

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

Table 2: Description of the measures taken and information on their qualitative impact		
Progress on implementation	List of measures and their state of play that were implemented in response to the commitment	The estimated impacts of the measures (qualitative and/or quantitative) ¹
National 2020 headline targets		
National 2020 employment target [77-78%]	<p>For older workers (for more details see table 1, CSR 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “fit2work” programme, nation-wide roll-out completed in 2013, on-going evaluation and further development; pilot project to overcome supply gaps in psychological and psychotherapeutic treatment (launched in spring 2014) • Skilled Labour Package 2013 (entered into force on 1st July 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Skilled Labour Grant (2014: Evaluation; 16 shortage occupations according Skilled Labour Regulation) ➢ Part-time-leave grant (Evaluation of the effects and usage of mid-2014) ➢ Educational grant (reformed) • PES-programme “Come back plus” (“Reife Leistung”) as from 1st May 2013 (Target group: unemployed and health impaired persons 50+ years; planned participants 2014: 5000 PES-programme “Aufstieg”; Target group: unskilled and semi-skilled workers with health impairments; support offers for unemployed and employees; • Pilot projects in the field of labour market policy for persons with health impairments, targeted projects with step by step re-integration; background: reform of the disability pension “IP NEW”, evaluation of the pilot projects in 2014 <p>For women (for more details see table 1, CSR 3) Special programmes (examples):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Women in crafts and engineering” (“FIT”) – on- 	<p>Increase of employment rate of older workers, rise in effective retirement age.</p> <p>Increase of participation rate and full-time employment, reduction of gender pay gap.</p>

¹ Cross reference with column 9 of Table 1

	<p>going;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Return to a working life with a future” – is expected to be expanded; • “Systematic skills” (“Kompetenz mit System”) national-wide roll-out in 2012 and is constantly extended by new apprenticeship trades – on-going • Vocational centres for women, meanwhile national-wide roll-out – on-going • implementation of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Labour Market • obligation imposed on companies to draw up staff income reports. 2013 obligatory for companies with more than 250 employees; 2014 obligatory for companies with more than 150 employees” • further extension of child care facilities <p><u>For persons with a migration background</u> (for more details see table 1, CSR 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project for recognition of foreign qualifications, implementation as from 2013; since April 2013 contact points are fully operational; during the further development phase (January 2013 – December 2014); • Demand-oriented higher qualifications and provision of German language courses – increased provision of promotion by the PES for up-skilling; • FIT, “Systematic skills”(also for Migrants), youth coaching, production schools and supra-company apprenticeships (youth with a migrant background benefitted over-proportionally), on-going; • Intensification of cooperation with external consulting and assistance services for migrants with individual difficulties (e.g. job search, family, etc.) • Project “Mentoring for Migrants”, on-going; 	<p>Improved labour market situation of migrants.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PES Diversity Management, on-going • Interpretation services, basic information in the migrant's first language, multi-language folders, etc., on-going • Study on discrimination of migrants on the labour market (completed with End of 2013) 	
<p>National 2020 R&D target [3.76 %] Following the objectives of the Austrian RTDI strategy, Austria continues to aim at the overall target of an R&D intensity of 3,76% of GDP until 2020, of which at least two thirds shall come from the private sector. In 2013 Austria had an R&D intensity of 2.84%. The efforts to reach this goal have to be considered within the context of the general economic situation and the need for fiscal consolidation. Emphasis shall therefore be laid on measures with a strong leverage effect on R&D investments by the private sector</p>	<p>RTI Strategy: In March 2011 the Austrian Federal Government adopted the RTI Strategy "Becoming an Innovation Leader: Realising Potentials, Increasing Dynamics, Creating the Future". In order to implement this strategy nine working groups were established, each aimed at addressing specific topics identified in the RTI Strategy. In 2013 several of these working groups issued interim/progress reports, in which they highlighted the most topical issues in their respective field and made recommendations for further steps to address these challenges.</p> <p>Major change in the governance of the RTI-System in Austria: On March 1, 2014 the Federal Ministry of Science and Research and the Federal Ministry of Economy were merged. Since then only two ministries are responsible for RTI-policy in Austria: the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy and the Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology.</p>	
	<p>Strengthening Vienna Biocenter – Vision 2020 (2011 – 2015) and Campus Support Facility (CSF): Strengthening Research Infrastructure – Increase post gradual life science.</p>	<p>Enhancement and improvement of research infrastructure and its use - addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences in Austria</p>
	<p>Development of a Competence Centre for Disease Modelling within the IMBA – in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)</p>	<p>Strengthen the already existing know-how of the institute and broaden the functional genome research in Austria- addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences</p>
	<p>Enhancement of the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (2007 – 2016): Fostering Basic Research - Increasing Excellence. NEW §15a Commitment established between Lower Austria and Federal Government till 2026</p>	<p>Institutional augmentation and the enhancement of research excellence in the field of interdisciplinary research activities at the interface of computer sciences, neurology, as well as molecular biology and cell biology</p>

