; Austrian Government Programme 2013-2018	Targets referring to the Austrian Government Programme 2013-2018, presented in December, 2013; Amendment of Care Fund Act passed in August, 2013;	The increase of the funds for 2017 and 2018 will be included in a law amendment until 2015	Between 2011 and 2018 a total amount of 2.035 billion Euros will be transferred to this purpose. 2/3 of this amount will be financed by the federal state and 1/3 by the federal provinces and the municipalities			
		<b>Measure 2</b> Implementation of a paid care-leave	Supporting caring family members; better compatibility of work and informal care; recommended by the "working	Informal caring family members can arrange a care leave with their employer for up to 3 months. In case of an increased	Reforms in labour law (norming the opportunity for arranging a care-leave), in the Federal Long-term Care Benefit Act (title on	Process of law making from 01/13 until 06/13, resolution in parliament on 04.07.2013, implementation, in effect since	Annual evaluation	Informal care is mostly made by women (about 2/3). Many of them have to quit their job to take care of a dependent family member. With			

			group on securing the Austrian long-term care”	dependency, one more care leave up to 3 months is possible. Per each dependent family member, the relatives in care-leave have a title for financial support (so called Pflegekarenz geld) for up to 12 months. Social insurance is paid by the government.	financial support) and in insurance law (free insurance during the care-leave)	01/2014		the paid care-leave, people furthermore don't have to quit their job to arrange a care situation for their relatives and get financial support and free social insurance.			
<b>CSR 5 Education and higher education</b>	<b>General remark on CSR 5:</b> Since the three subcategories of the CSR are heavily interconnected, the sub-items a) to c) are taken together in accordance with the CSR wording.										

<p>a) to c)  <b>Improve  of  educatio  nal  outcome  in  particula  r of  disadvan  taged  young  people,  including  by  enhancin  g  early  educatio  n  and  reducing  the  negative  effects of  early  tracking</b></p>	<p><b>Measure 1</b>  Ready for  education  and  training  "Ausbildun  gsFit"</p>	<p>Fit for  Training  programme  "Ausbildung  sFit" - labour  market  policy tool to  help young  people  leaving  unstable  labour  market  positions  (lacking  appropriate  qualification  s and/or  connection  to the labour  market)</p>	<p>Fit for  Training  programme  is designed  to give  young  people  unable to  meet the  requirement  s of  vocational  training a  second  chance to  acquire basic  skills,  orientation  and  motivation  enabling  them to  continue  their  training/edu  cation  pathways.</p>		<p>Nation-wide  implematat  ion is  planned in  2015</p>		<p>Contribution  to early school  leaving target  (see also table  3)   Reduction of  the drop-out  rate</p>				
	<p><b>Measure 2</b>  Bonus for  companies</p>	<p>Entry into  regular VET  track</p>	<p>Financial  incentives  for  enterprises  to take over  apprentices  from an ÜBA  (€ 1,000 per  person)</p>		<p>Since  September  2013</p>		<p>Contribution  to early school  leaving target  (see also table  3)</p>				

