Federal Ministry
Agriculture and Forestry, Climate
and Environmental Protection,
Regions and Water Management
Republic of Austria

Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress – Austria

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Austria - National Circumstances

- Federal republic with 9 federal provinces
- Population: 9.2 million, surface area 83 884 km²
- Member of the European Union since 1995
- Situated in the heart of Europe, neighbouring six EU Member States and two non-members
- Small open economy, export quota of about 55 %
- Almost ¾ of GDP from tertiary sector, but still major basic materials industry

GHG emissions trend

National total:

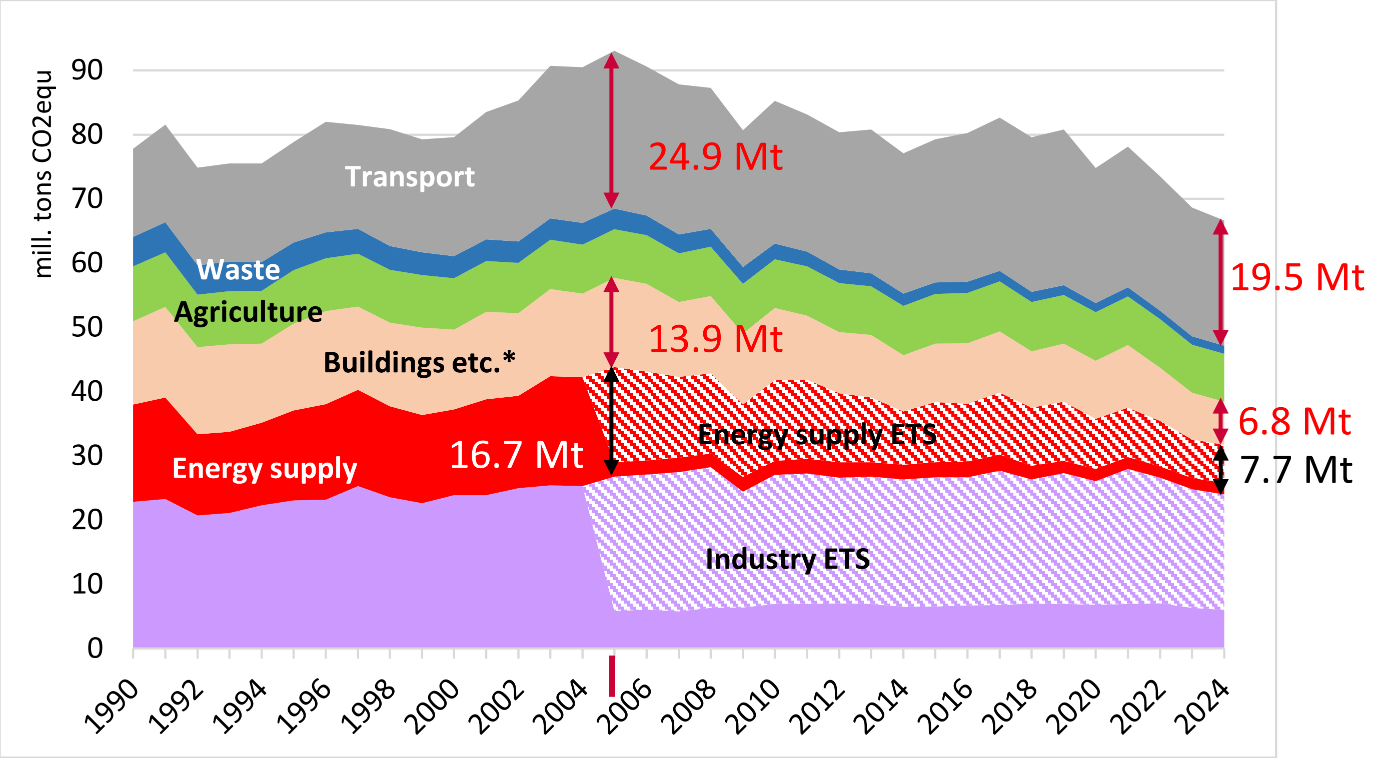
2023-2024: -3.0%

2005-2024: -28.4%

Without ETS:

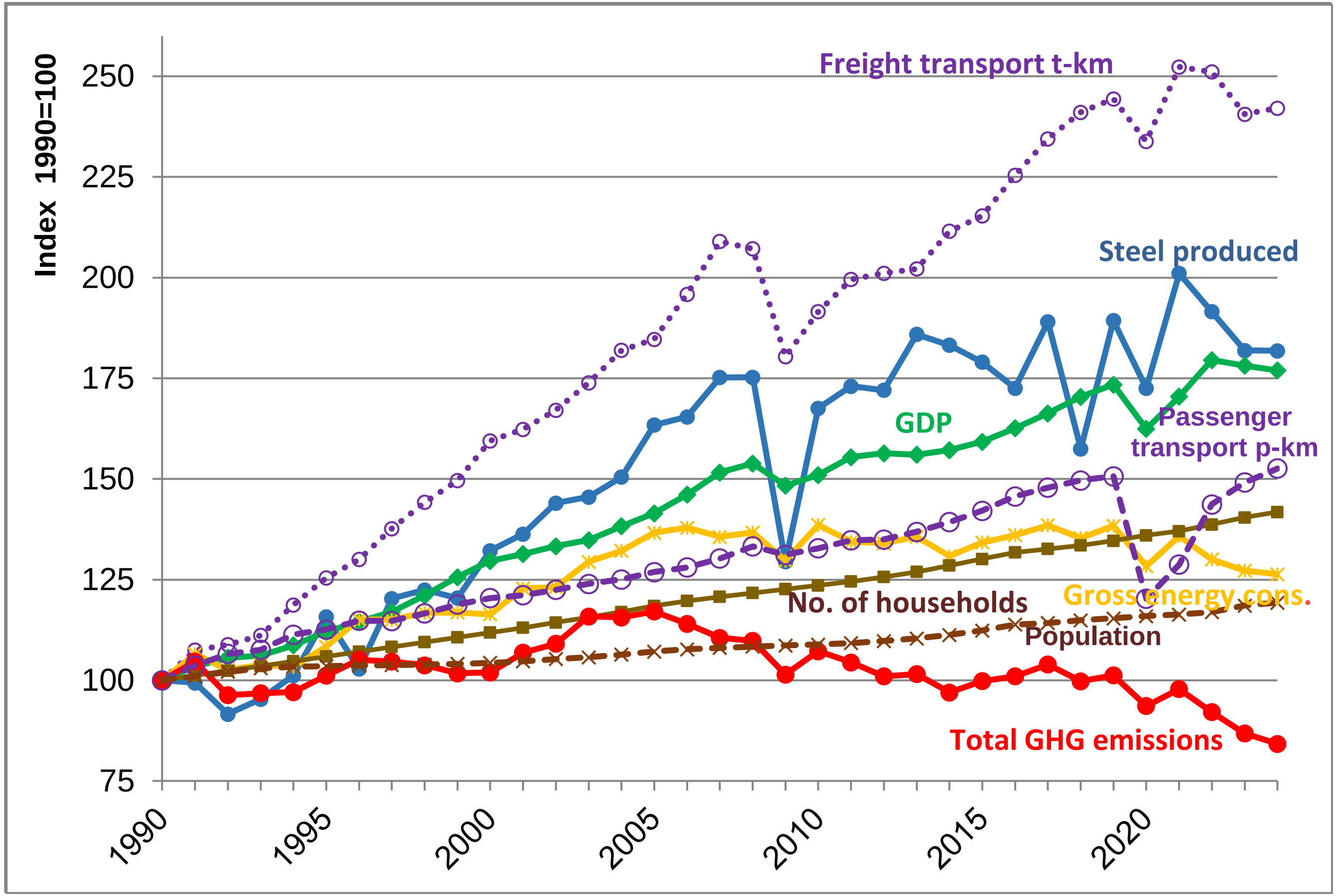
2023-2024: -3.5%

2005-2024: -25.5%



* CRF 1.A.4 and 1.A.5

Key drivers 1990-2024



NDC of the European Union and its Member States

Target and description	Economy-wide net domestic reduction of at least 55% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.
Target type	Economy-wide absolute emission reduction.
Target year	2030 single-year target
Base year	1990
Implementation period	2021-2030
Geographical scope	EU 27 including EU nine outermost regions
Gases	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3