	<p><i>Expansion of the Young Science – Network- and Service Centre (2011 – 2014): Network secondary and tertiary education</i></p> <p>Program <i>Sparkling Science</i> 2007 – 2017 Research program integrating pre-university students in state-of-the-art research</p>	<p><i>Young Science - Center</i> The Service Centre will continuously expand the successfully established network of schools and research institutions, Through intense information policy it will furthermore increase the accessibility of science for young people thus raising the number of pupils who engage in scientific careers.</p> <p><i>Program Sparkling Science</i> In 150 research projects 1.200 researchers will reach 45.000 pupils and pre-university students (6.500 with migration background and 1.000 with special needs) in Science, Technology-Development, ICT, Medicine, Humanities, and The Arts.</p>
	<p>National contact point (NCP) for IP matters and IPAG Intellectual Property Agreement Guide of the Austrian universities Strengthening academic transfer and recovery structures as laid down in the IP recommendation of the European Commission</p>	<p>Co-ordination of national knowledge transfer activities, and harmonisation with institutions of other member states as well as standardise intellectual property management</p>
	<p>Indirect research funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing research premium from 8% to 10% for intrinsically company research and contract research. • Raising the ceiling for contract research from 100,000 € to 1,000,000 €. • Integration of the Austrian Research Promotion Agency as technical consultant for the tax office. 	<p>Increase the quality of corporate research and the amount of corporate expenditures on research and development.</p>
	<p>Direct research funding (examples): The COMET program promotes the development of centers of excellence, whose centerpiece is a business and science jointly defined research program at a high level.</p>	
	<p>Direct research funding (examples): The Research Studios Austria (RSA) program promotes the application and implementation of research results from basic research in advance of entrepreneurial research in Austria.</p>	
	<p>Direct research funding (examples):</p>	

	Service innovation is an important competitive factor. Given the potential in domestic companies is the Services Innovations (DLI) the promotion of innovative service projects, also with non-technological character.	
	Direct research funding (examples): With the Program Research Capacity in Industry the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth (BMWFJ) supports companies (primarily SMEs) in the systematic development and upgrading the skills of their existing research and innovation staff. A second focus is to promote the anchoring of business-relevant research areas at Austrian universities and colleges as well as the impetus for a higher sectorial mobility.	
	“Technology Push 2014”: Investments in thematically focusses programs in the field of applied research are further increased in 2014. These investments are focussed on four technology areas: mobility, energy, production, and information and communication technologies. In addition to that the Austrian investments in space technologies have substantially been increased over the past ten years. In 2014 these investments sum up to 60 Mio. €, including the contribution to ESA and EUMETSAT as well as the national space programme ASAP.	Increasing the R&D-intensity of the Austrian corporate sector; development of technologies for a modern, efficient and secure infrastructure to cope with the grand challenges; increasing the number of researchers especially of female researchers
	The new “Fronrunner Initiative” was launched in 2013 and focusses on companies with significant R&D activities in a leading market position worldwide. Being utmost successful in a competitive international environment is associated with the special challenges and high development and market risks. The programme comprises the special grants of up to € 3 million within a soft loan financing package of up to € 7.5 million. It also comprises a special “investment bonus” for the investments in transferring the R&D-results into the production lines and into the market.	Strengthening Austrian high tech firms in top positions internationally.
	The national research-, development- and demonstration program “Austrian Electric Mobility Flagship Projects programme” also contributes to this ambitious target, by proving between 2009 and 2013 more than € 30 million. In 2013 the programme was supplemented by an	The main objective of the program is to integrate user-, infrastructure and vehicle-related components, systems and services into a comprehensive electric mobility system. The technologies to be developed must be able to

	<p>implementation programme on urban electromobility “E-Mobility- Available for everyone: Urban Electric Mobility” The overall funding for these programs covered an amount of €10 million.</p>	<p>demonstrate their practical viability both in Austria and abroad, thereby strengthening the Austrian automotive supply industry and, in doing so, securing and creating jobs. The main difference to other programs lies in addressing the whole electric mobility system and not only supporting single technologies.</p> <p>In 2012/13 an external evaluation of the “Austrian Electric Mobility Flagship Projects” technology programme was commissioned. The results of the analysis are excellent, testifying that the programme has been highly effective and plays a key role in bringing electric mobility as a whole closer to the market. The ministry will therefore continue its successful “Austrian Electric Mobility Flagship Projects” programme for 2014.</p> <p>During 2013 the programme “E-Mobility-Available for everyone: Urban Electric Mobility” was launched, which builds on the concept and approach of the “Austrian Electric Mobility Flagship Projects”. Its thematic focus is the demonstration and testing of user-friendly, systemic solutions for new e-mobility offerings in the fields of para-public transport and electric car sharing models, both in an urban context.</p>
GHG emission reduction target [- 16 %]	<p>Continuation of the Subsidies program for thermal renovation of buildings (residential and business) started in 2009;; program to start in March 2014. This program pushes at the same time investments, jobs and saving energy. Continuation until 2016 is intended. (Contributes also to energy efficiency target see below).</p>	-3,5 million t CO ₂
	<p>Climate Policy Package pursuant to the Austrian Climate Change Act (“KSG-Maßnahmenprogramm”). This package comprises a full set of measures in the following sectors:</p>	Approx. -1.7 million t CO ₂

