

# National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 for Austria (NREAP-AT)

under Directive 2009/28/EC of the  
European Parliament and of the  
Council

**National  
Renewable  
Energy  
Action  
Plan 2010  
for Austria**



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Austrian Institute of Economic Research  
+43 (1) 798-2601-0



Wegener Centre for Climate and Global Change  
at the University of Graz  
+43 (316) 380-8430



Graz University of Technology  
Institute of Process and Particle Engineering  
+43 (316) 873-7464



KWI Consultants GmbH  
+43 (1) 52520-288



Johannes Kepler University of Linz  
Institute of Polymeric Materials and Testing  
+43 (732) 2468-6610



Vienna University of Technology  
Institute of Power Systems and Energy Economics  
+43 (1) 58801-37303

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 for Austria

### *Authors*

<b>Andreas Karner</b>	KWI Consultants GmbH
<b>Sabine-Christina Koller</b>	Wegener Centre for Climate and Global Change at the University of Graz
<b>Claudia Kettner</b>	Austrian Institute of Economic Research
<b>Daniela Kletzan-Slamanig</b>	Austrian Institute of Economic Research
<b>Angela Köppl</b>	Austrian Institute of Economic Research
<b>Armin Leopold</b>	Wegener Centre for Climate and Global Change at the University of Graz
<b>Reinhold Lang</b>	Johannes Kepler University of Linz Institute of Polymeric Materials and Testing
<b>Nebojsa Nakicenovic</b>	Vienna University of Technology Institute of Power Systems and Energy Economics and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
<b>Kathrin Reinsberger</b>	Wegener Centre for Climate and Global Change at the University of Graz
<b>Gustav Resch</b>	Vienna University of Technology Institute of Power Systems and Energy Economics
<b>Stefan Schleicher</b>	Wegener Centre for Climate and Global Change at the University of Graz and the Austrian Institute of Economic Research
<b>Hans Schnitzer</b>	Graz University of Technology Institute of Process and Particle Engineering
<b>Karl Steininger</b>	Wegener Centre for Climate and Global Change at the University of Graz
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## List of Abbreviations

vol%	volume percent
€	euro
AEA	Austrian Energy Agency
AEE	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Erneuerbare Energie (Renewable Energy Working Group)
AG	public limited liability company
AIT	Austrian Institute of Technology
AMA	Agrarmarkt Austria
APC	Annual Contribution to Coverage
ASI	Austrian Standard Institute
AWG	Waste Management Act
BGBL	Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Law Gazette)
Bgld ÖFG	Burgenländischen Ökoförderungsgesetz (law regarding the promotion of green energy in Burgenland)
BM	federal ministry
BMLFUW	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
BMV	Biomass Association
BMVIT	Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology
BMWFJ	Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth
BV	Basic version
B-VG	Bundes-Verfassungsgesetz (Federal Constitutional Law)
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CH	Central Heating
COP	Coefficient of Performance
CR	coverage rate
CT	Combined Transport
D	Directive
DGM	digital elevation model
DHP	Degree of Heating Provided
DH	district heating
DKM	digital cadastral map
EC	European Community
E-Control GmbH	Energie-Control, Austrian company with limited liability which regulates the electricity and natural gas sectors
EEV-Norm	Enhanced Environmentally Friendly Vehicles Norm
eff	efficiency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA Act	Environmental Impact Assessment Act
EIWOG	Elektrizitätswirtschafts-und -organisationsgesetz (law regarding electrical power supply and distribution)
ESA	Environmental Support in Austria
ETBE	ethyl tertiary butyl aether
EU	European Union
GesmbH	private limited company
GewO	Gewerbeordnung (Trade, Commerce and Industry Regulation Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System

<b>GWG</b>	Gaswirtschaftsgesetz (Austrian Gas Act)
<b>H&amp;C</b>	Heating and cooling
<b>ha</b>	hectar
<b>HKL</b>	heating, climate, ventilation
<b>HLC</b>	Heat load coverage
<b>HR</b>	Heat Recovery
<b>HX</b>	Heat Exchanger
<b>IG</b>	Interest Group
<b>JI</b>	Joint Implementation
<b>KfzStG</b>	Kraftfahrzeugsteuergesetz (law regarding car tax)
<b>kg</b>	kilogram
<b>KLLEN FondsG</b>	Climate and Energy Fund Law
<b>KPC</b>	Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH
<b>kW</b>	kilowatt ( $10^3$ Watt)
<b>kWh</b>	kilowatt hour
<b>kW<sub>el</sub></b>	kilowatt of electrical capacity
<b>kW<sub>th</sub></b>	kilowatt of thermal power
<b>LAV</b>	Living Area Ventilation
<b>LGBl.</b>	Landesgesetzblatt (national law gazette)
<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	square meter
<b>mg</b>	milligram
<b>m</b>	million
<b>MÖSt</b>	mineral oil tax
<b>MotV</b>	motorbezogene Versicherungssteuer (engine-related insurance tax)
<b>MTBE</b>	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
<b>MW</b>	megawatt ( $10^6$ watt)
<b>n/a</b>	not applicable
<b>NEZ</b>	Useful heat energy index
<b>NOVA</b>	Normverbrauchsabgabe (standard fuel consumption tax)
<b>NoVAG</b>	Normverbrauchsabgabegesetz (law regarding a standard fuel consumption tax)
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	nitrogen oxides
<b>ÖkoG</b>	Ökologisierungsgesetz (the 'Ecologisation' Act)
<b>ÖMAG</b>	Abwicklungsstelle für Ökostrom AG (a designated settlement centre)
<b>OMV</b>	Österreichische Mineralölverwaltung AG (Austrian oil company)
<b>O</b>	Ordinance
<b>OÖ</b>	Upper Austria
<b>ÖPUL</b>	The Austrian programme for a sustainable agriculture
<b>ÖSG</b>	Ökostromgesetz (Green Electricity Act)
<b>ÖVGW</b>	The Austrian association of gas and water
<b>PJ</b>	petajoule ( $10^{15}$ joule)
<b>PV</b>	photovoltaics
<b>RES</b>	Renewable Energy Source
<b>RIS</b>	Rechtsinformationssystem (Legal Information System of the Republic of Austria)
<b>RR</b>	Renewable Resources
<b>SHC</b>	Subsidised Housing Construction
<b>SHR</b>	Space Heating Required
<b>SHR/F</b>	Space Heating Figure
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

## XII

<b>SOFÖ</b>	(Sonder- und Direktförderung) (special and direct support)
<b>SPC</b>	Specific Power Consumption
<b>SPF</b>	Seasonal Performance Factor
<b>t</b>	tonne
<b>TEU</b>	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
<b>TJ</b>	terajoule ( $10^{12}$ joule)
<b>toe</b>	Tonne of Oil Equivalent (1 000 toe = 41.87 TJ)
<b>TPC</b>	Total Power Consumption
<b>TT</b>	Turnover Tax
<b>TWh</b>	terawatt hours ( $10^{12}$ watt hours)
<b>UFG</b>	Umweltförderungsgesetz (Austria's Environmental Aid Act)
<b>UIG</b>	Umweltinformationsgesetz (law regarding access to information on the environment)
<b>VersStG</b>	Insurance Tax Act
<b>VKW AG</b>	Vorarlberger Kraftwerke AG
<b>W/m<sup>3</sup>h</b>	Watt per m <sup>3</sup> and hour
<b>WG</b>	Working Group
<b>Wif</b>	Wirtschaftsförderungsinstitut (Business Promotion institute)
<b>WKLG</b>	Wärme- und Kälteleitungsausbaugesetz (Austria's Heating and Cooling Network Expansion Act)
<b>WKO</b>	Wirtschaftskammer Österreich (Austrian Economic Chamber)
<b>WW</b>	Warm Watter

# 1 National renewable energy strategy

## 1.1 Targets to be reached by 2020

The 2010 National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 has been created in accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC and the template predetermined in accordance with European Commission Decision of 30.06.2009 (2009/548/EC).

The general conditions of this action plan are based on the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010).

### 34 % target share

According to Directive 2009/28/EC, Austria must increase its share of renewable energy in gross final consumption of energy to 34 % by 2020. In the 2005 base year this share was 24.4 %. The value for 2008 has already reached 29.0 %.

Figure 1 shows the intended trajectory in comparison to the adjustment path as specified by the general formula of Directive 2009/28/EC. Austria's trajectory by 2020 therefore clearly lies above the trajectory set by the directive.

### 13 % less energy and 18 % more renewables by 2020

The accessibility of a 34 % share of renewables by 2020 is based on two conditions:

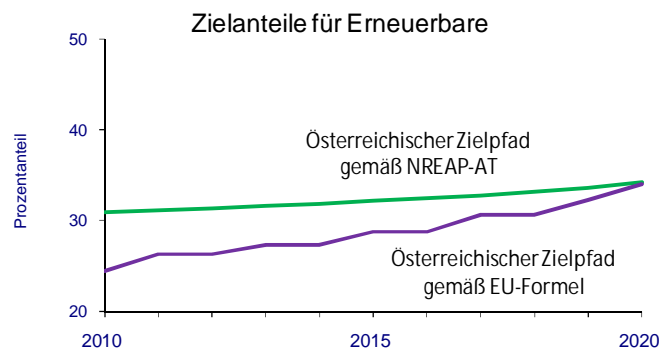
- compared to the reference scenario, which updates the previous trends, a 13 % reduction of final energy consumption is needed for the efficiency scenario to be achieved;
- the volume of renewable energy in 2008 must be increased by 18 % by 2020.

### The mix of renewable energy

Various quantities of renewable energy are possible in principle in order to achieve the 34 % target for renewable energies in 2020, with a targeted final energy consumption of 1 100 PJ. In addition to water, wind and solar power, the exhaustion of available biomass potential is also important for the provision of heating and cooling and to achieve the 10 % biofuel target. For determining the energy mix, the factors of cost-efficiency, resource availability and environmental protection must also be taken into account. When using biomass there should be no unreasonable cutbacks in comparison with the proposals for measures of the energy strategy as a result of splitting up the template.

### The dynamic process of implementation

The implementation of the directive for achieving the renewables target of 34 % is a dynamic process, which is mainly determined through the transposition measures of the energy strategy to be implemented by the Austrian Federal Government. This can therefore result in changes over time in the individual areas which will be the subject of project reports to be transmitted every two years. At the same time, there must be coordination with other 2008 EU climate and energy pact targets.

**Figure 1** Renewable energy target shares

German	English
Zielanteile für Erneuerbare	Renewables target shares
Österreichischer Zielpfad gemäß NREAP-AT	Austrian trajectory in accordance with NREAP-AT (Renewable Action Plan)
Österreichischer Zielpfad gemäß EU-Formel	Austrian trajectory pursuant to EU formula

## 1.2 Reference and efficiency scenarios

### Reference scenario

A reference scenario was created based on the information available as of 2009, from which the following development until 2020 can be expected:

- final energy consumption could increase based on the currently visible development to 29.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe);
- allowing for own use and losses during transport, this results in a gross final consumption of energy of 30.6 million toe.

The reference scenario is based on the currently available economic forecasts of the Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) and on a GDP growth of around 2 % for the remaining years.

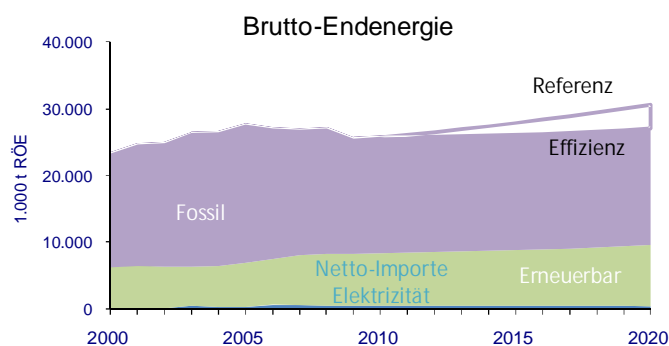
### Efficiency scenario

According to the specifications of the Austrian Energy Strategy, the following targets for the efficiency scenario apply for 2020:

- final energy consumption is limited at 26 273 million toe (1 100 petajoules);
- allowing for own use and losses during transport, this results in a gross final consumption of energy of 27.109 million toe (1 135 PJ).

Figure 2 shows the gross final consumption of energy for the reference and efficiency scenario divided according to fossil and renewable energy.

**Figure 2 Scenarios for the gross final consumption of energy by energy type**



German	English
Brutto-endenergie	Gross final energy
1.000t RÖE	1 000 t toe or ktoe
Fossil	Fossils
Netto-Importe Elektrizität	Net imports of electricity
Referenz	Reference
Effizienz	Efficiency
Erneuerbar	Renewables

### 1.3 Trajectories in accordance with templates for energy consumption

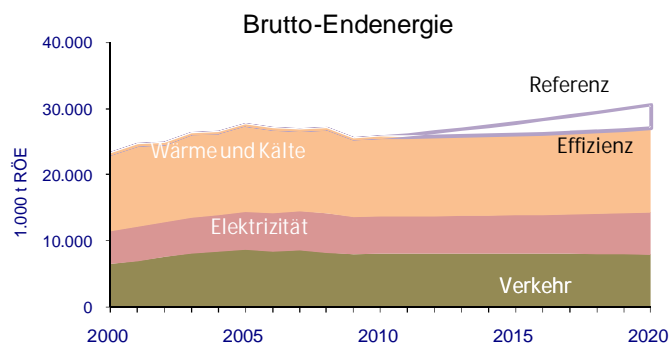
**Efficient use of energy**

Regarding the trends of the reference scenario, the following reductions in energy consumption in the three main areas of energy use are expected in order to achieve the trajectory of the efficiency scenario:

- 22 % for transport,
- 12 % for heating and cooling,
- 5 % for electricity.

These efficiency effects can be achieved with the measures provided in the Austrian Energy Strategy.

**Figure 3 Scenarios for the gross final consumption of energy by sector**



German	English
Brutto-endenergie	Gross final energy
1.000t RÖE	1 000 t toe

Wärme und Kalte	Heating and cooling
Elektrizität	Electricity
Referenz	Reference
Effizienz	Efficiency
Verkehr	Transport

## 1.4 Trajectories in accordance with templates for renewable energy sources

### Target quantities for renewables

Figure 4 shows the quantities for renewables corresponding to the trajectory for the share of renewable energies.

The target quantity specified for 2020 for renewables is 9.266 million tonnes toe (388 PJ) and is thus 0.049 million tonnes toe (2 PJ) above the target value, which results in a share of 34 % of the volume of gross final energy of 27.109 million tonnes toe (1 135 PJ).

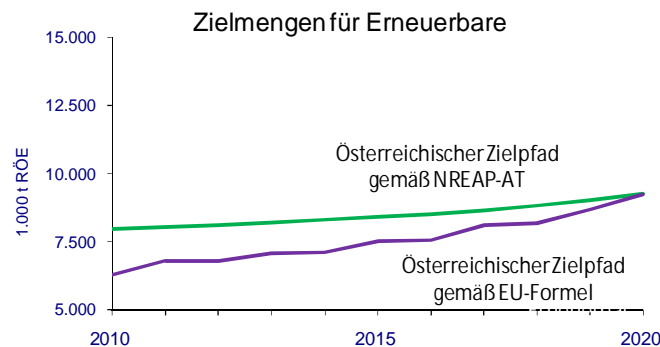
### Additional amounts of renewables by 2020

The energy balance accounts for a volume of renewables of 7.834 million tonnes toe (328 PJ). To achieve the target value of 9.266 million tonnes toe (388 PJ) for 2020, another 1.432 million tonnes toe (60 PJ) are required for which the following indicative allocation in the efficiency scenario is proposed:

- 0.669 million tonnes toe (28 PJ) electricity (water, wind, solar and biogenic),
- 0.573 million tonnes toe (24 PJ) heating and cooling (solar and biogenic),
- 0.191 million tonnes toe (8 PJ) biogenic fuels.

The designated amount of biogenic fuels represents a conservative estimate and must be assessed in relation to the increasing importance of e-mobility.

**Figure 4 Target quantities for renewable energy**



German	English
1.000 t RÖE	1 000 t toe
Zielmengen für Erneuerbare	Target quantities for renewables
Österreichischer Zielpfad gemäss NREAP-AT	Austrian trajectory pursuant to NREAP-AT
Österreichischer Zielpfad gemäss EU-Formel	Austrian trajectory pursuant to EU formula



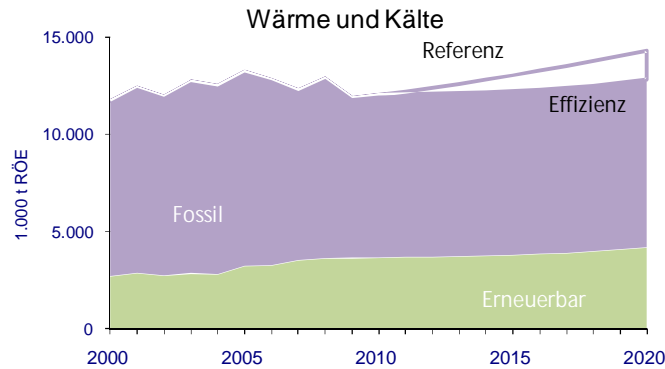
## 2 Expected final energy consumption 2010-2020

Development of sectors by 2020

Figures 5 to 7 show the development of the heating and cooling, electricity and transport sectors in the efficiency scenario compared to the reference scenario.

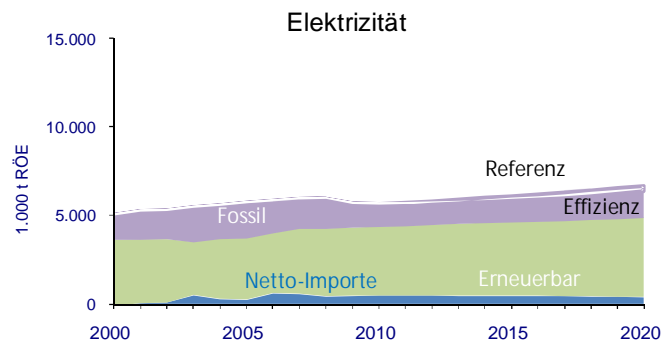
The distribution between fossils and renewables in the efficiency scenario is also shown.

**Figure 5** The scenarios for heating and cooling

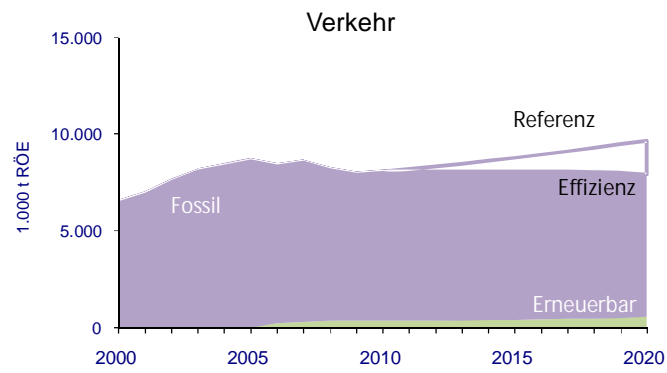


German	English
Wärme und Kälte	Heating and cooling
1.000 t ROE	1 000 t toe
Fossil	Fossils
Referenz	Reference
Erneuerbar	Renewables
Effizienz	Efficiency

**Figure 6** The scenarios for electricity



German	English
Elektrizität	Electricity
2.000 t ROE	1 000 t toe
Fossil	Fossils
Netto-Importe	Net imports
Referenz	Reference
Erneuerbar	Renewables
Effizienz	Efficiency

**Figure 7** Scenarios for transport

German	English
Verkehr	Transport
1.000 t ROE	1 000 t toe
Fossil	Fossils
Referenz	Reference
Erneurbar	Renewables
Effizienz	Efficiency

**Table 1** Expected gross final consumption of energy of Austria in heating and cooling, electricity and transport up to 2020 taking into account the effects of energy efficiency and energy saving measures 2010-2020

Gross final consumption of energy (ktoe)	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Heating and cooling</b>												
Reference scenario	13 206	12 007	12 172	12 360	12 572	12 788	13 009	13 245	13 485	13 743	14 005	14 274
Efficiency scenario	13 206	12 007	12 031	12 061	12 099	12 145	12 203	12 276	12 367	12 481	12 624	12 802
<b>Electricity</b>												
Reference scenario	5 725	5 634	5 709	5 795	5 892	5 991	6 091	6 199	6 308	6 425	6 545	6 666
Efficiency scenario	5 725	5 634	5 656	5 684	5 719	5 763	5 817	5 885	5 971	6 077	6 210	6 377
<b>Transport (incl. electricity)</b>												
Reference scenario	8 945	8 336	8 453	8 587	8 739	8 895	9 055	9 228	9 407	9 603	9 809	10 065
Efficiency scenario	8 945	8 336	8 341	8 348	8 356	8 364	8 374	8 385	8 396	8 407	8 414	8 414
<b>Gross final consumption of energy</b>												
Reference scenario	27 610	25 726	26 083	26 489	26 948	27 416	27 893	28 402	28 922	29 477	30 043	30 622
Efficiency scenario	27 610	25 726	25 775	25 836	25 910	26 001	26 113	26 248	26 412	26 608	26 839	27 109

### 3 Renewable energy targets and trajectories

#### 3.1 National overall target

**Table 2** National overall target for the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2005 and 2020

National overall target	2005
A. Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2005 (S2005) (%)	24.4
B. Target of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy 2020 (S2020) (%)	34.0
C. Expected gross final consumption of eergy 2020 (ktoe)	27 109
D. Expected amount of energy from renewable sources corresponding to the 2020 target (ktoe)	9 217

#### 3.2 Sectoral targets and trajectories

## Targets and trajectories

**Table 3 National 2020 target and estimated trajectory of energy from renewable sources in heating and cooling, electricity and transport**

Trajectory for renewables (percentage)	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
RES-H&C	24.3	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.9	32.3	32.6
RES-E	60.8	69.3	69.8	70.3	70.7	71.0	71.2	71.4	71.4	71.2	71.0	70.6
RES-T (incl. electricity)	2.3	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.5	9.2	10.1	11.4
Overall RES share	24.4	30.9	31.1	31.4	31.6	31.9	32.1	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.6	34.2
of which from cooperation mechanism		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minimum values for trajectory	2005	2010	2011-2012		2013-2014		2015-2016		2017-2018		2019	2020
	S2005		S2005 +• ·20 %		S2005 +• ·30 %		S2005 +• ·45 %		S2005 +• ·65 %			S2020
RES minimum trajectory (%)	24.4	24.4	26.3	26.3	27.3	27.3	28.7	28.7	30.6	30.6	32.3	34.0
RES minimum (ktoe)	6 735	6 276	6 783	6 799	7 067	7 092	7 499	7 538	8 092	8 152	8 669	9 217

**Table 4a** Calculation table for the renewable energy contribution of each sector to final energy consumption

Gross final consumption of RES (ktoe)	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A. Expected gross final consumption of RES for heating and cooling	3 213	3 657	3 678	3 702	3 732	3 766	3 808	3 857	3 916	3 988	4 074	4 179
B. Expected gross final consumption of electricity from RES	3 480	3 902	3 950	3 997	4 045	4 093	4 144	4 199	4 260	4 330	4 409	4 503
C. Expected final consumption of energy from RES in transport	205	564	573	582	596	612	631	657	689	730	785	856
D. Expected total RES consumption	6 735	7 952	8 027	8 106	8 191	8 286	8 392	8 514	8 656	8 824	9 025	9 266
E. Expected transfer of RES to other Member States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Expected transfer of RES from other Member States and 3rd countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Target RES consumption	6 735	7 952	8 027	8 106	8 191	8 286	8 392	8 514	8 656	8 824	9 025	9 266

