

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

Table 2: Description of the measures taken and information on their qualitative impact		
Progress on implementation	List of measures and their state of play that were implemented in response to the commitment	The estimated impacts of the measures (qualitative and/or quantitative) <sup>1</sup>
<i>National 2020 headline targets</i>		
National 2020 employment target [77-78%]	<p><b><u>Directed at older workers</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Part-time scheme for re-integration into the workplace after long-lasting sick-leaves</b> (Wiedereingliederungsteilzeit – entered into force as from July 2017).</li> <li>- Improvements during the last year: start of re-integration part-time possible within a month after returning to work (from July 2018) and inclusion of public servants into the scheme (from July 2018 resp. January 2019).</li> <li>- <b>Prevention programme fit2work:</b> 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.</li> <li>- <b>Employment initiative 50+</b> (continued with additional funds): planned budget of € 165 million in 2018 for wage subsidies, in-work benefits and temporary employment in social enterprises for unemployed persons above the age of 50. Modifications as of 2018: shorter minimum period of registration with PES (3 instead of 6 months) and new measures included in the programme: qualification close to the workplace (“AQUA”) and placement foundations.</li> <li>• <b>New intensified counselling and support services</b> (case management) for individuals with multiple placement challenges.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Directed (mainly) at women (see also Table 1)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Frauen in Handwerk und Technik – “Women in craft and technical professions“</b> 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Reintegration benefit granted in 2,900 cases during the first year of implementation (07/2017-06/2018).</p> <p>Total number of cases in 2018: more than 61,200.</p> <p>In 2017, approx. 29,000 persons received employment subsidies corresponding to € 164 million. In 2018, more than 69,000 cases were recorded.</p> <p>Ongoing pilot since 2018. 5,700 participants in 2018.</p> <p>Sustainable improvement of income and labour market opportunities of women. 7,370 women participated 2018.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Cross reference with column 9 of Table 1

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>“Encouragement for reentering professional life” (“Wiedereinstieg unterstützen”):</b> comprehensive counselling and guidance for women (and men) reentering the job market after a family related career break – ongoing.</li> <li>- <b>“Competence with system” (“Kompetenz mit System”):</b> modular apprenticeship training measure in order to benefit from recurring unemployment periods – ongoing.</li> <li>- <b>Vocational centres for women (Frauenberufszentren):</b> Female job-seekers interested in skills acquisition receive comprehensive and individual support – ongoing.</li> </ul> <p>Continuation of ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• online information platform <a href="http://www.meine-technik.at">“www.meine-technik.at”</a> (“My technology”);</li> <li>• Girls’ Day and Girls’ Day MINI in the federal service.</li> <li>• online wage calculator (<a href="#">“Gehaltsrechner”</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Reconciliation of family and work</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income-related child care allowance Family benefit, designed for better earning parents, who wish to withdraw from the labour market for only a limited period of time.</li> <li>• Child care allowance account Family benefit which can also be drawn by parents who are not or have not been in paid employment or parents who are not or have not been compulsorily insured such as: Housewives/househusbands, Students, Marginally Employed People. A parent may additionally earn up to 60 percent of the income last earned or at least up to € 16.200 a year.</li> <li>• Partner Bonus Benefit for parents who claim child care allowance almost equally</li> <li>• Family Time Bonus Benefit for working fathers who intensively and exclusively take care of their families directly after the birth of a child.</li> </ul>	<p>A greater share of women finds employment after a family related career break. More than 40,000 women after a family related career break benefited from a labour market policy measure in 2018.</p> <p>Women can achieve more sustainable employment through jobs that require higher skills. Approximately 670 women participated in 2018.</p> <p>Around 11,200 women benefited in 2018.</p> <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>Raising women’s labour market participation</p> <p>Increase of employment participation because of additional earnings possibility</p> <p>Raise fathers’ participation in family care, improve reconciliation of family and working life</p> <p>Raise fathers’ participation in family care, improve reconciliation of family and working life</p>
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	<p><b><u>Directed at youth:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Education and Training until 18:</b> 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 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).</li> <li>- <b>The Training Guarantee up to the age of 25</b> 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.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Directed at low-wage earners</u></b></p> <p>In order to ease the burden on people with low incomes more effectively, the income thresholds for the reduced unemployment insurance contribution were increased from € 1,648 to € 1,798 (1% contribution rate) and from € 1,798 to € 1,948 (2% c. r.) – regulations for self-employed opting into the unemployment insurance scheme and apprenticeships started before 2016 were adapted accordingly (entered into force as from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018).</p> <p><b><u>Further development of qualified immigration from third</u></b></p>	<p>Integration of yearly ~3,000-5,000 (target) former early school leavers in the education/apprenticeship system.</p> <p>Ongoing qualification of unemployed young people aged 19-25 in order to achieve a qualification above compulsory school level. In 2018 around 17,600 young people have been funded.</p>
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	<p><b><u>countries in the context of the Red-White-Red Card</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In order to promote the immigration of qualified workforce from third countries and in this way to meet the needs of domestic economy, as stipulated by the Government Programme, an amendment to the Act Governing the Employment of Foreign Nationals was passed (entered into force as from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019) which, as of 2019, allows for defining shortage occupations on a regional basis combined with numerical ceilings for the admission of workers in question.</li> <li>- Based on that new enabling clause an ordinance on the admission of skilled workers (Fachkräfteverordnung 2019) was issued that for the first time not only fixes a nationwide list of shortage occupations, but, moreover, lists for seven federal provinces (Bundesländer) limited to 300 admissions in total.</li> <li>- Another ordinance provides for a preferential admission of third-country nationals practising certain occupations or holding specific qualifications via the “very highly qualified workers” track: Qualified workers proving specific types of tertiary education as identified in that ordinance can be granted a jobseeker visa (art. 24a of the Aliens Police Act [Fremdenpolizeigesetz]) or a Red-White-Red Card for very highly qualified workers at a reduced rate of points.</li> <li>- Further revision of the RWR Card scheme with a view to streamlining the admission of qualified workforce from third countries and in this way to meet the needs of domestic economy (to be implemented in 2019).</li> </ul>	
	<p><b><u>Contributing to the fulfilment of the employment and poverty-reduction target for women (see the details in table 1):</u></b></p> <p>Continuation of ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• online information platform “<a href="http://www.meine-technik.at">www.meine-technik.at</a>” (“My technology”);</li> <li>• Girls’ Day and Girls’ Day MINI in the federal service.</li> </ul>	<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>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>online wage calculator ("<a href="#">Gehaltsrechner</a>")</li> </ul>	
<p><b>National 2020 R&amp;D target [3,76%]</b></p> <p>Following the objectives of the Austrian RTI strategy, Austria continues to aim at the overall target of an R&amp;D intensity of 3.76% of GDP until 2020, of which at least two thirds, preferably 70%, shall come from the private sector. In 2018 Austria had an estimated R&amp;D intensity of 3.19%. The efforts to reach this goal have to be considered within the context of the general economic situation and the need for fiscal consolidation. Emphasis shall therefore be laid on measures with a strong leverage effect on R&amp;D investments by the private sector.</p>	<p>RTI Strategy: In order to implement the RTI Strategy "Becoming an Innovation Leader: Realising Potentials, Increasing Dynamics, Creating the Future" adopted by the Austrian Federal Government in March 2011, 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	<p>Enhancement and improvement of research networks, research infrastructure and its use. Focus on societal challenges, establishment of networks, strengthening the research-policy dialogue.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The initiative "Austrian Geological Survey Research (GBA) Partnerships on Mineral Raw Materials" started in 2015. It combines resource policy with research policy.</li> </ul>	<p>The initiative aims at establishing new research networks of the relevant research institutions in order to strengthen the expertise which can be used</p>

