

## Annex 2: Reporting table on national Europe 2020 targets and other key commitments

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)
<i>National 2020 headline targets</i>		
National 2020 employment target [...]	<p><b>For older workers</b></p> <p><u>Comprehensive package of preventive measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “fit2work” programme (nation-wide roll-out by 2013)</li> <li>• Health road (“Gesundheitsstraße”; implemented nation-wide since July 2010)</li> <li>• “Rehabilitation rather than pension” principle (embodied in law in 2011)</li> </ul> <p><u>Projects (examples)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Healthy and employable from the beginning” (starting February 2012)</li> <li>• “Touring map for healthy career paths” (on-going)</li> <li>• Age-appropriate labour organisation laid down in employment protection legislation</li> </ul>	<p>Increase of employment rate of older workers, rise in effective retirement age.</p> <p>Investments in preventive measures: 1€ invested yields at least 3 € return. (Delay of invalidity pension by 1 year results in € 300 million savings).</p>
	<p><b>For women</b></p> <p><u>Special programmes (examples)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Women in technics” (“Frauen in Technik”, prolonged until 2014)</li> <li>• “Come-back with a future” (following parental leave)</li> <li>• Women’s professional centres (pilot projects in three regions)</li> <li>• “Systematic skills” (“Kompetenz mit System”, nation-wide roll-out in 2012)</li> <li>• Implementation of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Labour Market (on-going)</li> <li>• Obligation imposed on companies to draw up staff income reports. 2011 obligatory for companies with more than 1,000 employees.</li> <li>• Further extension of child care facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Increase of participation rate and full-time employment, reduction of gender pay gap.</p>

	<p><b>For persons with a migration background</b>  Special programmes (in addition to mainstream measures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpretation services, mother-tongue basic information, multi-language folders, etc.</li> <li>• Basic qualifications, German language courses (incl. professional language)</li> <li>• Project “Mentoring for Migrants” (on-going)</li> <li>• Specialised counselling offers for highly-skilled migrants</li> <li>• New project for recognition of foreign qualifications (started in January 2012)</li> <li>• Study project on discrimination of migrants on the labour market (to be commissioned)</li> </ul> <p>Criteria-based immigration system “Red-White-Red Card” (in force since July 2011)</p>	Improved labour market situation of migrants.
	<p><b>For young people</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training guarantee for young people aged 15-18 (since 2008) and supra-company apprenticeship training</li> <li>• “Future for Youth” action programme for young people aged 19-24 (on-going)</li> <li>• New emplacement foundation for youth (“Just NEU”), production schools (on-going)</li> <li>• Youth coaching (starting in 2012, to be rolled out by 2014)</li> <li>• Apprentice coaching (laid down in VET law in 2011)</li> <li>• Special focus on youth with a migrant background</li> </ul>	Successful transition from school to work, prevention of drop-outs, sustainable labour market integration.
	<p>Law to fight wage and social dumping (LSDBG)  Educational leave (temporary regulation prolonged indefinitely)</p>	Not only more but also better jobs.

National 2020 R&D target [...]	<p>The objective is to reach an R&amp;D intensity of 3.76% of GDP until 2020, of which at least two thirds, preferably 70% come from the private sector. In 2011 Austria had an R&amp;D intensity of 2.79%. In 2011 the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT) raised its R&amp;D budget for applied research and innovation to appr. € 420 million (that is an increase of 5% compared to 2010).</p>	
	<p>In April 2011 the Council of Ministers decided to develop a principal guide (“Leitkonzept”) for public procurement stimulating innovation until spring 2012.</p>	<p>This measure will contribute to improve competitiveness, modernize the infrastructures and encourage companies including small and medium enterprises to develop innovative products and services. The public sector should act as an intelligent customer, thus creating reference markets (especially in early stages). Furthermore, the public sector contributes to tackle grand societal challenges and improves its services (“services for citizens”).</p>
	<p>Funding programme: Building research capacity in industry (“Forschungskompetenz für die Wirtschaft”) is designed to support companies in the systematic development and qualification of their R&amp;D staff. The focus is on SMEs. The three main program lines are: qualification seminars, qualification networks and tertiary level courses.</p>	<p>Development of high-skilled human capital, in addition the program aims at supporting cooperation between firms and tertiary research institutions and thereby contributing to a stronger emphasis of business-related research.</p>
	<p>The new RTD-Initiative “Smart Production” of the BMVIT has launched in 2011 a first comprehensive call addressing mainly enforced innovation with relation to flexible and adaptive production. This year a second call is planned, focussing on new materials, resource efficient manufacturing and zero fault production.</p>	<p>The main objective of “Smart Production” is to increase the competitiveness and energy efficiency of the manufacturing sector in Austria, fostering its capability to innovate thus establish a long term and sustainable basis for the manufacturing sector in Austria.</p>
	<p>Austria will seek to increase the national research intensity by one percentage point, towards 3.76% in 2020. The national research-, development- and demonstration programme “lighthouse projects e-mobility” also contributes to this ambitious target, by proving € 6 million in 2011.</p>	
	<p>Vienna Biocenter – Vision 2020 (2011 – 2015): Strengthening Research Infrastructure – Increase post gradual life science.</p>	<p>Total (2011 – 2015): € 18.432 million</p>
	<p>Institute of Science and Technology Austria (2007 – 2016): Fostering Basic Research - Increasing Excellence.</p>	<p>Total (2011 – 2016): € 290.000 million</p>
	<p>Young Science – Network- and Service Centre (OEAD 2011 – 2014): Network secondary and tertiary education</p>	<p>Total (2011 – 2014): € 0,440 million. The Service Centre will establish supportive partnership</p>