## Targets and trajectories

**Table 4b** Calculation table for the renewable energy in transport share

RES in transport (ktoe)	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
C. Expected RES consumption in transport	205	567	573	582	596	612	631	657	689	730	785	856
H. Expected RES electricity in road transport	0	0	1	1	3	5	8	12	19	30	45	68
I. Expected consumption of biofuels from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic and lingo-cellulosic material in transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Expected RES contribution to transport for the RES-T target	205	567	574	584	600	619	643	675	718	775	852	958

## 4 Measures for achieving the targets

### 4.1 Overview of all policies and measures to promote the use of energy from renewable resources

**Table 5** Overview of all policies and measures

Name and reference of the measure	Type of measure	Expected result	Targeted group and/or activity	Existing or planned	Start and end dates of the measure
<b>Horizontal measures</b>					
<b>Austrian Energy Strategy – proposals for measures</b>	Overall strategy	Strategic focus on a future energy and climate policy	End consumers, public administration, interest groups, etc.	Existing	Implementation planned, Continuous updating
<b>Austrian climate protection initiative (klima:active)</b>	Information campaign and financial	Promotion and acceleration of the use of renewable energies	End consumers, architects, installers, etc.	Existing	2004 -
<b>Climate and Energy Fund Law (KLEEN FondsG)</b>	Regulatory	Promotion of renewable energy systems and climate policy	End consumers	Existing	Basic version: 2007 amended 2009
<b>Austria’s Environmental Aid Act (UFG)</b>	Regulatory	Promotion of operational measures to protect the environment	End consumers	Existing	Basic version: 1993 amended 2009
<b>Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI)</b>	Financial	Promotion of renewable energy systems	End consumers	Existing	1993
<b>Law regarding access to information on the environment (UIG)</b>	Regulatory	Free access to information on the environment	The general public	Existing	Basic version: 1993 amended 2009
<b>Agreement pursuant to Article 15a B-VG (Federal Constitutional Law)</b>	Regulatory	Harmonisation and reinforcement of RE measures in the building sector	End consumers	Existing	2009



## Measures

Name and reference of the measure	Type of measure	Expected result	Targeted group and/or activity	Existing or planned	Start and end dates of the measure
<b>Horizontal measures</b>					
<b>Austrian programme for a sustainable agriculture (ÖPUL)</b>	Regulatory	Compliance with good agro-environmental practices	Farmers	Existing	2007-2013
<b>Climate Change Act</b>	Regulatory	Establishment of binding climate targets and responsibilities	Federal states and affected federal ministries	Planned	
<b>Environmental Tax Reform</b>	Regulatory	Increased taxation of resources and energy consumption	End consumers	In discussion	In discussion
<b>Energy spatial planning</b>	Regulatory	Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning 2011. Integration of targets and measures for energy and climate protection	Federal government, state governments ÖROK	Planned	From 2010
<b>Energy Efficiency Act</b>	Regulatory	Statutory regulations to increase energy efficiency	End consumers, enterprises	Planned	Preparatory work 2010
<b>Buildings</b>					
<b>Technical rules in the building code of state governments</b>	Regulatory	Promotion of renewable energy systems in the building sector	Building permit applicants	Existing, revision planned	Continuous updating
<b>Further development of legal specifications in the building sector</b>	Regulatory	Further development of building and energy-related rules, renovation obligations as well as minimum requirements for the construction and renovation of public buildings	Federal and state government	planned	From 2010
<b>Further development of eligibility criteria</b>	Financial	Stronger focus of housing support on thermal remediation	Federal and state government, End consumers	Planned	Should enter into force in 2013
Name and reference of the measure	Type of measure	Expected result	Targeted group and/or activity	Existing or planned	Start and end dates of the measure
<b>Production, services in industry, business and small-scale consumption</b>					

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<b>Certification of installers</b>	Regulatory	Training and awards of technical experts	Installers	Existing, revision planned	2000
<b>Energy efficiency consulting for SME and households, introduction of energy management systems, preparation of energy concepts</b>	Financial information campaign	Support of the implementation of energy efficiency measures and promotion of the use of renewable energy sources	Companies, households, federal and state government	Existing, revision planned	2010/2011
<b>Mobility</b>					
<b>Biofuels Directive</b>	Regulatory	Incorporation of biofuels to fossil fuels	Mineral oil industry	Existing	2004
<b>Law on the taxation of mineral oils (Mineralölsteuergesetz)</b>	Regulatory/financial	Tax relief for biogenic fuels	End consumers	Existing	2007
<b>Five-point action programme for natural and biogas</b>	Information campaign/regulatory	Acceleration of biogas as a fuel	End consumers	Existing	2005 - 2010
<b>Acceleration of a gradual, comprehensive introduction of electromobility in Austria</b>	Strategy (tax incentives, information, awareness-raising, etc.)	Increase in the share of renewable energy in private transport	Companies, federal and state government, local authority, end consumers	In discussion	In discussion
<b>Austrian Action Programme for Mobility Management (klima:active)</b>	Financial	Promotion of vehicles with low-emission and energy-efficient fleets by companies and local authorities as well as private vehicle owners	Federal and state government, local authority, end consumers	Exists to some extent / extension planned	Phased implementation by 2020

## Measures

Name and reference of the measure	Type of measure	Expected result	Targeted group and/or activity	Existing or planned	Start and end dates of the measure
<b>Energy supply</b>					
<b>Austrian Gas Act (GWG)</b>	Regulatory	Regulation of the network access for biogas	Producers	Existing	2006
<b>Austria's Heating and Cooling Network Expansion Act (WKLG)</b>	Regulatory	Promotion of renewable energy systems	Producers	Existing	Full doping from 2011
<b>Green Electricity Act (ÖSG)</b>	Regulatory	Promotion of green electricity.	Producers	Existing, revision planned	2002 amended several times
<b>Biogas and biomethane strategy for the chain from application to marketing</b>	Strategy	Use of biomethane in all applications segments through the creation of instruments on the demand side	Federal and state government, local authority, energy suppliers, agriculture, end consumers	Planned	Drafting by 2011
<b>Mobilisation of biomass and use of local and district heating networks (incl. microgrids)</b>	Strategy	Better and sustainable use of potential	Agriculture, forestry and energy producers	Existing, revision planned	Ongoing from 2010
<b>Security of energy supply</b>					
<b>Development of the Austrian transmission and distribution network</b>	Strategy (Masterplan 2009-2020)	Medium and long-term creation of a demand-orientated network infrastructure	Federal government, state system operators	Existing/planned	Ongoing from 2010
<b>District heating and cooling</b>	Financial	Infrastructure extension and reinforcement of the security of energy supply	Energy suppliers	Existing/planned	Ongoing from 2010
<b>Development and enabling of environmentally beneficial electricity storage</b>	Financial	Development and protection of storage units for the integration of renewable energies	Energy suppliers	Existing/planned	Ongoing from 2010

## 4.2 Specific measures to fulfil the requirements under Articles 13, 14, 16 and Articles 17 to 21 of Directive 2009/28/EC

### 4.2.1 Administrative procedures and spatial planning (Article 13(1) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

#### a) List of existing national and, if applicable, regional legislation concerning authorisation, certification, licensing procedures and spatial planning applied to plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructure

Applicable national and regional legislation concerning authorisation, certification and licensing procedures

The national legal basis for the construction and operation of premises for renewable energy forms the Trade, Commerce and Industry Regulation Act (GewO, BV: BGBl. No 194/1994). In addition to the authorisation under the GewO, further authorisations are needed according to the type of installation (depending on source of energy used – wind, solar, biogas, etc.) and intended use (commercial or non-commercial).

The laws within the framework of the use of a *non-commercial* plant include:

#### **Spatial Planning Act**

Spatial planning falls within the competence of the federal state and is therefore regulated in each state by an appropriate spatial planning act.

The land, on which the plant will be built, must have an adequate land allocation. The intended use of the area is shown in the zoning plan. Land allocation falls within the competence of the local authority.

#### **Urban Planning and Building Law**

The urban planning and building law is subject to all rules of law that affect the building activity. These include the construction schedule as well as the building code which both represent the conditions for a building permit.

A building permit is needed if the construction of the plant disrupts or influences the local townscape.

The urban planning and building law falls under Article 15(1) B-VG in the autonomous sphere of the states. The execution of the urban planning and building law falls predominantly in the local authorities' own sphere (local building inspection department) and thus within the jurisdiction of the mayor.

For the construction of a *commercial* plant the following legal conditions may apply:

#### **Waste Management Act (AWG 2002, BV: BGBl. I No 102/2002)**

Whether a plant requires a waste permit pursuant to waste law for producing renewable energy is directly linked to whether this is a waste treatment plant (e.g. biogas plant) and whether this production takes place in the immediate vicinity of farms and forestry holdings. If, for example, waste from the biowaste container is used in the biogas plant, the plant is subject to the Waste Management Act.

#### **Environmental Impact Assessment Act (EIA Act 2000, BV: BGBl. No 697/1993)**

For certain environmental projects (e.g. the building of large plants) the EIA Act 2000 standardises a consolidated authorisation procedure which combines all the necessary display and approval requirements.

The above-mentioned legal foundations serve as an example of the further general conditions during the construction and operation of an RE plant. In addition, there are numerous more provisions concerning issues related to safety and nature conservation laws.

Furthermore, for commercial and non-commercial plants the following legal instruments apply:

#### **Authorisation under the Electricity Law**

## Measures

In principle, plants producing electricity must, as such, be approved under electricity law. This is based on the respective state-specific Electricity Act. Exceptions to this approval are:

- **plants which fall below a certain installed maximum capacity (the maximum capacity level is country-specific),**
- **plants for the construction and operation of which an approval in accordance with provisions of transport, mining or trade laws is required.**

Regarding hydro-installations producing electricity (up to a power output of 500 kW), the body responsible for the electricity approval is the district council authority.

### **Green Electricity Act (ÖSG, BV: BGBl. I No 149/2002)**

In accordance with § 7(1) ÖSG, plants producing electricity that will operate exclusively on the basis of renewable energy sources must be officially recognised as eco-electricity plants at the proposal of the operator by the Landeshauptmann (governor of the state) in which the plant is located.

#### **Plant Permit Law under GewO**

The GewO provides for the following specific types of facilities requiring official approval for operation:

- facilities which are subject to regular authorisation procedures ('normal facilities),
- facilities which are subject to simplified authorisation procedures (less-polluting facilities, or 'Bagatellanlagen' (plants of little significance).

The regular authorisation procedures for commercially-used facilities include the following essential steps:

- permit application,
- official preliminary proceedings,
- decision of the authorities,
- parties' status and right to appeal.

Minor plants can be considered, in accordance with § 359(b)(1)(1) GewO, to be machines, devices and equipment, which are especially designed to be used in private households. Furthermore, these are subject to the simplified procedures for facility authorisation in accordance with § 359b GewO.

#### *b) Responsible Ministry(/ies)/authority(/ies)*

#### **Responsible Ministry(/ies)/authority(/ies)**

The facility authorisation under GewO falls within the sphere of competence of the district council authority (one-stop-shop principle). Responsibilities at regional and local level arise depending on the legal instruments applied (water rights, waste legislation, etc.).

#### *c) Revision of rules, if any, planned by: [date]*

In order to optimise the authorisation procedures, the rules are continuously revised.

#### *d) Summary of the existing and planned measures at regional/local levels (where relevant):*

A summary of the existing measures are found under 4.2.1 question a) No information can be given as of yet on the measures planned.

*Are there minimum levels for the use of renewable energy in building regulations and codes? In which geographical areas and what are these requirements? (Please summarise.) In particular, what measures have been built into these codes to ensure the share of renewable energy used in the building sector will increase? What are the future plans related to these requirements/measures? If so, which?*

#### **Minimum values for the use of renewable energy in building regulations**

There are no minimum values for the use of renewable energy sources in the building regulations of federal states. In the part of the building code that includes the technical rules, there are however general requirements on the issue of energy savings and thermal insulation:

(1) buildings and all their parts must be designed and constructed so that the use of the

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required amount of energy is limited according to the latest technologies. The purpose of buildings is the basis; the related requirements (in particular heating, water heating, cooling, air conditioning, lighting) must therefore be taken into consideration;

(2) In assessing whether the amount of energy is limited based on (1) according to the state of technology, particular thought must be given to:

1. type and intended purpose of the building,
2. guarantee of a conditioned climate corresponding to the intended purpose; in particular, unfavourable effects such as insufficient air ventilation or overheating in the summer are to be avoided,
3. the proportionality of cost and benefits in terms of energy saving;

(3) For the construction of new buildings with a total useful floor area greater than 1 000 m<sup>2</sup> alternative systems must be used provided it is advantageous technically, environmentally and economically. The main alternative systems are:

1. decentral energy supply systems based on renewable energy sources,
2. cogeneration plants,
3. district or block heating or district or cooling and
4. heat pumps;

*f) What level of administration (local, regional and national) is responsible for authorising, certifying and licensing renewable energy installations and for spatial planning? (If it depends on the type of installation, please specify.) If more than one level is involved: how is coordination between the different levels managed? How will coordination between different responsible authorities be improved in the future?*

The authorisation of plants producing energy from renewable sources falls within the sphere of competence of the district council authority. Through the one-stop-shop principle, only one authority acts as the contact point for the authorisation procedures.

*g) How is it ensured that comprehensive information on the processing of authorisation, certification and licensing applications and on assistance to applicants made available? What information and assistance is available to potential applicants for new renewable energy installations on their applications? Is official guidance available to local and regional administrative bodies on planning, designing, building and refurbishing industrial and residential areas to install equipments and systems using renewable energy sources in electricity and heating and cooling, including in district heating and cooling? If such official guidance is not available or insufficient, how and when will this need be addressed?*

## Information and advice for the applicant

The plant planner, the plant manufacturer and the energy consultant work closely together to plan the preparation of the plant authorisation (official procedures). Further information for the applicant/project director is available on the websites of the respective federal state government. They also publish guidelines to assist with the course of authorisation procedures. These guidelines contain an overview of the authorisation requirements (according to federal and regional provisions) as well as the general legal conditions, standards and directives. The main section consists of a comprehensive description of the project documents necessary with explanations of each special field and provides general details on the design, location and planning of the plant.

*h) How is horizontal coordination facilitated between different administrative bodies, responsible for the different parts of the permit? How many procedural steps are needed to receive the final authorisation/licence/permit? Is there a one-stop shop for coordinating all steps? Are timetables for processing applications communicated in advance? What is the average time for obtaining a decision for the application?*

## One-stop-shop principle

In order to optimise administrative tasks, authorisation procedures are carried out along the one-stop-shop principle. This means that all necessary bureaucratic steps to achieve the plant authorisation can be taken in one place.

*i) Do authorisation procedures take into account the specificities of the different*

## Measures

*renewable energy technologies? If so, please describe how. If they do not, do you envisage taking them into account in the future?*

Depending on the energy source used (wind, biogas, etc.), different authorisations must be obtained by the applicant. Authorisation in accordance with GewO and the Electricity Act must be exhibited at all plants.

*j) Are there specific procedures, for example simple notification, for small-scale, decentralised installations (such as solar panels on buildings or biomass boilers in buildings)? If so, what are the procedural steps? Are the rules publicly available to citizens? Where are they published? Is the introduction of simplified notification procedures planned in the future? If so, for which types of installation/system? (Is net metering possible?)*

### Simplified authorisation procedures

Under a simplified authorisation procedure the authority must announce the project by means of a notice in the community and the houses immediately adjacent. In addition, the project documents must be available for inspection at the authority for a period not exceeding four weeks. The authority must officially determine the nature of the plant giving due consideration to neighbours' comments and if necessary issue requirements for the protection of the interests to be observed.

*k) Where are the fees associated with applications for authorisation/licences/permits for new installations published? Are they related to the administrative costs of granting such permits? Is there any plan to revise these fees?*

### Publishing of fees for authorisation/license/permits

Federal state governments provide the information as to the fees for authorisation/license/permit procedures. These can also often be viewed on the internet portal. In addition, the energy department of the federal state government provides information by telephone.

*l) Is official guidance available to local and regional administrative bodies on planning, designing, building and refurbishing industrial and residential areas to install equipments and systems using renewable energy sources in electricity and heating and cooling, including in district heating and cooling? If such official guidance is not available or insufficient, how and when will this need be addressed?*

Due to the federal states' competence in this regard, such guidance is developed by them, which is partly linked to housing support. In addition, there are further initiatives at regional and local levels.

*m) Are there specific trainings for case handlers of authorisation, certification and licensing procedures of renewable energy installations?*

### Trainings for case handlers of authorisation, certification and licensing procedures

In Austria there are currently no trainings for case handlers of authorisation procedures. However, in order to ensure the quickest possible handling of the official procedures, official experts are trained through practice-orientated training and advanced training. Furthermore, value is placed on thorough training in the training cycle. Specialists on a several fields are supported through the training of official experts for particular tasks (plant-specific official experts, official experts for consolidated authorisation procedures, etc.).

## 4.2.2 Technical specifications (Article 13(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

*a) To benefit from support schemes do renewable energy technologies need to meet certain quality standards? If so, which installations and what quality standards? Are there national, regional standards that go beyond European standards?*

### Quality standards for technologies using renewable energy

Technologies for the use of renewable energy sources in Austria must meet certain quality standards in order to be able to be entitled to promotion. These quality criteria are established by the Austrian Standards Institute in the form of Ö-Normen (Austrian standards). Some of the most important Austrian standards are listed in the section below which are relevant for the use of renewable energy sources

Special field: machine safety

- directives of the Austrian association of gas and water (ÖVGW)
- in terms of the latest technology, the current version of the harmonised standards



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for the safety of machines must be observed the list of standards and directives to be applied is indicated in the technical basis for the assessment of biogas plants BMWA 2003 (Chapter 12.0)

- Austrian Standard 12828 Heating installations in buildings – the planning of heating installations
- Austrian Standard 14336 Heating Installations in buildings – installation and approval of water heating installations

Special field: electrical engineering and energy management

- ÖVE (Austrian Electrotechnical Association) rules and SNT-Vorschriften (electrotechnical safety regulations on standardisation and typification) (BV: BGBl. II Nr. 222/2002) are legally binding

Special field: noise restriction

- Austrian Standard S 5004 – noise emission measurement.
- Austrian Standard S 5021-1 – sonic principles for the local and supra-local spatial planning and development
- ÖAL (Austrian Society for Noise Abatement) Directive No 3, Assessment of noise emissions, noise disturbance in the neighbouring area

Special field: air quality management

- technical basis for the assessment of emissions from stationary engines

Special field: fermentation/waste disposal technology

- Implementing directive *the proper use of biogas wet manure and fermentation residue in farmland and grassland*

Water management

- Austrian Standard B 2506-1: rain water drainage systems for the flow from roof areas and hard usable surfaces, hydraulic design, construction and operation

### 4.2.3 Buildings (Article 13(3) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

This section describes the existing legislation and measures for the use of renewable energy sources in buildings at federal and state level.

#### *Federal level*

##### *a) Existing legislation and measures at national level*

At federal level, RE measures in buildings are implemented and promoted through the following legislation:

- Austria's Environmental Aid Act (UFG, BV: BGBl. No 185/1993)
- Climate and Energy Fund Law (KLI.EN FondsG, BGBl. I No 40/2007)
- Agreement pursuant to Article 15a B-VG (2009) between the federal government and states on measures in the building sector for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases

#### *Austria's Environmental Aid Act (UFG)*

##### **Austria's Environmental Aid Act (UFG)**

The Environmental Aid Act regulates the promotion of measures to protect the environment. The main content focuses on the fields of action, financing, responsibilities and the implementation of subsidies and procedural provisions. The UFG is subdivided into different fields of action; the promotion of RE measures in the building sector is included in the 'Environmental Assistance in Austria' (UFI) field of action. Measures for the application of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, mobility measures, and also measures on the avoidance and reduction of atmospheric pollutants, noise and dangerous waste. The promotion under UFI is directed primarily towards Austrian companies and is implemented in the form of financial support for investments.

Summary A1 (Annex 1) concerns the RE regulations related to buildings under the



## Measures

UFG. The present fields of activity and actions of the UFI relating to buildings are explained in further detail in Overview A2 (Annex A).

### *Climate and Energy Fund Law*

#### Climate and Energy Fund Law

In order to ensure a sustainable energy and climate policy for Austria, the Climate and Energy Fund (based on the KLL. EN FondsG; see Summary A3, Annex A) gives priority in its fields of activity to research and development, environmentally-friendly mobility and market penetration.

In the building sector these measures are supported within the *Buildings as Power Plants* framework programme. Currently the fields Photovoltaics and Solar Energy are strongly supported. The ongoing measures of the Climate and Energy Fund in terms of the use of renewable energy in buildings can be seen in detail in Summary A4 (Annex A).

### *Agreement under Article 15a B-VG (2009) between the federal government and states on measures in the building sector for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases*

#### Art. 15a B-VG Agreement

The implementation of measures relating to buildings mainly lies in local competence, however the conclusion of the agreement between federal and state government was able to introduce an essential step to the harmonisation and reinforcement of RE measures in the building sector. The federal state governments have for the most part already implemented the obligations agreed on in the Article 15a B-VG Agreement in the respective state-specific housing support laws. A detailed overview of the housing support laws of all federal states can be found in Annex A.

#### *b) Responsible Ministry(/ies)/authority(/ies)*

Among the responsible ministries at federal level there is:

- Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth,
- Federal Ministry of Finance,
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management,
- Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology.

Furthermore, the following implementing body is in charge of the supporting measures in the building sector:

- Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH (KPC).

#### *c) Revision of rules*

The primary objective in Austria is to further develop the existing agreement between the federal and state governments (Article 15a B-VG Agreement): the priorities are further quality specifications for the building standard for construction and remediation and the adaptation of the housing support systems to these specifications. Broader incentive systems, particular ones to accelerate the remediation of non-residential buildings, are discussed. An amendment of housing legislation material is concomitantly discussed which facilitates a socially-balanced improvement of the thermal quality of residential buildings and thus improves the general housing quality.

According to the Austrian Energy Strategy, a further development of the legal specifications as well as the eligibility criteria and instruments in the housing sector will be accelerated in the future. Measures for the increased use of solar heat, heat pumps and biomass heating installations in buildings are also planned.

#### *d) Summary of the existing and planned measures*

A summary of the existing and planned measures in the building sector for the federal level is given in Table 6 (Section 4.1).

### *State level*

# National Renewable Energy Action Plan

## a) Existing legislation and measures at federal state level

In the following sections the RE building-related measures of federal states are described. First addressed are the regulations within the state-specific housing support models for the promotion of the use of renewable energies in buildings. Next described are the RE measures which are implemented within the scope of the special support for private households and in the context of operational support.

While RE measures are promoted in industrial and commercial buildings mainly at federal level through the UFG, the development of the legislation and RE measures for residential buildings falls largely within the sphere of competence of the federal state.

Both from a financial and efficiency perspective, the country-specific investment incentives for private households represent the main support instrument for RE heating and cooling projects in Austria.