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	<p>- 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 and AXIS).</p> <p>- 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>	<p>to secure sustainable supply of mineral raw materials.</p> <p>Establishing the infrastructure of the barcodes and making them accessible for all applications in an open-access database.</p>
	<p>In 2016/2017 the 6<sup>th</sup> call for proposals of the programme Sparkling Science was launched. The aim was to fund citizen science projects, which would involve school classes in their research process.</p> <p>All 39 projects funded under this call have been running since July 2017. They involve 47 scientific institutions, 39 partner institutions from society and economy and 93 schools. These projects will finish no later than December 2019.</p>	<p>Within the programme (6 calls in total) 299 projects have been funded (€ 34.7 Mio). 252 projects have already been completed. 47 projects from the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> call will be completed no later than December 2019.</p> <p>In 299 projects 198 research institutions have participated (amongst these 21 Austrian universities and 43 universities from other countries), 179 partner institutions from society and economy and 492 schools (amongst these 437 Austrian schools and 45 schools from other countries). Additionally, more than 90,000 pupils have been involved, more than 3,300 scientists and nearly 2,100 teachers.</p>
	<p>Further consolidation and expansion of the Young Science Center</p>	<p>Networking impacts: 2,407 single users of the</p>

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	<p>for the cooperation of Science and Education have taken place by regularly providing information on the website (<a href="http://www.youngscience.at">www.youngscience.at</a>), via newsletter (10x per year) and facebook (daily) and through networking opportunities (workshops, presentations, meetings) as well as school visits from researchers.</p>	<p>website (2018, per month), 4,332 recipients of the newsletter, 1,269 followers on Facebook (December 2018), more than 440 persons reached through workshops, meetings and presentations (2018), 316 persons reached through webinars (2017 and 2018), nearly 40 school visits from researchers organised by young science.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of the “Alliance for Responsible Science”, (<a href="http://www.responsiblescience.at/">www.responsiblescience.at/</a>)</li> <li>- Consolidation of the Austrian Center for Citizen Science as a measure to promote citizen science and open innovation in science by regularly providing information on the website (<a href="http://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at">www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at</a>), via newsletter and social media and through networking opportunities; Support for the development and realisation of citizen science projects.</li> <li>- Fifth launch of the Austrian Citizen Science Award in 2019, <a href="http://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/citizen-science-awards">www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/citizen-science-awards</a>;</li> <li>- The funding initiative Top Citizen Science is supported by the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research (BMBWF), the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) and the OeAD. In the course of three calls 31 projects have been funded. (<a href="http://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/top-citizen-science.html">www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/top-citizen-science.html</a>). The OeAD funded 14 out of 31 TCS projects. 6 out of 14 projects have already been completed.</li> </ul>	<p>By December 2018 the Austrian Alliance for Responsible Science had 42 members.</p> <p>Support for the development and realisation of citizen science projects through information via website (19,239 single users per month in 2018), newsletter (499 recipients) social media (436 followers on Facebook and 1,080 (December 2018) on twitter), 239 persons reached through workshops, meetings and presentations.</p> <p>So far nearly 12,000 citizens have participated in the Citizen Science Award since 2015.</p> <p>Different target groups of the Austrian population have been reached and involved in research by Top Citizen Science projects.</p> <p>Clear commitment of the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) to continue funding citizen science projects - a fourth Top Citizen Science call is planned.</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</p>

