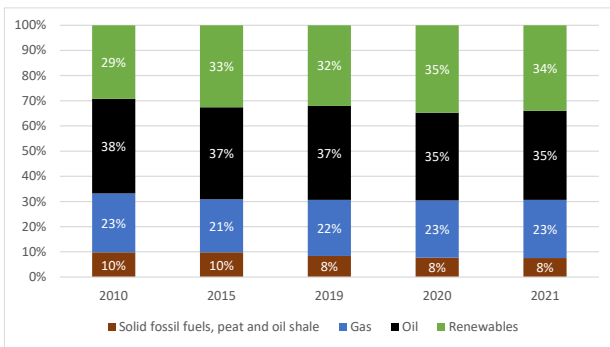


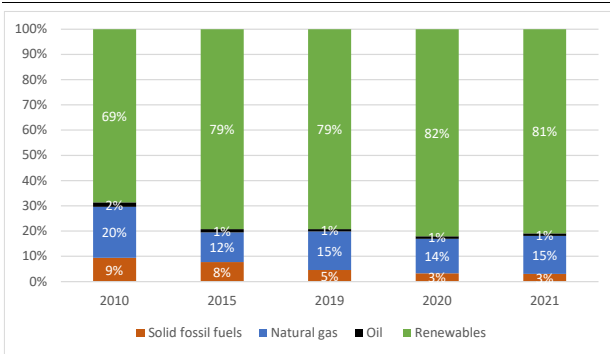
Key energy figures

Graph 1: Energy mix



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: Electricity mix



Source: Eurostat

Saving energy

1. Key energy savings measures

Austria is implementing energy efficiency measures, including demand response, to reduce further its reliance on gas.

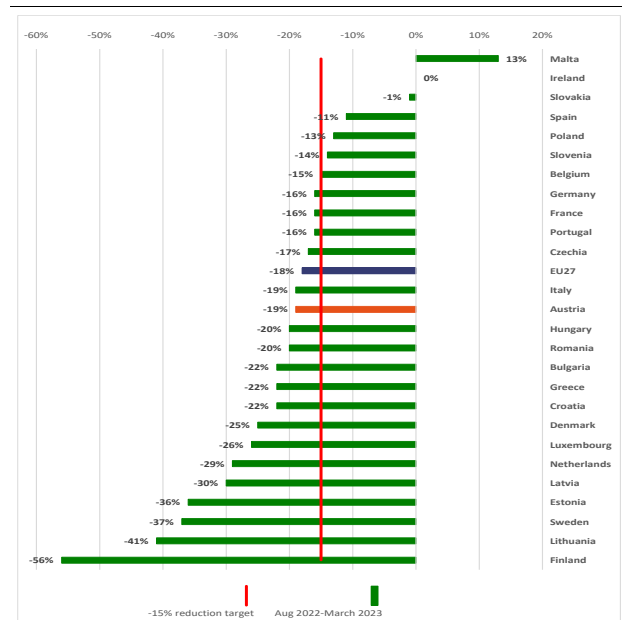
- **Energy efficiency law** for renovation of buildings, energy audit and energy management obligation and other strategic energy efficiency measures, which aims to reduce final energy consumption (equalling to 27.8 Mtoe in 2021) by 18% by 2030.
- Austria **implemented energy efficiency measures** to contribute to energy security and **were targeted mainly to households, the industry, and the public sector.**

- The **prescribed measures were diverse in nature** and went from gas savings campaigns, setting binding goals for the public sector, introducing incentives for households, companies, municipalities, and associations, and supporting fuel switching for industry as well as diversification of natural gas purchases and energy efficiency improvement measures.

2. Gas Demand Reduction

Austria has reduced its gas consumption by **19%** in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, above the decrease achieved at EU level (18%) and surpassing the 15% voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level ⁽¹⁾.

Graph 3: Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022-March 2023)



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas

Source: Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

Diversification of energy supplies

1. Key actions

Import dependency from Russian natural gas was **at 80%** (equalling 6.9 bcm) in 2021.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.

Austria still imports gas from Russia and its dependency throughout 2022 fluctuated substantially, with an **average rate of 57%** ⁽²⁾. This decrease is due to decreasing east-west flows from Russia rather than to a deliberate diversification policy. The Austrian government has clarified that it does not intend to break the long-term contract with Russia which runs until 2040.

2. Gas Infrastructure Developments

Gas initially flowed from east to west, from Russia through Slovakia and to Italy, Hungary, and Germany. Austria exports more than 80% of the gas it physically imports, mainly to Italy. **Some of those initial flows have reversed**, with gas now flowing from Germany and Italy. Austria produces gas domestically, covering around 10% of its annual domestic demand, but with no real potential to increase this in the short term.

Map 1: **Cross-border interconnections**



Source: DG ENER

3. Gas Storage

Austria operates **9 underground storage facilities** ⁽³⁾ with a total capacity of around 8.4 bcm, covering all domestic demand.