		<p><b>Measure 3</b></p> <p>New secondary school (Neue Mittelschule -NMS)</p>	<p>The NMS is a joint school for 10- to 14-year-olds which avoids early tracking at the age of 10 and is based on modern educational concepts and a performance-based teaching and learning culture. The objective is to create a modern performance-oriented school with a new learning culture. The new culture of learning and teaching is achieved through individualisation and targeted support in cases of weaknesses and</p>	<p>The pedagogical goal is a modern performance-oriented school which addresses the individual potential of students. Inclusion is one of its key principles.</p>	<p>Amendment of the Schools Organisation Act (April 2012) and a general changeover.</p>	<p>The nationwide introduction of the NMS started in September 2012.</p> <p>2013-14 (start of the 6<sup>th</sup> generation of NMS); 552 new classes. Learning Designers attend a two-year national qualification programme.</p> <p>School principals and learning designers attend one national networking symposium/year to further foster their role as change agents.</p> <p>The proportion</p>	<p>2014/15: According to the plan, a total of 1.073 schools will be transformed into NMS (95,9 % of all lower secondary schools by Sep. 2014)</p> <p>2015/2016: all remaining lower secondary schools (46) will be involved in the process, which will be completed on all levels in 2018/19.</p>	<p>The measure is one of the central structural projects to improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and enhance equal opportunities - especially for disadvantaged young people. It therefore contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education target.</p>	<p>Full implementation of the measure depends on the long-term commitment of all stakeholders involved.</p> <p>Since academic secondary schools (Gymnasium) continue to co-exist, the creaming effect they have on new secondary schools is still a fact to be reckoned with.</p>	<p>The current dropout rate will decrease: more pupils will successfully pass the secondary school level (NMS) and more pupils will be entitled to move on to middle or higher level schools. The results of a broadly based evaluation are expected for the first half of 2015.</p> <p>The recent testing of educational standards (English 8<sup>th</sup> grade) has shown that the NMS scored better in providing equal opportunities. Both the gaps between the performances of boys and girls and those of pupils with and without migrant backgrounds were significantly smaller compared to other school types.</p>
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			strengths as well as a strong emphasis on formative assessment			of students who were entitled to progress to the upper stage of academic (AHS) and vocational (BHS) secondary schools has increased by 11.38 % (June 2013) compared to the last year of secondary modern school (June 12).					
		<b>Measure 4</b> Further expansion and development of all-day school places	Improving equality of opportunities and compensating for socio-economic disadvantages.  Enhances opportunities for full-time employment of parents	Expansion of all-day care places at primary and secondary schools which should bring the number of all-day school places up to 200,000 (excluding the supervised places at care centres outside	Agreement according to Article 15a of the Federal Constitution Act signed with the Länder	On 4 December 2012 the Government agreed on a further expansion of all-day school places, in July 2013 the expansion was agreed between the Federal level and the Länder.  Currently,	Until 2014, the Federal Government is investing EUR 320m in school-based care. From 2014-2018, EUR 160m per year will be invested. Overall, around 200,000	The measure contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education target.			Improving equality of opportunities and compensating for socio-economic disadvantages. All-day school types also have a positive effect on pupils with migrant backgrounds, on the atmosphere in the school and on social interaction. All-day school types are also of great importance (and proven effectivity) with regard to social and labour market policy issues (e.g. the compatibility of work and family life, women's employment).

				school) by 2018.		more than 130,000 students (19,4%) make use of the offers of school-based afternoon care, or attend a combined all-day school. This figure is 16% at compulsory schools and 36,1% at federal schools (lower stages of academic secondary schools).	places are to be offered by 2018-19, representing a rate of approx.. 30%.				
		<b>Measure5</b> Implementation of the National Strategy for Lifelong Learning (LLL:2020)	Promotion of the efficiency and effectiveness of lifelong learning via cross-cutting approaches and by taking into account all areas and forms of	The LLL:2020 strategy rigorously coordinates education, economic and social policy in a total of ten lines of action in order to create beneficial	Resolution of the national Ministerial Council in July 2011  The following structures were established for the implementat	May 2013: second monitoring report on the implementation was presented. June 2013: the second report on implementation was presented to	May 2014: third monitoring report on implementation to be presented. June 2014: third report on the status of	Via the integrated inclusion of education policy, labour market policy and social policy aspects, the level of skills and qualifications of the Austrian population as a whole will be	Cross-cutting cooperation in all competence and policy areas; establishment of the necessary governance concepts and avoidance of specific interests of individual		In 2020 at the latest, people of all ages should have better access to education. Target groups with a special need for support should encounter better overall conditions, permeability will be improved overall, and legal obstacles broken down. The recognition of non-formally and informally acquired competences is to be

