

The Austrian Climate and Energy Strategy

Goals and Procedures – Experience from Austria

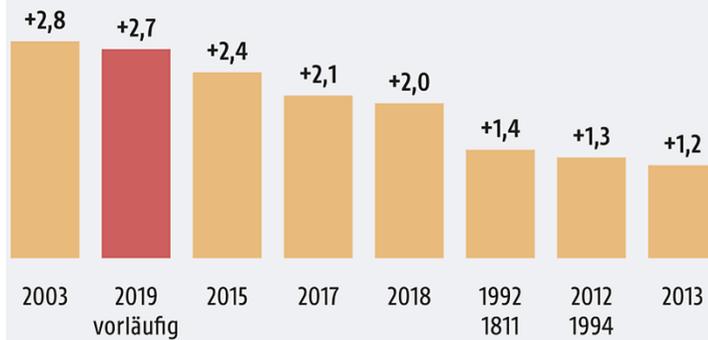
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Head of Division IV/1 – Climate Policy Coordination

Bratislava, November 14th, 2019

Impacts of CC in Austria are a reality

Die heißesten Sommer in Österreich

Seit Beginn der Messungen,
Abweichung vom Mittel 1981–2010 in Grad Celsius



Source: ZAMG, Layout: APA/orf.at



Pasterze:
ca. 1900

ca. 2010



Source: Munich Society for Environmental
Research

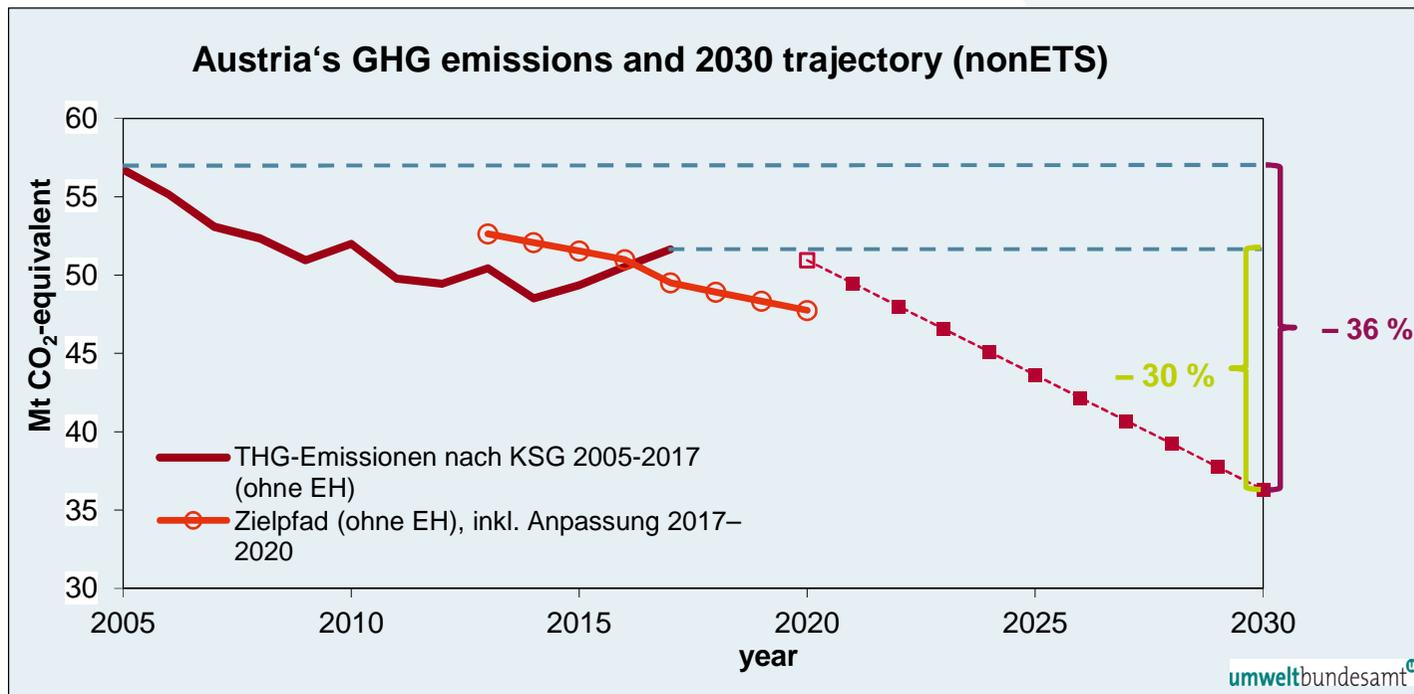
Overview: Climate policy in Austria (1)