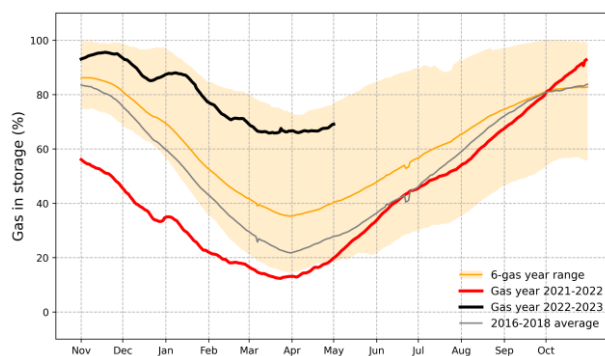
Austria fulfilled its gas storage obligations last winter reaching 93.07% by November 1, 2022 (more than 10 percentage points above its legal

⁽²⁾ <https://energie.gv.at/>

⁽³⁾ Austria's underground storage facilities are managed by 5 operators: Astora (UGS Haidach), OMV Gas Storage (Tallesbrunn & Schönkirchen/Reyersdorf), RAG Energy Storage (Puchkirchen/Haag, Aigelsbrunn, Haidach 5, 7Fields-RAG, Haidach) and Uniper Energy Storage (UGS 7 Fields).

obligation⁴⁾ and ended the heating season with a filling storage at 69.13% by 2 May 2023.

Graph 4: **Storage levels in Austria**



Source: JRC calculation based on AGSI+ Transparency Platform, 2022

Energy Platform

Regional Group of reference: Central and Eastern Europe.

National companies participating to the Industrial Advisory Group: OMV, RHIM.

On Wednesday, May 10, the European Union launched its first international tender for joint gas purchases. A total of 25 international suppliers and more than 110 companies have decided to participate and intend to purchase 11.6 billion cubic meters of gas. Deliveries are expected to take place between June 2023 and May 2024.

Accelerating clean energy

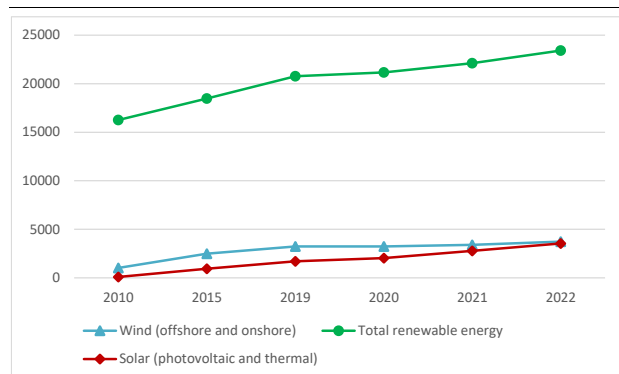
1. Installed Renewable Capacity

In **2022**, Austria installed around 1.3 GW of renewable capacity, bringing the total to **23 GW** (vs. 22 GW in 2021).

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2022 amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1938 and (EC) No 715/2009 with regard to gas storage.

In 2022, the annual growth rate of installed renewables power capacity rose to **5.9%**, compared to only 4.5% in 2021.

Graph 5: **Installed wind and solar power capacity (in megawatt)**



(1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.

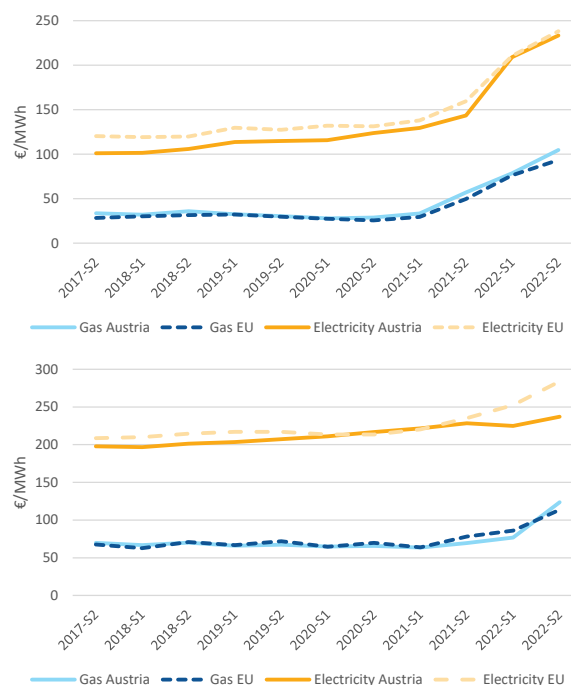
(2) In 2022, Austria installed 0.3 GW of **wind power capacity** (vs. 0.1 GW in 2021)

(3) In 2022, Austria installed 0.7 GW of **solar power capacity** (vs. 0.7 GW in 2021)

Source: IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

Energy price developments

Graph 6: **Austria's energy retail prices for industry (top) and households (bottom)**



(1) On electricity, the band consumption is for DC households and ID for industry

(2) On gas, the band consumption is D2 for households and I4 for industry

Source: Eurostat

Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

- **EUR 3.75 in grants** (updated, representing approximately 0.93% of 2021 GDP). **No loans requested.**
- **Adoption date by Council: 13 July 2021**
- **First payment request:** the Commission is implementing the decision adopted on 13 April 2023; payment (EUR 700 mln) was disbursed on 20 April 2023.
- **The first annual RRF event with stakeholders** took place on 23 March 2023.
- **Climate target:** 59%