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	<p>www.ncp-ip.at</p> <p>2017-2019</p>	<p>been about 20 000 free downloads of model agreements from the IPAG tool (<a href="http://www.ipag.at">www.ipag.at</a>). 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 Sciences community and beyond. Boosting biomedical research, addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences.</p>
	<p>Further development of the “Erwin Schrödinger Center for Quantum Science and Technology” (ESQ) (2016-2021): A network of excellence between the hot spots of quantum research in Austria has been established. A postdoc fellowship programme has been successfully implemented in 2017.</p>	<p>Setting up new impulses for research and teaching through the ESQ’s unique spectrum of research topics, from fundamental quantum physics to novel quantum technology. 26 research groups, 19 START and Wittgenstein Awards, 18 ERC Grants;</p>
	<p>Enhancement of the Austrian Social Science Data Archive (AUSSDA) consortium in Austria as partner in the ESFRI-Research Infrastructure Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA).</p>	<p>Strengthen the Austrian research community in social science through the further enhancement of AUSSDA as an inter-university cooperation project (Universities of Vienna, Linz and Graz) with the aim of archiving social science research data, training</p>



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		and research in the field of archiving and methods research.
	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.
	Implementation of the Strategy for Life Sciences and the Pharmaceutical Sector	Implementation of 27 measures until 2021. Strengthening the competitiveness of the Austrian Life Sciences and Pharmaceutical Sector
	<p>Microelectronics is at the heart of future technologies and a key enabler for economic growth. The Silicon Austria Initiative was kicked off in 2016 with the aim to further strengthen the Austrian Electronic Based Systems Ecosystem via the establishment of a new research institution. Finally, in late 2018 Silicon Austria Labs was founded as a public-private partnership between the federal government (represented by the ministry for transport, innovation and technology), three federal states and industry. With Silicon Labs formally established, its aim is to reach world class in the fields of systems integration, sensors, power electronics and RF systems within five years. For this a budget of 280 million € is foreseen.</p> <p>Offensive for the future of research: decision of the council of ministers</p> <p>Increase of Research premium to 14% of R&amp;D expenditure effective from 1 January 2018</p> <p>Completion of OECD review of innovation policy and official presentation on 14 December 2018</p>	<p>As a public private partnership, half of the budget of 280 million € shall be provided by industry, thus leveraging private investment in high tech research. On the public side, the federal government and the three involved federal states are together funding the other half of the overall budget. Roughly 400 highly qualified jobs shall be staffed within a five year period. It is expected to significantly strengthen the national Microelectronics ecosystem by creating a new central entity that is deeply cooperating with both basic research institutions and industry.</p> <p>kick-off of major institutional reforms in the Austrian innovation system</p> <p>approx. 200 million € per year</p> <p>key reference for future RTI strategy</p>

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	<p>New Strategic Research Agenda for Mobility of Persons</p> <p>Austrian RTI Strategy for Aviation</p> <p>Endowed professorship for innovative materials and production technologies in aeronautics</p> <p>New Austrian drone strategy</p> <p>National Battery Initiative, based on large stakeholder process (as presented at the Alpbach Technology Forum 2018)</p>	<p>Targeted research themes, questions and programme actions based on current / future developments and policies</p> <p>implementing the ACARE Flightpath 2050 goals at national level (e. g. CO<sub>2</sub> / NO<sub>x</sub> reduction, also contributing to the National energy efficiency target)</p> <p>new professor appointed at TU Graz to ensure education of future qualified staff for research and innovation</p> <p>establishing a new platform for best-practice in industry-authority relations</p> <p>implementation within open national calls for proposals (10 million € budget for 2019)</p>
	<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; the third call was open from 17 December 2018 until 13 March 2019; the funding decision will be taken in June/July 2019</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); as of end 2018, GIN established more than 950 contacts and approx. 100 start-ups</p>	

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	<p>participated in the incoming and outgoing programs of GIN; in 2019 GIN will expand its activities to Mainland China Direct research funding (examples):</p> <p>With the program, <u>Research Capacity in Industry</u> the Federal Ministry for Digital and Economic Affairs (BMDW) supports companies, especially 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 to stimulate cross-sectoral mobility. Since 2014, the main focus has been laid on smart production; since 2016 additionally on digitalisation, EdTech (education &amp; technology) and Digital Tourism. In 2018, we launched Digi Pro Bootcamps within the program to qualify IT-professionals.</p>	
<p><b>GHG emission reduction target [-16% for non-ETS sectors, relative to 2005]</b></p> <p>Austria's Non-ETS emissions were well below the reduction pathway for the years 2013 to 2016. In 2017, for the first time, emissions exceeded the pathway. According to recent projections, this situation will continue until 2020.</p>	<p><b>Climate Policy Package</b></p> <p>Pursuant to the Austrian National Climate Act ("KSG-Maßnahmenprogramm 2015-2018"). This package comprises a full set of measures in the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Buildings</li> <li>• Energy and Industry (Non-ETS)</li> <li>• Fluorinated Gases</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Waste Management</li> </ul>	<p>Approx. -1.7 million t CO<sub>2</sub>e for 2020, calculated ex-ante (2015) versus baseline trend.</p>
	<p><b>Climate and Energy Strategy 2030 and National Energy and Climate Plan</b></p> <p>The Strategy and the Plan (according to EU Regulation on Governance of Energy Union) focus on 2030 energy and climate targets. However, upfront implementation of measures</p>	<p>2020 targets remain untouched.</p>