**Regulations on the promotion of building-related RE measures within the scope of housing support**

Summaries A6 to A14 (Annex A) describe the regulations for increasing the share of energy from renewable sources in buildings. The basic subject of aid, applicants, type of aid and the level of aid are described. In addition, existing legislation, which underlies the measure, is listed. Finally, the responsible implementing bodies or regulatory authority are mentioned that manage the administration of the measure.

The housing support (WBF) is the promotional tool with which both the construction of housing as well as the remediation of residential buildings are supported in Austria.

Since the implementation of building-related measures lies in local competence, the conditions of eligibility in the respective federal states are regulated just as differently as the type and level of housing support.

Nevertheless, a few cross-state similarities are determined in the promotion models:

- with the exception of housing remediation in Tyrol (until 31 March 2011, the promotion of residential housing is irrespective of income) the granting of housing support in all federal states is tied to certain income limits. In principle the (statutory) adequate living area is supported at most. The excess living area is excluded from the support;
- compliance with certain minimum requirements for heating a building is deemed to be a condition for the receipt of WBF (in accordance with the Article 15a B-VG Agreement);
- the use of *innovative climate-relevant systems* in accordance with the Article 15a B-VG Agreement is supported in all federal states. Particularly strongly supported across the nation are biomass heating installations, solar installations, heat pumps and the connection to local and district heating networks;
- the promotion of RE measures mainly takes place in the form of (one-off, outright) investment grants, however low-interest/base paid interest direct loans are also awarded by the federal state governments as well as annuity subsidies for bank loans or credit.

**Measures within the scope of special support for private households and enterprises**

All measures to increase the share of renewable energy in residential buildings that are not supported within the scope of the housing support are considered special or direct support for private households. With the exception of Lower Austria, special support currently exists for private households in all federal states. It should be noted however that within WBF Lower Austria already supports all RE measures in residential buildings (such as solar, heat pump and photovoltaic systems, as well as biomass heating and district heating connections, see A7, Annex A).

The promotion of measures takes place exclusively in the form of financial support for investments (most of them one-off, outright investment subsidies).

Operational support involves all measures promoting the use of renewable energy sources in industrial and commercially-used buildings. Since the promotion of operational investments in building-related RE measures mainly takes place at federal level – within the scope of UFI – additional operational support only exists in some federal states (Carinthia, Upper Austria, Vienna, Tyrol and Vorarlberg).

Federal states' building-related RE measures within the scope of special and direct support for private households as well as for enterprises and companies are described in more detail in Summaries A 15 to A 19 (Annex A).

*b) Responsible Ministry(/ies)/authority(/ies)*

At state level the responsibility for support in the building sector lies with the respective federal state government.

*c) Revision of rules*

There are ongoing revisions of the rules in the field of state housing support. Summaries A6 to A 14 (Annex A) mentions any revisions of the measures described.

*d) Summary of the existing and planned measures*

Summaries A6 to A 14 (Annex A) describe all existing and planned measures for the building sector.

*e) Are there minimum levels for the use of renewable energy in building regulations and codes? In which geographical areas and what are these requirements? (Please summarise) In particular, what measures have been built into these codes to ensure the share of renewable energy used in the building sector will increase? What are the future plans related to these requirements/measures?*

The requirements and measures are the responsibility of the federal states. In Summaries A 6 to A 14 (Annex A), these requirements are included, where available.

*f) What is the projected increase of renewable energy use in buildings until 2020? (If possible differentiating between residential — "single-unit" and "multiple unit", commercial, public and industrial.) (To answer this question you may use a table as Table 6 below. Data could be given yearly, or for selected years. Both heating and cooling and electricity consumption from renewable energy sources should be included.)*

For this purpose Table 6 includes an estimation based on the balance of energy used. The distinction between building types outside residential buildings remains uncertain to some extent.

**Table 6 Estimated share of renewable energy in the building sector**

Share of renewables (%)	2005	2010	2015	2020
Residential building	24	25	26	26
Commercial building	8	9	10	10
Industrial building	1	2	2	2
Public building	1	1	2	2
All buildings	33	35	38	38

*g) Have obligations for minimum levels of renewable energy in new and newly refurbished buildings been considered in national policy? If so, what are these levels? If not, how will the appropriateness of this policy option be explored by 2015?*

In the Austrian Energy Strategy it is recommended – as part of the further development of the Article 15a B-VG Agreement – that a given share of renewable energy sources to supplying heat in buildings should be specified. Concrete minimum values have not yet been determined, however it is planned to gradually increase the minimum share of renewable energies and eventually replace this with a primary energy and CO<sub>2</sub> limit value.

Furthermore, the mandatory use of solar installations for water heating in residential and commercial buildings is being considered. The introduction of mandatory part-solar space heating for residential buildings is also being discussed. The implementation of these plans will happen in stages by the federal and state governments, starting from 2010.

*h) Please describe plans for ensuring the exemplary role of public buildings at national, regional and local level by using renewable energy installations or becoming zero energy buildings from 2012 onwards? (Please take into account the*

# National Renewable Energy Action Plan

*requirements under the EPBD).*

In the Agreement pursuant to Article 15a B-VG on the measures for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the building sector, federal and state governments have set the goal to serve as an example – in terms of the extensive use of renewable energy sources and an energy-efficient management of the buildings used by them. For the construction and remediation of publicly-used buildings, minimum requirements for the heating have been defined in the Article 15a B-VG Agreement. Furthermore, *innovative climate-relevant systems* are to be provided in the course of new constructions of public buildings as well as for the remediation of heating and hot-water systems.

*i) How are energy efficient renewable energy technologies in buildings promoted? (Such measures may concern: biomass boilers, heat pumps and solar thermal equipment fulfilling eco-label requirements or other standards developed at national or Community level (cf. text of Article 13(6))).*

The Climate and Energy Fund (KLI.EN Fonds) provides a contribution to the research and development of sustainable energy technologies which accelerate environmentally-friendly mobility management and supports the introduction of climate-relevant and sustainable energy technologies onto the market (see Summary A3, Annex A). Equally relevant are the Environmental Assistance in Austria and the housing support (WBF), as described above.

## 4.2.4 Information provisions (Articles 14(1), 14(2) and 14(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

*a) Reference to existing national and regional legislation (if any) concerning information requirements according to Article 14 of Directive 2009/28/EC:*

### Existing national and regional legislation

The right to free access to information on the environment in Austria, including the provision of information in the field of renewable energies, is recorded in the Federal Law regarding access to information on the environment (UIG), BV: BGBl. Nr. 495/1993) and in analogous federal state laws.

The aim of the federal law is to inform the public about the environment, particularly through access to the information on the environment available at bodies responsible for providing information as well as to support the widespread availability and dissemination of information on the environment. To this end electronic media is used as the primary means of communication.

Environmental information is subject to the *Mitteilungsrecht* (law regarding the communication of information) as well as policy measures, acts, plans, programmes and activities which affect the environment or imply its protection. In addition, costs-benefit analyses and other economic analyses and assumptions on the above-mentioned measures should be published (§ 2 UIG).

Administrative authorities, agencies at federal, state, district and local levels as well as excluded legal entities such as the Federal Environmental Office are listed as information points. Similarly, environmental information is provided by public sector bodies (water board) and legal bodies, which provide services for the public (electricity companies).

It will ensure that information points are not only subject to a passive duty to inform as previously, but that these points also readily produce or have available environmental information which is significant for their tasks for the active and systematic dissemination to the public.

Due to the different jurisdiction for the law (federal government, e.g. for facilities; federal state governments, e.g. for construction), the Directive on public access to environmental information (D 2003/4/EC) is implemented in Austria through a federal act (UIG) and new federal state laws. Within the scope of the cooperation between the federal government, federal states, cities and local authorities as part of eGovernment, a working group is however studying a nationwide implementation of the UIG.

The following federal state laws govern the supply of environmental information:

## Measures

- Burgenländisches Umweltinformationsgesetz (LGBl. 2007/8)
- Kärntner Informations- und Statistikgesetz (LGBl. 2005/70)
- Niederösterreichisches Auskunftsgesetz (LGBl. 2006/94a)
- Oberösterreichisches Umweltschutzgesetz (LGBl. 2006/44)
- Salzburger Umweltschutz- und Umweltinformationsgesetz (LGBl. 2007/72)
- Steiermärkisches Umweltinformationsgesetz (LGBl. 2005/65)
- Tiroler Umweltinformationsgesetz (LGBl. 2005/89)
- Vorarlberger Landes-Umweltinformationsgesetz (LGBl. 2005/56)
- Wiener Umweltinformationsgesetz (LGBl. 2006/48)

### *b) Responsible body/(ies) for dissemination of information at national/regional/local levels*

#### **Information media**

The bodies responsible for the dissemination of information in the field of renewable energies in Austria at the federal level are: the Federal Environmental Office; the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management; the Federal Ministry of Science and Research; the Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology; the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth; the Austrian company with limited liability which regulates the electricity and natural gas sectors (E-Control); as well as the Austrian Energy Agency (AEA). Moreover, the interest groups of the respective renewable energy source provide information on the development and use of renewable energies, e.g.:

- Austrian Biomass Association,
- Austrian Wind Energy Association,
- Passive House Interest Group,
- Austria Solar,
- Photovoltaik Austria,
- Small Hydro Power Austria,
- Austrian Biogas and Compost Association,
- National Heat-Pump Association,
- Climate Alliance Austria.

In addition, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Erneuerbare Energie (AEE, consortium for renewable energy) provides information on the promotion of the appropriate use of sustainable energy systems. The AEE is an umbrella organisation of independent organisations in several federal states.

There are also numerous sources of information at state level, such as state governments, chambers of agriculture or the energy agencies and energy advisory boards of federal states. The energy(saving) initiatives of Austrian banking institutions can be referred to as an example of project financing in the field of climate protection and sustainable energy. These companies therefore also act as a hub for specific information for various target groups.

Other sources of information are universities, especially those institutes that deal with energy and climate such as the corresponding technical college courses.

Informing the public through the above-mentioned institutions should promote the use of renewable energy sources in buildings, mobility and industry. Electronic media is increasingly used here to cater for the general public (end customers, building contractors, farmers, architects, etc.). Information campaigns about the advantages of sustainable energy systems can be found on various homepages. Furthermore, details on existing information, awareness-raising and training measures are provided. Information about ongoing supporting measures is also disseminated in this way.

### *c) Summary of the existing and planned measures at regional/local levels (where relevant):*

A list of the existing and planned measures can be found under question g) in this



# National Renewable Energy Action Plan

section.

*d) Please indicate how information is made available on supporting measures for using renewable energy sources in electricity, heating and cooling and in transport to all relevant actors (consumers, builders, installers, architects, suppliers of relevant equipment and vehicles). Who is responsible for the adequacy and the publishing of this information? Are there specific information resources for the different target groups, such as end consumers, builders, property managers, property agents, installers, architects, farmers, suppliers of equipment using renewable energy sources, public administration? Are there information campaigns or permanent information centres in the present, or planned in the future?*

## Information on supporting measures

Promotion in the field of renewable energies is published on the basis of statutory regulations in the respective legal instruments. The content addresses the significant support guidelines, the level of support or the target group. These documents can be accessed through the Legal Information System of the Republic of Austria (RIS) at <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/defaultEn.aspx>. In addition, summaries and overviews of the existing supporting measures are prepared as well as of the departments responsible for providing information (see information points) for the population. Supporting measures within the scope of the Environmental Assistance in Austria are published by Kommunalkredit Public Consulting.

At federal level the most significant support for sustainable energies are recorded in the following legal instruments:

- Climate and Energy Fund Law (KLI.EN FondsG, BV: BGBl. I No 40/2007),
- Green Electricity Act (ÖSG, BV: BGBl. I No 149/2002),
- Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI, BV: BGBl. No 185/1993) – Aid Guidelines 2009,
- Directive for the advancement of economic-technological research and technology development (FTE Directive, BMVIT, 2007),
- Austrian Rural Development Programme,
- ErP Directive (2009/125/EC),
- Aid Guidelines 2007 for the klima:active mobil support scheme.

In the federal states financial aid is granted for the construction and use of renewable energy within the scope of housing support. The supporting measures are explained in more detail in the housing support laws of each state (see Section 4.2.3 and Summary A6 et seq., Annex A). Climate and energy-relevant federal support is also announced by the state governments.

Support information is also directly available at the support bodies. An example is the Climate and Energy Fund which provides a support guide on its homepage which gives information quickly and efficiently about tendering under the Climate and Energy Fund.

*e) Who is responsible for publishing information on the net benefits, costs and energy efficiency of equipment and systems using renewable energy sources for heating, cooling and electricity? (Supplier of the equipment or system, public body or someone else?)*

With regards energy efficiency costs and the net advantages of plants which use renewable energy sources, information is communicated through the respective interest groups and plant planner themselves. Furthermore, Energie-Control, the Austrian Energy Agency and the Energiesparverbände (energy saving associations) of states, form the main institutions for the dissemination of this information.

*f) How is guidance for planners and architects provided to help them to properly consider the optimal combination of renewable energy sources, high efficiency technologies and district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating industrial or residential areas? Who is responsible for that?*

## Information on specific target groups (e.g. planning offices and architects)

Within the scope of the klima:aktiv initiative of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, several target groups are informed about the opportunity to use renewable energies. Besides the presentation of existing

## Measures

technologies, the news in the field of construction and renovation, energy-efficient equipment, training and advanced training are presented. Suitable programmes in the field of sustainable energy can be found on the **klima:active** website for the following target groups: architects and master builders, building industry, service industry, financial service providers, small craft industries and trade, tourism, hotel industry and transport.

Erneuerbare energie (renewable energy) – the journal for a sustainable-energy future is the medium of the AEE umbrella organisation with which all architectures, planners and other professionals are informed about the possibilities of using sustainable energy technologies. The German-language reports by the leading experts in solar energy use and the development of energy-efficient energy supply systems for old and new buildings provides an update of the current developments with new issues four times a year

*g) Please describe the existing and planned information, awareness raising and training programmes for citizens on the benefits and practicalities of developing and using energy from renewable sources. What is the role of regional and local actors in the designing and managing these programmes?*

Existing and planned information, awareness raising and training programmes on the benefits and practicalities of developing and using energy from renewable energy sources

### **klima:active**

The **klima:aktiv** initiative of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management which started in 2004 aims to introduce climate-friendly technologies and services onto the market quickly and extensively. With the common view to increase the use of renewable energy sources, programmes within the scope of this initiative were created in the fields: construction and renovation, mobility, energy saving and renewable energy. The topic of renewable energy includes:

- biogas (for more energy heat and fuel from biogas),
- wood energy (supports the opening up for development of previously unused wood resources),
- wood heating (motivates homeowners to install biomass heating),
- solar heating (accelerates the use of solar energy in buildings),
- QM wood heating (for even more efficient wood heating stations),
- heat pumps (accelerates the proper use of heating pumps).

**klima:aktiv** programmes involve activities which last several years, such as information and counselling offensives, training for professionals, competition and much more. The first programmes were rolled out in 2009 and in 2010 a big **klima:aktiv** programme 'renewable heating' begins. **klima:aktiv** is financed through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management. The management and overall coordination of the **klima:aktiv** programme initiative rests with the [Austrian Energy Agency](#).

### **Five-point action programme for natural and biogas**

With the five-point action programme – which was launched in June 2006 by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management together with the OMV – natural and biogas as fuel is encouraged.

### **Training opportunities of Climate Alliance Austria for the Local Climate Protection Officer**

The aim of this Europe-wide, unique training course is to communicate the fundamentals of national and international climate policy and to provide information the implementation at a local level.

### **e5-Programm**

e5, which has already been running since 1998, is a successful programme which encourages and supports communities to modernise their energy policy, use energy efficiently, determine and reach climate protection targets and to use even more renewable energy sources.

The e5 programme has already been implemented in the five federal states Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg, Carinthia and Styria. Burgenland is also a member of the programme and is currently preparing its implementation. The respective federal programme

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

agency supports the community in their implementation by measures to increase the efficient use of energy.

Communities which take part in the e5 programme, depending on how many of the measures have been implemented, are awarded e to eeeee.

The number of possible e's results from the outcome of the audit which is part of the programme and in which the current overall implementation degree is determined.

### National Prize for Environmental and Energy Technology

Austrian environmental and energy technology companies therefore have the opportunity to showcase their innovation and market presence, to strengthen their position and set an example. The important issue of developing Austrian environment and energy technology has been emphasized through the sponsorship of three ministries: the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW), the Federal Ministry of Economy (BMWFJ) and the Federal Ministry for Technology (BMVIT), which together offer the prize. The foundation for it was the new Austrian internet platform for the topic 'environmental and energy technology' ([www.ecolinx.com](http://www.ecolinx.com)).

### Solar campaign in Austria

The largest solar campaign in Austria *Schlaue heizen mit der Sonne (Clever heating with the sun)* was launched on 18 February 2010. The campaign is an initiative by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, the Climate Fund and Austria Solar. From February to May 2010, interested citizens were informed of the advantages of solar energy for hot water and backup heating. In addition, a hotline offers personal advice by experienced solar experts.

In 2003 the first big Austrian solar campaign, *Sonnenland Kärnten, ran in Carinthia*. In 2005, six further federal states followed suit with their own campaigns. The first was *Sonne für Wien*, followed by *Ja zu Solar* in Tyrol, *Vorarlberger Solaraktion* and the *Solarkampagne OÖ*. In autumn the *Spar mit Solar* campaign began in Styria and the solar focus point of the energy saving campaign *energy aktiv* in Salzburg. The *Lach dir die Sonne* campaign was launched early in 2006 in Lower Austria. The most recent campaign is *sonnenklar erneuerbar* in Carinthia launched early in 2008.

The longest solar campaign was the nation-wide **klima:aktiv** programme *solarwärme* from Autumn 2004 to the end of 2009. The federal programme has worked together intensively since 2005 with several federal campaigns, such as *mit Sonne für Wien*, *Ja zu Solar!*, *Spar mit Solar*, *Lach dir die Sonne an* and *sonnenklar erneuerbar*.

#### 4.2.5 Certification of installers (Article 14(3) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

a) Reference to existing national and/or regional legislation (if any) concerning certification or equivalent qualification schemes for installers according to Article 14(3) of the Directive 2009/28/EC:

National qualification schemes for installers

In Austria there is currently a training certification of installers in the fields:

- certified heat pump installer,
- certified solar heat installer and planner,
- certified photovoltaic installer and planner,
- certified biomass heating installer.

Article 14(3) D 2009/28/EG forms the basis. This has not yet been implemented in national law.

b) Responsible body/(ies) for setting up and authorising certification/qualification schemes by 2012 for installers of small-scale biomass boilers and stoves, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems, shallow geothermal systems and heat pumps

The certification of installers is carried out by the EN 18024 accredited personal certification body of the Austrian Research and Examination Centre. Austrian Institute of Technology (AIT). The biomass heating installer is accredited by the Biomass Association in collaboration with the Economic Promotion Institute.



c) Are such certification schemes/qualifications already in place? If so, please, describe.

## Description of the certification scheme for certified heat pump installers

### Certificate description



### Logo for advertising purposes



### Certificate

The certificate should raise consumers' confidence and reward skilled professionals who are able to design and build technically-sound and well-functioning heat pump systems.

Furthermore, with the certification the certified person gains the expertise under EN 378 / EN 13313 Category A and B to carry out maintenance work on heat pump systems.

Each certified person is issued a personal certificate with a registration number. This certificate is sent to the certified person. The sole owner of the certificate however remains the certificate body.

### Validity

The certificate is valid for three years from the date it is signed.

### Conditions for obtaining the certificate (first certification)

- signed application for first certification
- course participation in an evaluated training institution for training to become a certified heat pump installer or participation in equivalent training
- successful completion of the final examination to become a certified heat pump installer
- evidence of relevant training or work experience
- the employer of a certified installer must be a licensed enterprise of an electric, installing or HVAC business which offers the planning and/or construction of heat pump systems to customers, or the certified installer must be a contractor and director of a licensed enterprise in the above-mentioned fields which offers the planning and/or construction of heat pump stations to customers.
- the person applying for the certificate must provide a reference unit, in which he was involved in the planning and preparation, to the certification body
- the person applying for the certificate must show proof of his participation in an external training event (technical conference on the subject of heat pump technology) if the period between completing the final examination and the application for the certificate exceeds one year. Proof of attendance is done by sending confirmation of participation in a course and a copy of the event programme to the certification body.

### Conclusion of a certification contract

As soon as the conditions listed above are met, a certification contract is concluded. Once the certification contracts are countersigned by the management of the certification body, the personal certificate is issued. So that the certified is clearly identified, a registration number is printed on the front of the certificate. The certificate is sent together with a copy of the certification contract to the applicant. The certified person's name along with their contract details is included in the reference list of certified heat pump installers at [www.ait.ac.at](http://www.ait.ac.at).

### Proof of constant competence monitoring

In order to retain the certificate it is necessary that the following requirements are met during the validity period of the certificate:

- active work in the field of heat pumps,
- written notification of changes of employment status or name within four weeks,
- participation in follow-up training,
- mandatory record keeping of complaints in terms of the quality of the systems and routing thereof planned/installed by the certificate holder within four weeks to the certification body,

# National Renewable Energy Action Plan

- right of the certification body to audit installed systems.

## **Recertification**

To maintain a new certificate a written extension application must be submitted to the certification body no longer than two months before the expiry date of the old certificate. The required supporting documents under § 3 of the certification contract must be attached to the application. After these documents have been examined a new certification contract is concluded and issued. Throughout the validity period the certificate holder is entitled to use the certificate for advertising purposes. Furthermore, all certified persons are kept on the reference list of certified heat pump installers at [www.ait.ac.at](http://www.ait.ac.at). If the necessary supporting documents are not provided or no contract extension is submitted to the certification body, the validity of the certificate expires after three years and the certified person is removed from the reference list of certified heat pump installers.

## **Withdrawal of the certificate**

If the certificate holder can no longer meet the current certification conditions then the certified person is removed from the reference list of certified heat pump installers so that the certificate also expires.

For complaints lodged against a certified person indicating a gross violation of the quality policy of the certification programme, the certified person is requested to submit a written statement on the complaints received. Based on the complaints received and the statement by the certified person, the management of the certification body decides whether a hearing should take place or if the procedure should be dropped.

## **Costs**

First certification: €260 excluding VAT,

extension: €200 excluding VAT,

recertification: €260 excluding VAT.

These costs include the issuing of the certificate as well as the subsequent assistance throughout the certificate's validity period. Follow-up training is not included.

## **Follow-up training**

The certificate holder must take part in one or more follow-up training events or expert conferences on the subject of heat pump technology within three years from receiving the certificate (for at least three days). At least one half day must be spent in the form of follow-up training day (workshop) at the certification body. Proof of attendance of the follow-up training events is done by sending confirmation of participation in a course and a copy of the event programme to the certification body.