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Buildings • Energy and Industry (Non-ETS) • Fluorinated Gases • Transport • Waste Management 	
	<p>Climate Protection Initiative klima:aktiv</p>	<p>Objective: Extension, awareness-raising, training offers and quality assurance in the priority areas energy (saving), construction and renovation, renewable energy and mobility, one priority is at the local level (municipalities and regions).</p> <p>The annual business report presents the progress made in the research on and the establishment and launching on the market of climate friendly technologies and measures and informs which important priorities are just being implemented.</p> <p>In the year 2012 the years 2004 to 2012 has been evaluated by the Wuppertal Institute in Germany: The innovative character has been attested and klima:aktiv was complimented for its exemplary comprehensive approach and unique design.</p> <p>Apart from the proved extension, information and educational offers the "klima:aktiv pakt 2020" where large companies commit themselves voluntarily to the compliance with the Austrian climate and energy goals until 2020</p>

		<p>has been introduced as a new instrument. By the end of 2012 9 companies have joined the "klima:aktiv pakt 2020".</p> <p>The running time of klima:aktiv has been extended until 2020.</p>
	<p>Climate Protection Initiative klima:aktiv mobil – start 2nd stage klima:aktiv mobil 2013-2020 to promote mobility management, alternative fuels and vehicles, e-mobility, eco-driving and cycling.</p>	<p>klima:aktiv mobil provides a national supportive framework to motivate and support companies, cities, municipalities and regions, leisure and tourism operators, schools and youth groups to develop and implement measures to reduce CO₂ emissions from transport related activities. klima:aktiv mobil offers five pillars of support: consulting, financial support, education & certification, information & motivation and awareness raising as well as awarding of partners committed to CO₂ reduction projects.</p> <p>klima:aktiv mobil contributes to EU and Austrian environmental objectives, particularly to the national "climate protection law".</p> <p><u>objective 2020:</u></p> <p>continuation k:a mobil: -0.5 million t CO₂ in 2020 extension k:a mobil: -0.7 million t CO₂ in 2020</p>
	<p>Climate and Energy Fund (Klima- und Energiefonds KLIEN)</p>	<p>The tasks of the fund are the support of research and development in the field of sustainable energy technologies and climate research, the promotion of projects in the fields of public short distance and regional transport, environmentally-friendly freight transport, as well as mobility management projects, and the promotion of projects supporting the market penetration of climate-relevant and sustainable energy technologies.</p>

		<p>In the period 2007-2012 the climate and energy fund awarded research contracts and made subsidy commitments to the amount of almost € 725 million (approx. Mio. € 125 of which in the year 2012). The success of these measures is to be presented and published annually in the annual business report. The annual business reports presents the progress made in the research on and the establishment and launching on the market of climate friendly technologies and measures and informs, which important priorities are just being implemented.</p>
	<p>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</p>	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports GHG emission reduction measures (including renewable energy or energy efficiency) in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of more than EUR 90 million,</p> <p>In 2012 the leveraged climate-related investments in the private sector amounted approximately 600 Million EUR, and in corresponding CO₂- emission reductions totalling at about 400.000 t annually or 6,8 million tons over the lifetime resp.</p>
	<p>Electromobility</p> <p>Implementation of the first set of measures in order to foster the introduction of e-mobility in Austria, as set-out in the national "Implementation plan for E-Mobility in and from Austria" adopted by the federal government in July 2012, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of electromobility options in the transport system, • Creating more attractive traffic framework conditions for low-emission vehicles • Continuation of Austrian Electric Mobility Flagship Projects" R&D programme • Development of an intelligent incentive system 	<p>In the sense of a common road, the federal ministries BMLFUW, BMVIT, and BMWFV have worked out, at the request of the Federal Government, the present implementation plan for electromobility IN and FROM Austria, with measures to be initiated short-term on the basis of a broad consultation process. The activities, to be harmonised interactively, aim at establishing optimum conditions paving the way for electromobility in everyday performance quickly, on the one hand, and on the other, to use the opportunities entailed for Austria as best</p>

