

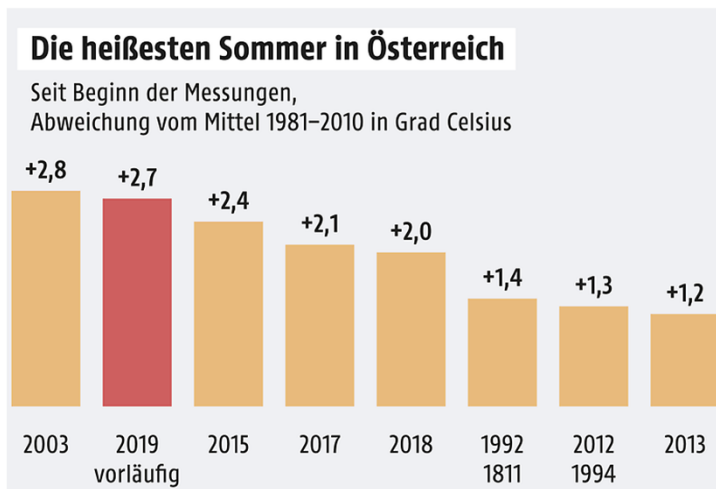
# The Austrian Climate and Energy Strategy

## Goals and Procedures – Experience from Austria

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Bratislava, November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2019

## Impacts of CC in Austria are a reality



Source: ZAMG, Layout: APA/orf.at



Pasterze:  
ca. 1900

ca. 2010



Source: Munich Society for Environmental  
Research

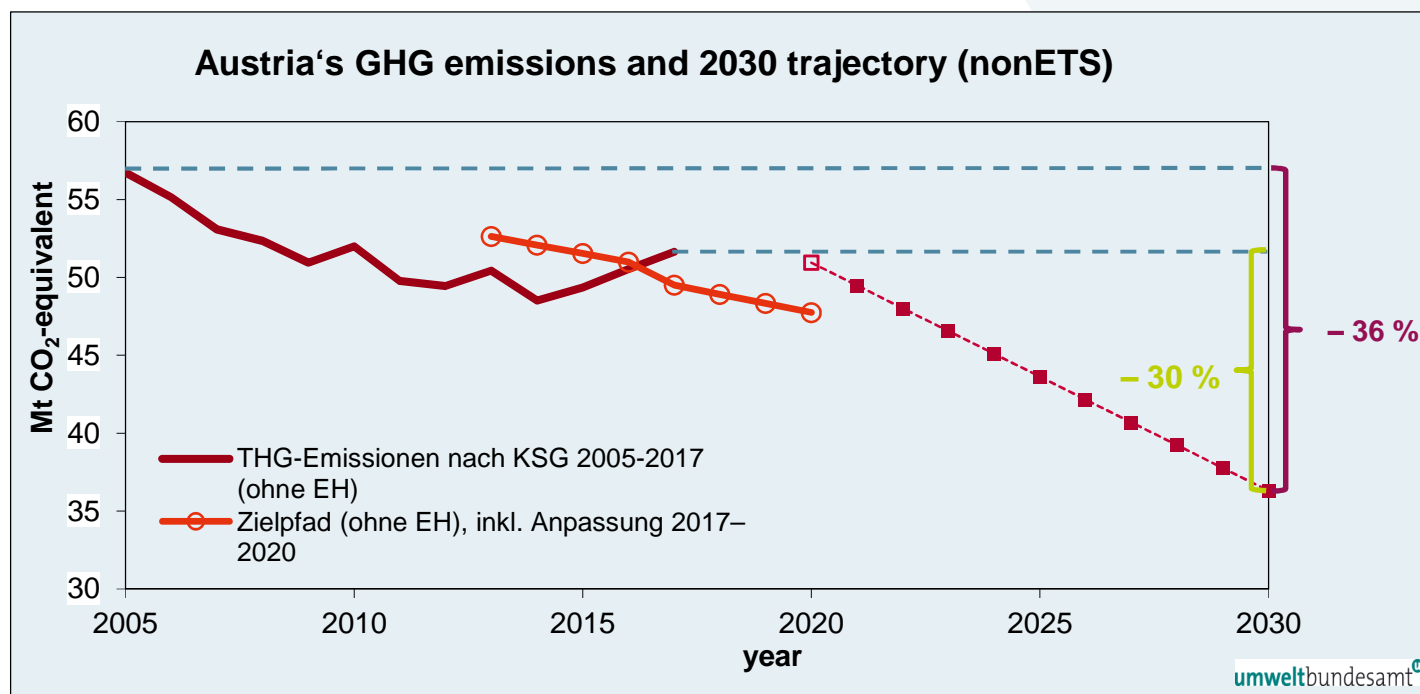
## Overview: Climate policy in Austria (1)