## **Accreditation**

EN 17024 accredited personal certification body:

Österreichisches Forschungs- und Prüfzentrum Arsenal Ges.m.b.H. (Austrian Institute of Technology)

## ***Description of the certificate scheme for certified solar heat installers and planners***

Certificate  
description

### **Certificate**

For certified solar heat installers and planners the same framework conditions apply in terms of:

- certificate validity,
- conditions for obtaining a certificate,
- conclusion of a certification contract,
- proof of constant competence monitoring,
- recertification,
- withdrawal of the certificate,

# Measures



Ausstellungsort, Datum Zertifizierungsstelle für Personenzertifizierung Österreich durch das Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit A-1011 Wien, Stubenring 1

Die Gültigkeit des Zertifikats ist mit 3 Jahren ab Ausstellungstermin begrenzt und ist die Erfüllung der Zertifizierungsanforderungen voraussetzt. Die weitere Gültigkeit findet sich unter [www.bmv.gv.at](#) Register-Nr.: 102

- follow-up training, and
- accreditation of the certificate.

The assignment of tasks for the planning and design of a reference unit must be distinguished (see conditions for obtaining a certificate). For the first certification of the solar heat installer or planner, information of three sample systems with a gross collector area larger than twelve m<sup>2</sup>, the planning and preparation of which the person applying for the certificate played a significant role, must be submitted to the certification body.

The costs which vary from the above-mentioned certification scheme are:

- first certification: €240 excluding VAT,
- extension: €200 excluding VAT,
- recertification: €200 excluding VAT.

These costs include the issuing of the certificate as well as the subsequent assistance throughout the certificate's validity period. Follow-up training is not included.

## Logo for advertising purposes



## Certificate description



Ausstellungsort, Datum Zertifizierungsstelle für Personenzertifizierung Österreich durch das Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit A-1011 Wien, Stubenring 1

Die Gültigkeit des Zertifikats ist mit 3 Jahren ab Ausstellungstermin begrenzt und ist die Erfüllung der Zertifizierungsanforderungen voraussetzt. Die weitere Gültigkeit findet sich unter [www.bmv.gv.at](#) Register-Nr.: 102

## Description of the certificate scheme for certified photovoltaic installers and planners

### Certificate

The features of the certification scheme for certified photovoltaic installers and planners are identical to those mentioned in 4.2.5.1 (certified heat pump installers).

The reference unit referred to in the conditions for the first certification must include information of three sample systems with a module area larger than twelve m<sup>2</sup>, in which the person applying for the certificate played a significant role in the planning and preparation, and be submitted to the certification body.

### Costs

- First certification: €240 excluding VAT
- Extension: €200 excluding VAT
- Recertification: €200 excluding VAT

These costs include the issuing of the certificate as well as the subsequent assistance throughout the certificate's validity period. Follow-up training is not included.

## Description of the certification scheme for certified biomass heating installers

### Certificate

The completion of the Austrian Biomass Association (BMV) biomass seminar enables one to wear the legally-protected name *biomass heating installer*.

### Seminar structure

Three-day event communicating the theoretical knowledge and practical instructions.

### Conditions for obtaining the certificate

- completing the seminar
- evidence of relevant practical experience

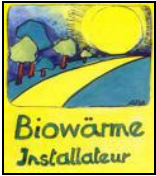
### Validity

- three years from event date

### Follow-up training

## Certificate description

## Logo for advertising purposes



- continuous follow-up training for the right to extend the certificate

## Implementation

- BMV in collaboration with Wifi and federal and state guild

## Costs

- participation fees of €290 excluding VAT

## Accreditation

- **Biomasse Verband Österreich (Austrian Biomass Association)**

*d) Is information on these schemes publicly available? Are lists of certified or qualified installers published? If so, where? Are other schemes accepted as equivalent to the national/regional scheme?*

### Publicly-available information

These certificates are issued in accordance with Austrian Standard EN ISO/IEC 17024 through accredited personal certification bodies (Austrian Institute of Technology, Austrian Biomass Association, Wifi). The certified installer is listed in the reference list which is continuously available to the public. Reference lists of all above-mentioned fields are regularly updated and published on the Austrian Institute of Technology homepage. Information on certified biomass heating installers is provided on the Austrian Biomass Association homepage.

Important actors, such as energy consultants and suppliers regularly receive an updated list of certified installers. Additionally, the certificate holder is entitled to use the certificate for advertising purposes throughout the validity period.

As part of the EU-CERT.HP project a common basis for the training and certification of heat pump installers has been created at a European level. Thus, the acquired 'Certified Heat Pump Installer' certificate is recognised in all participating EU Member States.

*e) Summary of the existing and planned measures at regional/local levels (where relevant):*

The above-mentioned activities will be developed by the participating institutions in greater depth.

## 4.2.6 Electricity infrastructure development (Article 16(1) and Article 16(3) to (6) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

*a) Reference to existing national legislation concerning requirements related to the energy grids (Article 16):*

The Elektrizitätswirtschafts und -organisationsgesetz (*Electricity Industry and Organisation Act*, EIWOG, BGBl. I No 143/1998, BV: BGBl. I No 112/2008) provide the current legal foundation concerning energy networks.

*b) How is it ensured that transmission and distribution grids will be developed with a view to integrating the targeted amount of renewable electricity while maintaining the secure operation of the electricity system? How is this requirement included in the transmission and distribution operators' periodical network planning?*

The task and responsibility of the system operator is to install electrical power units in accordance with EIWOG and the Systemnutzungstarife-Verordnung (*Systems Charges Order*, E-Control, SNT-VO) while considering the Technical and Organisational Rules for Operators and Users of Networks (TOR) as defined by E-Control, the government regulator for electricity and gas.

Among the responsibilities of the system operator in accordance with EIWOG is to ensure the supply to customers. Transmission and distribution operators must take the necessary precautions and integrate them into their regular network planning.

*c) What will be the role of intelligent networks, information technology tools and storage facilities? How will their development be ensured?*

Real-time measurements of energy consumption should improve the planning and network optimisation. Peak capacities the pumped storage hydropower stations are increased.

Investments in the network infrastructure are considered within the context of the incentive regulation through an investment factor at a reasonable level.

*d) Is the reinforcement of the interconnection capacity with neighbouring countries planned? If so, which interconnectors, for which capacity and by when?*

A reinforcement of transmission grid capacities is envisaged which, amongst other things, also includes a reinforcement of the interconnection capacity with neighbouring countries. Under the *Masterplan Netz* (Association, APG, 2010) of the Austrian Power Grid AG (APG), the following plans are currently being prepared in detail:

- 380-kV Salzburg line 1 (Salzach neu – St. Peter),
- 380-kV Salzburg line 2 (Tauern – St. Peter),
- the support of the second system into Hungary and the integration of wind energy in Burgenland,
- grid reinforcement for the connection of wind energy in Weinviertel and increased coverage in Lower Austria,
- grid reinforcement in the Carinthia area,
- grid reinforcement in Germany,
- conversion of the Danube rail to 380 kV,
- reinforcement of West Tyrol – Zell/Ziller.

As the above list shows, this includes, in terms of interconnection capacities with Austria's neighbouring countries, an expansion into Hungary as well as grid reinforcement to Germany. Specific reference to the timeframe of implementation and corresponding capacities can however only take place after the detailed planning phase has been concluded.

*e) How is the acceleration of grid infrastructure authorisation procedures addressed? What is the current state and average time for getting approval? How will it be improved? (Please refer to current status and legislation, bottlenecks detected and plans to streamline procedure with timeframe of implementation and expected results.)*

The construction of internal electric power lines generally requires approval by a state government in accordance with the respective implementation laws; for cross-state electric power lines the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth (BMWFJ) is responsible for this purpose in accordance with the *Starkstromwegegesetz (Electric Power Lines Act, BGBl. I No 70/1968 BV. BGBl. I No 112/2003)*. Furthermore, besides plant authorisation, it also requires under the circumstances the granting of rights of passage (on third-party property). Other lines generally only require a possible granting of rights of passage in accordance with implementation laws.

Due to different jurisdictions, no general statements can be made as to procedure times and therefore also no details on their acceleration.

*f) How is coordination between grid infrastructure approval and other administrative planning procedures ensured?*

For overhead electric power lines with a voltage of 220 kV or more and a length of more than 15 km, the approval procedures are subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (EIA Act, BGBl. No 697/1993 BV BGBl. I No 87/2009) in which a One-Stop-Shop-System is established.

To some extent, permit and tax liability under states' *Gebrauchsabgabegesetz* (laws on fees for usage) may be applied together. In any case, nature conservation law is cumulatively applicable for electric current lines, in accordance with the stipulation of the building code if need be the Urban Planning and Building Law.

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In principle there is no accumulation for other lines.

*g) Are priority connection rights or reserved connection capacities provided for new installations producing electricity from renewable energy sources?*

The extension schemes for wind and hydropower, which represents the largest extension schemes for renewable energies in the next ten years, has led to corresponding preparations by system operators.

Pursuant to ElWOG § 19, in the case of insufficient capacity for interconnections for supplies exceeding control areas, a preference of transport to supply customers with electricity from renewable energy sources and CHP plants on the part of implementation laws is established in order to comply with all applications to use systems. In this connection, however the obligation to comply with the conditions and guidelines in terms of cross-border exchanges in electricity must be taken into account.

*h) Are any renewable installations ready to come online but not connected due to capacity limitations of the grid? If so, what steps are taken to resolve this and by when is it expected to be solved?*

No.

*i) Are the rules on cost sharing and bearing of network technical adaptations set up and published by transmission and distribution system operators? If so, where? How is it ensured that these rules are based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria? Are there special rules for producers located in peripheral regions and regions with low population density?*

Currently, both extractors and suppliers have to pay a grid access fee which must correspond directly with the costs involved in establishing the connection. Furthermore, extractors have to pay a grid activation fee. The proposed regulations concerning this matter are determined in the Systemnutzungstarife-Verordnung (E-Control, SNT-VO 2010).

Through the requirement of transparent and comprehensive evidence of necessary expenses as stipulated under SNT-VO, it should be ensured that the possibility is given to the grid user to check the estimated costs for the connection work concerning their suitability, for example by obtaining a quote from one of the companies authorised in this respect.

For producers in peripheral regions and in regions with low population density there are no special regulations.

*j) Please describe how the costs of connection and technical adaptation are attributed to producers and/or transmission and/or distribution system operators? How are transmission and distribution system operators able to recover these investment costs? Is any modification of these cost bearing rules planned in the future? What changes do you envisage and what results are expected?*

The relevant regulations regarding grid connection and any technical adaptations are determined in the Systemnutzungstarife-Verordnung (SNT-VO 2010); it specifically refers to the grid access and grid activation fees.

As mentioned above, both extractors and suppliers currently have to pay a grid access fee which must correspond directly with the costs involved in establishing the connection. Furthermore, extractors only have to pay a grid activation fee.

Under SNT-VO § 2 all reasonable prices at the usual market rate corresponding to expenses are compensated through the one-off grid access fee to be paid by the grid user, which are directly connected with the first-time establishment of a network connection or the alteration of an existing connection as a result of an increased connection load of a grid user.

A change in the cost allocation at the expense of the system operator is not currently contemplated.



*k) Are there rules for sharing the costs between initially and subsequently connected producers? If not, how are the benefits for subsequently connected producers taken into account?*

Thought has been given to an overall optimal grid expansion which ensures the expansion development of renewable energy sources over several years. Existing costs are not differentiated in terms of sharing them between the first and subsequently connected producers.

*l) How will it be ensured that transmission and distribution system operators provide new producers wishing to be connected with the necessary information on costs, a precise timetable for processing their requests and an indicative timetable for their grid connection?*

The system operator is obliged to present new producers with a quote for the connection of their installations to public grids which must be prepared on the principles of optimal cost effectiveness.

### **4.2.7 Electricity network operation (Article 16(2) and Article 16(7) and (8) of Directive 2009/28/EC)**

*a) How is the transmission and distribution of electricity from renewable energy sources guaranteed by transmission and distribution system operators? Is priority or guaranteed access ensured?*

The grid expansion should ensure the appropriate distribution capacity in time.

For more information, see Section 4.2.6. As stated there, the extension schemes for wind and hydropower, which represents the largest extension schemes for renewable energies in the next ten years, has led to corresponding preparations by system operators.

Pursuant to ElWOG § 19, in the case of insufficient capacity for interconnections for supplies exceeding control areas, a preference of transport to supply customers with electricity from renewable energy sources and CHP plants on the part of implementation laws is established in order to comply with all applications to use systems. In this connection, however the obligation to comply with the conditions and guidelines in terms of cross-border exchanges in electricity must be taken into account.

*b) How is it ensured that transmission system operators, when dispatching electricity generating installations give priority to those using renewable energy sources?*

The grid expansion should ensure the appropriate distribution capacity in time.

*c) How are grid- and market-related operational measures taken in order to minimise the curtailment of electricity from renewable energy sources? What kinds of measures are planned and when is implementation expected?*

As mentioned above, grid expansion should ensure the appropriate distribution capacity in time.

Furthermore, as stated in Section 4.2.6, pursuant to ElWOG § 19, in the case of insufficient capacity for interconnections for supplies exceeding control areas, a preference of transport to supply customers with electricity from renewable energy sources and CHP plants on the part of implementation laws is established in order to comply with all applications to use systems. In this connection, however the obligation to comply with the conditions and guidelines in terms of cross-border exchanges in electricity must be taken into account.

*d) Is the energy regulatory authority informed about these measures? Does it have the competence to monitor and enforce implementation of these measures?*

The regulatory authority can draw on its right to information under the Energie-Regulierungsbehördengesetzes (*Energy Regulatory Authorities Act, E-RBG, [BGBl. I No 121/2000](#) BV [BGBl. I Nr. 148/2002](#)*) § 27.

*e) Are plants generating electricity from renewable energy sources integrated in the electricity market? Could you please describe how? What are their obligations*

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*regarding participation in the electricity market?*

Plants which produce electricity from renewable energy sources and that are not supported are fully integrated in the energy market and market their product just as other electricity producers.

For plants which produce electricity from renewable energy sources and that are supported, a specified purchase obligation exists for supported tariffs because they cannot be operated through market solutions alone.

*f) What are the rules for charging transmission and distribution tariffs to generators of electricity from renewable energy sources?*

Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources are charged grid costs just as other producers of electric energy.

## **4.2.8 Biogas integration into the natural gas network (Article 16(7) and Article 16(9) and (10) of Directive 2009/28/EC)**

*a) How is it ensured that the charging of transmission and distribution tariffs does not discriminate against gas from renewable energy sources?*

**Charging of gas from renewable energy sources**

In the Austrian Gas Act (GWG, BGBl. I Nr. 121/2000 BV BGBl. I No 106/2006), the general framework conditions are regulated for the integration of biogas into the Austrian gas grid.

Under GWG producers of biogenic gas have the right to grid access, i.e. they have the right to use the Austrian grid system (GWG II § 6(i) 35-36). Furthermore, under § 41a producers of biogenic gas (biogas and woodgas) can even request grid access on behalf of their customers provided that the interoperability of grids is not compromised as a result.

Distribution companies are obliged to establish General Distribution System Conditions. These are approved by the E-Control Commission. In the distribution system conditions, the quality requirements and possible integration points relevant to the integration and transport of biogenic gases must be determined.

If the determined quality requirements are met, the distribution system operator is responsible for granting grid connections and access. The right to access the grid is therefore granted to biogas producers, but also with reference to the quality criteria to be met for the integration of biogas.

The Austrian GWG requires that the obligation of both contract partners to respect the Other Market Rules must be included, amongst others, in the General Distribution System Conditions. These Other Market Rules are established by the E-Control Commission in collaboration with market participants and are published in an appropriate manner.

In the Other Market Rules, the quality criteria of ÖVGW Directive G31 (2001) are referred to in Chapter 6. If the quality specifications under the Other Market Rules Chapter 6 or the required transfer pressure are not adhered to, the distribution system operator has the right to deny the transfer of natural gas (General Distribution System Conditions, approved by the Energie-Control Commission on 1 October 2003 under § 26 GWG as amended BGBl. I No 148/2000).

The relevant conditions from other ÖVGW directives are referred to in the Other Market Rules. The conditions of ÖVGW Directive G33 (2006) must be observed, for instance.



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*b) Has any assessment been carried out on the need to extend the gas network infrastructure to facilitate the integration of gas from renewable sources? What is the result? If not, will there be such an assessment? Possibility of extending the gas network infrastructure*

The distribution system operator charges the plant operator those expenses incurred through the initial establishment of the connection of the biogas plant to the distribution grid in the form of a grid access fee.

These costs must be entirely born by the biogas suppliers; a possible financing of this *grid development* through the system usage fee, such as is the case for the development of the Austrian gas network, is not currently provided for.

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c) *Are technical rules on grid connection and connection tariffs for biogas published? Where are these rules published?*

**Publication of technical rules on grid connection and connection tariffs**

The integration of biogas in Austria is regulated in two legal provisions. Grid access for producers of biogas and the basic references to the definition of quality criteria are provided for in the Austrian Gas Act (GWG, see Section 4.2.8, question b)). In the market rules, the quality criteria to be met for biogas integration are exactly specified.

On the basis of the legal framework, the integration of biogas in the Austrian gas network is possible in principle. The quality requirements relate on the one side to the entry point in the gas network, on the other side the biogas must reach, to a large extent, the quality of natural gas to be integrated in the gas network.

The quality requirements specified in the *General Distribution System Conditions* are provided for in Chapter 6 of the *Technical Code of Other Market Rules*. Biogas must fully respect the criteria of ÖVGW Directive G31, May 2001 version, in order to be able to be integrated into the grid. The quality requirements of the gas are defined in detail in ÖVGW Directive G31 which should ensure safe transport within the Austrian gas network. Furthermore, fuel-technical data of gas is laid down in the directive. The quality criteria mentioned in the quality criteria focus strongly on the characteristics of imported natural gas. In addition to the quality criteria under ÖVGW Directive G31, the requirements of ÖVGW Directive G33, which primarily stipulate the measures for quality control, must be fulfilled.

In the Austrian Energy Security of Supply Act 2006 (BV: BGBl. No 106/2006), the following sections are especially relevant:

37a. § 26 (1) reads:

(1) The General Distribution System Conditions and the changes thereof require the approval of the Energie-Control Commission. This approval must be issued on a conditional or temporary basis to the extent necessary to fulfil the rules of this act. The term may not exceed a period of three years. Distribution companies are obliged to change or newly issued General Distribution System Conditions submitted for approval at the request of the Energie-Control Commission.

In the General Distribution System Conditions, standards and technical codes (rules of the trade) are made binding in their existing corresponding version. To achieve a competitive market, the requirements and conditions mentioned especially for the security, reliability and quality of grid services, such as the obtained characteristics mentioned of the grid operation reliability, terms for establishing connections to the grid and the performance of repairs or notification of interruptions in supply may also be stipulated. The operators of distribution systems have, to the extent required for achieving a competitive market, to carry out the changes of the General Conditions at the request of the Energie-Control Commission.

#### 4.2.9 District heating and cooling infrastructure development (Article 16(11) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

*a) Please provide an assessment of the need for new district heating and cooling infrastructure using renewable energy sources and contributing to the 2020 target. Based on this assessment, are there plans to promote such infrastructures in the future? What are the expected contributions of large biomass, solar and geothermal facilities in the district heating and cooling systems?*

Development of district heating and cooling infrastructure

Austria's Heating and Cooling Network Expansion Act (WKLG, BGBl. I No 113/2008) includes the following sections which form the basis of possible support:

§ 1(1) Through the support provided for in this federal act, the existing energy and CO<sub>2</sub> saving potential should be used considering the security of supply and a balanced energy mix as well as a reduction in the use of primary energy sources.

Therefore, on the basis of investment incentives, the integration of renewable energy sources is especially achieved for the purpose of developing small-scale regional heating supply in rural areas.

Furthermore, § 2(1) says support may only be granted for investments, of which the implementation was initiated after 1 January 2008.

(2) Outside the scope of this federal act are:

1. district heating and cooling systems and grids, insofar as they are operated solely on the basis of renewable energy sources. This does not apply to:

a) infrastructure lines and

b) systems and grids which are operated on the basis of animal meal, waste liquid or sludge;

2. Internal waste heat use

In addition, it should be mentioned that the multiple support of projects is excluded, i.e. if support has already been applied for under the conditions of the Environmental Aid Act (BV: BGBl. Nr. 185/1993) or the Combined Heat and Power Law (BV: BGBl. I No 111/2008), no further support under the CHP Law is possible.

The Association of Gas and District Heating Supply Companies reports in its current annual report that district heating supply companies will also invest in the consolidation and further development of area supply in the future. Companies are planning between 2009 and 2018 an annual development of district heating lines from 44 to 144 km.

According to the Austrian Energy Strategy, 38.2 PH of final energy consumption is expected to be obtained from district heating from renewable energy in 2020.

#### 4.2.10 Biofuels and other bioliquids — sustainability criteria and verification of compliance (Articles 17 to 21 of Directive 2009/28/EC)

*a) How will the sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids be implemented at national level? (Is there legislation planned for implementation? What will be the institutional setup?)*

*b) How will it be ensured that biofuels and bioliquids that are counted towards the national renewable target, towards national renewable energy obligations and/or are eligible for financial support comply with the sustainability criteria set down in Article 17(2) to (5) of Directive 2009/28/EC? (Will there be a national institution/body responsible for monitoring/verifying compliance with the criteria?)*

*c) (Will there be a national institution/body responsible for monitoring/verifying compliance with the criteria?) Does such a national authority/body already exist? If so, please specify. If not, when is it envisaged to be established?*

Implementation of sustainability criteria under D 2009/28/EC

So far in Austria there are still no legally-binding measures with regard to the implementation and compliance of the sustainability criteria of the directive for renewable energy. Appropriate legal conditions and institutional rules are still being prepared by the responsible federal ministries and are expected to be available by the

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end of 2010.

Also addressed while preparing these strategies is the eligibility of biofuels and liquid biofuels for the national target for renewable energy and the national obligation to use renewable energy. It should likewise be clarified when biofuels and liquid biofuels respect the sustainability criteria determined in Article 17 (2 et seq.) of D 2009/28/EC and therefore come into consideration for financial support. Compliance with the sustainability criteria is monitored by a national institution. As the establishment of this body is only in planning, no more precise details can be given yet.

*d) Please provide information on the existence of national law on land zoning and national land register for verifying compliance with Article 17(3) to (5) of Directive 2009/28/EC. Which economic operators can access this information? (Please provide information on the existence of rules and distinction between different land statuses, like biodiversity area, protected area etc; and on the competent national authority who will monitor this land register and changes in land status.)*

**Land zoning (Article 17(3) to (5))**

The same agricultural raw materials as animal feed and food (grain, oil seed, etc.) are used in Austria for the production of biofuels. The cultivation of these raw materials occurs in line with existing legal conditions. At federal level this legislation is in the fields of agricultural support, environmental protection, water pollution control or forestry. At state level these rules fall within the competence of environmental and nature conservation.

Based on the IACS GIS (German: Invekos-GIS) issued in 2004 (BGBl. II Nr. 338/2009) supported parcel identification for agricultural areas was based on information systems.

Agrarmarkt Austria provides farmers with ortho aerial pictures for their land, a digital knowledge management system (DKM) and the digital terrain model (DTM) on the AMA internet service portal for free. The farmer can thus access current land data when applying for support. There is also the possibility of issuing a yard map which displays all areas of a farm in paper form.

*e) As far as protected areas are concerned, please provide information under which national, European or international protection regime they are classified.*

**Protected areas**

In addition to the measures described under Section 4.2.10 question d), existing fields are protected under nature conservation law. Agricultural activities are allowed here only to a limited extent and are not permitted in all protection categories; for example, a nature park shows that nature conservation can also be combined with sustainable agriculture.