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	<p>(continuing from the programme for 2015-2018 mentioned above) could also contribute to 2020 compliance.</p>	
	<p><b>Subsidies program for thermal renovation</b>          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 achieved.          (Contributes also to energy efficiency target see below).</p>	<p>Annually ~ 41.000 t CO<sub>2</sub> or ~ 1.2 million t CO<sub>2</sub> over the lifetime of the projects.</p>
	<p><b>Climate Protection Initiative klimaaktiv</b>  <b>(<a href="http://www.klimaaktiv.at/english/">www.klimaaktiv.at/english/</a>)</b></p>	<p>klimaaktiv is the Austrian climate protection initiative of the Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism launched in 2004. In addition to regulatory law and state funding, klimaaktiv is an instrument in the field of voluntary measures and incentives in Austrian climate and energy policy and is listed as a corresponding horizontal measure in the draft of the integrated national energy and climate plan (NEKP) for Austria. The primary goal of klimaaktiv is an increased market penetration with climate-friendly products and services of high quality to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</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</p>

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		<p>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 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 CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Additionally klimaaktiv awarded energy efficiency projects in companies saved 283,600t of CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>The project time of klimaaktiv has been extended until 2020.</p>
	<p><b>Climate Protection Initiative klimaaktiv mobil</b></p> <p>Implementation of the 2nd phase of the klimaaktiv mobil technical and financial support program from 2013-2020 to promote mobility management, alternative fuels and vehicles, e-mobility, eco-driving and cycling with a focus on companies and municipalities.</p>	<p>klimaaktiv mobil provides a national supportive framework to motivate and support companies, cities, municipalities and regions, leisure and tourism operators, schools and youth groups to develop and implement measures to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from transport related activities.</p> <p>klimaaktiv mobil offers five pillars of support:</p>

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		<p>consulting, financial support, education &amp; certification, information &amp; motivation and awareness raising as well as awarding of partners committed to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction projects.</p> <p>klimaaktiv mobil contributes to EU and Austrian environmental and climate protection objectives, particularly to the national Climate Act and #mission2030.</p> <p>Achievements 2004-2017:</p> <p>11,600 climate friendly mobility projects were supported and implemented (e.g. in companies, communities, tourism, schools)</p> <p><b>objective 2020:</b></p> <p>continuation klimaaktiv mobil: -0.5 million t CO<sub>2</sub> in 2020</p>
	<p><b>Electromobility</b></p> <p>Within the framework of the national strategic framework, as a part of the #mission2030 and the follow-up of the Austrian promotion programme for electric mobility with renewable energy 2017-2018 the new “E-mobility offensive 2019-2020” has been launched 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. It offers attractive fundings for E-cars, E-mopeds/motorbikes, E-(cargo)-bikes with new criteria, E-charging infrastructure and all kinds of other E-vehicles as well as it focuses on new areas like electric light and</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.</p> <p>The number of e-vehicles (including e-bikes, e-scooters, light-weight e-vehicles, e-cars and light-duty e- vehicles, using electricity from renewable energy sources will increase further by these measures; the number of e-cars and electric LDV will continue to rise due to the support programs in</p>

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	heavy duty vehicles and E-busses.	company and municipality fleets.  Public charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, objective 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3000-4000 standard charging points up to a maximum of 22 kW</li> <li>• 500-700 quick-charging points with more than 22kW power</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Masterplan Cycling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the national cycling strategy “Masterplan Cycling 2015-2025” with joint investment focus (Bund and Länder) on awareness raising (cycling motivation campaign “Austria is cycling”), extension of national and regional cycling infrastructure and cooperation in klimaaktiv mobil financial support program.</li> </ul>	<p>Contribution to the EU 2020 target of greenhouse gas emission reduction in transport by increasing every-day cycling. Contribution to National Climate- and Energy strategy #mission2030, National Climate Act, Global and National Action Plan Physical Activity and National Health Targets.</p> <p><b>objective 2025:</b> increase of cycling modal share from 7% to 13%</p>
	<p><b>Masterplan Walking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 successfully.</li> </ul>	<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><b>Climate and Energy Fund (Klima- und Energiefonds KLIEN)</b></p>	<p>The fund supports research and development in the field of sustainable energy technologies and climate research. Projects in the fields of public short distance and regional transport, environmentally-friendly freight transport, as well as mobility management projects, are promoted as well as projects supporting the market penetration of</p>

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		<p>climate-relevant and sustainable energy technologies.</p> <p>In the period 2007-2018 the climate and energy fund awarded research contracts and made subsidy commitments to the amount of about 1.3 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 and the establishment and launching on the market of climate friendly technologies and measures and informs which important priorities are just being implemented.</p>
	<b>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</b>	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports GHG emission reduction measures (including renewable energy or energy efficiency) in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of EUR 70 million €.</p> <p>In 2018 the leveraged climate-related investments in the private sector amounted to approximately 637 million EUR, and in corresponding CO<sub>2</sub>- emission reductions totalling at about 282,500,000 t annually or 4.7 million tons over the lifetime resp.</p> <p>Additionally the aid program for thermal renovation of buildings (42.6 million EUR) lead to investments of more than 333 million EUR and corresponding CO<sub>2</sub>-emission reductions of more than 41.000 t (i.e. approximately 1.2 million tons over lifetime).</p>
	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emission target in the Austrian Fuel Act 2012 (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)</b>	<p>According to the Austrian Fuel Act (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012) as the national transposition of the Fuel Quality Directive 2009/30/EC suppliers of fuels have to reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy from fuel and energy supplied 2020 by 6 %.</p>