- Climate policy in Austria is based on a number of instruments, both legally binding and – increasingly – non-binding policy instruments
- **Legally binding:**
  - **Emissions trading act** (EZG 2011) implements EU-ETS in Austria
  - **Climate change act** (KSG) adds **sectoral targets** to overall national Effort sharing targets for 2020
  - Numerous **climate-related provisions in specific laws** (e.g. tax code, building codes)

## Overview: Climate policy in Austria (2)

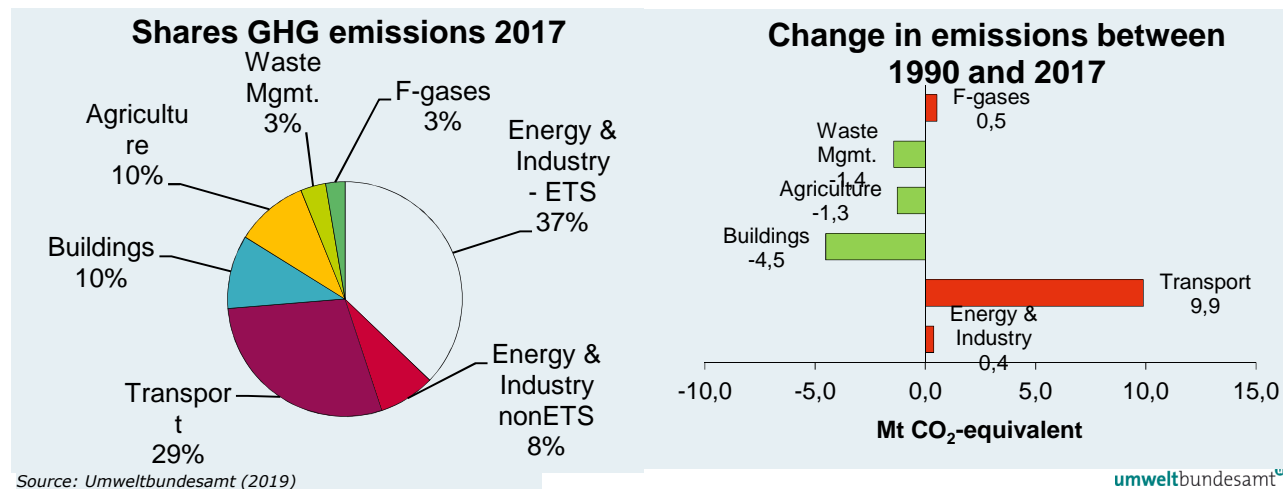
- **Non-legally binding strategic documents:**
  - **Government programme:** Commitment to Paris Agreement, EU-targets for 2020 and 2030 as well as to long-term decarbonisation
  - **Integrated Climate and Energy Strategy** #mission2030 adds flagship projects, time horizon 2030
  - **National Energy and Climate Plan** in accordance with EU Governance Regulation
  - **National Long-term Strategy** 2050 currently under development

## Effort Sharing: Austria's GHG trajectories 2020/2030 (nonETS)



Source: Umweltbundesamt (2019)