Protected areas in Austria in 2009 under nature conservation law

Protected areas	Protection regime
National park	IUCN Category II (international)
European protection area	Natura 2000 (Europe-wide)
Ramsar sites	Ramsar Convention (international)
Biosphere reserves	UNESCO Programme (international)
Biogenic reserves	Berne Convention (EU)
European diploma	Diploma of the Council of Europe (EU)
Wilderness areas	IUCN (international)
Nature protection area	Nature protection act at state level
Agricultural protection area	Nature protection act at state level
Nature park	Acts at state level
Protected landscape sections	Acts at state level

Source: Federal Environmental Office, December 2009

There are numerous protection regime categories in Austria. There are *nature* and *agricultural protection regimes* as well as *natural monuments* across Austria. Other

## Measures

categories, such as *protected landscape section* or *nature park* only exist in certain federal states. Around 43 % of Austrian federal territory is protected under nature conservation law. The protective orders for the protection regime categories are different, as are the requirements for each area, which are determined in the respective territorial ordinance.

f) *What is the procedure for changing the status of land? Who monitors and reports at national level on land status changes? How often is the land zoning register updated (monthly, annually, bi-annually, etc.)?*

### IACS GIS

As part of the IACS GIS on-the-spot checks of areas, for every area to be controlled, experts apply the yard map (digitally and/or on paper), insofar as one exists and compare these with the information in the multiple application and effectively of farmed areas in nature. Any change of the areas' status can therefore be monitored and commented on. To differentiate the status of areas (usage type), the IACS GIS O (BGBl. II No 338/2009) is discussed in more detail in § 7.

For the geographical information system (GIS), the area photos are regularly updated within the scope of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) so that the area data is preferably not more than five years old.

g) *How is compliance with good agro-environmental practices and other cross-compliance requirements (required by Article 17(6) of Directive 2009/28/EC) ensured and verified at national level?*

### Procedures for compliance with good agro-environmental practices (GAEP) under Article 17(6) of D 2009/28/EC

Obligations to maintain good agro-environmental practices of land as well as compliance with other cross-compliance requirements are recorded in Ordinance (EC) No 73/2009 and are implemented in Austria by the corresponding national legal instruments. These are, in abbreviated terms, the Marktordnungsgesetz (*Market Regulation Law*) 2007 – MOG 2007, Direktzahlungs-Verordnung (*Direct Payment Ordinance*) and Invekos-CC-V-2010. In these rules of law the appropriate rules on checks, amongst others, for recipients of direct payments are provided for. The checks are carried out by Agrarmarkt Austria. When implementing the sustainability criteria of the Renewables Directive, producers of raw materials for biofuel and liquid biofuel will be included in these checks.

Furthermore, the following objective of the action is formulated in the *Austrian programme for a sustainable agriculture* (ÖPUL, 2007-2013).

ÖPUL 2007 aims to encourage farmers towards environmentally-friendly land management, species-appropriate livestock management as well as pasture management with low intensity. Through promoting contractual nature conservation, measures to protect and sustain the management of water, soil and ground water, as well as other environmentally-sound farming practices, ÖPUL 2007 should provide a significant contribution to agricultural and environment policy and ensure farmers an adequate compensation for the services voluntarily brought into the service of the whole community.

h) *Do you intend to help develop voluntary "certification" scheme(s) for biofuel and bioliquid sustainability as described in the second subparagraph of Article 18(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC? If so, how?*

Involvement in the development of voluntary "certification" scheme(s) for the

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sustainability of biofuel and other bioliquid is not planned.

### 4.3 Support schemes to promote the use of energy from renewable resources in electricity applied by the Member State or a group of Member States

#### Support policy for energy from renewable sources

The support policy for energy from renewable sources in the electricity sector is provided for in Austria through the Green Electricity Act. The present legal situation is based on the Green Electricity Act of 2002 and extensions in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (BGBl. I No 149/2002 as amended. BGBl. I No 104/2009).

Since 2002, small-scale hydro-installations and other eco-electricity plants within the scope of the Green Electricity Act have been supported through feed-in tariffs.

*Eco-electricity plants* here are plants which produce electric energy which are solely operated on the basis of renewable energy sources (solid, liquid, gaseous biomass, wind power, photovoltaic, landfill and sewage gas, geothermics and small hydropower).

Support takes place according to the specific technology and is processed via the processing and administration centre called OeMAG. The electricity delivered to the grid is paid at a tariff determined by OeMAG for a guaranteed period. Since 2006, a cap of the available support contract volume for new eco-electricity plants has been in place, in the course of which a recent increase of additional annual support volume of €17 to €21 million was introduced. The award of supplier contracts between eco-electricity producers and OeMAG takes place on a first come, first served basis.

The second Green Electricity Amendment 2008 (BGBl. I No 114/2008) which was passed in August 2008 by the Austrian Parliament, of which the complete notification by the European Commission is however still outstanding – this especially concerns the allocation mechanism or rather support volumes – includes the following improvements in terms of eligible plants:

- for small-scale hydro-installations the support is now done on the granting of investment grants rather than through feed-in tariffs,
- photovoltaic systems below 5 kV<sub>el</sub> are no longer within the scope of the Green Electricity Act but supported by means of the Climate and Energy Fund (KLI.EN).

Development targets aimed at for renewable energies in the electricity sector and the measures in line with this are discussed in detail below.

#### *Legislation*

##### a) *What is the legal basis for this obligation/target?*

As mentioned above, the Green Electricity Act 2002 and the extensions in line with this of 2006, 2008 and 2009 (BGBl. I No 149/2002 as amended BGBl. I No 104/2009) form the current legal basis.

According to the second Green Electricity Act Amendment 2008 (BGBl. No. 114/2008), the indicative target is to achieve 15 % supported green electricity by 2015. The targeted share refers here to the delivery to end customers of public grids, generated by new or enhanced eco-electricity plants with a contractual relationship with ÖMAG, as well as hydro-installations up to 20 MW<sub>el</sub> and waste-liquid systems, in each case supported by investment grants.

In comparison, in 2008 the share of supported green electricity (excluding hydropower) of the energy production over public grids was 8.1 % (55.4 TWh) after 7.7 % in 2007. Wind power had the largest share with 3.6 % before supported electricity production from solid biomass with 3.4 % and biogas with 0.9 %.

To achieve the development goals, further means for new eco-electricity plants are provided with the current Green Electricity Amendment, the electricity of which is saved in the public grid (every year new contracts are concluded for around €250 million worth of aid, which results from the €21 million of additional annual support



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volume – i.e. the annual net support multiplied by the duration of cover of 13 to 15 years minus the effect of electricity price increases). Furthermore, the support for new plants put into operation following the entrance into force of the Green Electricity Amendment 2009 (BGBl. I No 104/2009), are also covered for technologies dependent on raw materials (solid and liquid biomass, biogas) for 15 years and 13 years for all other green-electricity technologies. For plants dependent on raw materials, the support under certain conditions (a fuel efficiency of at least 60 %) can be extended to another reduced support (running costs) up to 20 years from the date it was initially started (§ 11(b) BGBl. I No 104/2008).

It is also noted that for the year 2050 an electricity potential of 188.6 PJ can be provided for through renewable energy sources.

### *b) Are there any technology-specific targets?*

To achieve the indicative target of 15 % supported green electricity in 2015, in accordance with the second Green Electricity Act Amendment 2008 (BGBl. I No 114/2008), an additional creation of 700 MW wind power, 700 MW hydropower (of which 350 MW is supported) as well as 100 MW biomass/biogas (only with raw material available) is aimed at.

### *c) What are the concrete obligations/targets per year (per technology)?*

No concrete development targets are stipulated on a yearly basis. However an indicative development target value is implicitly given, which results from the current maximum-available additional annual support volumes for newly built eco-electricity plants to an amount of €21 million plus the support budget for investment grants.

### *d) Who has to fulfil the obligation?*

Since it concerns an indicative target for the development of green electricity, no concrete obligation and consequently also no sanctions for non-compliance are associated with it.

### *e) What is the consequence of non-fulfilment?*

As mentioned above, it is a matter of an indicative target for the desired development of green electricity. As a result, neither a concrete obligation nor a sanction for non-compliance is associated with it.

As discussed in detail in the section below under point g), there is however a comprehensive monitoring duty of the regulatory authority for the electricity and gas market, E-Control, which must be carried out by submitting annual evaluation reports to the Federal Minister of Economy, Family and Youth and to the electricity advisory board. In the green electricity report concerning this matter, proposals for the improvement or adaption of support mechanisms and other rules of the Green Electricity Act may be incorporated which act as a basis for an amendment of the act's specifications.

### *(f) Is there any mechanism to supervise fulfilment?*

Under § 25 (1) Green Electricity Act (BGBl. I No 149/2002 as amended. BGBl. I Nr. 104/2009) a comprehensive duty on the side of the regulatory authority for the electricity and gas market, E-Control, exists to monitor which has to happen through annual submissions of an evaluation report for the Federal Minister of Economy, Family and Youth and for the electricity advisory board. This green electricity report includes an analysis of the extent to which the targets of the act have been achieved and what changes are underway with respect to the preceding years. Likewise the report must offer detailed analyses on the scale and cause of the electricity consumption trend complete with policy options to reduce electricity consumption. Proposals may be included in the report for the improvement or adaptation of support mechanisms and other Green Electricity Act rules.

### *g) Is there any mechanism to modify obligations/targets?*

A change of the indicative target requires a law amendment.



## Measures

The usual approach in this regard can be described as follows: On the basis of the detailed evaluation by the regulatory authority, E-Control, an amendment proposal is drafted by the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth and introduced in the National Assembly. This is then discussed in a committee involving lobbyists and federal state representatives and, where appropriate, revised. It is then subject to a formal decision in the National and Federal Council as well as approval from the EU Commission, in case it is relevant to state aid.

### *Financial support*

The central financial incentive programmes are listed below, followed by a comprehensive description of each measure:

- the most important instrument for the promotion of electricity from renewable energies in Austria is fixed feed-in tariffs. Since 2002, small-scale hydro-installations and other eco-electricity plants within the scope of the Green Electricity Act have been supported through feed-in tariffs;
- alternatively, investment grants for selected technologies are awarded. In particular, this includes small and medium-scale hydro-installations (up to 20 MW<sub>el</sub>) as well as plants based on waste liquid (in the paper industry);
- photovoltaic systems below 5 kW<sub>el</sub> are no longer within the scope of the Green Electricity Act but supported by means of the Climate and Energy Fund (KLI.EN);
- plants for the self-supply of electricity (photovoltaic systems, small-scale hydro-installations, wind power plants, electric energy storage) in island positions without the possibility of grid access (e.g. mountain huts) are supported within the scope of the Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI) with investment grants.

#### *a) What is the name and a short description of the scheme?*

#### **Fixed feed-in tariffs and investment grants under the Green Electricity Act**

Under the Green Electricity Act (BGBl. I Nr. 149/2002 as amended BGBl. I No 104/2009), a technology-specific support of plants producing electric energy on the basis of renewable energy sources (solid, liquid, gaseous biomass, wind power, photovoltaics, landfill and sewage gas, geothermics and small hydropower) is provided by means of fixed feed-in tariffs. In accordance with the current Green Electricity Amendment, investment grants will be awarded in place of feed-in tariffs in the future for small and medium-scale hydro-installations (up to 20 MW<sub>el</sub>) as well as plants based on waste liquid (in the paper industry). Furthermore, support of small photovoltaic systems (< 5 kW<sub>el</sub>) will only be possible in the future under the Climate and Energy Fund (KLI.EN)

Since 2006, a cap on the available support contract volume for new constructions of eco-electricity plants has been in place. The current additional annual support volume amounts to € 21 million which in each case is in addition to the support already existing for eco-electricity plants (some €280 million in 2009). Support is technology-specific and is processed through the processing and administration centre, OeMAG, which is also responsible for the management quota. For eco-electricity plants with valid support contracts, the electricity delivered to the network is paid at a determined tariff (according to the application period) through OeMAG for a guaranteed duration. Tariffs (for new plants) are adjusted annually published by the appropriate regulations (currently: Ökostromverordnung (Green Electricity Order) 2010, BGBl. II No 2010/42).

#### *b) Is it a voluntary or obligatory scheme?*

In compliance with legally-required specifications subject to the available annual support quota, there is an obligation to pay remuneration on the part of OeMAG for the electricity integrated within the legally guaranteed support period (currently 13 to 15 years for new plants).

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### *c) Who manages the scheme? (Implementing body, monitoring authority)*

The processing and administration centre for Ökostrom AG (OeMAG) assumed the tasks of the newly created green electricity processing and administration centre on 1 October 2006 (§§ 14 et seq. Green Electricity Act as amended by the Green Electricity Act Amendment 2006, BGBl. I No 105/2006) and has been in full operation since 1 January 2007. Since then OeMAG has been responsible for the settlement of green electricity and handles all green electricity developments via a newly-created, modern and universal electronic development system which is characterised by a high degree of efficiency, customer orientation and transparency.

The main tasks of OeMAG are:

- approval of green electricity at the prices determined by the Green Electricity Act,
- calculation of green electricity quotas (i.e. the shares of supported green electricity which are assigned to the respective electricity suppliers),
- daily allocation of green electricity based on green electricity quotas to electricity traders,
- management of newly-created support quotas,
- development of support applications.

The OeMAG processing and administration centre for Ökostrom AG ensures the continuous transparent and non-discriminatory administration of future limited support quotas.

Furthermore, as a monitoring authority, the regulatory authority for the electricity and gas market, Energie-Control GmbH (E-Control) which has to fulfil a comprehensive monitoring responsibility should be mentioned. This includes, amongst other things, an annual evaluation of the compatibility of support schemes and target achievement.

### *d) What are the measures taken to ensure availability of necessary budget/funding to achieve the national target?*

The Green Electricity Act (BGBl. I No 149/2002 as amended BGBl. I No 104/2009) currently provides for a release of €21 million to an additional annual support budget for new eco-electricity plants, which is in line with the medium-term development target for 2015 of 15 % supported green electricity (in terms of delivery to end consumers of public grids).

In addition the Green Electricity Act includes a clause stating that a revision of an act has to take place if support applications exceed the determined quota (if required in order to achieve the target, a budget increase in a new government bill can be provided).

### *e) How is long-term security and reliability addressed by the scheme?*

An allowance for the desired contribution of renewable energies for the long-term security and reliability of the energy system is sought through quantitative aid so that a clearer economic incentive for the proper maintenance of plant operation is established.

### *f) Is the scheme periodically revised? What kind of feed-back or adjustment mechanism exists? How has the scheme been optimised so far?*

As described in detail in the previous section regarding the legal foundations, under § 25(1) of the Green Electricity Act, there is a comprehensive duty on the part of the regulatory authority, E-Control, to monitor the schemes or target achievement, which must take place through annual submissions of evaluation reports to the Federal Minister of Economy, Family and Youth and the electricity advisory board.

As likewise described above, the present legal situation is based on the Green Electricity Act of 2002 and extensions in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (BGBl. I No 149/2002 as amended. BGBl. I No 104/2009). This also clarifies the future desired rapid adaptation to changing circumstances, for example the provision of raw material awards for agricultural biogas systems due to increasing prices of raw materials.

*g) Does support differ according to technology?*

Both feed-in tariffs and investment grants are in principle adapted to the technological circumstances as is apparent from the subsequent detail description of individual instruments (feed-in tariffs and investment grants)

*h) What are the expected impacts in terms of energy production?*

As shown in detail in the section on legal foundations, in accordance with the second Green Electricity Amendment 2008 (BGBl. No. 114/2008), the indicative target is to achieve 15 % supported green electricity by 2015.

This involves, amongst other things, an expansion of hydropower by 3.5 TWh in an average year (1.75 TWh from large hydro-installations and 1.75 TWh from small and medium-scale hydro-installations combined), a higher production in the field of wind energy to an amount of 1.5 TWh as well as an increase of electricity production from solid biomass of 0.6 TWh with demonstrable raw material availability up to 2015.

*i) Is support conditional on meeting energy efficiency criteria?*

As a condition to support eco-electricity plants dependent on raw materials (gaseous, liquid and solid biomass), an annual fuel efficiency of at least 60 % must be proven.

*j) Is it an existing measure? Could you please indicate national legislation regulating it?*

As mentioned already, since 2002 small-scale hydro-installations and other eco-electricity plants within the scope of the Green Electricity Act have already been supported through feed-in tariffs. The present legal situation is based on the Green Electricity Act of 2002 and extensions in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (BGBl. I No 149/2002 as amended. BGBl. I No 104/2009).

*k) Is this a planned scheme? When would it be operational?*

No, since 2002 small-scale hydro-installations and other eco-electricity plants within the scope of the Green Electricity Act have already been supported through feed-in tariffs.

*l) What start and end dates (duration) are set for the whole scheme?*

The scheme has already been in force since 2002. Under the existing version of the Green Electricity Act (BGBl. I No 149/2002 as amended. BGBl. I No 104/2009), targets for the expansion of eco-electricity plants by 2015 are defined. The phasing out green electricity support within the scope of the Green Electricity Act is not currently under consideration.

*m) Are there maximum or minimum sizes of system which are eligible?*

There are different limits regarding eligibility which must be taken from the detailed descriptions of the individual instruments (investment grants and feed-in tariffs). The support of hydropower is, for example, limited to new plants up to a maximum of 20 MW<sub>el</sub>, while in the field of photovoltaics the Green Electricity Act governs only the support of plants larger than 5 kW<sub>el</sub>.

*n) Is it possible for the same project to be supported by more than one support measure? Which measures can be cumulated?*

Normally an exclusive use of support measures is provided for feed-in tariffs and investment grants. Exceptions to this include, for example, complementary incentives in the field of heat production by means of CHP plants. Furthermore, in recent years additional grants for certain technologies have existed in part at federal state levels. However, this is currently limited to the field of the support of small photovoltaic systems (< 5 kW<sub>el</sub>), whereby the financing in particular is complementary at federal state levels.

*o) Are there regional/local schemes? If so, please detail using the same criteria.*

As mentioned under question n), in recent years additional grants for certain technologies have existed in part at federal state levels. So far however, this is

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currently limited to the field of the support of small photovoltaic systems ( $< 5 \text{ kW}_{\text{el}}$ ), whereby the financing is complementary at federal state levels.

### *Specific questions for financial support for investment*

*a) What is granted by the scheme? (subsidies, capital grants, low interest loans, tax exemption or reduction, tax refunds)*

The second Green Electricity Amendment 2008 (BGBl. I Nr. 2008/114) rules in §§ 12-13(a) the granting of investment grants for eco-electricity plants. For medium-scale hydropower, investment grants were already provided for under the Green Electricity Amendment 2006 (BGBl. I No 2006/105). In the second Green Electricity Amendment 2008 (BGBl. I Nr. 2008/114) investment grants have also been introduced for the promotion of small-scale hydro-installations as well as plants based on waste liquid. For small hydropower, investment grants take the place of the previously granted feed-in tariffs.

For plants based on waste liquid, a maximum of 30 % of investment costs is supported. In addition, the following limit values apply:

- €300 per kW for plants with a bottleneck capacity up to 100 MW,
- €180 per kW for plants with a bottleneck capacity up to 100-400 MW,
- €120 per kW for plants with a bottleneck capacity over 400 MW.

Altogether the investment support for plants based on waste liquid in the period 2009 to 2012 is limited to €10 million.

For small-scale hydro-installations, which don't incorporate feed-in tariffs, investment grants may also be requested. The size of investment grants depends in turn on the plant size:

- small hydropower bottle neck capacity of 500 kW  
max 30 %, max €1,500 per kW
- small hydropower bottle neck capacity of 2 MW  
max 20 %, max €1,500 per kW
- small hydropower bottle neck capacity of 10 MW  
max 10 %, max €400 per kW
- medium-scale hydropower  
max. 10 %, max. €400 per kW, max. €6 million.

For a bottleneck capacity between 500 kW and 2 MW or between 2 and 10 MW the size of the investment grant is ascertained through linear interpolation. Investment grants for small-scale hydro-installations are limited between 2009 and 2014 to €75 million.

Investment grants for medium-scale hydro-installations are also provided for under the Green Electricity Act. The support may in principle amount to 10 % of the investment costs and is also limited to a maximum of €400 per kW and €6 million per plant. €50 is available for the support of medium-scale hydro-installations.

*b) Who can benefit from this scheme? Is it specified for certain technology(/ies)?*

As already mentioned, support by means of investment grants is only provided for certain technologies under the Green Electricity Act. In principle, for eco-electricity plants which will be built and for their operators there are no restrictions – there is the same legally-required requirements as in the field of support by means of feed-in tariffs.

*c) Are applications continuously received and granted or are there periodical calls? If periodical, could you please describe the frequency and conditions?*

Applications are accepted on a continuous basis. As mentioned above, the total available budget for the 2009 to 2012/2014 period for particular technologies is limited in each case.

### *Specific questions for tradable certificates*

In Austria only feed-in tariffs and investment grants are used for the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources. As a result, the questions regarding certificates are not relevant.

### *Specific questions for feed-in fixed tariffs*

#### *a) What are the conditions to get the fixed tariff?*

For biomass, biogas or mixed plants, an annual fuel efficiency of at least 60 % is a requirement for the granting of feed-in tariffs which requires a CHP plant as an essential prerequisite.

As a general condition for the receipt of feed-in tariffs, a valid support contract between the eco-electricity plant operator and the eco-electricity processing and administration centre, OeMAG, must be designated. The awarding of support contracts is subject to an annual cap – in this respect please see the Financial Support section.

Furthermore, it should be mentioned here that, as was stated in detail in Section 4.2.1, electrical power units should as such generally be approved under electricity law. The foundations for this are EIWOG (BV: BGBl. I No 143/1998) and the respective federal state implementation laws. Different permits may be provided in some cases. This may be any authorisation/permit/notification under electricity laws, facilities decision, decision under building laws, permit under water laws, permit under forestry laws, permit under waste management laws or Environmental Impact Assessment Act (EIA Decision).

#### *b) Is there a cap on the total volume of electricity produced per year or of installed capacity that is entitled to the tariff?*

There is no determined cap on the total volume of electricity produced per year or of installed capacity. A restriction on development is however provided through the available additional annual support volume for eco-electricity plants to be built at a current amount of €21 million. The award of support contracts between eco-electricity producers and OeMAG takes place on a first come, first served basis. OeMAG announces daily which budget for the particular technology areas in the given year is still available.

In the years 2006 to 2008 the annual budget available was € 17 million and was divided allocated according to a fixed system to technologies. The recently adopted revision required that, firstly, the additional annual support budget from 2009 be increased to €21 million per year and, secondly, no more distribution of funds be made in advance to particular technological fields, with the exception of photovoltaics for which 10 % of the budget be reserved.

#### *c) Is it a technology specific scheme? What are the tariff levels for each?*

The feed-in tariffs for electricity from renewable energy sources are determined in the Green Electricity Order in which a distinction is made both between energy sources and also between plant sizes.

The amount of feed-in tariffs has been provided for so far in accordance with five green electricity ordinances (BGBl. II No 508/2002, BGBl. II No 401/2006, BGBl. II No 59/2008, BGBl. II 53/2009/, BGBl. II No 42/2010). What tariff a plant receives is determined by the permit or launch period.

Summary C1 (Annex C) addresses the tariff classification of the different technologies according to the Green Electricity Order 2010.