- 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)

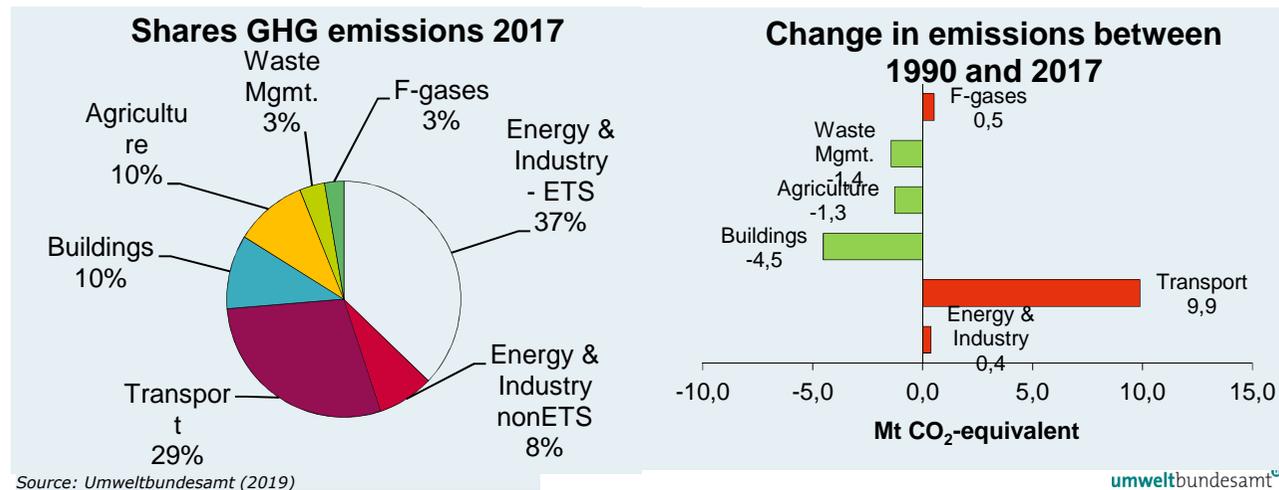
Overview: Climate policy in Austria (2)

- **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)



Are we able to reverse transport emissions trend?



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Sustainability and Tourism

bmnt.gv.at

The Climate and Energy Strategy of the Austrian Government

#mission2030

Austrian Climate
and Energy Strategy

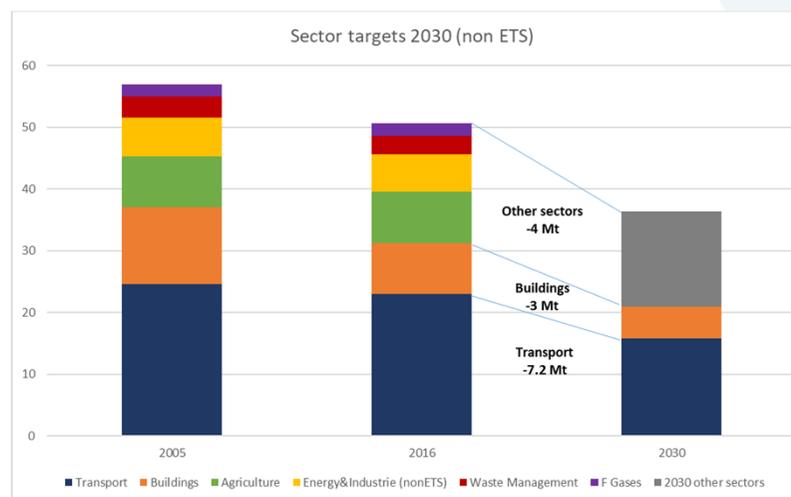
May 2018

www.mission2030.bmnt.gv.at

European targets – Austrian implementation

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

Effort Sharing – sector split and targets 2030



- #mission2030 sets targets for transport (-7.2 Mt CO₂-e) and buildings (-3 Mt CO₂-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

Mobility:	FP 1: Efficient freight logistics FP 2: Strengthening of rail public transport FP 3: E-mobility initiative
Buildings & heat supply:	FP 4: Energy improvement of building stock FP 5: Heat supply from renewables
Renewable energy:	FP 6: Programme for „100.000 roofs“ photovoltaic and micro storage FP 7: Renewable hydrogen and biogas
Financing:	FP 8: Green Finance
Research & innovation:	FP 9: Energy systems for the future FP 10: Programme Mission Innovation Austria
Horizontal topics:	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 CO₂ price signal
- Don't leave groups of the society behind – „just transition“ is a must

 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Sustainability and Tourism

Thank you for your attention!

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