	<p>regarding new vehicle categories, charging infrastructure and use of renewable energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correlation of implementation projects such as the consolidation and further development of the eight pilot regions for e-mobility and correlation with the technology demonstration and lighthouse projects • catalogue specifying the requirements for the charging infrastructure • expanding information packages and awareness raising campaigns on e-mobility in particular the provision of enhanced information, on e-vehicles available, e.g. by using existing structures such as the internet platform (www.autoverbrauch.at) • environmental impacts and monitoring, compilation of data for assessing the environmental, climate and energy impacts from e-mobility and development of eco-balances that compare different alternative propulsion systems • Raising awareness within the framework of traffic education of children 	<p>as possible.</p> <p>So as to implement electromobility in the transport and energy systems in Austria, steps have to be consistently taken to launch and establish an intelligent incentives system on the market, raise awareness for new mobility solutions, and maximise positive impacts on the environment. Most of the 65 measures, which are defined in the implementation plan are already initiated and will be continued in the future.</p>
	<p>Masterplan Cycling</p> <p>Ongoing implementation of the national cycling strategy (Masterplan Cycling)</p>	<p>Contribution to the EU 2020 target of greenhouse gas emission reduction in transport by increasing of every-day cycling. The national cycling goal is a modal share of 10% until 2015.</p>
	<p>CO2 emission target in the Austrian Fuel Act 2012 (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)</p>	<p>According to the Austrian fuel act (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012) as the national transposition of the Fuel Quality Directive 2009/30/EC suppliers have to reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy from fuel and energy supplied 2020 by 6 %.</p>
Renewable energy target [34 %]	<p>Green Electricity Act 2012: Notification by the EC on 8 February 2012; in force since 1 July 2012</p>	<p>Increasing the amount of renewables in electricity production by 10,5 TWh till 2020, with quantitative targets for each technology. A new renewable energy law (Green Electricity Act) came into power in July 2012. The main changes were:</p> <p>a) the system how the money to support the</p>

		<p>technologies is raised and b) how much money is spent each year and how this is distributed over various technologies.</p> <p>The overall additional yearly support payments for Feed in Tariffs in the year 2013 were € 49 Mio. This money will be distributed over Wind, Hydro and Photovoltaics and will reduce itself over the following 10 years € 1 Mio. per year.</p> <p>The law set the following targets for additional electricity production from supported renewables for the year 2020 (compared to 2010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydropower: 1.000 MW • Windpower: 2.000 MW • Biomass and Biogas: 200 MW • Photovoltaics: 1.200 MW
	Biofuel target in Austrian Fuel Act 2012 (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012)	<p>The use of biofuels counts towards the 10% renewable energy target in transport of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC. According to the Austrian Fuel Act (Kraftstoffverordnung 2012) in the year 2020 8.45% of all diesel and petrol fuels have to be Substituted by using biofuels. Due to the different calculation base these 8.45% count towards the 10% target as about 7.3%.</p>
	Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports renewable energy in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of more than EUR 37 million,</p> <p>In 2012 the leveraged renewable energy investments in the private sector amounted approximately 247 Million EUR, and in corresponding CO₂- emission reductions totalling at about 300.000 t annually or 5,6 million tons over the lifetime resp.</p>
National energy efficiency target [..]	A bundle of measures which can be divided into the categories industrial buildings, production and services as	<p>According to the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) Austria has set an indicative national</p>

	<p>well as trade and small-scale consumption, mobility, energy provision, security of energy supply and general measures have already started (for further details see also <i>Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan of the Republic of Austria 2011</i> and the <i>Austrian Communication to the European Commission according to Art. 7 Energy Efficiency Directive, December 2013</i>).</p> <p>A new energy efficiency law to implement the Energy Efficiency Directive is under creation. A draft was submitted already in 2013 but could not pass . In 2014 a new draft will be submitted.</p> <p>For public buildings a cumulated energy savings target of 48,145 GWh should be reached till 2020. This is in line with the provisions of the Energy Efficiency Directive.</p>	<p>energy efficiency target by April 2013. The Austrian final energy consumption must not exceed 1.100 PJ and the gross domestic energy consumption must not exceed 1.320 PJ in 2020.</p>
	<p>Continuation of the Subsidies program for thermal renovation of buildings (residential and business) started in 2009; € 100 million funding for the year 2014; program to start in March 2014. This program pushes at the same time investments, jobs and saving energy. Continuation until 2016 is intended. (Contributes also to GHG emission reduction target target; see above).</p>	<p>-3,5 million t CO₂</p>
<p>Flagship Initiative Digital Agenda</p>	<p><u>Digital Agenda of the EU:</u> <u>Status of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the levels of supply and reducing the "digital divide" by encouraging broadband expansion (esp. NGA) in rural areas - investment promotion program "Broadband Austria Twenty Thirteen" (fund approximately EUR 30 million within the Austrian program for rural development policy 2007-2013): <p>2012: calls in all Bundesländer completed, a lot of projects operative</p>	