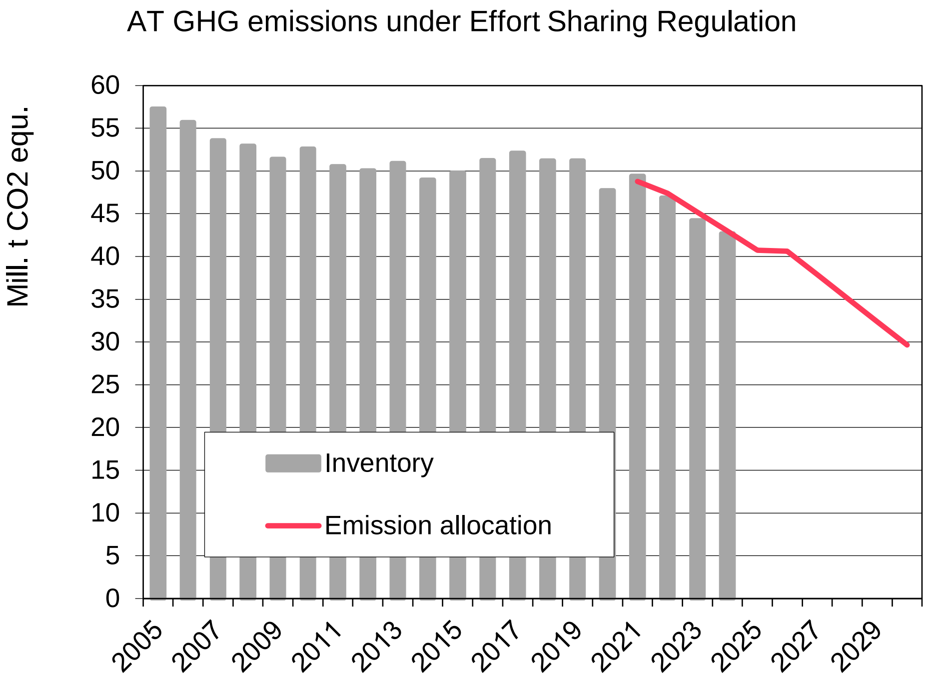
- NDC as joint target of the EU and its Member States
- 2030 target according to 2023 update of the NDC
- Austria takes part in the NDC, has no separate or individual NDC under the Paris Agreement

EU internal implementation of the NDC

EU NDC 1990-2030	-55%			
EU internal targets 2005-2030	ESR: -40%	LULUCF: -310 Mt net removals	ETS: -62%
Austria 2005-2030	ESR: -48%	LULUCF: -879 kt increase net rem.	

- Legislative framework at EU level is in place to implement NDC: Revised Emission Trading System (ETS), Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR), LULUCF Regulation
- ETS: Covers large emitters, union wide target, not broken down to Member States
- ESR: Individual target paths for Member States
- LULUCF: Individual targets (2021-2025 no net emissions, 2026-2029 increase of net sinks)

Austria‘s national reduction path 2021-2030



National target under the Effort Sharing Regulation covers only emissions outside the EU ETS, about 2/3 of total national emissions.

Target requires an average reduction of about 2 Mt CO_2equ. per year.

Recent developments

- Austria‘s ESR target path: Balance for 2021-2024 shows cumulative surplus of 1.14 Mio t. CO_2 eq

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Target	48.77	47.40	45.18	42.96
Emissions	49.40	46.85	44.23	42.69
Surplus	-0.63	0.55	0.95	0.27

- LULUCF target for 2021-2025 will be accounted in 2027; we have seen fluctuations between sink and source throughout the last years (reduced sinks due to climate impacts and beetle calamities).

Policies and measures

- Various measures have been reported in Austria's Biennial Transparency Report. Some examples and highlights of the last years…

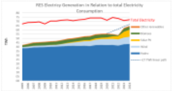
- Mandatory Climate Impact Assessment for legislation and major investments ("climate check"): Evaluates the effects of policies and measures on GHG emissions and sinks as well as on resilience against climate change impacts. It ensures that climate considerations are integrated into decision-making processes.

Policies and measures highlights – buildings

- Phase out of fossil fuels for heating purposes: Ban for installations in new buildings.
- Subsidies for replacement of existing fossil fuel heating installations.
  For households affected from poverty up to 100% cost covering.
- Support for the thermal renovation of buildings.
- Total volume of subsidies for new heating systems and thermal renovation:
  About € 1 Billion per year in 2024 and 2025.

