

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some elements may be missing, preventing full implementation of the commitment to PCSD. This could be due to unclear oversight mandates, roles and responsibilities, insufficient funding, capacities or data, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	The Federal Law on Development Co-operation (Entwicklungszusammenarbeitsgesetz - EZA-G - 2003) confers competence in development policy to the federal level (§ 1(1)) and provides a legal foundation for PCSD, establishing that all Federal government policies affecting developing countries must align with Austria's development objectives, defined as poverty reduction, peace and security, and environmental protection (§ 1(5) of the EZA-G). These objectives remain relevant as they reflect foundational dimensions of sustainable development and address many of today's pressing challenges such as persistent global inequality, growing instability and armed conflicts, migration pressures and climate crisis, and extreme weather events. Requiring the government to ensure that domestic and foreign policies complement each other to support sustainable development reflects a strong commitment to PCSD. SOURCE: Ongoing OECD PCSD Scan. <i>Addition: The new Three-Year-Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2025-2027, which has been adopted by the Council of Ministers in June 2025, shows a clear commitment to PCSD.</i>
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	The Federal Law on Development Co-operation (Entwicklungszusammenarbeitsgesetz - EZA-G - 2003) confers competence in development policy to the federal level (§ 1(1)) and provides a legal foundation for PCSD, establishing that all Federal government policies affecting developing countries must align with Austria's development objectives, defined as poverty reduction, peace and security, and environmental protection (§ 1(5) of the EZA-G). These objectives remain relevant as they reflect foundational dimensions of sustainable development and address many of today's pressing challenges such as persistent global inequality, growing instability and armed conflicts, migration pressures and climate crisis, and extreme weather events. Requiring the government to ensure that domestic and foreign policies complement each other to support sustainable development reflects a strong commitment to PCSD. SOURCE: Ongoing OECD PCSD Scan. <i>Addition: The new Three-Year-Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2025-2027, which has been adopted by the Council of Ministers in June 2025, shows a clear commitment to PCSD.</i>
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	Domestically, the Federal Chancellery of the Republic of Austria as well as the MFA Austria are responsible for promoting PCSD. Internationally, the MFA Austria and the Ministry of Finance are responsible for promoting PCSD. - Federal Ministries Act: RS - Bundesministeriengesetz 1986 - Bundesrecht konsolidiert, Fassung vom 11.03.2024 (bka.gv.at) - Austrian Development Cooperation La: RS - Entwicklungszusammenarbeitsgesetz - Bundesrecht konsolidiert, Fassung vom 07.03.2024 (bka.gv.at) SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			9		
2. Long-term Vision	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include poor integration into sectoral policies, undefined objectives, limited stakeholder engagement, inadequate monitoring, capacity constraints, normative gaps, and low public awareness.)	The EZA-G passed by Parliament in its current version in 2003 defines PCSD as a long-term objective. The coalition agreement of the current Government stipulates that the 3YP should be further developed to support concrete action for PCSD. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development The 3YPs steer the direction of policy priorities and provides continuity, ensuring a long-term vision that transcends electoral cycles and changes in government. SOURCE: Ongoing OECD PCSD Scan. <i>Addition: The new Three-Year-Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2025-2027, which has been adopted by the Council of Ministers in June 2025, shows a clear commitment to PCSD. The current Government Programme commits to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.</i>
	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no long-term strategic planning tools in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have only been partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government measures can be hindered by political interference, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, public opposition, complex legal frameworks, normative gaps or other gaps in monitoring and evaluation.)	The EZA-G of 2003 provides the legal basis and strategic direction for Austria's development policy. It establishes three core objectives: poverty reduction through socio-economic development, peace and security, and protection of the environment and natural resources (§ 1(3)), and reaffirms Austria's commitment to equal partnerships, gender equality and the needs of children and people with disabilities as fundamental guiding principles for its actions (§ 1(4)). The law further mandates the principle of policy coherence, seeing that objectives and principles of development policy must also be considered in other policy areas (§1(5)). By defining these objectives and principles and enshrining them into the law, the EZA-G lays a solid foundation for building PCSD, prompting Austria's development efforts to remain consistent and aligned with global commitments and outlive electoral cycles and changes in government. The 3YPs steer the direction of policy priorities and provides continuity, ensuring a long-term vision that transcends electoral cycles and changes in government. SOURCE: Ongoing OECD PCSD Scan. <i>Addition: The new Three-Year-Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2025-2027, which has been adopted by the Council of Ministers in June 2025, shows a clear commitment to PCSD.</i>
Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision				6		

3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	In preparation for the discussion of the annual budget, the Parliamentary Budget Service deals with impact orientation and the implementation of the SDGs and addresses this topic in its budget analysis. As it did for previous years , the Budget Service also created an SDG map for the financial year 2025/2026 as a further basis for the parliamentary debate. SOURCE: https://www.parlament.gv.at/fachinfo/budgetdienst/Sustainable-Development-Goals-Landkarte-Budgets-2025-und-2026
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	An inter-ministerial working group for the drafting and implementation monitoring of the Three-Year-Programme (3YP) has been installed to institutionalize development policy formulation in support of PCSD and to enable effective monitoring of existing strategies. SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development The Austrian Court of Audit (ACA) plays a critical role in monitoring Austria's progress towards the SDGs by integrating SDG-related criteria into its audit framework. Through regular assessments, the ACA helps promotes the incorporation of sustainable development considerations into national planning and budgeting. SOURCE: Ongoing OECD PCSD Scan.