## Are we able to reverse transport emissions trend?



## The Climate and Energy Strategy of the Austrian Government



# #mission2030

Austrian Climate  
and Energy Strategy

May 2018

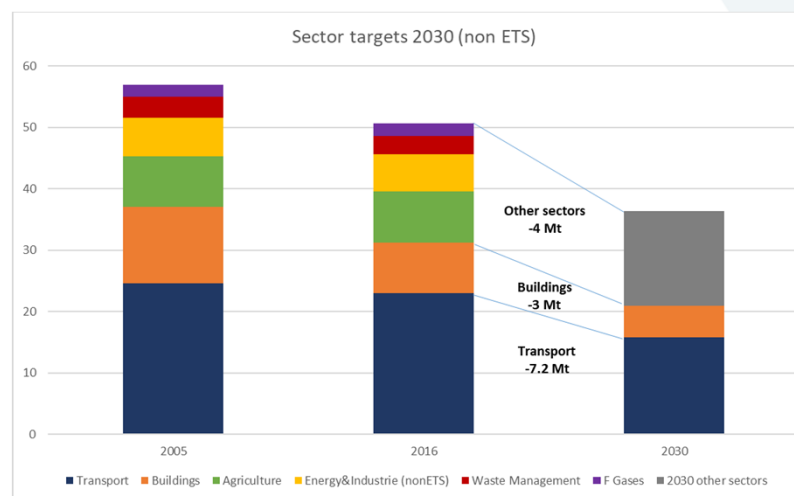
[www.mission2030.bmnt.gv.at](http://www.mission2030.bmnt.gv.at)

## European targets – Austrian implementation

	2020		2030	
	-20% EU GHG emissions (1990)		at least -40% EU GHG emiss. (1990)	
				
<b>Renewables</b> Share of renewable energies in final energy consumption	<b>20%</b>	<b>34%</b> (2016: 33,5%)	<b>32%</b> binding on EU level	<b>45-50%</b> <b>100 %</b> (national balance)
Subtarget electricity from renewables				
<b>Energy efficiency</b> Reduction vs projected energy consumption 2020/2030	<b>20%</b> indicative	<b>1050 PJ</b> (2016: 1121 PJ)	<b>32,5%</b> indicative	<b>25-30%</b> Reduction of primary energy demand per GDP vs 2015
<b>GHG emissions</b> Reduction vs 2005 in the Non-ETS sectors (ETS only europ. )	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-16%</b> (2016: -13%)	<b>-30%</b>	<b>-36%</b>



## Effort Sharing – sector split and targets 2030



- #mission2030 sets targets for transport (-7.2 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e) and buildings (-3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e), relative to 2016
- Another 4 Mt reduction to be shared among agriculture, energy/industry (nonETS), waste management and F-gases



## #mission 2030: 12 flagship projects

<b>Mobility:</b>	FP 1: Efficient freight logistics FP 2: Strengthening of rail public transport FP 3: E-mobility initiative
<b>Buildings &amp; heat supply:</b>	FP 4: Energy improvement of building stock FP 5: Heat supply from renewables
<b>Renewable energy:</b>	FP 6: Programme for „100.000 roofs“ photovoltaic and micro storage FP 7: Renewable hydrogen and biogas
<b>Financing:</b>	FP 8: Green Finance
<b>Research &amp; innovation:</b>	FP 9: Energy systems for the future FP 10: Programme Mission Innovation Austria
<b>Horizontal topics:</b>	FP 11: Communication – Education and awareness raising for a sustainable future FP 12: Strategy on Bio-based Economy

## Exemplary additional policies & measures (#mission2030)

- New law on renewable energy (**Renewables Deployment Law** – to enter into force by 2020):
  - Market compatible incentives for new investment in Wind, PV, Biomass, etc. (target: **100% renewables in electricity by 2030!**)
  - Regulatory framework for feed-in of „green gas“ into the gas grid
- E-mobility:
  - **Additional financial incentives** (tax rebates and grants) for purchase of electric cars and loading infrastructure
  - **93 million euros** grant subsidies for 2019 and 2020
  - cooperation between BMNT, BMVIT and car importers
- Heat strategy/buildings:
  - aim to **reduce share of oil-fired heating** systems (stock) **by 50%** until 2030
  - **increase renovation rate** (building shells) from 1% to **2% annually**
  - mix of **financial incentives** (provinces and federation/BMNT), **legal obligations** (building codes), spatial planning, public awareness etc.

## Lessons learned / recommendations

- Start early with strategic considerations for long-term decarbonisation pathways
- Bring all stakeholders on board – especially those responsible for implementation (e.g. provinces)
- Enable coherent target setting (GHG, renewables, energy efficiency)
- Offer a variety of strategic options for implementation / mix of policy instruments (subsidies, market-based, regulatory...)
- Short-term plans must be coherent with long-term targets and pathways – avoid lock-in effects!!
- Find solutions for potential discrepancy between strategic (medium/long-term) necessity and political (short-term) logic
- Be aware that far-reaching decarbonisation is not feasible at reasonable costs without a clear CO<sub>2</sub> price signal
- Don't leave groups of the society behind – „just transition“ is a must

# Thank you for your attention!



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