



WORKSHOP 3 How do we get there?

Pathways to a sustainable future by 2050

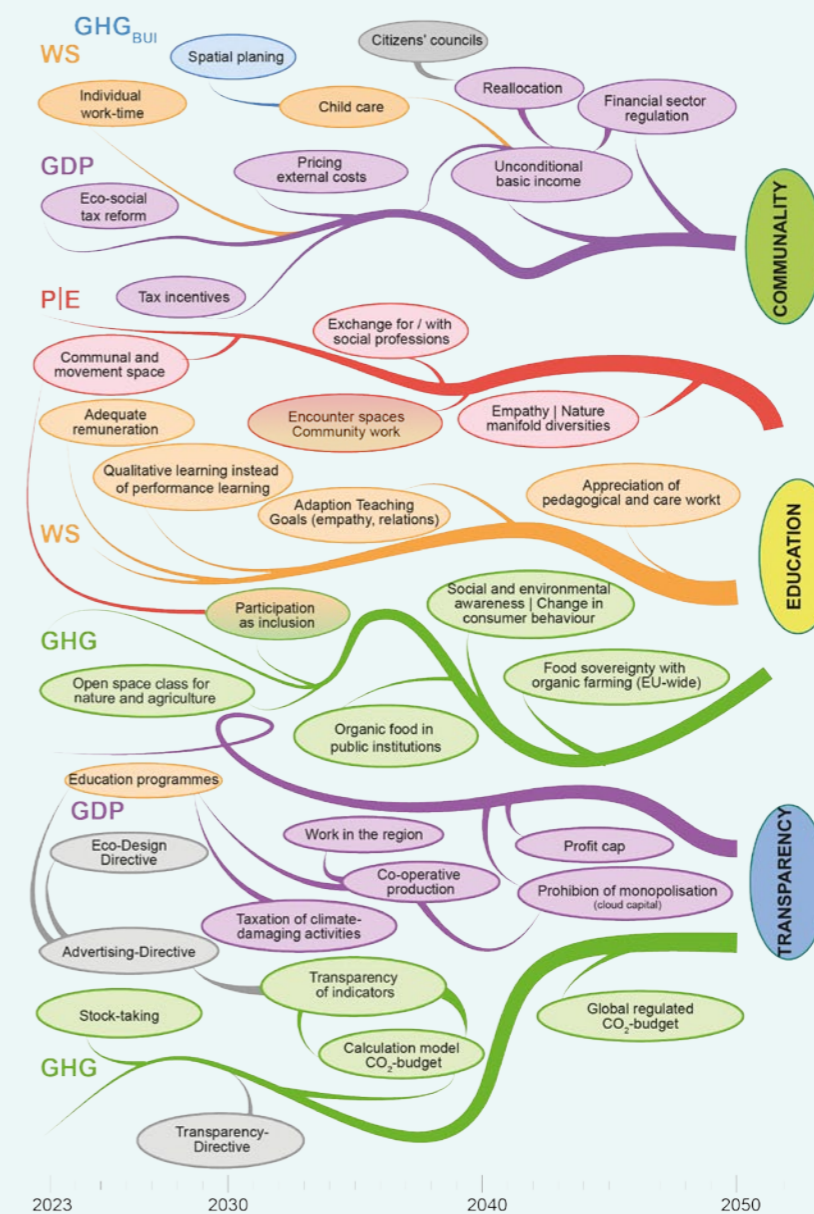
The climate goals (SDG13) were achieved because an eco-social tax reform, ecological tax incentives, climate protection-oriented spatial planning, eco-design, advertising guidelines and offers for education for sustainable development were implemented very early on, creating incentives and structures and thus opportunities for climate-friendly behaviour. This was supported by an ever-increasing transparency of the environmental and social impact of products and services in the coming years. By 2030, there will also be a commitment to providing only organic food in public institutions by 2030 and the production of food sovereignty with organic farming by 2050. It was also crucial that a binding CO₂ budget was implemented for Austria in the 2030s, which had to be strictly adhered to for the remaining years.

Work satisfaction has been improved and a more sustainable economy (SDG8) has been created by implementing measures – in addition to the measures in SDG13 relating to economic activities – that have led to a better work-life balance and gender equality. This initially included the individualisation of working hours, adequate rewards for skilled workers and care work, as well as better educational opportunities. By 2030, childcare was also greatly improved and expanded, and work in the region and cooperative production were greatly expanded through subsidies. Towards the end, there were also major interventions in the economy through the introduction of an unconditional basic income, as well as the regulation of the financial sector and the introduction of price caps for basic goods.

In order to reduce energy poverty (SDG1&10), in addition to the measures mentioned above that address inequality (especially the eco-social tax reform, education programmes, childcare and unconditional basic income), measures were taken above all to promote exchange between people. This included the creation of community and movement spaces, an increased exchange for and with social professions, i.e. the creation of a diversity of perspectives in order to create more empathy and appreciation of nature.

From an institutional point of view, the implementation of citizens' councils in the middle of the 2030s was crucial in ensuring that trend-setting decisions were made to achieve these goals.

Challenges and potential conflicts identified for the measures in the areas of distributional aspects, legitimacy, climate and environmental adaptation and recognition were overcome. This primarily concerned the establishment of true costs, regulation or prohibition of climate-damaging activities, fair remuneration, financing of measures, introduction of a binding CO₂ budget and educational measures.



Key:
 Red pathways: PJE (Poverty and Equality: Energy poverty)
 Orange pathways: WS (Work satisfaction)
 Pink pathways: GDP (real GDP per capita)
 Green pathways: GHG (GHG total incl. buildings)
 Green pathways: Governance | Participation

Figure: Pathways to a sustainable future from 2023 to 2050