Policies and measures highlights – energy supply

- 100% electricity from renewable sources by 2030, investments of one billion € / year (“Renewable Energy Expansion Act” -> +27 TWh by 2030)



- “Integrated Network Infrastructure Plan”: Strategic plan for the extension of electricity and gas infrastructure as prerequisite to increase the share of green electricity and gas.
- National Carbon Pricing Scheme for sectors outside the EU Emission Trading System: Suppliers of fossil energy have to surrender certificates, from 2022 at fixed prices (increasing up to € 55 / tonne CO_2), national scheme to be replaced by EU scheme from 2028 onwards.

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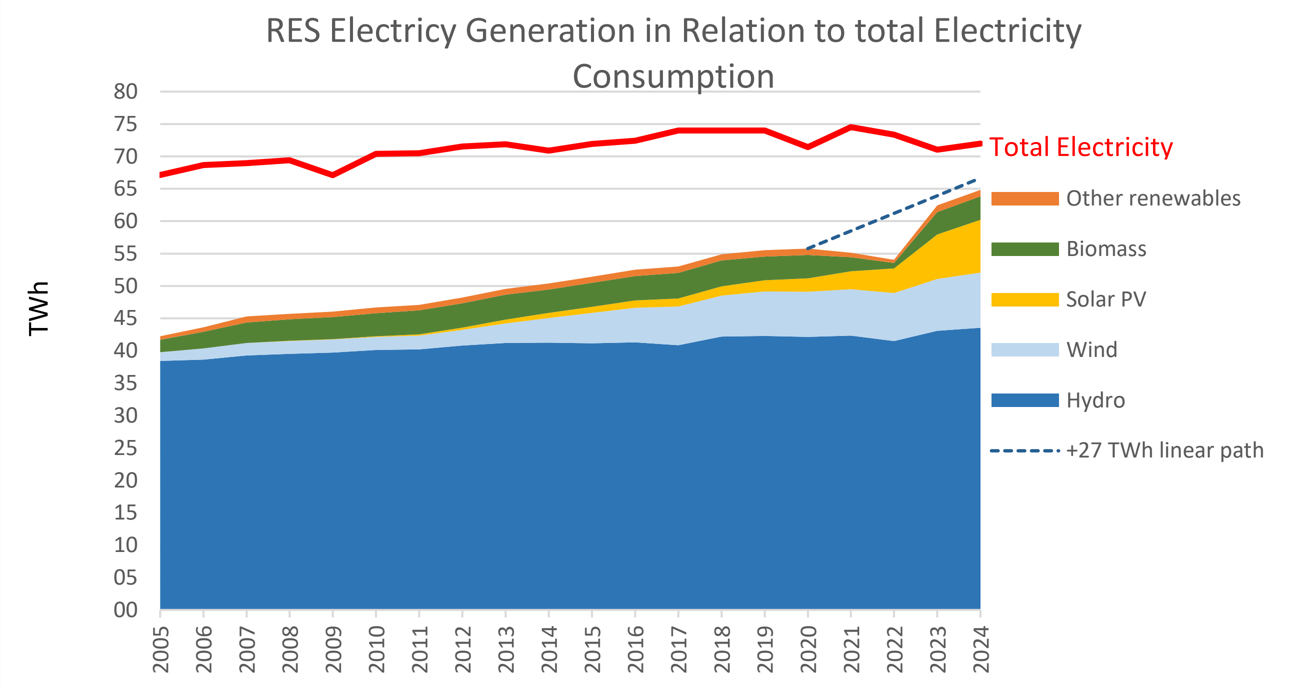
Renewable Energy Development in Austria



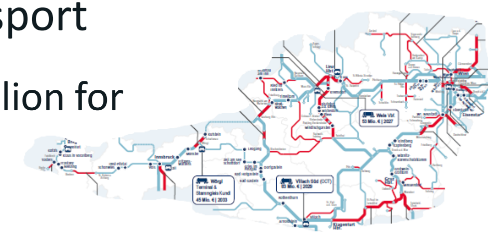
Development of Renewable Energy Generation 2020-2024

	2020-2024
Hydro	+1,4 TWh
Wind	+1,6 TWh
Solar PV	+6,1 TWh
Total	**+ 9,1 TWh**

Policies and measures highlights – transport

- One-year ticket for the unlimited use of public transport nationwide or regional at an affordable price (nationwide ticket less than 4 € per day).
  Approx. 290.000 users of nationwide ticket already, 1.4 million users of regional tickets; about 1/5 of the population owns a ticket.