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	One example of the integration of sustainable development into finance the MoF's cooperation with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), like the World Bank and regional development banks and funds. The Strategic Guideline of the MoF for the IFIs (see link below) describes the framework for this cooperation. The Guideline is based on the Austrian Development Cooperation Act and coherent with the 3YP on Austrian Development Policy, as well as with the Austrian Climate Finance Strategy. https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&ct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwNvdjy6SQOAAXMREdHnCsUPCDOFnECBOQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.bmf.gv.at%2Fdam%2Fjcr%3A%2F%2Fb0d0d81e4-4e52-93cd-87c35613a889%2FAT%2520strategic%2520guideline%2520for%2520IFIs.pdf&usq=AOvVaw0Y16vVH47NYKRSaWNT3yuV8opi=89978449 The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Climate and Environmental Protection, Regions and Water Management (BMLUK) coordinates the Working Group on International Climate Finance (AGIK), which has MFA, ADA, MOF, OeEB and other stakeholders as its members. AGIK is a platform for exchange of information about international developments related to climate finance, the identification of sources of climate finance, questions on ODA eligibility, members' contributions to projects that count as climate finance, questions of eligibility to climate finance and project design, as well as other topics as needed. The working group usually meets twice a year. SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance				9		
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance; etc.)	The Federal Act on Development Co-operation establishes the MFA's coordination role. The MFA led the consultation process on the 3YP, leading to the identification of shared priorities. However, implementation of Austria's development co-operation remains the responsibility of each single actor involved and the 3YP does not drive whole-of-government coherence and co-ordination. SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have not yet been implemented. (e.g. Several factors might hinder implementation, such as resistance to change, lack of alignment with organisational culture, vested interests, inadequate resources, poor communication normative gaps, and unfavorable external conditions like political instability or changes in government.)	One of the recommendations that resulted of the evaluation of the whole-of-government approach was to establish a focal point or institution to ensure policy coherence in the field of development policy. Therefore and in preparation of the latest 3YP a steering group of all focal points of relevant stakeholders was formed. In addition to that, a new permanent working group was set up, to ensure a coherent implementation and monitoring of the 3YP as well as a common preparation of the following 3YP. MFA believes that this The launch of the new working group is foreseen in Q4/2023. (Matrix submitted for 2023, mid-term review). SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no capacity-building programmes or other resources in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination				5		

5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	MFA has enhanced cooperation with regions, by inter alia integrating them into the 3YP-Planning Process as well as other relevant strategy formulation processes. SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Austria's efforts to link impact assessments with PCSD and the 2030 Agenda are further supported by innovative tools at the subnational level. For example, the N-Check-Strat process in Lower Austria, developed by the regional SDG Advisory Board, provides a participatory and evidence-based mechanism for assessing the alignment of provincial strategies and projects with sustainable development objectives (VNR, 2024). SOURCE: Ongoing OECD PCSD Scan.
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	The Business and Development Committee or the Parliamentary Working Groups foster dialogue between government, private sector and subnational actors in implementing joint policy priorities. SOURCE: Ongoing OECD PCSD Scan.