	<p>2013: further calls with still free financial resources will follow implementation until mid of April 2015; payment of 40% of the funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the use of the Internet by promoting intelligent Internet applications - Application development program "austrian electronic network - AT: net" (funds in 2012 and 2013: about 3 million Euros per year) <p>2012 and 2013: two calls per year launched by FFG</p>	
	<p>Broadband Strategy 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alignment of the Austrian measures to the 2020-target = 100 Mbit / s for all (e.g. through improved coordination of planning and implementation of development projects): <p>2012: Draft and publication of the strategy</p> <p>2013: Launch of the broadband bureau (Breitbandbüro) as an information agency of the federal government for businesses, public administration and citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pooling of BMVIT-initiatives by participating in the Competence Center Internet Society (Kompetenzzentrum Internetgesellschaft- KIG), milestones: <p>2012: the Council of Ministers adopted the second catalogue of priorities, ICT strategy drafted</p> <p>2013: Projects from priority catalogues I and II finalized, ICT strategy aligned to priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design of appropriate broadband incentives 2014ff using the EU funds: <p>2012: Participation in preparation of CEF implementation, participation in STRAT.AT (partnership agreement relating to ESF, ERDF, EAFRD and EFF)</p> <p>2013: interim or final evaluation of the programs,</p>	

	development of concrete measures	
Flagship Initiative Resource Efficiency	<p>National Resource Efficiency Action Plan (REAP):</p> <p>Implementation of measures in order to foster the REAP goals were set and have started.</p> <p>The implementation of REAP is assessed by the periodical monitoring (quantitative and qualitative indicators).</p> <p>For the year 2014 a progress report is planned.</p>	<p>REAP defines medium- and long-term national goals to increase the efficiency in the utilisation of national resources. By doing so, it identifies important fields of actions and proposes instruments and measures for a concrete increase in the resource-efficiency in Austria. (Fields: Resource-efficient production, public procurement, circular-flow economy and awareness-raising).</p> <p>The long-term goal is an absolute decoupling of economic development and resource consumption and the environmental effects going hand in hand with it.</p> <p>REAP is oriented until the year 2050 according to an increase in resource-efficiency (resource productivity) by a factor 4 to 10.</p> <p>For this purpose it is required to raise the resource-efficiency in Austria on medium term, thus until the year 2020, by at least 50 % compared to the year 2008.</p>
	<p>Action Plan Sustainable Public Procurement</p> <p>The Action Plan on Sustainable Public Procurement, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2010, pursues the long-term goal that the public sector buys more and more sustainable products and services. Given the major purchasing power of the public sector, the Action Plan contributes to the development of a green and sustainable economy. It addresses all public authorities in Austria and is compulsory for the federal level. The Public Procurement Agency is consequently implementing the requirements of the Action Plan. Currently, there are criteria sets for 15 product groups available which are revised on a regular</p>	<p>In 2013 the actionplan was evaluated to get data how the implementation works on a regular basis and which steps should be taken for further improvements. Quantitative and qualitative analysis will contribute to the progress report, which will be finalised by 1 Q/2014.</p>

	<p>basis. Social criteria were developed by an expert group and are currently coordinated at political level. The process of implementation, evaluation and improvement of the Action Plan is coordinated by the Federal Ministry of the Environment and supervised by a group where all relevant stakeholders (Ministries, provinces and municipalities, social partners and business representatives) are represented. The Procurement Service Austria (BeschaffungService Austria) is the central think tank for sustainable procurement in Austria and offers a free counselling service for sustainable public procurement (www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at).</p>	
	<p>Master Plan Environmental Technology</p> <p>The Austrian environmental and energy technology industry makes a considerable contribution to sustainable growth and an improvement of the environmental situation in Austria and abroad. With the Master Plan Environmental Technology a tool providing orientation has been created in order to be able to use the existing opportunities for the economy and the environment even more efficiently. The vision of the Master Plan is <i>“Within the European Union Austria has the leading position in the fields of environmental technology and environmental services.”</i></p> <p>By means of strengthening the Austrian environmental and energy technology an important contribution will be made to reaching economic and environmental policy goals such as doubling the number of persons employed in the environmental and energy technology industries and reaching the climate protection goals and complying with other environmental protection goals at the same time. In the course of the next few years the enterprises in the environmental and energy technology sectors will be confronted with major challenges and opportunities. Whereas above-average growth opportunities can be expected on the environmental and technology markets, the competition on the one hand by new suppliers from low-wage countries and on the other hand by suppliers of high-</p>	