			education.	<p>conditions for lifelong learning for people from preschool education to the post-retirement phase. The achievement of goals will be measured using 12 strategic targets and indicators and a budget target.</p>	<p>ion of the LLL:2020 strategy by the Federal Government : overall control will be carried out by a Task Force consisting of the four responsible ministries (Education; Science; Labour and Social Affairs; Economy, Youth and Families). Implementation will be ensured by the National Platform consisting of around 30 representatives from a wide range of fields.</p>	<p>the Federal Government . Ten working groups have been established, working on measures in accordance with the ten lines of action to achieve the LLL objectives.</p>	<p>implementation to be presented to the Federal Government. Establishment of further working groups</p>	<p>improved, and the competitiveness and performance levels of the subsystems will be enhanced. The strategy is therefore also an important contribution towards equal opportunities in Austria, across all educational and life phases of the population.</p>	<p>actors; long-term safeguarding of the necessary funding.</p>		noticeably improved.
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		<p><b>Measure 6</b></p> <p>Initiative for Adult Education: Free second-chance education for the provision of basic educational qualifications for adults</p>	<p>Equal opportunities and increase in the education levels of educationally disadvantaged persons.</p>	<p>Free offers of courses for basic education and basic competences as well as a second chance to pass the compulsory school certificate. This is based on general quality standards: a new Compulsory School Examination Act (since 1.9.2012) which contains adult-appropriate and modern forms of implementation with competence-orientated, cross-curricular programmes which are tailored to the target groups,</p>	<p>Agreement according to Section 15a of the Constitution between the Federal Government and the provinces in order to implement the Initiative for Adult Education.</p> <p>Federal Act on the acquisition of the compulsory school certificate by young people and adults (Compulsory School Examination Act) (Federal Law Gazette I No. 72/2012)</p>	<p>Implementation of measures within the framework of the Initiative for Adult Education since 1.1.2012.</p> <p>Implementation of the new framework for a second chance to pass the compulsory school certificate is in practice since autumn 2013.</p> <p>Evaluation of the program in preparation of the next phase.</p>	<p>Negotiations will be started for the continuation of the Agreement from 2015 onwards.</p>	<p>Increase of qualification levels, the reduction of disadvantages.</p>	<p>Provision of necessary budgetary means.</p>		<p>Reduction of the number of persons without basic education, increase in the number of persons with basic educational qualifications, increase in the permeability of the education system.</p>
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				taking their living situations and their particular potential into account.							
		<b>Measure 7</b> Implementation of the early school leaving strategy	Further reduction of the ESL rate of currently 7.6 % (2012).  Promotion of networking and cooperation between the relevant institutions and stakeholders .  Support for teachers and head teachers in the further development of school and instruction quality to reach out to students at risk.	The strategy combines measures at the governance level, school-related and student-related measures such as youth coaching, social work and guidance.		Development of the strategy under the overall control of the Federal Ministry of Education, the Arts and Culture and with the involvement of the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection and the Ministry of the Economy, Families and Youth, as well as the social partners.	Continuation of the measures and actions foreseen in the strategy.  Nationwide continuation and monitoring of youth coaching (see also measure 6).	The measure contributes to the fulfilment of the EU 2020 education targets.	Coordination of measures at different levels inside and outside the school system and between different stakeholders.  Reachability of NEETs (not in education, employment and training)		The strategy is intended to combine the current measures and activities in the field of ESL and to bring the three strategic pillars of prevention, intervention and compensation under a common roof. This roof should combine structural – i.e. system-changing – and school-specific measures with student-centred counselling approaches to form a whole. In this way, visible effects in the form of the prevention of educational disadvantages and early school leaving are expected.

		<p><b>Measure 8</b></p> <p>Youth and apprentice coaching to combat dropping-out</p>	<p>Provision of support and career orientation for students /apprentices at risk of dropping out. Youth coaching starts at compulsory school level.</p>	<p>Youth coaching is a measure to keep young people in the education and training system as long as possible or alternatively reintegrate them into the system. Apprentice coaching tries to avoid young people dropping out of the dual system. It is a pilot project in four provinces in Austria (Vienna, Tyrol, Styria, Upper Austria)</p>	<p>The cooperation project between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education has been completely implemented by institutions commissioned by the Federal Social Welfare Office.</p>	<p>Nationwide extension of youth coaching in 2013</p>	<p>Cooperation with BMASK to support the follow-up measure "Fit for Training" (AusbildungsFit) which is funded by BMASK and started in 7 provinces in January 2014</p>	<p>Further reduction of the rate of early school leavers and dropouts in the dual system (improving the ESL rate).</p>			<p>Youth coaching is an external measure at school to deal with ESL; the new support system will improve the counselling system with a strong focus on disadvantaged students, especially with migrant backgrounds. Youth coaches are social workers or psychologists who support students at risk in a three stage counselling process that is based upon the notion of case management. Youth coaching provides educational and career orientation as well as support for students with special needs.</p>
		<p><b>Measure 9</b></p> <p>Educational and professional career guidance</p>	<p>Optimal promotion and support of students in their educational and career choices</p>	<p>Anchoring of "career guidance" (BO) as a subject in lower secondary schools</p>	<p>Curriculum regulations of the new middle school (NMS) and academic secondary</p>	<p>NMS Curriculum from September 2012: Defining the extent of the hours; at</p>	<p>Definition and implementation of quality standards for the implementation</p>	<p>Contribution to the achievement of the EU 2020 education target by reducing the number of</p>	<p>Placement of BO in the training of teachers; securing a sufficiently large number of well qualified</p>		<p>Pupils make well-prepared education and career choices. This will reduce the number of school changes and school drop-outs.</p>