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	<p><b>Biofuel target in Austrian Fuel Act 2012</b> (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)</p>	<p>The use of biofuels counts towards the 10% renewable target in transport of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC. Since 2009 5.75% of the fossil fuels have to be substituted with biofuels. 2017 the share of renewable energy in transport has reached 9.6% (including multiple counting for electricity in road and rail), with a contribution of 5.4% of biofuels.</p>
	<p>New Calls for Proposals “Mobility Transition in personal mobility” and lighthouse project “Integrated personal mobility solutions”</p> <p>Mobility transformation laboratory</p>	<p>New ideas and approaches to set the mobility of persons on a decarbonisation pathway (scope: transformation of public space, sufficiency behaviour and paradigm change, active and healthy mobility, new publicly accessible mobility services. The lighthouse project is a complementary instrument for (re-)combining transferring previous knowledge and innovation into societal practices.</p> <p>Think-tank / knowledge-pool and transfer mechanisms for behaviour oriented research &amp; innovation in the context of digitalisation</p>
<p><b>Renewable energy target [34%]</b></p>	<p><b>Renewable Energy Directive (Dir. 2009/28 / EC):</b></p> <p>This Directive replaced the instruments currently available at EU level for the promotion of renewable energy, Directive 2001/77 / EC for the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources in the electricity sector. Internal market and Directive 2003/30 / EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels in the transport sector, as of 1.1.2012. Binding targets for the entire EU will therefore be set for renewable energies: 20% of final energy consumption from renewable energies and a minimum share of 10% renewable energies in the transport sector are to be achieved by 2020. For the first time,</p>	<p>Austria’s share of renewable energy as defined in EU Directive 2009/28/EC reaching 32.6% in 2017.</p>

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	<p>this directive introduced an overall European regulation covering all areas of renewable energy, electricity, heating / cooling and transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The implementation of this directive for Austria means that the share of renewable energy sources in gross final energy consumption is to be increased to 34 percent by 2020.</li> <li>- The national implementation of this decision is carried out in Austria via a bundle of measures by the federal and state governments.</li> </ul> <p>Examples of these are the Green Electricity Act, the amendment to the Fuel Ordinance, technical regulations in the building codes of the federal states, and domestic environmental promotion.</p> <p>National Action Plan for Renewable Energy - Austrian Progress Report 2015 in the context of the Directive 2009/28 / EC, BMWFW, BMLFUW, January 2016, Vienna</p> <p>The Climate and Energy Strategy #mission2030, launched in May 2018. The Strategy provides guidelines for all areas up to 20150 and for upcoming investments, especially between now and 2030. #mission2030 marks a paradigm shift: in future, renewable energy and energy efficiency will be the benchmark for investments.</p> <p>In order to foster and incentivise renewables, the Renewable Expansion Law (EAG) is currently drafted.</p>	
	<p><b>Research support programme on innovation in the energy system „Energie.Frei.Raum“</b></p>	<p>The research support programme “Energie.Frei.Raum” supports with a total budget of 5 million € measures for the preparation of an experimentation clause / an experimentation room in order to test the implementation of new integration and market models in the system, with the goal to integrate renewable energy, energy storage and energy efficiency technologies into the system.</p>

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<p><b>National energy efficiency target</b> [25,1 Mtoe final energy consumption]</p>	<p>The national headline target is set out in the Austrian Energy Efficiency Law, which is already implemented and also in force since 2014.</p>	<p>Austria will reach the target, which is set out in the Energy Efficiency Law of Austria by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a bundle of measures which can be divided into the categories residential and service buildings, production and services as well as trade and small-scale consumption, mobility, energy provision, security of energy supply and general as well as by</li> <li>• an energy efficiency obligation system</li> </ul> <p>The minimum impact of these measures shall be by law 11,07PJ/a final energy savings in the time frame 2014 -2020. Monitoring of the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 shows that these savings can be well achieved.</p>
	<p><b>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</b></p>	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports energy efficiency projects in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of about 24.8 million €.</p> <p>In 2018 the leveraged energy efficiency investments in the private sector amounted to approximately 278 Million €, and in corresponding CO<sub>2</sub>- emission reductions totalling at about 141,100 t annually or 505,700 MWh annually resp.</p>
	<p><b>Action Plan Sustainable Public Procurement and initiatives on sustainable and innovative public procurement</b></p> <p>The Austrian Action Plan on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP-AP), which was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2010, pursues the long-term goal that the public sector buys more and more sustainable products and services. Given the major purchasing power of the public sector, the Action Plan contributes to the development of a green and sustainable economy. It addresses all public authorities in Austria and is</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 2019.</p> <p>The SPP-AP is supposed to be both an important</p>