	<p>tech products is rising. The high competitiveness and the good technological position of Austrian enterprises of the environmental and energy technology sectors as well as the fact that they are excellently embedded in the European markets are the major strong points, whereas the weaknesses are the small-scaled supplier structure and the low presence on dynamic markets such as Asia. New thematic challenges, such as in particular in the fields of energy and climate protection lead in the medium-term to a further shift of the shares within this branch of industry.</p> <p>In the course of a comprehensive discussion process representatives of domestic enterprises and research institutions as well as of the administration have defined four strategic fields of action, which make a considerable contribution to the goals of the Master Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Promotion of exports</i> • <i>Research and qualification</i> • <i>Financing</i> <p><i>Making the domestic market more dynamic</i></p>	
	<p>Master Plan Green Jobs</p> <p>Green jobs are jobs in the environment sector. The EU definition describes green jobs as work in the manufacturing of products, technologies and service activities by means of which environmental damage is avoided and natural resources are preserved. Green jobs exist in different branches, for example in renewable energies, sustainable construction and renovation as well as in water and waste water management. They include jobs requiring a high level of qualification just as much as apprenticeships vocations or simple, unskilled labour.</p> <p>The main purpose of green jobs is to make a contribution to environmental protection. This is why there are green jobs in all economic and social areas and why also existing job</p>	<p>The objective of the „Masterplan green jobs“ is to create additional 30.000 green jobs within the next 4 years and additional 100.000 green jobs until 2020. The Austrian Green Jobs Masterplan defines 6 key areas of action to increase employment in the environmental goods and service sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering the export of environmental goods and services, focusing on environmental technologies • Strengthening sustainable tourism in Austria • Increasing the material use of biomass • Thermal retrofitting and optimizing

	<p>types can become green jobs.</p> <p>In 2010, the Austrian Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management developed a „masterplan green jobs“ in order to establish a strategy to increase employment in the „Environmental Goods and Services Sector“ (i.e. „green jobs“).</p>	<p>energy systems of buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering public transport • Increasing the share of renewable energy <p>There are currently about 170.000 green jobs in Austria with rising tendency. This means that every 20th job (4.8%) is a green job; 10.8 percent of the GDP are yielded in this sector.</p>
	<p>Measures to reduce environmentally harmful subsidies</p>	<p>By 2011: reimbursement of energy taxes restricted to the industry sector (no reimbursement for companies in the services sector)</p> <p>By the end of 2012: Phasing-out of the following tax exemptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reimbursement of the mineral oil tax on so called “Agro-Diesel” (diesel fuel used in agriculture and forestry) • Tax exemption of local public transport from the tax on liquid gas <p>Reimbursement of the mineral oil tax on diesel fuel used by trains of the Austrian Federal Railways</p> <p>By the beginning of 2012: Reduction of the tax-bonus for cars given as a payment in kind to employees</p>
	<p>Federal Environment Fund (Umweltförderung im Inland)</p>	<p>The Federal Environment Fund supports energy efficiency in the industrial sector with a total annual budget of more than EUR 26 million,</p> <p>In 2012 the leveraged energy efficiency investments in the private sector amounted approximately 257 Million EUR, and in corresponding CO₂- emission reductions totaling at about 88.000 t annually or 1.1 million</p>

		tons over the lifetime resp.
	Adjustment of taxes with environmental impact	New tariff of car registration tax with higher taxes on purchases of cars and motorcycles with high CO ₂ -emission Raise of the tax on the holding of cars and motorcycles: higher tax burden on the holding of cars with higher engine-power (kW)
National early school leaving target [9.5 %] ESL rate of currently 7.6 % (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth coaching nation-wide implementation in 2013; Target group: pupils in the last year of compulsory schooling, NEETs, young people with migrant background and with impairment; further expansion/adjustment is planned to reach all young people, e.g. contact with prisons; 30,000 young people were advised in 2013; • Ready for education and training (“AusbildungsFit”): “Ausbildungsfit” aims at (re-)integrating young people into the education system or the labour market by offering individual promotion. Elements of “AusbildungsFit” are offers like traineeships in companies, coaching for those who need socio-pedagogical support, provision of basic knowledge and qualification in teaching through creativity or like sports and pedagogical offers. In 2014 there will be a pilot of 17 projects in seven federal provinces and in 2015 a nation-wide implementation is planned. • “Training guarantee” (since 2008); new measure: introduction of a bonus for companies that take on an apprentice from a supra-company apprenticeship scheme (ÜBA): in September 2013, a lump-sum subsidy of Euro 1000,- was introduced that is paid to every employer taking on an apprentice of a supra-company training entity. This shall increase the possibility to change from supra-company apprenticeship to a regular apprenticeship position. 	
	The following measures are in accord with the Austrian Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan (YGIP): 1. Further development of the quality-focused subsidies and supporting-instruments within apprenticeship system	Further decrease of ESL rate; see the Austrian Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan

	<p>(aiming: providing a broad and standardised quality-management structure within the dual VET-system, aiming at avoiding drop outs and ensuring successfully completed vocational trainings)</p> <p>2. Apprenticeship coaching (aiming: avoiding drop-outs from the apprenticeship system, providing support for apprentices)</p> <p>3. Free of Charge preparatory courses for the final apprenticeship examination (aiming: support for apprentices to pass their final apprenticeship examination)</p>	
	<p><u>New secondary school (Neue Mittelschule - NMS)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nationwide introduction of the NMS started in September 2012. • 2013-14 (start of the 6th generation of NMS); 552 new classes. • Training of Learning Designers. • Further expansion in 2014/15, process to be completed on all levels in 2018/19 • Results of a broadly based evaluation are expected for the first half of 2015. 	Improvement of educational outcomes, reduction of early school leaving and enhancement of equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people.
	<p><u>Expansion of all-day school places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement according to Article 15a of the Federal Constitution Act signed with the Länder. • Currently, more than 130,000 students (19.4%) make use of the offers of school-based afternoon care, or attend a combined all-day school. • Around 200,000 places are to be offered by 2018-19 • EUR 160 million annual expenditure on federal level from 2014-2018. 	Improving equality of opportunities and compensating for socio-economic disadvantages. Positive effect on pupils with migrant backgrounds, on the atmosphere in the school and on social interaction. Effectiveness with regard to social and labour market policy issues.
	<p><u>Implementation of educational standards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation on the educational standards: 2008 • Regulation on the educational standards: 2009 (amendments in 2011 and 2012). • Spring 2013: testing of mathematics in the 4th grade and English in the 8th grade. Results published in January 2014. • The testing of German in the 4th and 8th grades will 	Improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and increase the share of citizens who have completed tertiary or equivalent education.

	<p>conclude the first cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and deployment of the ICM (instrument for informal measurement of competence) • Educational standards as an obligatory theme in the SQA measures (School Quality in General Education): from school year 2013-14. 	
	<p><u>Implementation of the National Strategy for Lifelong Learning (LLL:2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second monitoring report on the implementation has been presented (2013). • Second report on implementation presented to the Federal Government (2013). • Ten working groups established on measures to achieve the LLL objectives. 	Promotion of the efficiency and effectiveness of lifelong learning via cross-cutting approaches and by taking into account all areas and forms of education.
	<p><u>Initiative for Adult education: Free second-chance education for the provision of basic education qualifications for adults</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of measures within the framework of the Initiative for Adult Education since 1.1.2012. • The new School Leaving Examination Act (Compulsory Schooling) has been in force since 1.9.2012. • Implementation of the new framework for a second chance to pass the compulsory school certificate is in practice since autumn 2013. • Evaluation of the program in preparation of the next phase. • Negotiations will be started for the continuation of the 15a Agreement from 2015 onwards. 	Increasing equal opportunities and enhancing the education levels of educationally disadvantaged persons.
	<p><u>Youth and apprentices coaching against dropping out</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot projects in 2012 in two provinces (Vienna, Styria) • Improvement of the counselling system with a strong focus on disadvantaged students, especially those with migrant backgrounds • Nationwide extension of youth coaching in 2013 • Promotion of German as the language of instruction and support and learning guidance for students in commercial schools. 	Reduction of the rate of early school leavers and dropouts
	<p><u>Improve reading and language competences, in particular support for pupils whose first language is not German</u></p>	Improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and enhance equal opportunities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of comprehensive models of language support. From the school year 2013/14 model projects are implemented in all provinces in co-operation of the regional education board, university teacher training colleges, schools and kindergartens. • Establishing language levels and German language support in nursery schools (since 2008). • Language support courses for students with the status of 'irregular pupils' whose first language is not German • Extension of first-language teaching (native language teaching). • Mentoring projects (e.g. the Nightingale initiative) • The promotion of multilingualism (e.g. the magazine 'TRIO - reading and learning in three languages'; VoXmi); the websites www.sprachensteckbriefe.at and www.buch-mehrsprachig.at 	– especially for disadvantaged young people
	<p><u>Improvement of school entry-phase, strengthening primary schools, basic competences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on the development of guidelines for school inspection • Ongoing work on curriculum development • Development of Decree on performance appraisal planned 	Improved basic competences and increased employability. Better transitions. Enhanced educational outcomes, in particular of disadvantaged young people
	<p><u>Standardisation of the school-leaving and diploma examination (Matura).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 308 academic secondary schools and 71 vocational secondary schools have implemented elements of the new standardised and competence-oriented model in May 2013. • The New Matura examination will be held at all AHS in Austria for the first 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. 	The creation of standardised basic competences and the same framework conditions for all students, increased aptitude for higher education.
	<u>Implementation of an early school leaving strategy</u>	Further reduction of the ESL rate of currently