- Public Investment in Rail Infrastructure & other public transport
  - Austrian Federal Railways framework plan 2025-2030: € 19,7 billion for improvement and expansion of railway infrastructure
  - Local & regional public transport:
    Federal funding of about 1.3 billion per year for services of public interest



Policies and measures highlights – industry

- Austrian Industry Transformation Fund: € 3 billion subsidies 2024-2030
- Hydrogen Strategy, targeting efficient use in strategic sectors, transport infrastructure and trade. Hydrogen Funding Act provides for federal funding (€ 820 million).
- "Green" steel: Austrian steel producer pushes projects and pilot plants for the production of green steel (hydrogen production, direct hydrogen reduction of iron ore, electric arc furnaces with green electricity), with public support.

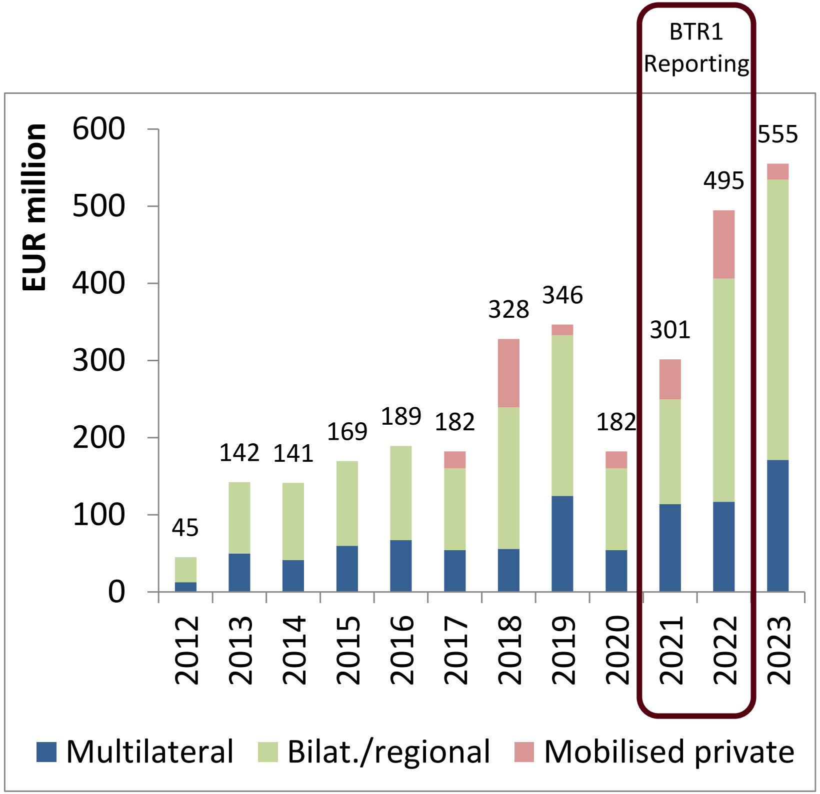
  (N.B.: Currently about 1/6 of national total emissions result from iron and steel production.)

Policies and measures highlights – other

- F-Gas: Austria is embedded in the EU-wide GWP based quota system for importers and producers. Covers HFCs placed on the market, with reduction of quotas over time.
- Agriculture: Support measures for agricultural practices reducing GHG emissions and increasing soil carbon, e. g. for organic farming – currently about ¼ of total agricultural area in Austria is used for organic farming.
- Waste: Deposit system for single-use beverage bottles and cans since 2025, provides for separate collection and recycling of plastic and metal bins.

Article 9 – climate finance

- Reporting according to OECD/DAC criteria.
- Average 2021-2023:
  - 58 % bilateral, 30 % multilateral, 12 % mobilised private finance
  - More than half of public bilateral grants for adaptation and CC
- Austria's support is demand driven and implemented in close collaboration with local stakeholders



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Thank you

for your attention!