			<p>along individual interests and talents.</p> <p>Reduction of early school leavers</p>	<p>Obligation of schools to create a site-specific implementation concept.</p> <p>Qualification measures for teachers</p>	<p>school (AHS)</p> <p>Circular (RS) 17 from 2012</p>	<p>least one hour as a separate teaching subject.</p> <p>RS 17 (2012): Steps to implementing site-specific concepts; establishes a connection to SQA (school quality in education)</p> <p>2012: Guidelines for the training courses "BO teacher" and "BO co-ordinator" in university colleges for teacher education</p> <p>2012-14: Implementation of the nationwide train-the-Trainer course</p>	<p>tation of ibobb in schools by 2015.</p> <p>Further specification of the measures in the AHS (building on the existing curriculum directive) from 2015 or 2016</p>	<p>changes between schools and of early school-leavers through well-prepared education and career choices.</p>	<p>and motivated teachers; coordinating the various school and extracurricular measures, placement in the lower level AHS.</p>		
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						"ibobb" (information, advice and guidance for education and career)					
		<p><b>Measure 10</b></p> <p>Improve reading and language competences, in particular support for pupils whose first language is not German</p>	<p>Improve the language and reading outcomes of children, in particular those with a migrant background and/or from a socially disadvantaged background</p>	<p>Further development of comprehensive models of language support.</p> <p>Establishing language levels and providing German language support in nursery schools (since 2008).</p> <p>Language support in preschool and primary school settings</p> <p>Language support courses for "irregular" (ex-matricular) pupils whose first language is</p>	<p>Amendment of the School Organisation Act (2012) in order to consolidate language support courses. Published in the public gazette 79/2012</p>	<p>Extension until the school year 2013-14 of the two-year language courses for children who have the status of 'ex-matricular pupils' whose second language is German. This applies to all pupils in compulsory schools providing general education and the lower stage of academic secondary schools (AHS).</p> <p><a href="http://www.schule-mehrsprachig.at">www.schule-mehrsprachig.at</a> website</p>	<p>From the school year 2013/14 models of comprehensive language support are implemented in all provinces in cooperation of the regional education board, university teacher training colleges, schools and kindergartens.</p>	<p>The measure helps to improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and enhance equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people. It therefore contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education targets.</p>			<p>Improved language and reading outcomes of children, in particular those with a migrant background and/or from a socially disadvantaged background. Pupils will acquire language skills they need to follow lessons and towards improved academic performance. This will also make it possible for them to participate actively in lessons and improve their integration into the class. Better transitions between kindergartens and the school-entry phase.</p>

				not German. Extension of first-language teaching (native language teaching). Mentoring projects		for the support of teaching staff in the field of multilingualism online since 11/2012.					
		<b>Measure 11</b> Improvement of school entry-phase, strengthening primary schools, basic competences	Improve the transitions from kindergarten to primary school and strengthen basic competences.	The last kindergarten year and the first to years of primary school shall be understood as a joint school-entry-phase. In the whole elementary stage, teaching across age groups shall be possible. Provision of language support courses if needed. Change modus of performance assessment. Competence	Decree on performance appraisal. School Teaching Act	Since June 2013 work on the development of guidelines for school inspection  Ongoing work on curriculum development.	Plan on development of Decree on performance appraisal.  Ongoing work on curriculum development.	Enhanced educational outcomes, in particular of disadvantaged young people	Identify disadvantages on time and provide appropriate support measures for pupils.		Improved basic competences and increased employability. Enhanced educational outcomes. Better transitions.