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	7.6 % (2012); Combination of the current measures and activities in the field of ESL and bringing the three strategic pillars of prevention, intervention and compensation under a common roof.
	<u>SQA - School Quality in General Education</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	The further development of individualisation and competence orientation, improving learning outcomes.
	<u>QIBB – Quality Initiative for Vocational Education and Training (VET)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013: improvement of the procedure model of "Peer Review in QIBB" (a voluntary external evaluation 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. • End of 2013: Federal quality reports for the implementation period 2010-12. • Autumn 2014: start of in-service training courses for quality process managers and senior managers within the framework of QIBB. 	Introducing quality management into the Austrian vocational school system lastingly; maintaining and further developing the quality of VET schools and colleges; this is also a contribution towards improving educational outcomes.
	<u>Educational and professional career guidance</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anchoring of "career guidance" (BO) as a subject in lower secondary schools • Steps to implementing site-specific concepts; connection to SQA established • Guidelines for the training courses "BO teacher" and "BO co-ordinator" in university colleges for teacher 	Pupils make well-prepared education and career choices. This will reduce the number of school changes and school drop-outs.

	<p>education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the nationwide train-the-Trainer course "ibobb" (information, advice and guidance for education and career) • Definition and implementation of quality standards for the implementation of ibobb in schools by 2015 	
	<p><u>Polytechnic School PLUS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nationwide school experiment was launched in September 2013 in 11 pilot schools • In 2014, 3 more pilot schools will join • Development and implementation of a competence-oriented curriculum 	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.
National target for tertiary education [38 %]	<p><u>Reform of teacher education (PaedagogInnenbildung NEU)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Framework Law on the introduction of the new teacher education 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. 	The measure has systemic effects on the entire education system in Austria
The government aspires to raise the proportion of the 30 to 34 year-old university graduates or graduates from equivalent post-secondary institutions (ISCED 4a) to 38%	Increasing the global budget of the Universities	
AT reached the national target of higher education graduates or from equivalent post-secondary institutions in 2012 (38,3 %).	Higher education area structural funds ("Hochschulraum-Strukturmittel").	
	Improvement of teaching and studying situation through continuation of "Offensivmittel" (e.g. fund for MST and to avoid massification of certain degree programmes at universities, expansion of universities of applied sciences, etc.)	
	Improving the conditions for higher education studies which 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 fields.	
521 new places were financed in 2012-	Increase the number of study places in Universities of	534 new places will be financed in 2014-2015

2013 and 505 new places were financed in 2013-2014	applied sciences	
	Increase the number of testing active studies, as well as increasing the number of graduates. Funds for "Number of graduates of bachelor, master and diploma studies with a weighting according to subject groups".	Funding from the higher education area structural funds
National poverty target [- 235.000 persons]	Focus on labour market initiatives in the consolidation programme	See employment target.
	Youth coaching (individual counselling and assistance of young people); measures in education and training (e.g. vocational training and employment guarantee)	See employment target.
	Accompanying Assistance ("Begleitende Hilfen") (Clearing, vocational training assistance, work assistance, job coaching, personal work place assistance)	Integration of disadvantaged people / people with disabilities into working life; participation of people with disabilities in the open labour market; assistance of young people in the transition from school to job, inclusive vocational training.
	Measures for health preservation (work-and-health law in force since 1.1.2011; case management, low-threshold information, counselling and support offers etc.); Counselling/prevention/rehabilitation (e.g. "fit2work", "Gesundheitsstraße")	See employment target.
	Improved employment possibilities for recipients of the means-tested minimum income benefit (BMS); next evaluation will be presented in 2014	Sustainable inclusion in the labour market of long-term unemployed people through activating initiatives and their integration into active labour market programmes of the PES;
	Qualification measures for low-skilled or unskilled workers; financial support provided by the public employment service ("Fachkräftestipendium")	Improved income situation of households at risk of poverty/facing in-work poverty
	Financial resources of the relevant structural funds (ESF, FEAD) will be used to set up measures for specific target groups.	Labour market integration of people in low work intensity households; improved social inclusion.
	Prolongation of the long-term care fund (established in 2011) until the year 2018;	Needs-based development and expansion of social services.
	National Action Plan on Disability 2012-2020: 250 measures to be implemented in the fields of disability policies, anti-discrimination, accessibility, health and rehabilitation,	Better integration of people with disabilities in all areas of society.

	education, employment, independent living and awareness raising.	
	Guaranteeing adequate minimum standards for low income households: - Supplement for beneficiaries of low unemployment benefit/assistance	Improved income situation of households at risk of poverty; a total of approx. 534,000 beneficiaries of the supplements in the course of the year 2013. (investment of approx. 181,4 Mio. € in 2013)
	Increase of family benefits.	Improved income situation of household with children at risk of poverty (reduction of child-poverty)
	Expansion /improvement of child care facilities; before entry into school obligatory free of charge year in the "kindergarten"; early linguistic assistance of children with migrational background, measures to reduce school drop-out rates;	Improved access to education for children from families labelled "remote from education and culture". Breaking the cycle of intergenerational transmission of poverty.