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, inadequate engagement, or complex legal frameworks.)	There are yearly dialogue events in place to engage with subnational actors on international initiatives and development cooperation. Domestic development policy work is carried out to promote understanding and awareness of Austrian development cooperation and the SDGs through education and campaigning. Guidelines adopted in the summer of 2024 define the objectives and target groups in development policy education in line with the priorities of the three-year programme and focus on young people and people in education as the target group. In addition, they aim to improve the use of synergies with new partners and open up the possibility of co-financing with partners such as federal states and the private sector, in particular private foundations.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			9		
6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	The 2022-2024 and the 2025-2027 3YPs recognise the critical role of civil society organisations, the private sector, social partners, academia and engaged citizens in development co-operation and humanitarian aid, both as providers of expertise and as key actors for community engagement. Inter-ministerial working groups, such as the IMAG on SDGs and the WG 3YP illustrate this participatory approach, with the aim to integrate diverse perspectives into national policies. Engaging a wide array of stakeholders enriches policy discussions and ensures that policies are better informed by on-the-ground realities and expertise. The WG 3YP will hold a stakeholder consultation meeting in December 2025 on the implementation and monitoring of the 3YP. The involvement of civil society organisations in the drafting process of Austria's VNRs indicate a commitment to inclusivity and collaboration. SOURCE: Ongoing OECD PCSD Scan.
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could include insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	Austrian Development Cooperation engages with stakeholders through the ADA Coordination Offices in partner countries to advance inclusive sustainable development.
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	The 2022-2024 and the 2025-2027 3YPs underscore the importance of an engaged and well-informed public with CSOs contributing through education, advocacy and independent monitoring. A prominent example of independent monitoring is the work of the Austrian Foundation for Development Research (Österreichische Forschungsstiftung für Internationale Entwicklung (OFSE)). Austria's leading research and information center on development co-operation and policy. Its annual Austrian Development Policy Reports contribute to public discourse by critically assessing Austria's actions, their implications and their coherence with broader development objectives. For instance, its 2025 report Net Zero Export Finance: Lessons for Austria from International Best Practice critiqued Austria's slow progress in aligning its official export financing with the Paris Agreement and its continued support for fossil fuel projects. SOURCE: Ongoing OECD PCSD Scan.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			9		

7. Impact Assessment	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	The 2030 Agenda will be increasingly and systematically integrated into the federal government's impact orientation and impact assessment. SOURCE: https://hipl.un.org/sites/default/files/nmrs/2024/VNR%202024%20Austria%20Report.pdf <i>Austria's Impact-Oriented Regulatory Impact Assessment (Wirkungsorientierte Folgenabschätzung (WFA)), introduced as part of the second phase of the last Federal Budget Law reform in 2013, represents a robust, outcome-oriented framework for assessing the impacts of draft legislation and major administrative measures. It mandates federal ministries to assess the expected impacts of legislative and regulatory proposals, as well as administrative measures of exceptional financial significance.</i>
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	Under development	1	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	The 3YP 2022-2024 contained a SDG matrix, striving to analyse and highlight the impact of Austrian Development Policy actions in partner countries. SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development <i>Austria's Impact-Oriented Regulatory Impact Assessment (Wirkungsorientierte Folgenabschätzung (WFA)), introduced as part of the second phase of the last Federal Budget Law reform in 2013, represents a robust, outcome-oriented framework for assessing the impacts of draft legislation and major administrative measures. It mandates federal ministries to assess the expected impacts of legislative and regulatory proposals, as well as administrative measures of exceptional financial significance.</i> <i>In the coming years, Austria will address the global spillover effects, taking its lead from the relevant work within the EU and the OECD. The findings from the "SDG Dialogue Forums" from 2021 to 2023 will continue to be addressed within the iMAG and integrated into its work programme. SOURCE: https://hipl.un.org/sites/default/files/nmrs/2024/VNR%202024%20Austria%20Report.pdf.</i>
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	Pre-filled based on existing data. Please update as necessary, providing supporting evidence. SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment				4	
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development , but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persists; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	Statistik Austria, as the national statistical institute, has taken on the task of compiling the national SDG indicator set. Currently, around 260 indicators (with multiple entries) are available, with time series beginning in 2010. https://www.statistik.at/services/tools/services/indikatorensysteme/sdgs
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	Regular reporting to ministries is happening through the WG 3YP. The final PCSD Scan will also be made available to the public and shared with relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament)
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies, but they are only partially implemented and used to inform decision making and ensure that adaptive action is taken. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden, limited technical capacity or a lack of data, normative gaps persist, or the mechanisms are not yet fully used to take adaptive action)	In 2019, for the first time a development evaluation policy - the „Evaluation Policy ADC Plus“- was developed through inter-agency cooperation under the guidance of the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs together with the Austrian Development Agency, the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Austrian Development Bank and the (former) Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism In 2022, MFA, ADA, MoF, OeEB and MC released joint guidelines for evaluability assessments in Austrian development cooperation. Drawing upon these guidelines, preparations for a joint evaluability assessment (paving the way for a subsequent joint evaluation) of Austria's contribution to reducing climate change and its effects are currently underway with the involvement of the above-mentioned actors (submitted matrix for mid-term review). SOURCE: 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting				6	
Total Score				57		