				-oriented curricula. Focus on basic competences and cultural skills.							
		<b>Measure 12</b>  Reform of teacher education ( <i>Paedagoginnenbildung NEU</i> )	The policy goal is to implement an overall concept for initial training for all pedagogic professions (also for pre-school teaching, social education and other fields of teaching).	Implementation of a permeable new teacher training architecture which corresponds to the Bologna structure; cooperation between universities and university colleges of teacher education.	Federal Framework Law on the introduction of the new teacher education (Bundesrahmengesetz zur Einführung einer neuen Ausbildung für Pädagoginnen und Pädagogen), Federal Law Gazette I No. 124/2013)	Federal Framework Law on the introduction of the new teacher education entered into force on 11 July 2013.  November 2013: passing of decrees on curricula and admissions  Establishment of the Quality Assurance Board for teacher education.	Co-operation agreements between training institutions towards the implementation of the new teacher education.  Monitoring of the respective developments through Quality Assurance Board.	This measure has systemic effects on the entire educational system in Austria and contributes towards the fulfilment of the EU 2020 education targets.	Securing a continuous readiness to cooperate across the concerned training institutions.		Nationwide reform of Austrian teacher training with a systemic impact on the entire education system.
		<b>Measure 13</b>  New legislation on the employment	- Bring legislation on employment and payment of teachers in	Adoption of legislation in National Assembly in December 2013, with i.a.	Federal Law Gazette I No. 211/2013	Resolution of the national Ministerial Council in November 2013	In the first 5 years of the transition from the old to the new	This measure has systemic effects on the entire educational system in Austria and			Increased attractiveness of the teaching profession for newcomers and side-entries. Increased quality of the education system and enhanced educational outcomes.

		<p>nt and payment of teachers</p>	<p>line with the requirements of modern schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the attractiveness of the teaching profession for newcomers and side-entries.</li> <li>- Unify teaching obligations.</li> <li>- Fair and function-oriented pay.</li> <li>- Simplification of allowances system.</li> <li>- Description of core educational tasks</li> <li>- Consideration of the new Teacher Education architecture</li> </ul>	<p>Increase in starting salaries; Flattened salary curve with fewer incremental steps; Creation of unified teaching duties; Increase the recognition of relevant professional experience; Monitoring of the career entry by experienced mentors; Creation of a single payment group for all teachers of the new scheme; Definition of pedagogical core tasks including qualified consulting.</p>		<p>Adoption of legislation in National Assembly in December 2013</p>	<p>employment legislation (in this period also teacher training is converted to the NEW teacher education) , young teachers can choose between the old and new system.</p> <p>Full implementation as of school year 2019/20.</p>	<p>contributes towards the fulfilment of the EU 2020 education targets.</p>			
		<p><b>Measure 14</b> Implementation of</p>	<p>Promotion of competence-oriented</p>	<p>Monitoring of whether the educational</p>	<p>Legislation on the educational standards:</p>	<p>Development and deployment of the ICM</p>	<p>The testing of German in the 4th</p>	<p>The measure helps to improve educational</p>	<p>Nationwide testing requires a major organisational</p>		<p>Educational standards represent an important instrument for quality assurance in the education</p>



		educational standards	teaching. Monitoring of whether the educational standards are being reached.	standards are being reached in alternating cycles. (Mathematics and German for the 4 <sup>th</sup> grade and mathematics, German and English for the 8 <sup>th</sup> grade). Provision of diagnosis tools. Taking the issue into account in the SQA quality development programme (see also measure 11).	Section 17 of the School Instruction Act.	(instrument for informal measurement of competence): ongoing. Educational standards as an obligatory theme in the SQA measures (School Quality in General Education): from the school year 2013-14 Spring 2013: testing of mathematics in the 4 <sup>th</sup> grade and English in the 8 <sup>th</sup> grade. Results were published in January 2014.	and 8th grades will conclude the first cycle. ICM will be extended on an ongoing basis.	outcomes, reduce early school leaving and increase the share of citizens who have completed tertiary or equivalent education. It therefore contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education target.	and logistical outlay which can only be borne by all levels of the system together. The changeover of lessons to a greater orientation towards students and competence is a long-term process and has to become established in initial and in-service teacher training in the coming years.		sector. At school level, the results obtained will serve to further improve the quality of instruction, which is the joint responsibility of teachers and head teachers.
		<b>Measure 15</b> Standardisation of the school-leaving and diploma	The creation of standardised basic competences and the same framework	The introduction of the standardised competence-orientated school leaving and	Regulations on final examinations at academic secondary schools, vocational	The regulation on final examinations at academic secondary schools,	The New Matura examination will be held at all AHS in Austria for the first	This measure contributes towards the fulfilment of the EU 2020 headline targets for education,			The primary objective of the development of standardised competence-orientated examination types is the long-term and sustainable increase of quality at general upper secondary schools and