#### *e) For how long is the fixed tariff guaranteed?*

In the Green Electricity Order 2010, feed-in tariffs for photovoltaics, wind power, geothermics, biomass (including waste with a high biogenic share), biogas as well as landfill and sewage gas are determined. The validity period of feed-in tariffs is 13 years for photovoltaics, windpower, bothermal, and landfill and sewage gas and 15 years for solid and liquid biomass and biogas.

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Furthermore, for plants dependent on raw materials, the support under certain conditions (a fuel efficiency of at least 60 %) can be extended to another reduced support (running costs) up to 20 years from the date it was initially started (§ 11(b) BGBl. I No 114/2008).

### *f) Is there any tariff adjustment foreseen in the scheme?*

The amount and duration of feed-in tariffs is measured by the technological circumstances as well as the target amounts aimed at. In principle an adjustment is made on a yearly basis. The evaluation of the compatibility of support schemes and target achievement conducted by the regulatory authority, E-Control, provides a basis for this.

While tariffs until 2009 since the first amendment of the Green Electricity Order 2006 have remained largely unchanged, within the scope of the Green Electricity Order 2010 clear adjustments have been made to the support system: The feed-in tariffs for windpower, geothermics, biogas, and landfill and sewage gas have increased by up to 28 % compared to the Green Electricity Order 2010. Similarly, the support rose for building-integrated photovoltaics over 20 kW peak. Feed-in tariffs for other photovoltaic systems as well as for solid and liquid biomass, however, were reduced. In addition, the differentiation by size or fuel for liquid biomass was removed.

### **Other schemes**

#### **Support of systems for self supply under Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI)**

Systems for the self-supply of electricity (photovoltaic systems, small-scale hydro-installations, wind power plants, electric energy storage) in island positions without the possibility of grid access (e.g. mountain huts) are supported within the scope of the Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI) with investment grants. Natural and legal persons who are in business and associations may apply for support. The sum of support amounts to a maximum of 30 % of the environment-related investment costs; there is an additional 5 % bonus for systems in high alpine regions and for building-integrated PV systems.

The application must be filed before the beginning of a project, environment-related investment costs must be at least €10 000.

Support of photovoltaic systems below 5 kW<sub>el</sub> under the Climate and Energy Fund (KLI.EN)

Photovoltaic systems smaller than 5 kW<sub>el</sub> receive investment grants through the Climate and Energy Fund (KLI.EN). One condition for the grants is that they be new systems using the latest technology and will be used in private households. The current support rates for 2010 are €1 300 je kW<sub>peak</sub> for freestanding and roof installations and €1 700 per kW for building-integrated systems. A cap on the budget available is given here (€35 million for 2010; awarding is staggered according to federal state).

#### ***Specific questions for tendering***

In Austria only feed-in tariffs and investment grants are used for the support of electricity from renewable energy sources. Questions regarding tendering are therefore not answered.

#### ***Specific questions for feed-in premiums***

In Austria, as already mentioned, only feed-in tariffs and investment grants are solely for the support of electricity from renewable energy sources. Questions regarding feed-in premiums are therefore not answered.



### 4.4 Support schemes to promote the use of energy from renewable resources in heating and cooling applied by the Member State or a group of Member States

#### Overview

The situation for promoting the use of energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector is diverse. This concerns above all the distinction between a series of support schemes at federal level and at federal state level. It is a distinction in principle between investment grants, tax incentives, feed-in tariffs and promotion activities.

The most substantial form of aid exists at federal state level in the building sector and is specifically used for investment support in the field of solar heat, heat pumps and biomass heating systems (Kranzl et al., 2009). This aid has already been described in Section 4.2.3. Furthermore, also see Summaries A6 to A14 (Annex A) which describe all the existing and planned schemes for the building sector.

A recent change in the Austrian Environmental Aid Act only reinforces financial support at federal level. This package of measures is discussed below in detail.

#### *Financial support*

##### *a) What is the name and a short description of the scheme?*

#### Environmental Aid Act – Environmental Assistance in Austria

As mentioned in Section 4.2.3, the Environmental Aid Act (UFG, BGBl. I No 185/1993 as amended BGBl. I No 52/2009) provides for the general support of schemes to protect the environment. The main content focuses on the fields of action, financing, responsibilities and the implementation of subsidies and procedural provisions. The UFG is divided into several fields of action in which incentives to use energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector within the fields of action are fixed in the Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI) field of action.

Support within the scope of the UFI is directed primarily at Austrian companies; individuals may also apply for support if a commercial activity is consistent with the specific application. Financial support for investments is generally granted under the UFI.

Die Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH ([www.public-consulting.at](http://www.public-consulting.at)) is entrusted with the practical development of support programmes. In the UFI field relevant for RE heating and cooling, the technology groups are classified as follows:

- large solar installations,
- individual biomass units up to 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- individual biomass units from 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- biomass CHP,
- biomass microgrids,
- local biomass heating,
- thermal solar installations up to 100 m<sup>2</sup>,
- thermal solar installations from 100 m<sup>2</sup>,
- connection to district heating up to 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- connection to district heating from 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- geothermics,
- heat pumps up to 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- heat pumps from 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- heat distribution.

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Summary A1 (Annex A) offers a summary about the building-relevant RE rules within the scope of the Environmental Aid Act, the excising building-relevant fields of action and UFI actions are described in more detail in Summary A2 (Annex A).

## *b) Is it a voluntary or obligatory scheme?*

If the conditions of eligibility are fulfilled, the support is provided subject to a budgetary cap.

## *c) Who manages the scheme? (Implementing body, monitoring authority)*

Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH ([www.public-consulting.at](http://www.public-consulting.at)) is generally in charge of Austrian support programmes and specific consulting activities which should provide a sustainable contribution to environmental, economic and business development. In particular, the Environmental Assistance in Austria support programme therefore falls within its competence.

## *d) What are the measures taken to ensure availability of necessary budget/funding to achieve the national target?*

The Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management may promise support for the purpose of Environmental Aid in Austria (§ 23 ff, BV: and issue orders which from 2009 to 2013 correspond in each case to a cash value of a total of €90,238 million. Additionally, the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management and the Federal Minister of Finance for 2009 and 2010 determine other acceptance parameters for support within the scope of economic stimulus packages.

## *e) How is long-term security and reliability addressed by the scheme?*

Besides targets of environmental policy, a positive contribution of renewable energies for the long-term security and reliability of the energy system is aimed at through the granted support programme in which a thorough granting of funds according to support conditions checked in depth forms the basis of its achievement.

## *f) Is the scheme periodically revised? What kind of feed-back or adjustment mechanism exists? How has the scheme been optimised so far?*

There have been 21 extensions since the initial entry into force of the Environmental Aid Act in 1993. This also illustrates the future desired rapid adaptation to changing circumstances.

## *g) Does support differ according to technology?*

In principle the support in the field of promoting the use of energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector differs according to technology. Usually, a flat rate of support is carefully calculated. As mentioned under question a), the following technology areas are distinct:

- large solar installations,
- individual biomass units up to 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- individual biomass units from 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- biomass CHP,
- biomass microgrids,
- local biomass heating,
- thermal solar installations up to 100 m<sup>2</sup>,
- thermal solar installations from 100 m<sup>2</sup>,
- connection to district heating up to 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- connection to district heating from 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- geothermics,
- heat pumps up to 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,
- heat pumps from 400 kW<sub>th</sub>,



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- heat distribution.

Another option for support is the 'standard reimbursement rate'. In many cases this standard reimbursement rate amounts to 25 % of the environment-related investment costs and can be increased through awards (sustainability and gas-cleaning awards, etc.) to a maximum of 30 %. A prerequisite is that the application must be made before the project begins and that environment-related investment costs amount to a certain minimum sum.

### *h) What are the expected impacts in terms of energy production?*

From 1993 to 2008, 15 049 projects were supported under the UFI. The cash value of support amounted to €672.3 million of which 57 % was accounted for by renewable energies.

It is difficult to make a detailed statement of the future impact of the support programmes described since this must be viewed as part of the portfolio of existing and planned measures.

As the present action plan outlines, a growth (in comparison with 2005) of approximately 24 PJ is aimed at in total for the field of RE heating and cooling by 2020.

### *i) Is support conditional on meeting energy efficiency criteria?*

Significantly relieving the burden on the environment is a precondition for support. The implemented installation must also use the latest technology.

Furthermore, an annual fuel efficiency of 60 % applies as a precondition for the support of CHP plants (gaseous, liquid and solid biomass).

### *j) Is it an existing measure? Could you please indicate national legislation regulating it?*

Environmental Assistance in Austria has been an important promotional tool at federal level for Austrian companies since 1993 which invests in environmental and climate-protection measures.

The legal basis for the described support programme is the Environmental Aid Act (BGBl. I No 185/1993 as amended BGBl. I No 52/2009) which provides for the general support of schemes to protect the environment.

### *k) Is this a planned scheme? When would it be operational?*

As already explained, this measure has been in force since 1993.

### *l) What start and end dates (duration) are set for the whole scheme?*

As mentioned, Environmental Assistance in Austria has already been in force since 1993. The phasing out of this scheme, which is legally subject to the Environmental Aid Act, is not currently under consideration.

### *m) Are there maximum or minimum sizes of system which are eligible?*

A general maximum size of system is not explicitly specified. There are however different eligibility criteria depending on the system size, e.g. for solar heat, heat pumps or biomass plants.

### *n) Is it possible for the same project to be supported by more than one support measure? Which measures can be cumulated?*

In principle, exclusive use of support measure is usually stipulated. Complementary support for CHP plants is very likely though within the scope of the UFI – minus the tariff-funded electricity-related plant shares.

### *o) Are there regional/local schemes? If so, please detail using the same criteria.*

Environmental Assistance in Austria is a support measure at federal level. Alternatively at federal state level, especially in the field of housing support, incentive programmes are implemented for, for example, solar heat, heat pumps or biomass heating systems,

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which have historically provided a substantial contribution to the expansion of RE heating. A detailed consideration of these measures was made in Section 4.2.3.

## *Additional questions*

*a) How are the support schemes for electricity from renewable energy sources adapted to encourage the use of CHP from renewable energy sources?*

**Feed-in tariffs for electricity from biomass exclusively for CHP plants**

For power plants which are operated mainly on the basis of solid or liquid biomass as well as on the basis of waste with a high biogenic proportion, biogas or mixed incineration, there is the possibility of support by means of fixed feed-in tariffs for electricity only in the case of CHP plants as this is required for the specified annual fuel efficiency of at least 60 % (§ 5 ÖSG).

A minimum fuel efficiency of 60 % likewise applies for the investment support of CHP plants which are operated on the basis of waste liquid (residues of biogenic origin from pulp or paper production) (§ 12 ÖSG (1) in conjunction with § 7(2) KWKG Gesetz (*CHP Act*), BGBl. I No 111/2008).

*b) What support schemes are in place to encourage the use of district heating and cooling using renewable energy sources?*

Within the scope of the 'Environment Assistance in Austria' subprogramme, the following schemes to encourage the use of district heating and cooling from renewable energy sources are in place:

### **Heat distribution**

In the field of heat distribution, heat distribution (building and plant costs, planning quotas, preconnected heat exchangers for CHP plants) from local biomass heating plants, geothermal heating plants and CHP plants are supported. First and foremost, all natural and legal persons who are in business and not supported under other support systems, particularly construction and agricultural support, religious bodies and charitable associations of public facilities in the form of a company with market-driven practices, may apply for this specific type of support. The standard reimbursement rate amounts to 25 % of the environment-related investment costs and can be increased through awards (sustainability award) to a maximum of 30 %. A prerequisite is that the application must be made before the project begins and that environment-related investment costs amount to a minimum of €10 000. Furthermore, a cofinancing of the respective federal state in a Federation : state ratio of 60 % : 40 % is required and a maximum of 20 % network losses allowed.

### **Connection to the district heating network up to 400 kW power**

For a connection to the district heating network with a power of up to 400 kW, investments are promoted within the site boundary and on the property of the person applying for support (e.g. receiving stations, integration in the heating system), which are necessary for the connection to the heating network. Natural and legal persons who are in business and not supported under other support systems, particularly housing support, contractors, religious bodies and non-profit associations of public facilities in the form of a company with market-driven practices may apply for support.

The provision of support is calculated in the following way: A flat rate of support is granted of €56 per kW for 0 to 100 kW and €32 per kW for every additional kW up to a maximum of 400 kW where a district heating network is based on renewable energy sources. Furthermore, there is a cap on the support of a maximum of 30 % of environment-related investment costs. The support is granted as de minimis aid; an award of €300 for external energy consulting is possible. The basic prerequisite for support is that the request be submitted after implementation, however not exceeding six months after accounting.

### **Connection to the district heating network from 400 kW power**

Investments are promoted in depth within the site boundary and on the property of the person applying for support (e.g. receiving stations, integration in the heating system), which are necessary for the connection to the heating network. Natural and legal

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persons who are in business and not supported under other support systems, particularly housing support, contractors, religious bodies and non-profit associations of public facilities in the form of a company with market-driven practices may apply for support.

In contrast to the support for connecting to the district heating network up to 400 kW power, the aid here is calculated with a maximum of 20 % (for district heating from renewable energy sources) of the total environment-related investment costs. A prerequisite is that the application must be made before the project begins and that environment-related investment costs amount to a minimum of €10 000.

### **Local biomass heating**

The following measures in particular are supported with the promotion of specific local biomass heating:

- central heating including machine installation, storage and heat distribution network for heating supply over a wide area;
- measures to increase resource efficiency (e.g. fuel drying, gas condensation, buffer storage) and increase energy efficiency for energy production.

Natural and legal persons who are in business and not supported under other support systems, particularly agricultural support, religious bodies and non-profit associations of public facilities in the form of a company with market-driven practices may apply for this support. The standard reimbursement rate amounts to 25 % of the environment-related investment costs and can be increased through awards (sustainability and gas condensation awards) to a maximum of 30 %. A prerequisite is that the application be made before the project begins and that environment-related investment costs amount to a minimum of €10 000. Milestones I and II of the QM-Heizwerke quality management system must, if necessary, be completed before construction begins and the limit values for dust and NO<sub>x</sub>, grid losses and heat allocation must be observed.

### **Geothermics**

In the field of geothermics, construction and facility costs are supported solely for the use of geothermics. Costs are also included for drilling, heat exchange and distribution grids, underground injection, cogeneration and the reuse of existing geothermal oil wells. Natural and legal persons who are in business and public facilities in the form of a company with market-driven practices may apply for support. The amount of support amounts to a maximum of 30 % of the environment-relevant investment costs. A prerequisite is that the application be made before the project begins and that environment-related investment costs amount to a minimum of €35 000. Furthermore, test drilling to detect the technical availability of geothermal potential, cofinancing of the respective federal states in the federation:state ratio of 60%:40%, underground injection again of thermal water after use and an acceptance test of the entire system are required.

Moreover, a support initiation for innovative large-scale solar installations exists under the Climate and Energy Fund (KLI.EN).

### **Large solar installations**

The solar heat programme serves as a trigger for a wide implementation of highly efficient solar thermal installations. The support projects submitted are accompanied by a support research initiative which deals with the continuous gathering and evaluation of data. A funded knowledge basis should thereby be created via the optimal operation of large solar installations.

All natural and legal persons are classified as target groups for the exercise of commercial activities (not restricted however to trade law). This includes, amongst others, district heating system operators, production facilities, business and services, energy supply companies as well as public facilities in the form of a company with market-driven practices.

Innovative solar thermal installations with a collector area between 100 and 2 000 m<sup>2</sup> are considered as the subject of support. Solar installations are promoted, amongst

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others, for the integration in grid-connected heat supply (microgrids, local and district heating grids).

The amount of support is measured by the environment-related further investment costs which are calculated by deducting a reference unit (oil boilers with equal power rating) from the total environment-relevant investment costs of the project. The reimbursement rate is a maximum of 40 % of environment-relevant further investment costs plus any awards.

To conclude, as an alternative to the above-mentioned supporting measures, the following measure is mentioned:

### **Heating and Cooling Network Expansion Act (WKLG)**

Austria's Heating and Cooling Network Expansion Act (WKLG, BGBl. I No 113/2008) includes the following sections which form the basis of possible support:

§ 1(1) Through the support provided for in this federal act, the existing energy and CO<sub>2</sub> saving potential should be used considering the security of supply and a balanced energy mix as well as a reduction in the use of primary energy sources.

Therefore, on the basis of investment incentives, the integration of renewable energy sources is especially achieved for the purpose of developing small-scale regional heating supply in rural areas.

Under § 1(2) however, district heating and cooling plants and grids are outside the scope of this federal act where they are operated on the basis of renewable energy sources. However, this does not apply for infrastructure lines or systems and grids which are operated on the basis of animal meal or sludge.

In addition, it should be mentioned that the multiple support of projects is excluded, i.e. if support has already been applied for under the conditions of the Environmental Aid Act, no further support under the CHP Law is possible.

### *c) What support schemes are in place to encourage the use of small-scale heating and cooling from renewable energy sources?*

The most substantial form of support of small-scale heating and cooling from renewable energy sources exists at federal state level. Special investment incentives are awarded for solar heat, heat pumps and biomass heating systems in the building sector within the scope of housing promotion. A thorough discussion of these schemes can be found in Section 4.2.3. Summaries A6 to A14 (Annex A) describe all existing and planned measures for the building sector

Within the scope of the aforementioned 'Environment Assistance in Austria' subprogramme, which is processed by Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH, the following schemes to encourage the use of district heating and cooling from renewable energy sources are in place:

#### **Individual biomass units up to 400 kW<sub>thermal</sub>**

Additional costs (e.g. boiler house, wood chip silos, chipping machine, etc.) are supported for individual biomass units up to 400 kW power, automatically stocked biomass combustion plants or log wood boilers in central heating systems for operational purposes (business, club house, etc.) as well as associated with the measure. Natural and legal persons who are in business and not supported under other support systems, particularly construction agricultural support, religious bodies and non-profit associations of public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices may apply for this support. The support is calculated with a flat rate of 120 per kW for 0 up to 50 kW and €60 per kW for each additional kW to a maximum of 400 kW but a maximum of 30 % of environment-relevant investment costs. The support is granted as de minimis aid. A basic prerequisite for the support is that the request be submitted after implementation, however not exceeding six months after accounting.

#### **Individual biomass units from 400 kW<sub>th</sub>**

## Measures

Additional costs (e.g. boiler house, wood chip silos, chipping machine, etc.) are supported for the measure supporting individual biomass units up to 400 kW power, automatically stocked biomass combustion plants or log wood boilers in central heating systems for operational purposes (business, club house, etc.) as well as associated with the measure. Natural and legal persons who are in business and not supported under other support systems, particularly construction and agricultural support, religious bodies and non-profit associations of public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices may apply for this support. The standard reimbursement rate amounts to 20% of the environment-related investment costs and can be increased through awards (sustainability and gas condensation awards) to a maximum of 30 %. The application must take place before the project begins. The environment-related investment costs must amount to a minimum of €10 000 and limit values for dust and NO<sub>x</sub> must always be observed and verified by measuring experts after implementation.

### **Biomass microgrids**

Biomass microgrids for small-scale or internal heat supply financial are financially supported with this support, (biomass combustion plants, primary heat conduction grid, and heat transfer stations). First and foremost, all natural and legal persons who are in business and not supported under other support systems, particularly housing and agricultural support, religious bodies and non-profit associations of public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices, may apply for this support for biomass microgrids. The standard reimbursement rate amounts to 25 % of the environment-related investment costs and can be increased through awards (sustainability and gas condensation awards) to a maximum of 30 %. In addition, a prerequisite for support is that the application must be made before the project begins and that environment-related investment costs must lie between € 10 000 and a maximum of €200 000. Furthermore, the limit value for dust and NO<sub>x</sub> must always be observed and verified by measuring experts after implementation.

### **Heat pumps up to 400 kW<sub>th</sub>**

For the support of heat pumps up to 400 kW thermal, heat pump systems with a heat output of up to 400 kW for the heat or hot water supply for operational purposes (business, club house, etc.). Heat pumps, heat source systems (geothermal heat collectors, groundwater wells, deep drilling), hydraulic integration on the primary side and system regulations are included. Natural and legal persons who are in business and public bodies in the form of a company with market-driven practices as well as religious bodies and non-profit associations may apply for support.

The flat rate of support is calculated in the following way (as de minimis aid):

*water heat pumps:*

€85 per kW for 0 to 80 kW

€45 per kW for every additional kW up to max. 400 kW

*air heat pumps:*

€70 per kW for 0 to 80 kW

€35 per kW for every additional kW up to max. 400 kW

A maximum of 30 % of environment-relevant investment costs is however supported. An award of €300 is granted for using energy efficiency consulting.

### **Heat pumps from 400 kW<sub>th</sub>**

Heat pump systems with a heat output over 400 kW for the heat and/or hot water supply for operational purposes (business, club house, etc.) as well those which are also used for space cooling, may be supported. Heat pumps, heat source systems (geothermal heat collectors, groundwater wells, deep drilling), hydraulic integration on the primary side and system regulations are included. Natural and legal persons who are in business and public bodies in the form of a company with market-driven practices as well as religious bodies and non-profit associations as well as contractors and energy supply companies have the option of applying for support. The support volume amounts to 15 % of the environment-relevant investment costs. The application must be made before the beginning of a project and environment-related investment costs must amount to at least €10 000. In addition, a minimum performance number of

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4.0 for water and brine/water heat pumps and 3.5 for air/water heat pumps must be achieved.

### **Thermal solar installations up to 100 m<sup>2</sup>**

Solar installations for hot water supply or part solar space heating including casing, heat accumulators and distribution grids with a maximum collector area of 100m<sup>2</sup> are supported. Natural and legal persons who are in business and public bodies in the form of a company with market-driven practices as well as religious bodies and non-profit associations may apply for this support. The support is calculated with a flat rate of € 100 per m<sup>2</sup> for standard collectors or € 150 per m<sup>2</sup> for vacuum collectors, but a maximum of 30 % of environment-relevant investment costs (as de minimis aid). An award of €300 for external energy consultation is possible. A requirement is that the request be submitted after implementation, however not exceeding six months after accounting.

### **Thermal solar installations from 100 m<sup>2</sup>**

Solar installations from a collector area of 100 m<sup>2</sup> for hot water supply or part solar space heating including casing, heat accumulators and the provision of process heat; solar installations (smaller than 100 m<sup>2</sup>) for thermal propulsion for cooling installations. Natural and legal persons who are in business and public bodies in the form of a company with market-driven practices as well as religious bodies and non-profit association may apply for the support. The support amounts to a maximum of 20% of the environment-relevant investment costs. A prerequisite for positive support is that the application must be made before the project begins and that environment-related investment costs amount to a minimum of €10 000.

### *d) What support schemes are in place to encourage the use of heating and cooling from renewable energy sources in industrial applications?*

All aforementioned individual measures – such as the promotion of the use of district heating and cooling from renewable energy sources. The incentive programme for the small-scale use of RE heating and cooling as well as the support incentives under the Green electricity Act – are applicable for industrial applications.

For details of these please refer to the above description.