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	<p>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 (<a href="http://www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at">www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at</a>). Sustainability procurement needs innovation. Therefore the BMNT has initiated the project “eco-innovation” 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 <a href="http://www.innovationspartnerschaft.at">www.innovationspartnerschaft.at</a></p>	<p>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><b>Master Plan Environmental Technology</b></p> <p>.</p> <p>The Austrian environmental and energy technology industry makes a considerable contribution to sustainable growth and an improvement of the environmental situation in Austria and abroad. In view of the great importance of environmental technology and services, the Master Plan Environmental Technology (MUT) has been adapted and will be published in 2019.</p> <p>The Master Plan Environmental Technology aims at the bundling and strategic orientation of the Austrian environmental technology sector until 2030.</p>	<p>The Environmental Technology Master Plan contributes to achieving the environmental and climate protection goals of the EU and Austria,</p> <p>In particular, the master plan should also contribute to the achievement of objectives in the climate and energy strategy #mission2030 as well as in the circular economy action plan of the EU.</p>

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	<p>The new Environmental Technology Master Plan comprises 6 strategic fields of action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National market penetration</li> <li>2. Global market development</li> <li>3. Innovation</li> <li>4. Digitization</li> <li>5. Qualification, education, labour market</li> <li>6. Business creation and financing</li> </ol> <p>with 30 measures to strengthen the environmental technology and service sector in Austria and worldwide.</p>	
	<p><b>Master Plan Green Jobs</b></p> <p>Green jobs are jobs in the environment sector. The EU definition describes green jobs as work in the manufacturing of products, technologies and service activities by means of which environmental damage is avoided and natural resources are preserved. Green jobs exist in different branches, for example in renewable energies, sustainable construction and renovation as well as in water and waste water management. They include jobs requiring a high level of qualification just as much as apprenticeships vocations or simple, unskilled labour.</p> <p>The main purpose of green jobs is to make a contribution to environmental protection. This is why there are green jobs in all economic and social areas and why also existing job types can become green jobs.</p> <p>In 2010, the Austrian 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</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"> <li>• Fostering the export of environmental goods and services, focusing on environmental technologies</li> <li>• Strengthening sustainable tourism in Austria</li> <li>• Increasing the material use of biomass</li> <li>• Thermal retrofitting and optimizing energy systems of buildings</li> <li>• Fostering public transport</li> <li>• Increasing the share of renewable energy</li> </ul> <p>There are currently 181.595 green jobs in Austria;</p>

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	increase employment in the „Environmental Goods and Services Sector“ (i.e. „green jobs“).	including the green jobs in public transport the number is even higher (210.359) with rising tendency. This means that almost every 20th job is a green job; 10 percent of the GDP are yielded in this sector.
	<b>Support for energy management systems in SMEs</b>	Energy management, which also offers SMEs the opportunity to record energy consumption in their firm and, where possible, achieve a lasting reduction. This will give them a competitive edge and is key to making Austria a strong location for business and employment. Funding schemes will be needed to support the implementation of energy management systems in small and medium-sized enterprises. The support program started in 2018 and runs until 2022. For this period, 5 million euros are available
<b>National early school leaving target [9,5%]</b>  Austria has already achieved its national 2020 ESL target with a rate of 7.2% in 2018.	Implementation of the Early School Leaving Strategy - 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).	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.  (Further) contribution to “Compulsory education & training up to 18”
	Prevention measures within school system include i.a.: - Expansion of German language support: Starting with the school year 2018 -2019, German language support classes/courses replaced the previous system of language support for pupils with an insufficient level of the language of instruction. - All-day school forms: By 2032/33, € 750 million will be invested in their expansion. All-day school forms provide high-quality education and care and thus contribute to improving the compatibility of family and career.	IKM: The Informal Competence Assessment (IKM) provides evidence on students’ competence development and their specific needs. It helps teachers to self-evaluate their classroom teaching and to develop the quality of teaching and learning.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IBOBB: Measures in the field of information, counselling and orientation (e.g. in vocational orientation teaching) support the acquisition of basic competences for autonomous decisions regarding education and occupation.</li> <li>- Diagnostic tools in general compulsory schools: In order to be able to better assess the respective competence development of pupils and to coordinate the subject teaching, diagnostic tools for German, mathematics and English (IKM - Informal competence measurement) will be implemented nationwide at grade 3 and 7 from 2019/20.</li> <li>- “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.</li> <li>- Übergangsstufen - Preparatory/transitional levels at the AHS (Academic Secondary School) and BHS (College for Higher Vocational Education) for pupils: In the “Übergangsstufen” (transitional stages) learning deficits can be systematically addressed and competences developed.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Intervention measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measure Youth Coaching: The BMASGK, 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.</li> <li>- Education/Training until 18: With the “AusBildung bis 18” programme, the Federal Government offers a wide range of options as well as the necessary support and appropriate incentives to make participation in education and training more binding. Every young person should attend school or do an apprenticeship up to the age of 18.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Compensation measures include i.a.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic education: This supports people to make up for poor or missing competences in reading and writing, everyday mathematics, information and communication technologies and independent learning in order to promote their social,</li> </ul>	

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	<p>political and professional participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completion of compulsory education: The Adult Education Initiative offers young people without compulsory education or low-qualified adults the opportunity to complete compulsory education and to participate in basic education programmes free of charge (overall programme 2012 to 2021).</li> </ul>	
	Apprentice and training company coaching programmes - ongoing	Around 6.500 coaching conversations since implementation in 2015
<p><b>National target for tertiary education [38%]</b></p> <p>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 40.7% in 2018.</p>	<p>Broadening the financial base for the funding of higher education by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raising the public budget for university funding</li> <li>- Implementing the funding increase through performance agreements 2019-21 via a three-pillar-model (teaching: throughput-indicator of active students; research: input-indicator of research staff; infrastructure).</li> <li>- Raising public means in order to enhance the number of study places at Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS)</li> <li>- 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)</li> </ul>	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.
	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.	The measure contributes to the improvement of strategic planning in higher education.
	<p>New model for university funding – implementation of capacity-oriented, student-based funding of universities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active students as well as competitive indicators: number of students with equal or more than 40 ECTS per year (“fast students”), number of non-PhD-graduates, third-party research funding, structured doctoral programmes) have been used for the first time in the performance agreement period 2013-2015 and were deepened by the performance agreements 2016-2018 with Higher Education Area Structural Funds, and are now</li> </ul>	The measure has positive effects on the quality of teaching and learning as well as the study and research conditions at universities.