		<p>examination (Matura).</p>	<p>conditions for all students.</p> <p>Ensuring the highest possible level of transparency and comparability of the examination requirements; objectivity, comparability and therefore fairness of the assessment procedures; long-term safeguarding of competences; reliable evidence of actually acquired knowledge and abilities; increased aptitude for higher education; European comparability of</p>	<p>diploma examination creates the same basic competences and the same basic conditions for all students, and therefore provides objectivity.</p> <p>In this way, quality standards are set for all of the approx. 45,000 examination candidates.</p>	<p>secondary schools and educational institutions</p> <p>These provide for three independent sub-areas (the so-called three pillar model).</p>	<p>vocational secondary schools and educational institutions</p> <p>University institutes, specialist working groups and independent experts were commissioned by the Federal Institute for Educational Research on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Education, the Arts and Culture to formulate standardised tasks and questions.</p> <p>308 academic secondary schools and 71 vocational secondary schools have implemented elements</p>	<p>time in the 2014/15 school year, and then at all BHS in 2015/16. Until then, schools which have already prepared themselves well for the new elements of the New Matura are able to offer the New Matura as a complete package in the 2013/14 school year (AHS) and 2014/15 (BHS) or as pilot projects.</p>	<p>particularly via the aspired increase of students' ability to move on into third level education.</p>			<p>vocational schools and colleges in Austria.</p>
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			certificates;			of the new standardised and competence-oriented model in May 2013.					
		<b>Measure 16</b>  SQA - School Quality in General Education	The further development of learning and teaching at general education schools towards competence orientation and individualisation and improving learning outcomes.	Systematic development planning at all levels of the school system with a focus on students and their learning; this has a binding nature due to agreements on specific goals and pedagogical controlling between the management levels.	Federal Schools Inspection Act, Section 18; School Instruction Act, Section 56	Nationwide implementation started in Sept. 2013 (about 90% of schools at work; development plans at all levels ; assessment meetings and target setting meetings between the levels, (self-) evaluation)	Ongoing process; strengthening of support structures; Interim assessment: April 2014; start of overall evaluation scheduled for autumn 2014;	Medium and long-term increase of learning outcomes via data-supported school development (organisational development, the development of teaching, and personnel development).			Development of learning and teaching at general education schools towards competence orientation and individualisation and improving learning outcomes.
		<b>Measure 17</b>  QIBB – Quality Initiative for Vocational Education and Training	The establishment of systematic quality management to assure and further develop the quality of teaching and	QIBB covers all types of vocational schools and colleges. Quality assurance and development are implemented	Federal Constitutional Act, Federal Law Gazette I No. 31/2005 of 09.06.2005, Art. 14 (5a)  Federal Schools	- 2013: improvement of the procedure model of "Peer Review in QIBB" (a voluntary external evaluation	- Autumn 2014: start of in-service training courses for quality managers and senior managers	The measure helps to improve educational outcomes, and therefore contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education			The aim of QIBB is to lastingly introduce quality management into the Austrian vocational school system, and thus contributes towards the improvement of outcomes in the education sector.

		(VET) <a href="http://www.qibb.at">www.qibb.at</a>	learning at VET schools and colleges, and the quality of administrative work at all governance levels of the VET school system (federal, regional, and school level). QIBB is intended to support and intensify autonomous and professional action by actors at every level of the system.	d in QIBB as a target-driven process of continuous improvement according to the model of the four-phase quality assurance cycle (plan – do – check – act). The process is steered, supported and structured by the deployment of specific quality management instruments as well as an agreement on nationwide quality priorities.	Inspection Act Federal Law Gazette I No. 28/2011, Section 18 (in force since 01.09.2012)  School Instruction Act Federal Law Gazette I No. 29/2011, Section 56 (2) (in force since 21.5.2011)  Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the establishment of a European Quality Assurance Reference Framework for Vocational Education and Training	tool for VET schools and colleges).  - Autumn 2013: pilot phase of in-service training for quality process managers and senior managers within the framework of QIBB.  - By the end of 2013: Federal quality reports for the implementation period 2010-12.	within the framework of QIBB.	target.			
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					(2009/C 155/01), Official Journal of the European Union C 155/1 of 8.7.2009						
		<b>Measure 18</b>  Polytechnic School PLUS	Polytechnic school (PTS) as a guidance and transitional school with optional and compulsory modules for catching up on entitlements ; individual support and personality development through modular tuition.	Development of competence-oriented curricula in the subject areas with individual priorities according to interest, inclination and abilities of students; Development and implementation of individualization and modularization concept; implementation of a new learning culture based on the NMS (see measure 1) and a new form of	Beginning of the quality initiative with the school experiment "PTS 2020" in the school year 2013/14.	The nationwide school experiment was launched in September 2013 in 11 pilot schools with the primary goal of the development and implementation of the individualization and modularization concept in the basic vocational education and personality education using a new form of performance appraisal and the new	In autumn 2014, 3 more pilot schools will conduct the school experiment. Next steps are the development and implementation of a competence-oriented curriculum with individual priorities, and the individualization and modularization in the area of general education.	Better options for the transition from school to the world of work and an individual preparation for further education or career; a positive effect on the reduction of youth unemployment and the number of early school leavers.	Restructuring and re-orientation of an existing school-type.	Due to the development stage, figures cannot yet be given; as a school experiment cost-neutral	Increased appreciation of the PTS through improved qualification measures and training and enhanced attractiveness of the school type with a particular focus on decisions on the professional and/or educational orientation of students at the end of general compulsory school.