### 4.5 Support schemes to promote the use of energy from renewable resources in transport applied by the Member State or a group of Member States

#### *a) What is the legal basis for this obligation/target?*

##### **Fuel Order**

The Biofuels Directive has been implemented into national law within the scope of the Fuel Order Amendment (BGBl. II No 417/2004). It specifies that from 1 October 2005 a 2.5 % share of biofuels or other renewable fuels (as measured by total energy content of the binding mineral oil tax introduced in federal territory on petrol and diesel fuels in the transport sector per year) must be introduced under the substitution obligation. This target value rose in October 2007 to 4.3 % and in October 2008 to 5.75 %.

#### *b) Are there any technology-specific targets?*

The substitution obligation of fossil fuels with biofuels is provided for in the Fuel Order and is technology-neutral. The type of biofuel and of its production technology for the meeting of targets is arbitrary under the substitution obligation.

#### *c) What are the concrete obligations/targets per year (per technology)?*

##### **Substitution obligation**

On 1 October 2005 under the obligation to subsidise, a 2.5 % share of biofuels or other renewable fuel (as measured by total energy content of the binding mineral oil tax introduced in federal territory on petrol and diesel fuels in the transport sector per year) had to be introduced. From 1 October 2007 this share rose to 4.3 % and 5.75 % on 1 October 2008.

§ 6a (4) of the Fuel Order provides that from 1 January 2009 the substitution target, depending on the energy content, amounts to 5.75 %, measured by the total fossil petrol or diesel introduced or used in the federal territory. To meet the overall target, depending on the energy content, at least a 3.4 % share of biofuels or other renewable fuel, measured by the total fossil petrol or diesel introduced or used in the federal territory per year, must be introduced or used under the substitution obligation. In addition, a 6.3 % share of biofuel or other renewable fuel, measured by the total fossil diesel introduced or used in the federal territory per year, must be introduced or used under the substitution obligation.

#### *d) Who has to fulfil the obligation?*

The parties obliged to substitute are those who introduce or export petrol or diesel to federal territory for the first time, unless in the fuel tank of a vehicle.

#### *e) What is the consequence of non-fulfilment?*

If biofuel does not comply with the specifications stated in § 3 or meet the substitution obligation, it may not be released for free circulation.

#### *f) Is there any mechanism to supervise fulfilment?*

§ 6a (5) of the Fuel Order includes the burden of proof of substitution quantities and the form of this proof.

The party obliged to substitute must provide every year proof of the quantities of biofuels and other renewable fuels as well as of petrol and diesel fuel introduced or used by it. This proof for the period of one calendar year must arrive on 1 May at the latest of the following year at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water.

The substitution proof from the party obliged to substitute may be provided either in the form of an itemisation or as part of a collective declaration of the relevant associations of the mineral oil industry, energy trade and the liquid fuel association (ARGE flüssige Biokraftstoffe) to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry,



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Environment and Water. The forms to be used are provided in the form of a download on the homepage of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water.

The party obliged to substitute must use the energy content mentioned in Annex VII of the respective fuel for the proof of substitution with biofuels.

Energy products with a bioethanol share of less than 65 volume percent, where the goods containing bioethanol are added under sub-item 3824 90 97 of the combined nomenclature, may not be counted towards the fulfilment of the obligations under § 6a(4).

### *g) Is there any mechanism to modify obligations/targets?*

As a key contribution to fulfilling the European target of 10 % of renewable energy sources in the transport sector in 2020, E 10 / B 10 should, amongst others, be introduced in Austria from the existence of a European standard (E 10 expected in 2012, B 10 expected in 2017). This is necessary in addition to the contribution of electromobility. Bioethanol from Austrian production can contribute approximately 5 PJ to the substitution of fossil fuels. From the full adoption of the planned Austrian production capacity for bioethanol approximately 400 000 t CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent can be saved.

Besides biodiesel and bioethanol mix, the following other fields of application from biofuels can be accelerated:

- undiluted application of biodiesel (B 100),
- undiluted application of bioethanol (E85 – superethanol),
- undiluted application of vegetable oil.

### **Financial support**

*a) What is the name and a short description of the scheme?*

*b) Is it a voluntary or obligatory scheme?*

*c) Who manages the scheme? (Implementing body, monitoring authority)*

*d) What are the measures taken to ensure availability of necessary budget/funding to achieve the national target?*

*e) How is long-term security and reliability addressed by the scheme?*

*f) Is the scheme periodically revised? What kind of feed-back or adjustment mechanism exists? How has the scheme been optimised so far?*

*g) Does support differ according to technology?*

*h) What are the expected impacts in terms of energy production?*

*i) Is support conditional on meeting energy efficiency criteria?*

*j) Is it an existing measure? Could you please indicate national legislation regulating it?*

*k) Is this a planned scheme? When would it be operational?*

*l) What start and end dates (duration) are set for the whole scheme?*

*m) Are there maximum or minimum sizes of system which are eligible?*

*n) Is it possible for the same project to be supported by more than one support measure? Which measures can be cumulated? Are there regional/local schemes? If so, please detail using the same criteria.*

The above-listed questions a) to n) for the financial support of schemes for promoting the use of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector are answered in detail in Annex D.



## Measures

Summaries D1 to D4 (Annex D) describe the support projects regarding road transport in Austria. A distinction between the various modes of transport (inland water transport, sea transport and rail transport) can be found in Summary D5.

*o) Are there regional/local schemes? If so, please detail using the same criteria.*

As already mentioned above, regional/local schemes for the use of renewable energy in the transport sector are presented in Annex D and questions a) to n) are referred to. Overview D6 (Annex D) et seq. describe support systems at federal state level.

### **Additional questions**

*a) What are the concrete obligations/targets per year (per fuel or technology)?*

#### **Concrete targets**

In November 2004 the Biofuel Directive was implemented in national law in Austria within the scope of the Fuel Order Amendment. Therein those taxpayers, who introduce or put into free circulation petrol or diesel to federal territory for the first time, are obliged from 1 October 2005 under the Mineralölsteuergesetz (law on the taxation of mineral oils) to introduce or use a 2.5 % share of biofuels measured by the total fossil petrol and diesel fuel introduced or used in the federal territory per year by the parties obligated to subsidise. From 1 October 2007 the percentage rose to 4.3 % and from 1 October 2008 the directive's target of 5.75 % has had to be achieved. With the coming into force of the Fuel Order Amendment 2009, depending on the energy content, at least a 3.4 % share of biofuels or other renewable fuel, measured by the total fossil petrol per year and a share of at least 6.3 % of biofuel measured by fossil diesel fuel must be put into free circulation or used under the substitution requirement.

As the next step, within the context of the implementation of various EU directives, the 10 % target for renewable energy in transport by 2020 is implemented in Austrian law.

*b) Is there differentiation of the support according to fuel types or technologies? Is there any specific support to biofuels which meet the criteria of Article 21(2) of the Directive?*

#### **Specific support for biofuels**

In the Mineralölsteuergesetz the tax rate is:

- 1 000 l petrol under sub-items 2710 11 31, 2710 11 41, 2710 11 45 and 2710 11 49 with biogenic material content of at least 46 l 442 Euro; otherwise 475 Euro;
- 1 000 l petrol under sub-items 2710 11 31, 2710 11 51 and 2710 11 59 with biogenic material content of at least 46 l 442 Euro; otherwise 475 Euro;
- 1 000 l gas oil under sub-items 2710 19 41 to 2710 19 49 with biogenic material content of at least 66 l 347 Euro; otherwise 375 Euro;
- Mineral oil solely from biogenic material is exempt from mineral oil tax;
- In the Bioethanol Blending Order it is provided that the biogenic share of super ethanol – E85 is exempt from mineral oil tax.

## 4.6 Specific measures for the promotion of the use of energy from biomass

### 4.6.1 Biomass supply: both domestic and trade

Tables 7 and 7a are based on the estimates of the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture for the current and expected availability of biomass in Austria as well as current and expected imports.

<b>Sector of origin A</b>	In 2006 approx. 158 PJ woody biomass in total was used for energy. Approx. 25 PJ of this was attributable to waste liquid. In total, this corresponds to approx. 17 million solid cubic meters equivalent of forest use for energy without waste liquid, where approx. 20.5 million solid cubic meters equivalent biomass may be estimated from forestry (including wood from non-woodland areas such as shrubs). 80 % is allotted to domestic production, 20 % to net imports. Up to 2000 (compared with 2006), with an additional potential of forest use for energy of approx. 5 million cubic meters equivalent is expected, where a large proportion of the additional amount must be applied in Austria. For 2020, in total, an approx. 200 PJ primary energy production (domestic production and imports) from woody biomass is estimated, which corresponds to an increase of approx. 40 PJ from 2006. The model approach for the conduction of energy from wood is based on the wood energy analysis of the 2005 records.
<b>Sector of origin B</b>	In 2006 approx. 14 PJ of biogenic energy sources from agriculture was used. Approx. 270 000 t (or approx. 10 PJ) of this was considered imported biodiesel. By 2020, under the prerequisite of suitable framework conditions, approx. 30 PJ of additional biogenic energy sources from agriculture in Austria compared to in 2006 may be applied. The tonnages for B2 are primarily related to farm fertiliser from livestock management (fresh weight). Possible byproducts for energy purposes of carcase disposal (bonemeal, etc.) were not considered.
<b>Sector of origin C</b>	Appropriate biogenic waste for biogas or sewage-gas production and appropriate waste cooking oils for biodiesel production were considered in this field. Detailed information on energy recovery from other wastes is prepared by Statistik Austria. Wood pellets were already covered under Sector of origin A.
<b>Future biomass contribution</b>	Various quantities of renewable energy are possible in principle in order to achieve the 34 % target for renewable energies in 2020, with a targeted final energy consumption of 1,100 PJ. In addition to water, wind and solar power, the exhaustion of available biomass potential is also important for the provision of heating and cooling and for achieving the 10 % biofuel target. For determining the energy mix, the factors of cost-efficiency, resource availability and environmental protection must also be taken into account. When using biomass there should be no unreasonable cutbacks in comparison with the proposals for measures of the energy strategy as a result of splitting up the template.

*Please explain the conversion factor/calculation methodology used above for the conversion of the amount of available resources to primary energy.*

#### *Conversion factors for energy recovery from wood*

Direct wood energy production      1 solid cubic meter equivalent corresponds to 2.30 MWh:

In the assumption of the conversion factor it is assumed that direct wood energy production with an average water content of 20 % and an increased proportion of hardwood can be expected.

Indirect wood energy use:            1 solid cubic meter equivalent corresponds to 1.97

## Measures

### MWh

In the assumption of the conversion factor it is assumed that indirect wood energy production with an average water content of 30% and a very high proportion of softwood can be expected. The same conversion factor for the conversion between solid cubic meters and energy content was calculated for waste liquid.

#### *Conversion factors for agricultural raw materials:*

silage maize for biogas production:

- substrate yield 16 t TS per ha and year
- gas yield 322 Nm<sup>3</sup> CH<sub>4</sub> per t ODM
- organic proportion TS 95.8 %
- energy content 10 kWh per Nm<sup>3</sup> CH<sub>4</sub>

#### Straw

- straw yield 3 t fresh weight with 15 % water content per ha and year
- energy content 3.8 MWh per t fresh weight (for 15% water content)

#### Short-rotation wood

- substrate yield 15 t TS per ha and year
- energy content 2.2 MWh per t fresh weight (for 50% water content)

*Please specify on what basis the biodegradable fraction of municipal solid waste and of industrial waste was calculated.*

The biogenic fraction of municipal solid waste are based on the *Altstoff- und Systemmüllanalyse Wien* (Analysis of recyclables and residual waste in Vienna) study of Municipal Council 48. Industrial waste does have a biogenic fraction. Biogenic production residues are inquired about separately by Statistik Austria.

*What is the estimated role of imported biomass up to 2020? Please specify the quantities expected (ktoe) and indicate possible import countries.*

At present no changes in the quantities of supply or import countries are underway.

Table 7 Biomass supply in 2006

Biomass supply		2006					Primary energy production (ktoe)
Sector of origin	Amount of domestic resource	Imported		Exported	Net amount		
		EU	Non-EU	EU/non-EU			
A. Biomass from forestry	Of which:						
	1. direct supply of wood biomass from forests and other wooded land for energy generation in [solid meter cube equivalent] or [ktoe]	8 500 000	320 000		50 000	8 770 000	1 735
	2. indirect supply of wood biomass for energy generation in [solid meter cube equivalent] or [ktoe]	7 900 000	3 850 000		(---)	11 750 000	1 990
B. Biomass from agriculture and fisheries	Of which:						
	1 agricultural crops and fishery products directly provided for energy generation in [t] or [ktoe]	330 000	270 000			600 000	325
	2 ) agricultural by-products/processed residues and fishery by-products for energy generation in [t] or [ktoe]	600 000				600 000	12
C. Biomass from waste	Of which:						
	1 biodegradable fraction of municipal solid waste including biowaste and landfill gas in [t] or [ktoe]	115 000				115 000	40
	2 biodegradable fraction of industrial waste (including paper, cardboard, pallets) in [t] or [ktoe]	(---)					
	3 sewage sludge in [t] or [ktoe]	50 000				50 000	12

Source:

Source: estimation of the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture

## Measures

**Table 7a** Estimated biomass domestic supply in 2015 and 2020

Biomass supply		2015		2020	
		Expected amount of domestic resource	Primary energy production (ktoe)	Expected amount of domestic resource	Primary energy production (ktoe)
<b>A. Biomass from forestry</b>	Of which:				
	<b>1. direct supply of wood biomass from forests and other wooded land for energy generation in [solid meter cube equivalent] or [ktoe]</b>	10 000 000	1 978	11 000 000	2 175
	<b>2. indirect supply of wood biomass for energy generation in [solid meter cube equivalent] or [ktoe]</b>	9 500 000	1 610	10 000 000	1 695
<b>B. Biomass from agriculture and fisheries</b>	Of which:				
	<b>1 agricultural crops and fishery products directly provided for energy generation in [t] or [ktoe]</b>	1 050 000	300	1 770 000	500
	<b>2 ) agricultural by-products/processed residues and fishery by-products for energy generation in [t] or [ktoe]</b>	4 300 000	120	8 000 000	230
<b>C. Biomass from waste</b>	Of which:				
	<b>1 biodegradable fraction of municipal solid waste including biowaste and landfill gas in [t] or [ktoe]</b>	240 000	70	360 000	100
	<b>2 biodegradable fraction of industrial waste (including paper, cardboard, pallets) in [t] or [ktoe]</b>				
	<b>3 sewage sludge in [t] or [ktoe]</b>	130 000	30	210 000	50

Source: estimation of the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture

Table 8 Current agricultural land use for production of crops dedicated to energy in 2006

Agricultural land use for production of dedicated energy crops	(Net) surface in [ha]
Land used for short rotation trees (willows, poplars)	800
Land used for other energy crops such as grasses (reed canary grass, switch grass, Miscanthus), sorghum	33 000

#### 4.6.2 Measures to increase biomass availability, taking into account other biomass users (agriculture and forest-based sectors)

##### a) Please specify how much land is degraded.

<b>Total area of degraded land</b>	Agricultural land 2006:	
	Arable land	1.37 million ha
	Grassland	1.78 million ha
	Forested land	3.31 million ha
	Cultivated area (sum of arable and forested land) Land, less permanent crops and kitchen gardens	6.47 million ha

Source: Statistik Austria

In 2006 in Austria from 1.37 million ha of arable land around 50 000 ha (3.6 %) was used for the production of renewable raw materials to extract bioenergy. According to the estimation of the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Austria, by 2010 up to an additional 250 000 ha may be used without the production of food products being affected (Austrian Biogas and Compost Association).

##### b) Please specify how much unused arable land there is.

**Area of unused land** Statistik Austria reports 93 203 ha of fallow land for the year.

##### c) Are any measures planned to encourage unused arable land, degraded land, etc. to be used for energy purposes?

**Measures to encourage unused arable land, degraded land, etc. to be used for energy purposes** The cultivation of land for food products and the production of bioresources are not in competition in Austria according to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture.

Unused raw material potential arises primarily from the use of grassland for biogas production. Until a few years ago grassland was still hardly used, however in the near future it will be a very interesting source material for various types of usage (fibre, lactic acid, etc.) and subsequent biogas production. In arable farming the exploitation of otherwise unused or hardly used potential results from the use of catch crops. The route, started only a few years ago, of plant fermentation with silage maize is only the beginning of the development (Biogas and Compost Association).

##### d) Is energy use of certain already available primary material (such as animal manure) planned?

**Is energy use of certain already available primary material (such as animal manure) planned?**

A biogas concept for the production of biogas from wet manure, manure, catch crops, landscape conservation material and other residual products is currently at the drafting stage in Austria.

In principle, any organic or biological substance (biomass) can be used for biomass extraction which can be decomposed through microorganisms. In future, a greater use of the following primary materials in particular should be seen:

From farm animals	Wet manure, manure, liquid manure, animal feed residues, etc.
From the field	Maize, sunflower, forage rye, Sudan grass, lucerne, etc.

## Measures

From meadows	Grass, grass waste
From industry	High-protein wastewater (e.g. brewery, dairy factory, etc.), high-carbon wastewater (e.g. sugar industry, distiller's wash, fat and high-fat and protein residues (e.g. offal, fat extractor residues, etc.))
From humans	Faeces, sewage sludge, leftovers, fruit and vegetable waste, etc.

Source: Austrian Biogas and Compost Association

The quantity and quality of the biogas produced depends on the composition of the substrate. Knowing the gasification potential is an important tool for the planning and design of a biogas plant, as well as for the estimation of the annual required amount of substrate at a specified performance of a biogas plant. The necessary technology is still currently at the experimental stage.

*e) Is there any specific policy promoting the production and use of biogas? What type of uses are promoted (local, district heating, biogas grid, natural gas grid integration)?*

### Strategy to promote the production and use of biogas

Biogas is currently still mainly produced for generating sets which produce green electricity and heat. Because biogas is, besides stored hydropower, the only storable renewable energy source, biogas technology may be used for daily production right up to the peak electricity production in the future. Treated biogas has the same chemical composition as natural gas. Therefore the targets aimed at for the future are the integration of treated biogas into the natural gas grid as well as the sale of biogas to filling stations. According to the Biogas and Compost Association, the use of biogas as fuel is possible through the steady spreading of natural gas powered vehicles and natural gas filling stations (Biogas and Compost Association).

*f) What measures are planned to improve forest management techniques in order to maximise the extraction of biomass from the forest in a sustainable way? How will forest management be improved in order to increase future growth? What measures are planned to maximise the extraction of existing biomass that can already be put into practice?*

### Measures to improve the methods of forest management, existing measures to maximise the extraction of existing biomass

The management of Austria forests takes place under the premise of a widely understood sustainability. The target is to ensure the multifunctional effects of forests (under the Forest Act these are usage, protection, welfare and recreation functions) for all areas at the same time.

The results of recent forest inventories report an average growth usage of 60 %. The larger private forest enterprises and Österreichische Bundesforste AG (Austrian Federal Forests) use the cutting rate at more than four fifths. A small forest however suggests less than half of the growth amount. The greatest growth potential is therefore in this category. Efforts, to continually introduce more wood, regarding small forests, amongst others, meet the following problems: Inadequate infrastructure, prevailing mentality (forests as 'savings banks') and greater price elasticity than in other resource categories. The last point, for instance, was clearly visible in the *good* timber prices 2006/2007 and is at the same time an opportunity for mobilisation.

#### Wood and biomass resource study

The Ministry of Agriculture commissioned the Federal Training and Research Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape to carry out a wood and biomass resource study (HOBİ, Gschwantner, 2009) for Austria.

The goal of the study was, in a state-wide overall assessment to assess the wood and biomass available above ground in Austrian forests and the amount that can be used sustainably in the years up to 2020 taking various scenarios as a basis.

In addition, the potential for five price and four usage scenarios were calculated:

- the theoretical potential describes the growth in forests in yield and the yield possible taking into account the Forest Act;
- in the ecological and economic potential, further restrictions are considered: short and long-term nutrient sustainability in the field of ecology, only usage which gives a positive contribution margin in the field of economy;
- the likely potential based on nature conservation laws and factors was calculated using the potential under nature conditions; zones that are excluded from utilisation

# National Renewable Energy Action Plan

by nature conservation law as well as the implementation of Natura 2000 were first incorporated in the protected areas in this regard.

Regardless of which scenario seems feasible, it is clear that a further increase of the resources of wood is required. Comprehensive wood flow management is a prerequisite to achieving this. Building blocks of a comprehensive wood flow management include a better coordination of the behaviour of all market planners, the creation of a European-wide forest wood clusters, the motivation of all participants as well as accompanying measures. These includes, for example, the acceleration of cooperation along the value chain, the forming of confidence-building measures, further fundamental research as well as a targeted reduction of deficits in existing wood flow management.

Depending on the supposed price or usage scenario, the wood and biomass research study reports an annual total usage potential by 2020 of the equivalent of 23.9 to 31.1 million cubic meters of timber harvested equivalent in bark.

## **Forest Dialogue work programme**

The Austrian Forest Dialogue, in which approximately 80 organisations participate, created a work programme for the implementation of forest-relevant activities which includes numerous measures to improve wood flow.

## **Timber Flow Work Programme**

The Austrian Rural Development Programme 2007-2013, the preparation of which all actors in forestry were involved, includes numerous opportunities to improve wood flow (Ministry of Agriculture, Action Programme Timber Flow), for example:

- forest management plans
- electronic data flow
- improvement of forest management infrastructure
- application and use of GIS technology

## ***Impact on other sectors***

*a) How will the impact of energy use of biomass on other sectors based on agriculture and forestry be monitored? What are these impacts? (If possible, please provide information also on quantitative effects.) Is the monitoring of these impacts planned in the future?*

*b) What kind of development is expected in other sectors based on agriculture and forest that could have an impact on the energy use? (E.g. could improved efficiency/productivity increase or decrease the amount of by-products available for energy use?)*

### **Impact on other sectors**

There is sufficient arable land in Austria available in order to cultivate energy crops besides the production of feeding stuffs. To mitigate the effect on competition for land, more areas for the cultivation of biomass are used which are not suitable for the purpose of foodstuff. The additional biomass can only be ensured through additional production in order to be able to eliminate crowding-out effects. This can happen through the involvement of as yet unused agricultural land (e.g. set-aside land), and similarly through yield increases or through the use of waste products.

For forestry, new market opportunities are arising through the increasing demand for biomass. Therefore, in the future forested by-products such as wood chips, bark or forest residues are used economically. An increased demand for energy wood product lines provides a contribution to the improved absorption of sustainable wood growth. Because in wood harvesting a variety can be obtained can generally be obtained, the supply of wood for recycling purposes is also increased.

## **4.7 Planned use of statistical transfers between Member States and planned participation in joint projects with other Member States and third countries**

To reach the target of a 34 % share of renewables in gross final energy consumption,



## Measures

no statistical transfer between Member States and participants in joint projects with other Member States and non-member countries are planned at present.

### **4.7.1 Procedural aspects**

See 4.7.

### **4.7.2 Estimated excess production of renewable energy compared to the indicative trajectory which could be transferred to other Member States**

See 4.7.

### **4.7.3 Estimated potential for joint projects**

See 4.7.

#### 4.7.4 Estimated demand for renewable energy to be satisfied by means other than domestic production

**Table 9** Estimated excess and/or deficit production of renewable energy compared to the indicative trajectory which could be transferred to/from other Member States

International transfer (PJ)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Estimated excess											
Excess in NREAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated deficit											
Deficit in NREAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## **5 Assessments**

### **5.1 Total contribution expected of each renewable energy technology to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in electricity, heating and cooling and transport**

The expected contribution of individual technologies for renewable energy sources and their indicative trajectories are summarised in Tables 10 to 12.