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	<p>in the new model for university funding 2019 – 2021 serving as competitive indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The universities receive beginning with the performance agreement period 2019-21 a global budget which consists of three components: for the performance areas “teaching”, “research/advancement and appreciation of the arts” and “infrastructure and strategic development” (three-pillar model). The budget components are calculated on the basis of seven weighted groups of subjects along specific indicators. 3.6% of the total budget will be distributed along four competitive indicators as an additional incentive: the number of graduates, the number of students with equal or more than 40 ECTS (“fast students”), third-party research funds and structured doctoral programmes, thereby providing additional monetary incentives. A novelty is the linking of funds to a successful implementation of measures which aim to promote the social dimension in teaching and the social diversification of students.</li> <li>- Higher Education Area Structural Funds are now integrated into the three-pillar-model. A call for digitalisation and the social dimension in teaching will be prepared as a further competitive element beyond the indicators.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Improving the quality of teaching, learning and the study conditions at universities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- The implementation of the new model for university funding was accompanied by adequate legal provisions allowing the federal government in cooperation with the universities to regulate the access according to the available capacities.</li> </ul>	<p>Positive impact on the quality of teaching and learning and the study conditions. Impact on increasing the number of students who actively take examinations as well as the number of degrees awarded, on reducing the drop-out rate, on increasing the share of higher education graduates.</p>
	<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>

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	<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>Starting in the academic year of 2016/17, the new joint teacher training programmes for secondary schools (general education) are offered in all four regional clusters (“Verbundregionen”) for more than 35 subjects. Students are required to complete a multi-stage admission procedure, which includes a self-assessment and a test to demonstrate their aptitude for teaching.</p>	<p>The measure has positive effects on the entire education system in Austria.</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; annual strategy implementation conference (2018: “How to facilitate successful studies”); social dimension is part of performance agreements with public universities (financial sanctions, if universities do not have any measures for social dimension); social dimension is embedded in the Universities of Applied Sciences Development Plan 2018/19 to 2022/23;</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>Qualitative and quantitative development and consolidation of the Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 450 new study places in 2018/2019</li> <li>- 330 new study places in 2020/2021</li> </ul> <p>The government's aim is to offer 54.000 study places in the UAS sector in 2019/2020. In addition, the increase continues. The total</p>	<p>In 2018/2019 a total of 5.309 new study places were achieved. Further increase in the overall number of study places. As a consequence, the number of HE graduates increases too. That is an important contribution to achieving the EU 2020 target.</p>

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	number of UAS study places is expected to be about 57.700 in 2024/25.	
	<p>The aim of the Project “Shaping HEIs for the Future” (Project started 2016, ended 2017) was 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 are carried out via performance agreements with public universities and other steering instruments concerning the Higher Education Sector, like the new Development and Funding Plan for Universities of Applied Sciences 2018/19-2022/23.</p> <p>Specific measures that were agreed upon for the performance agreement period 2019-21 include for example the increase of the staff capacities in the field of informatics and computer sciences (establishment of about 30 additional professorships) and an increase in the numbers of study places in computer sciences from formerly 2.500 to 2.800 from winter semester 2019/20 onwards. Furthermore 450 new study places in the area of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) were created at universities of applied sciences with the beginning of winter semester 2018/19.</p>	The measure has positive systemic effects on the higher education system in Austria.
<b>National poverty target [-235.000 persons]</b>	<p><b>Labour law:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gradual adjusting of the rights of workers to those of employees (“Arbeiter und Angestellte”):</b> equality in terms of dismissal protection and continued pay in case of illness, as of 1 January 2018 with transitory period until 2021.</li> </ul>	Increasing the social protection of workers.
	<p><b>Labour market policies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Various active labour market measures providing targeted programs for specific groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion such as:</b> persons with only compulsory education, low-skilled youth and young adults, women, persons with disabilities, older and long-</li> </ul>	For more details see employment target.