				performance appraisal.		learning culture based on the NMS.					
	<b>d) Further improvement of strategic planning in higher education</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> Capacity-based university funding	Implementation of capacity-based university funding based on enrolment	Capacity-oriented university funding	Law	Preparatory measures for the introduction of the new university funding are implemented with performance agreement 2013-2015  The first stage involves improving the learning conditions for higher education studies that is supported by allowing access restrictions in five fields of study which are in especially high demand and by creating 95 additional professorships in those	Suitable transitional provisions and access regulations will be established until 2021	Increase the number of HE graduates.			Goals: increasing quality and funding in Austrian HE in research and teaching.

						fields.					
		<b>Measure 2</b> Higher education plan	Austrian Higher Education Plan = the mapping process for the Austrian Higher Education System (Hochschulplan)	Coordination measures for research and teaching	Performance agreement, Austrian Higher Education Advisory Board, incentives, etc.	will be further developed and continuously implemented					Goals: enhance the Austrian Higher Education Area, increase international competitiveness, assure the highest possible level of teaching and research by reinforcement of cooperation and coordination
				Infrastructure master plan	Performance agreement	The infrastructure master plan sets out the building projects of the 21 federal universities and of the Austrian Academy of Sciences by regions, and ranks them in accordance with their priority.					
				Large-scale research infrastructure	Data warehouse	The large scale infrastructure plan enables coordinated and joint prioritization	Further development and continuous implementation				Goals: Transparency and Cooperation, identify synergies

						in the field of cost-intensive research infrastructure					
				Internationalization strategy	Performance agreement	Continuous implementation: subsequent steps will include a systematic overview of international cooperation activities as a starting point for further coordinated decisions.					Goals: Increasing internalization and coordination in the Austrian higher education area.
		<b>Measure 3</b> Increase the number of study places in Universities of applied sciences	Increase the number of study places in Universities of applied sciences (ISCED 6-7)	Qualitative and quantitative development and consolidation of the Universities of Applied Sciences		521 new places were financed in 2012-2013 and 505 in 2013-2014	534 new places will be financed in 2014-2015	Increase the number of HE graduates		)	
	<b>e) Reduction of drop-out rate in higher education</b>		Broadening the financial base for the financing of higher education	Raising the global contribution to the universities budget			2013-2015				



				Offensive funds			2013-2015				
				Higher education area structural funds	Verordnung/Decree		2013-2015				
		<b>Measure 1</b> Conditions for studying	Improvement of conditions for studies in higher education/future capacity arrangements	Incentive for raising of private funds in order to broaden the financial base of higher education institutions	Law and Verordnung/Decree	See above d) Measure 1		Improvement of the teaching and overall study situation			
		<b>Measure 1a</b> New regime for allocation of funds	Increase in the number of testing active studies, as well as increasing the number of graduates	Allocation of funds depends on "number of testing active studies"	Verordnung/Decree			Increase the number of HE graduates			
				Funds for "Number of graduates of bachelor, master and diploma studies with a weighting according to subject groups"				Increase the number of HE graduates.			