		agreements with the new Young Science contact points for schools that have been established at all Austrian Universities in 2011. Through continuous intense networking and information policy the Young Science Service Centre will increase the accessibility of science for young people thus increasing the number of pupils who engage in scientific careers.
GHG emission reduction target [..]	Subsidies for thermal renovation of € 100 million.; since February 2012 (contributes also energy efficiency target).	-4.4 million t CO <sub>2</sub>
Renewable energy target [..]	Green Electricity Act 2012: Notification by the European Commission on 8 February 2012, coming into force in Austria on 1 July 2012.	Rise of the share of renewable energies in the electricity consumption to 85% in the year 2020.
National energy efficiency target [..]	A bundle of measures consisting of energy management programmes, audits, counselling etc. has already started.	21,7 PJ p.a. until 2011
National early school leaving target [..]	Austria took part in the OECD Country Review on Overcoming School Failure: Policies that Work. An Austrian Country Report, which identified the national challenges and the current policies and measures, was published in 2011; the concluding recommendations of the OECD experts will be released in the next months ( <a href="http://www.oecd.org/document/3/0,3746,en_2649_39263231_36296195_1_1_1_1,00.html">http://www.oecd.org/document/3/0,3746,en_2649_39263231_36296195_1_1_1_1,00.html</a> ).	

<p>At EU level Austrian representatives participate in a new founded thematic working group on early school leaving which was implemented by the European Commission and the initiators of the Policy Framework for tackling early school leaving on a strategic level. The framework is based on three columns prevention, intervention and compensation (<a href="http://www.bmukk.gv.at/medienpool/20223/ppkonf_esl_gent_sep_t2010.pdf">http://www.bmukk.gv.at/medienpool/20223/ppkonf_esl_gent_sep_t2010.pdf</a>). The Austrian strategy is increasingly focusing on the first and the second column. Austria acts more and more on the suggestion of inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral cooperation to reduce early leaving from education and training.</p>	
<p>Recently the Ministry of Social Affairs implemented with the support of the Ministry of Education a new measure called “Youth Coaching”. The measure is put into practice by the “Bundessozialamt” and the corresponding institutions. Youth Coaching provides a form of support offered to students at the end of their compulsory schooling (it aims at the individual ninth grade and above), which helps young people to decide on a personally suitable education or training pathway. The measure aims at supporting students at risk of leaving school, but it also provides help for students that face psychosocial problems. The participation in Youth Coaching is voluntary for the students at risk and to notify the identified pupils to the Youth Coaches who are social workers or psychologists with special training in counselling. The measure Youth Coaching started in January 2012 covering the complete provinces of Vienna and Styria. Other provinces will follow in the next year. Further cooperation with Offices of Coordination from the Austrian Employment Pacts of other institutions is being discussed.</p>	

	<p>A constituent fact of the social-political and educational policy in Austria is the existing variety of measures and initiatives to combat early school leaving on a project-oriented level. The study “Time out” Step in! Early School Leaver “ Strategie – Umsetzung in Österreich” from the Steirischen Volkswirtschaftlichen Gesellschaft provides a current overview on the numerous measures across Austrian provinces and emphasizes the necessity on a coherent strategy covering the whole country and involving the most important stakeholder groups and institutions (<a href="http://www.bmukk.gv.at/schulen/unterricht/ba/schulabbruch.xml">http://www.bmukk.gv.at/schulen/unterricht/ba/schulabbruch.xml</a>) . The Ministry of Education focuses currently on the professionalization of teachers to recognize students at risk early enough and to provide intensified career counselling. There are also innovative projects with social work in schools to limit the risk of dropping out of school (<a href="http://www.bmukk.gv.at/schulen/pwi/pa/schulsozialarbeit.xml">http://www.bmukk.gv.at/schulen/pwi/pa/schulsozialarbeit.xml</a>). In autumn guidelines for teachers will published to deal better with students at risk and to raise awareness for the phenomena of dropping out and its consequences for individuals and society.</p>	
National target for tertiary education [..]	Austrian Higher Education Plan – structural fund for the Austrian higher education area (“Hochschulraum-Strukturmittel”.)	€ 450 million budgeted for the period up to 2015.
	Increasing the global budget of the Universities.	€ 300 million budgeted for the period up to 2015.
	Improvement of teaching and studying situation through continuation of “Offensivmittel” (e.g. a fund for MST and to avoid massification of certain degree programmes at universities, expansion of universities of applied sciences, overheads for Austrian Science Fund).	€ 240 million budget for the period up to 2015.
National poverty target [..]	Improved employment possibilities for recipients of the means-tested minimum income benefit (BMS); nationwide implementation in October 2011; evaluation scheduled for 2012	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.
	New long-term care fund established in 2011	Needs-based development and expansion of social services.
	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.
	Expansion /improvement of child care facilities; before entry into	Improved access to education for children from