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	<p>term unemployed persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Measures for health preservation:</b> low-threshold transfer of information, counselling and support services, case management (e.g. prevention programme “<i>fit2work</i>”).</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Care:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Needs-based further development of working arrangements</b> for people with care responsibilities: <b>care leave</b> (“<i>Pflegekarenz</i>”), <b>care part-time</b> (“<i>Pflegeteilzeit</i>”), <b>care leave benefits</b> (“<i>Pflegekarenzgeld</i>”) – evaluation 2019</li> <li>• <b>Continuation of the long-term care fund</b> (“<i>Pflegefonds</i>”) as a special subsidy to federal states for the development and extension of care services (until 2021).</li> <li>• <b>Increase of the long-term care allowance</b> (“<i>Pflegegeld</i>”) from the 4<sup>th</sup> level is included in the current government program and the Master Plan.</li> </ul>	<p>Better reconciliation of work and family responsibilities.</p> <p>Needs-based development and expansion of care services.</p> <p>Improving of the financial situation of people in need of care and their relatives</p>
	<p><b>Families:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of the <b>Family Bonus Plus</b> (“<i>Familienbonus Plus</i>”) as of 1 January 2019: tax deduction of € 1,500 per child and year up to the age of 18. After the child’s 18th birthday, a reduced Family Bonus Plus totalling € 500 is granted annually. Low-earning single-parent or sole-earners who pay no or little tax receive an additional amount (“<i>Kindermehrbetrag</i>”) of max. € 250 per child and year.</li> <li>• <b>Increase of family benefits</b> (“<i>Familienbeihilfe</i>”) by 1.9% (as of 1 January 2018)</li> <li>• <b>Expansion/improvement of child care facilities;</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Continuous expansion of “Early childhood</b></li> </ul>	<p>Around 950,000 families and about 1.6 million children are exempted from a tax burden of up to 1.5 billion €.</p> <p>Improved income situation of households with children at risk of poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>Improved access to education for children from families labelled “remote from education and culture”. Breaking the cycle of intergenerational transmission of poverty.</p>

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	<p><b>interventions” (“Frühe Hilfen”):</b> supporting measures for families in need (due to burdened life circumstances) during pregnancy or within the first three years of a child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Supervised visitation (“Besuchsbegleitung”):</b> support measure to provide personal contact between low-income parents not living in the same household as their children.</li> <li>• <b>FEAD programme for Austria: Families living on means-tested minimum income benefit (“Bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung”)</b> 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Providing comprehensive support for vulnerable families.</p> <p>Regular contact between vulnerable parents and their children as a contribution to combating social exclusion.</p> <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 2018. As a total amount of 54.000 pupils were eligible for this support, the initial goal of 2015 to reach a minimum of 50% of the eligible pupils has therefore been reached and even exceeded to 84%.</p>
	<p><b>Gender Equality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of <b>early paternity leave (“Familienzeitbonus”/“Papamonat”)</b> in public service, awareness-raising campaigns for <b>general paternity leave (“Väterkarenz”)</b>.</li> <li>• Further expansion of child care facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Raising women’s labour market participation.</p> <p>Better reconciliation of work and family responsibilities.</p>
	<p><b>Persons with disabilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National Action Plan on Disability 2012-2020:</b> 250 measures to be implemented in the fields of disability policies, non-discrimination, accessibility, education, employment, independent living, health and rehabilitation. and awareness raising and information.</li> <li>• Support in gaining or securing jobs of people with disabilities by different measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Almost duplication of the federal budget for measures to support people with disabilities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Strengthening of the rights and fostering of inclusion of people with disabilities in all areas of life in line with the UN’s Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p>

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	<p>from € 48 Mio. In 2017 to € 90 Mio. Every year starting in 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Measures for companies like             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Different kinds of subsidies</li> <li>▪ Technical work aids and</li> <li>▪ Adaption and creation of the workplace</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Measures focusing on people with disabilities like for example             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ - youth Coaching is an assistance programme for young people at the end of their mandatory schooling of after they leave school,</li> <li>▪ - vocational School that helps becoming fit for vocational Training</li> <li>▪ - Job Coaching</li> <li>▪ - Vocational Training Assistance (supports within the context of an extended course of study or partial qualification until the successfully complete of the training) and</li> <li>▪ - work Assistance (supports people with disabilities for example searching for a job, clarifying professional perspectives, securing jobs or supports companies that employ or want to employ people with disabilities)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<p><b>ESF:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Programme “Employment Austria 2014-2020”</b> containing active Inclusion measures aiming at the integration of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion by promoting equal opportunities and</li> </ul>	<p>Labour market integration of people in low work intensity households; improved social inclusion.</p>

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

	participation, and improving employability.	
	<p><b>Taxes &amp; benefits:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reduction of the contribution to the unemployment insurance</b> for small and medium incomes (as of mid-2018)</li> </ul>	Relief for up to 900.000 employees.
	<p><b>Social Assistance Principle Act (“Sozialhilfe-Grundsatzgesetz”)</b>  The Presentation to the Council of Ministers on the Social Assistance Principle Act was adopted on 13 March 2019 and the government bill was communicated to the parliamentary process. Planned entry into force on 1 Juni 2019. The federal states (Bundesländer) have 7 months to pass the implementing law.</p>	Reform of the system with the aim of common legal standards, which are fair and equitable for everyone, by enacting a framework law in 2019. All provinces will have to implement the standards of this law within a specific time frame.
	<p><b>Others:</b>  <b>Improvements for beneficiaries of the unemployment assistance (“Notstandshilfe”):</b> The income of the partner is no longer taken into account.</p>	Relief of up to 17.500 unemployed, mainly women.
	<p>The means-tested equalisation supplement (“Ausgleichszulage”) for single pensioners with a contribution period of at least 360 months (30 years of contribution) has been increased up to € 1.048,57 (€ 1.000 in 2017) and therefore brings a long term increase of the disposable income for pensioners with low own pension entitlements.</p> <p>The planned increase of the means-tested equalisation supplement for single pensioners and married pensioners (or unmarried couples) with a very long contribution period of 480 months (40 years of contribution) will bring a further improvement for retirees with low own entitlements: The top-up benefit threshold will amount € 1.200 (singles) and € 1.500 (couples/registered partnership) respectively.</p>	This measure will contribute to the adequacy of pensions by improving the income situation of retirees and combating old-age poverty.

**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.