		<b>Measure 1b</b> Strengthening MINT		Additional funds were made available for the universities to improve the situation at the universities in the so-called “overcrowded-subjects” and the strengthen of the important MINT subjects (mathematics, informatics, natural sciences and technology)						Funding from Offensive funds.	
		<b>Measure 1c</b> Guidance for educations and career choices	Guidance for educational and career choices (“Studienchecker”) and  Trying out studying (“Studieren probieren”): opportunity to attend university	Increase the quality of study choice guidance and promotion of well-considered choice	administrative instruments	Further increase in the number of schools participating in the “Studienchecker”					

			lectures								
		<b>Measure 1d</b> Sparkling Science	Promoting the next generation of highly qualified young researchers	Extension of the programme Sparkling Science and consolidation of the “Young Science Center for Co-operation of Research and Schools”	Sonderrichtlinien/policy guidelines		The last call for proposal was in September 2013.				
		<b>Measure 2</b> Introduction and orientation phase	University introduction and orientation phase	The orientation period provide students with an overview of the most important contents of the study programme and its continuation and that it forms a relevant basis for their own evaluation of their choice of studies.  The							

				orientation period shall include at least two examinations. The goal of the orientation period is the fundamental orientation to the contents of the studies and not a quantitative admission restriction.							
<b>CSR 6 Competition and services</b>	<b>a) Strengthening of powers and resource of the Federal Competition Authority</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> Reform of Competition law and structural reforms	Adaption of the "Verjährungsfrist" and further improvements of enforcement structure	Infringements should not become time-barred during investigatory measures.	Legislation			Fairness of Business Environment; Consumer Welfare	Coordination of the ministries (Federal Ministry of Economy, Federal Ministry of Justice)		More efficiency in investigating infringements. Reduction of the risk that an infringement could become time-barred during the ongoing investigatory actions.
		<b>Measure 2</b> More transparency in antitrust proceedings	Reform of transparency; e.g. through clear, detailed explanatory statements in the adjudge-	Reform of transparency; e.g. through clear, detailed explanatory statements in the adjudge-				Fairness of Business Environment; Consumer Welfare	Coordination of the ministries (Federal Ministry of Economy, Federal Ministry of Justice)		More efficiency in enforcement.

			ment also when there is a waiver to file an appeal.	ment also when there is a waiver to file an appeal.							
	<b>b) Removal of excessive barriers for service providers</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> transparency initiative	Austria is participating in the transparency initiative according to the recently modernized Directive on professional qualifications (2005/36/EC ; 2013/55/EC)	This initiative covers all sectors concerning regulated professions that means professions with qualification requirements.	At present the "mapping" of the professions is taking place, this means all regulated professions are being listed and described.		Afterwards there will take place exact analyses of the justifications as well as a mutual evaluation during the next months.	These measures will give an overview, if and in which areas an overregulation of qualifications is existing in Austria. If and to what extent reforms will be necessary can only be estimated when the results of the initiative are available.			
		<b>Measure 2</b> Reform of photographer trade act	Former regulated trade of a photographer 2013 has become a free trade without any more qualification requirements		decision of high constitutional court						

		<b>Measure 3</b> Reconstruction of Trade register	The Trade register is now under complete reconstruction what will lead to much improved functioning and improved possibilities of electronic application and procedures (time target 2015).								
		<b>Measure 4</b> impact assessments	outcome oriented impact assessments for all new trade law legislative acts	The second stage of the federal budget reform contains outcome oriented impact assessments . This assessment gives outcome information for laws, ordinances, other legal frameworks and major projects. This includes		This relevant second stage of the federal budget reform entered into force on 1 January 2013					

				<p>a problem analysis, objectives and measures including indicators as well as an assessment of impacts on enterprises, citizens and in several other aspects including financial consequences. This assessment is also applied for all new trade law legislative acts.</p>							
	<p><b>c) Promotion of competition in rail transport</b></p>	<p><b>Measure 1</b></p>	<p>No measures</p>								

CSR 7 Financial stability	a) Strict oversight of nationalised and partly nationalised banks, acceleration of restructures	Measure 1 Bank intervention and restructuring	Stabilising financial markets	Early intervention and resolution powers to supervisory authorities in case of mismanagement of banks	Bank Intervention and Restructuring Act  Federal Law Gazette I No. 160/2013						
		Measure 2 CRD IV package	Stabilising financial markets	Prudential rules for banks	Implementation of the CRD IV package  Federal Law Gazette I No. 184/2013						
	b) General financial market stability	Measure 1									