	<p>school obligatory free of charge year in the “kindergarten”; early linguistic assistance of children with migrational background, measures to reduce school drop-out rates;</p> <p>Focus on labour market initiatives in the consolidation programme</p> <p>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”)</p> <p>Youth coaching (individual counselling and assistance of young people); measures in education and training (e.g. vocational training and employment guarantee)</p> <p>Measures to reduce the gender-pay gap; enhanced income transparency; awareness raising campaigns for young girls’ job decisions, promotion of paternity leave; on-going improvement of care facilities for children and other dependants</p>	<p>families labelled “remote from education and culture”. Breaking the cycle of intergenerational transmission of poverty.</p> <p>See employment target.</p> <p>See employment target.</p> <p>See employment target.</p> <p>Reducing gender-specific disadvantages in the fields of income and labour market participation.</p> <p>See also employment target.</p>
<b><i>Euro-plus pact commitments (if relevant)</i></b>		
Euro Plus Pact commitment on ...	<p>The following above-mentioned measures relate to Euro-plus-pact commitments in last year’s NRP (Annex II):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued focus on combating youth unemployment, incl. training guarantee and “Future for Youth” action programme</li> <li>• Measures to raise the effective retirement age, incl. the preventive measures mentioned above (enhanced focus)</li> <li>• Extension of full-day schooling</li> <li>• Austrian Higher Education Plan</li> <li>• Increasing range and quality of the senior technical colleges</li> <li>• Improving the teaching and studying situation</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Other (if relevant)</i></b>		
Other key bottlenecks identified in the NRP	<p>Following an evaluation of Austrian competition law including all relevant stakeholders, the Ministries have drafted legislative proposals for amendments of the Competition Act and the Cartel Act. The forthcoming reform aims at strengthening the Competition Authority’s investigating competencies as well as improving substantive procedural law.</p>	Stronger competition.
<b>Main (new or updated) commitments in the NRP for the next 12 months</b>	<b>Foreseen main measures</b>	<b>The estimated impacts of the measures (qualitative and/or quantitative)</b>
Main commitments in relation to each of the		

AGS priorities, as relevant		
New/updated Euro Plus Pact commitments		
New/updated commitments in relation to the 2020 targets (per target)	<p>The national target for the employment rate of 20- to 64-year-old men and women (77-78% by 2020) is maintained.</p> <p>Planned measures relate to the austerity package envisaged by the Federal Government.</p> <p><b>Pensions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued reform of invalidity pension scheme and enhanced focus on professional rehabilitation</li> <li>• Amendment of regulations and tightening of entry requirements for so-called “Korridorpension” (early retirement from 62 with yearly deductions)</li> <li>• Higher deduction from pension level for each year of premature retirement (i.e. before reaching the regular pensionable age)</li> <li>• Uniform pension account for all insured persons and more transparent information on attainable pension level through so-called “Kontogutschriftmodell”</li> <li>• Old-age part-time benefit may be granted until reaching statutory retirement age, continuation of model with continuous reduction of working time, blocked variant strongly restricted</li> </ul> <p><b>Labour Market Policy</b></p> <p>Initiative for health-impaired and older people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced professional rehabilitation</li> <li>• Further development of “fit2work” programme</li> <li>• Additional wage (“integration”) subsidies for long-term unemployed older people</li> <li>• Payment of unemployed insurance and Insolvency Fund contributions until 63 years or until attaining a pension entitlement</li> </ul> <p>Women</p> <p>Further vocational centres for women are planned in the Federal Provinces</p> <p>In 2012, companies with more than 500 employees have to draw</p>	<p>All: Increase of employment rate of older workers, rise in effective retirement age</p>



	up staff income reports. Further extension of child care facilities: 2012, 2013, 2014	
Other commitments (e.g. in relation to key bottlenecks identified in the NRP, as relevant)		