**Table 10 Estimation of total contribution (installed capacity, gross electricity generation) expected from each renewable energy technology in Austria to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in electricity 2010-2014**

Electricity (GWh)		2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hydro (without pumping)													
(MW)		7 907	8 235	8 257	8 286	8 322	8 367	8 423	8 493	8 580	8 690	8 826	8 997
(GWh)		37 125	38 542	38 649	38 783	38 951	39 161	39 423	39 750	40 160	40 672	41 312	42 112
<1	(MW)	308	455	456	458	460	462	465	469	474	480	488	497
	(GWh)	1 448	2 129	2 135	2 142	2 152	2 163	2 178	2 196	2 218	2 247	2 282	2 326
1 MW - 10 MW	(MW)	692	726	728	731	734	738	743	749	757	767	779	794
	(GWh)	3 247	3 400	3 409	3 421	3 436	3 454	3 477	3 506	3 543	3 588	3 644	3 715
> 10 MW	(MW)	6 907	7 053	7 073	7 098	7 128	7 167	7 215	7 275	7 349	7 443	7 560	7 707
	(GWh)	32 430	33 013	33 105	33 220	33 364	33 543	33 768	34 048	34 399	34 838	35 386	36 071
Plus pumping	(MW)	3 929	4 285	4 285	4 285	4 285	4 285	4 285	4 285	4 285	4 285	4 285	4 285
	(GWh)	2 738	2 732	2 732	2 732	2 732	2 732	2 732	2 732	2 732	2 732	2 732	2 732
Geothermal	(MW)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(GWh)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Solar	(MW)	22	90	104	120	138	157	179	202	228	256	288	322
	(GWh)	21	85	99	114	131	149	170	192	217	243	273	306
Photovoltaic	(MW)	22	90	104	120	138	157	179	202	228	256	288	322
	(GWh)	21	85	99	114	131	149	170	192	217	243	273	306
Concentrated solar power	(MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(GWh)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind	(MW)	694	1 011	1 232	1 435	1 621	1 793	1 951	2 096	2 231	2 355	2 471	2 578
	(GWh)	1 343	2 034	2 460	2 844	3 189	3 500	3 780	4 032	4 258	4 462	4 646	4 811
Onshore	(MW)	694	1 011	1 232	1 435	1 621	1 793	1 951	2 096	2 231	2 355	2 471	2 578
	(GWh)	1 343	2 034	2 460	2 844	3 189	3 500	3 780	4 032	4 258	4 462	4 646	4 811
Offshore	(MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(GWh)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Assessments

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**Table 10 Estimation of total contribution (installed capacity, gross electricity generation) expected from each renewable energy technology in Austria to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in electricity 2010-2014 (continued)**

Electricity (GWh)		2005		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Biomass (MW)		976		1 211	1 213	1 215	1 219	1 223	1 228	1 235	1 243	1 253	1 265	1 281
(GWh)		2 823		4 720	4 733	4 749	4 769	4 794	4 826	4 865	4 914	4 975	5 051	5 147
Solid (MW)		892		1 099	1 100	1 103	1 105	1 109	1 114	1 120	1 127	1 137	1 149	1 164
(GWh)		2 507		4 131	4 142	4 155	4 172	4 194	4 223	4 259	4 305	4 364	4 437	4 530
Biogas (MW)		72		97	98	98	99	99	100	100	101	101	102	102
(GWh)		283		553	556	559	561	564	567	570	573	576	578	581
Bioliquids (MW)		12		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
(GWh)		33		36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Renewables in electricity (MW)		9 600		10 547	10 808	11 058	11 301	11 541	11 781	12 027	12 283	12 555	12 851	13 179
(GWh)		41 314		45 383	45 944	46 493	47 043	47 607	48 200	48 841	49 550	50 354	51 284	52 377
Of which in CHP (MW)		594		829	831	833	837	841	846	852	860	871	883	899
(GWh)		1 718		3 229	3 241	3 255	3 273	3 295	3 323	3 358	3 402	3 456	3 525	3 610

## Assessments

**Table 11 Estimation of total contribution (final energy consumption [26]) expected from each renewable energy technology in [Member State] to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in heating and cooling 2010-2020**

Heating and cooling (ktoe)	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Geothermal	19	19	20	22	23	25	27	29	32	34	37	40
Solar	92	127	136	145	156	168	181	195	211	229	248	269
Biomass	3 033	3 415	3 421	3 428	3 437	3 449	3 463	3 480	3 502	3 530	3 564	3 607
Solid	3 025	3 400	3 406	3 413	3 422	3 433	3 447	3 464	3 486	3 514	3 548	3 591
Biogas	8	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Bioliquids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heat pumps	69	96	101	107	115	125	137	152	171	195	225	263
Aerothermal	0	38	40	43	46	50	55	61	69	78	90	105
Geothermal	0	10	10	11	11	12	14	15	17	20	23	26
Hydrothermal	0	48	50	53	57	62	68	76	86	98	113	131
<b>Renewables in heating and cooling</b>	<b>3 213</b>	<b>3 657</b>	<b>3 678</b>	<b>3 702</b>	<b>3 732</b>	<b>3 766</b>	<b>3 808</b>	<b>3 857</b>	<b>3 916</b>	<b>3 988</b>	<b>4 074</b>	<b>4 179</b>
Of which biomass is grid-linked	343	647	648	650	653	656	660	665	671	679	689	702
Of which biomass is decentral	2 690	2 769	2 773	2 778	2 784	2 792	2 803	2 815	2 831	2 850	2 875	2 905

**Table 12 Estimation of total contribution expected from each renewable energy technology in Austria to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in the transport sector 2010-2020**

Transport (ktoe)	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bioethanol/bio-ETBE	0	54	55	56	57	59	61	63	66	70	75	80
of which biofuels Article 21(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which imported	0	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
Biodiesel	35	276	280	285	291	299	309	321	337	356	380	410
of which biofuels Article 21(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which imported	34	153	152	151	151	151	152	154	157	161	167	175
Hydrogen from renewables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewable electricity	162	171	174	176	181	185	191	199	209	223	243	272
of which road transport	0	0	1	1	3	5	8	12	19	30	45	68
of which non-transport	162	171	174	175	178	181	183	187	190	194	198	204
Others	8	63	64	65	67	68	71	73	77	81	87	94
of which biofuels Article 21(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewables in transport	205	564	573	582	596	612	631	657	689	730	785	856



## 5.2 Total contribution expected from energy efficiency and energy saving measures to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in electricity, heating and cooling and transport.

The scenarios presented in Table 1 show that by 2020 the achievement of the efficiency scenario compared to the reference scenario requires a reduction of gross final energy consumption of 13 %.

The contributions of each sector to achieve this reduction target are different. The largest contribution is expected from the transport sector with a decline of 22 % followed by heating and cooling with 12 % and electricity with 5 %.

These efficiency effects can be achieved with the measures provided in the Austrian Energy Strategy.

## 5.3 Assessment of the impacts

### Economic effects of an increased development of renewable energies

From a series of studies and assessments available, an overall positive effect on the economy and energy policy can be expected from the implementation of NREAP.

The transformation steps of the energy system towards a greater use of renewable energy sources also produce, besides the intended environmental impacts, microeconomic and macroeconomic effects. Effects are essentially distinguished between investment, operating and technological effects.

Positive economic revitalisation can be expected in the investment phase in renewable energy technologies. Depending on the technology, various significant effects on value creation and employment can result from this, subject to the propensity to import in the respective field of technology as well as the share of construction works in investment (construction works have an above-average multiplier effect).

Where applicable, investments in renewable energy technologies have higher investment costs compared to conventional energy technologies. These additional costs can however be partially or fully compensated by involving the operational phase. For example, in the assessment of an investment project such as wind turbines, it should be considered that they, unlike conventional fossil electrical power units, involve no fuel costs during their entire service life. That is, an economic assessment only based on investment costs and the resulting effects on value creation and employment produced and abatement costs per t CO<sub>2</sub> would be insufficient.

Greater relevance of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption can be assessed positively in terms of dynamic technology effects as examples from other countries also show (for instance Germany in the field of photovoltaics).

The studies on the Austrian environmental technology industry conducted by WIFO (Kletzan-Slamanig – Köppl, 2009) since the mid 1990s attest a favourable trend for domestic producers of clean energy technologies. Clean energy technologies achieved a turnover and employment share of approximately 50 % in the environmental technology industry in 2007. This share has been rising steadily since the mid 1990s. Energy technologies had a turnover share of about one fifth in the environmental technology industry in 1993. Over time it has, besides the total dynamic growth, undergone a marked structural change in the environmental technology industry for the benefit of energy technologies. Approximately 11 000 people were employed in the production of clean energy technologies in 2007. For the production of clean energy technologies, therefore, one strategy is to increase the share of renewable energy in final consumption a positive revitalisation. Demand-

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

pull R+D is essential in order to achieve technological innovations in this area and thereby increase the competitiveness of producers of such technologies.

The market statistics produced by the Vienna University of Technology on innovative energy technologies in Austria (Biermayer et al., 2010) shows for 2009, despite a difficult macroeconomic climate, a relatively stable development. For the estimation of the effect on employment in the field of innovative energy technologies, this study chooses a wider access and examines, besides technology production, service sectors, such as installations, planning and trade. Furthermore, employment figures also include the effect on employment in input industries. This broad approach resulted in an employment potential of innovative energy technologies of around 36 000 people in 2009.

### 5.4 Preparation of the National Renewable Energy Action Plan and the follow-up of its implementation

*a) How were regional and/or local authorities and/or cities involved in the preparation of this Action Plan? Were other stakeholders involved?*

See Table 5.

*b) Are there plans to develop regional/local renewable energy strategies? If so, could you please give more details on it? In case relevant competences are delegated to regional/local levels, what mechanism will ensure national target compliance?*

Federal states develop regional and local strategies for renewable energy as part of their energy and climate-related activities.

*c) Please explain the public consultation carried out for the preparation of this Action Plan.*

During the preparation of the Action Plan, there were information events for this purpose and possibilities of a statement. See also Table 5 (measures, Austrian Energy Strategy, experts' network [www.energiestrategie.at](http://www.energiestrategie.at)).

*d) Please indicate your national contact point/the national authority or body responsible for the follow-up of the Renewable Energy Action Plan?*

Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth

Abt. IV/2

Schwarzenbergplatz 1

A-1015 Wien

Tel.: +43 (0)1 711 00-3020

*e) Do you have a monitoring system, including indicators for individual measures and instruments, to follow-up the implementation of the Renewable Energy Action Plan? If so, could you please give more details on it?*

The Action Plan is reviewed in connection with the monitoring of the Austrian Energy Strategy concomitantly.

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Contact with Federal Offices and stakeholders as well as further sources of information

Processing and administration centre for Ökostrom AG at <http://www.oem-ag.at>

Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA) at <http://www.ama.at>

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Erneuerbare Energie (consortium for renewable energy at <http://www.aee.at>)

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Burgenland State Government at <http://www.burgenland.at>  
Carinthia State Government at <http://www.ktn.gv.at>  
Lower Austria State Government at <http://www.noe.gv.at>  
Upper Austria State Government at <http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at>  
Salzburg State Government at <http://www.salzburg.gv.at>  
Styria State Government at <http://www.steiermark.at>  
Tyrol State Government at <http://www.tirol.gv.at>  
Vorarlberg State Government at <http://www.vorarlberg.gv.at>  
Vienna State Government at <http://www.wien.gv.at>  
ÖAL, Österreichischer Arbeitsring für Lärmbekämpfung (Austrian research group for noise reduction) at <http://oeal.at>  
Austrian Energy Agency (AEA) at <http://www.energyagency.at>  
Austrian association of gas and water (ÖVGW) at <http://www.ovgw.at>  
Photovoltaik Austria at <http://www.pvaustria.at>  
Raiffeisenbank Österreich – Klimaschutzinitiative (RKI, Raiffeisen Climate Initiative) at <http://klimaschutz.raiffeisen.at>  
Statistik Austria at <http://www.statistik.at>  
Telephone conversation with Ms DI Schantl (BMLFUW Department III/9, plant protection)  
Telephone call with Ms DI Tschernigg (AIT)  
Telephone call with Dr. Bach (BMLFUW Department V/5, transport/mobility/settlement/noise)  
Federal Environmental Office at <http://www.umweltbundesamt.at>  
Forest Dialogue of BMLFUW unter <http://www.walddialog.at>  
Economic Promotion Institute (Wifi) at <http://www.wifi.at>

## 7 Annex

### Annex A Buildings

#### Summary A 1 Building-relevant RE measures in the Environmental Aid Act

Title of the act/ordinance	Environmental Aid Act (UFG) (BGBl. No 185/1993)
<b>Brief description</b>	<p>The Environmental Aid Act regulates the promotion of measures to protect the environment. The main content of the UFG is the definition of the individual sector targets, the financing thereof, responsibilities and the most important procedural provisions and key rules for several fields of action.</p> <p>The UF is divided into several fields of action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water management: 1. Support of measures for water provision, water supply and sewage disposal</li> <li>2. Environmental Aid in Austria Support of measures on the avoidance or reduction of the environmental impact of atmospheric pollutants, climate-relevant pollutants (in particular carbon dioxide from fossil fuels), noise and waste</li> <li>3. Environmental Aid in Austria: Support of measures on the reduction of emissions that come from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia or Hungary and pollute Austria's</li> <li>4. Remediation: Support of measures related to the remediation or safety of a contaminated site as well as studies and research projects which are necessary in connection with the renovation and safety of contaminated sites</li> <li>5. Austrian JI/CDM Programme: The aim of this programme is to contribute to the achievement of Austria's Kyoto targets through the purchase of emission reductions from the Joint Implementation (JI) und Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects.</li> </ol>
<b>Responsible Ministry(ies)/authority(ies)</b>	<p>Execution of the act:            Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (predominantly) in consultation with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Federal Ministry for Economics and Labour (Directive for water management)</li> <li>- Austrian Foreign Ministry (Directive for JI/CDM programmes)</li> <li>- Federal Ministry of Finance (Aid Guidelines for environmental support abroad; fee waivers)</li> </ul> <p>Settlement centre and management of environmental support and of the JI/CDM-Programm:            Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH (KPC)</p>
<b>Are there minimum levels for the use of renewable energy in the prerequisites? (brief description of the requirements and geographic scope)</b>	No

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<b>Measures for increasing the share of renewable energies contained in the codes</b>	The support of RE measures in the building sector is provided as part of the 'Environmental Assistance in Austria' (UFI) field of action. The promotion under UFI is directed primarily towards Austrian companies and is in the form of financial support for investments.
<b>Target group(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* companies, businesses</li> <li>* contracting companies</li> <li>* non-profit associations</li> <li>* charitable associations</li> <li>* local public authorities, where there are market-oriented practices</li> <li>* energy supply companies</li> </ul>
<b>Regulation targets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* to increase the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency</li> <li>* avoidance or reduction of atmospheric pollutants and climate-relevant gases</li> <li>* advancement of operational mobility schemes</li> </ul>
<b>Effect to date</b>	<p>Within the scope of the Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI), there has been an over annual reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> of around 2 138 000 tonnes in the period 2005-2007. Furthermore, through the measures implemented within the scope of UFI, atmospheric pollution and the use of fossil energy sources were reduced by various degrees. Therefore, for example approximately 5 800 t carbon monoxide, 740 t sulphur dioxide or around 1 100 t particle emissions could be reduced, in the field of fossil energy sources, for example cooking oil, around 248 TJ (69 GWh) yearly or natural gas to the amount of 372 TJ (103 GWh) each year. In the field of mobility around 830 000 passenger-kilometres were saved. (BMLUFW 2008: VI-VII)</p> <p>Overall, within the scope of Environmental Assistance in Austria in the period 1993-2009, 17 283 climate-relevant projects were supported (BMLFUW, 2010).</p>
<b>Duration</b>	01.04.1993 - indefinite (until cancelled)
<b>Sources</b>	<p><a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10010755">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10010755</a></p> <p><a href="http://publikationen.lebensministerium.at/filemanager/download/51418">http://publikationen.lebensministerium.at/filemanager/download/51418</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/uploads/umweltfoerderungsbericht_2009.pdf">http://www.publicconsulting.at/uploads/umweltfoerderungsbericht_2009.pdf</a></p>

**Summary A 2 Building-relevant RE fields of action within the scope of the Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI)**

Name of the measure	Individual Biomass Units	Biomass microgrids	Local biomass heating
<b>Subject of aid</b>	Biomass combustion plants for the central supply of operational purposes (business, club house, etc.). Eligible: * automatically stocked biomass combustion plants * log wood boilers in central heating systems (no tiled stove, only boilers with type testing solely for wood, no multi-fuel stoves); * additional costs (e.g. boiler house, wood chip silos, stationary chipping machine and choppers, etc.);	Microgrids for small-scale or internal heat supply. Eligible: * biomass combustion plants * building measures; * primary heat conduction grid (piping and digging);	Local biomass heating plants. Eligible: * central heating * linked solar installations * measures to increase resource efficiency (e.g. fuel drying, buffer storage) and to increase energy-efficiency in energy production (e.g. regulation on grid pumps); * the costs for implementing the quality management system for heating plants (QM-Heizwerke).
<b>Applicants</b>	All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply companies (plants > 400 kW)	All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply companies (plants > 400 kW)	All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply companies (plants > 400 kW)
<b>Type of support</b>	Investment grant	Investment grant	Investment grant



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<p align="center"><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>Plants &lt;= 400 kW: De minimis support: * max. 30 % of environment-related investment costs</p> <p>plants &gt; 400 kW: De minimis support: - Standard reimbursement rate: 20 % of environment-related investment costs - Awards: max. 10 % of environment-related investment costs</p> <p>support over the de minimis limit: * max. 40 % of environment-related further investment costs</p>	<p>De minimis support: - Standard reimbursement rate: 25% (and possible awards of environment-related investment costs. * Awards: max. 10 % of environment-related investment costs</p> <p>support over the de minimis limit: * max. 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs</p>	<p>De minimis support: * Standard reimbursement rate: * 25% (and possible awards) of environment-related investment costs * Awards: max. 10 % of environment-related investment costs</p> <p>support over the de minimis limit: * max. 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs</p>
<p><b>Ministries/Authorities responsible (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>	<p>BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>	<p>BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>
<p><b>Total duration of the measure</b></p>	<p>12.01.2008-</p>		
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/biomasse_einzelanlagen_bis_400kw/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/biomasse_einzelanlagen_bis_400kw/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/biomassemikronetze/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/biomassemikronetze/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/biomassenahwrme/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/biomassenahwrme/</a></p>

**Building-relevant RE fields of action within the scope of the Environmental Assistance in Austria (continued)**

<b>Name of the measure</b>	<b>Connection to district heating</b>	<b>Heat distribution</b>	<b>Geothermics (local heating supply plants)</b>
<b>Subject of aid</b>	Investments within the site boundary and on the property of the person applying for support (e.g. receiving stations, integration in the heating system), which are necessary for the connection to the heating network.	* heat distribution (building and plant costs, planning shares) from local biomass heating plants, geothermal heating plants; * heat distribution (building and plant costs, planning shares) including preconnected heat exchangers for CHP plants; * costs for QM representatives are eligible for intangible cost support under the conditions	Building and plant costs exclusively for the use of geothermics: * drilling, * heat exchange and distribution grids, underground injection, * cogeneration and the reuse of existing geothermal oil wells
<b>Applicants</b>	All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply companies, contractors (plants > 400 kW)	All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply companies (plants > 400 kW)	All natural and legal persons who are in business; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply companies
<b>Type of support</b>	Investment grant	Investment grant	Investment grant

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<p><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>Plants • 400 kW: De minimis support: * max. 30 % of environment-related investment costs (10 5 if fossil district heating)</p> <p>Plants &gt; 400 kW: De minimis support: * district heating from renewable energy sources: 20 % of environment-related investment costs * district heating not from renewable energy sources: 10 % of environment-related investment costs</p> <p>support over the de minimis limit: * max. 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs</p>	<p>De minimis support: * Standard reimbursement rate: 25% (and possible awards) of environment-related investment costs * Awards: max. 10 % of environment-related investment costs</p> <p>support over the de minimis limit: * max. 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs</p>	<p>De minimis support: * the basis for support is the total environment-relevant investment cost; * standard reimbursement rate: 30% (and possible awards) of environment-related investment costs</p> <p>Support over the de minimis limit: * the basis for support is the total environment-relevant further investment cost. * Amount of support: * max. 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs</p>
<p><b>Ministries/Authorities responsible (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>	<p>BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>	<p>BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/anschluss_an_fernwrme_bis_400kw/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/anschluss_an_fernwrme_bis_400kw/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/anschluss_an_fernwrme_ab_400kw/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/anschluss_an_fernwrme_ab_400kw/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/wrmeverteilung/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/wrmeverteilung/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/geothermie/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/geothermie/</a></p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

### Building-relevant RE fields of action within the scope of the Environmental Assistance in Austria (continued)

Name of the measure	Climatisation and cooling	Energy efficiency – building-related equipment	Energy efficiency – heat recovery
<b>Subject of aid</b>	Absorption and absorption cooling machinery with operating power from renewable energy sources or from industrial lost heat and district heating up to a cooling supply of 750 kW; free cooling systems and process cooling systems using alternative means of cooling; e.g. CO <sub>2</sub> or ammonia (only with respect to the pre-emptive effect)	Measures for energy efficiency in existing buildings, e.g. * energetic optimisation of heating and air conditioning plants installations (retrofitting of exhaust air heat recovery, speed regulations of ventilation fans and pumps, waste heat use of climate plants and wastewater);	Measures for energy efficiency, such as: * exhaust air heat recovery in existing buildings * heat recovery for commercial refrigeration systems (heat extraction and integration in the heating and hot water production system); * heat recovery for pressurised air supply systems (heat extraction and integration into existing heat and hot water supply system);
<b>Applicants</b>	Natural and legal persons who are in business and public bodies in the form of a company with market-driven practices as well as religious bodies and charitable associations	All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; contractors (plants > 400 kW)	All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; contractors (plants > 400 kW)
<b>Type of support</b>	Investment grant	Investment grant	Investment grant
<b>Amount of support</b>	De minimis support: * the basis for support is the total environment-relevant investment cost; * standard reimbursement rate: 30 % of environment-related investment costs; * bonus of 5 % for accompanying building measures to reduce the cooling demand  Support over the de minimis limit: * the basis for support is the total environment-relevant further investment cost. * the support for projects for climatisation amount to a maximum of 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-relevant	De minimis support: * Standard reimbursement rate: 30% of environment-related investment costs  support over the de minimis limit: * max. 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs	De minimis support: * the basis for support is the total environment-relevant investment cost; * standard reimbursement rate: 30 % of environment-related investment costs; * bonus of 5 % for accompanying building measures to reduce the cooling demand  Support over the de minimis limits: * the basis for support is the total environment-relevant further investment cost. * Amount of support: * max. 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs

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	further investment costs.		
<b>Ministries/Authorities responsible (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH	BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH	BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/klimatisierung_und_khlung/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/klimatisierung_und_khlung/</a> UFI_klimatisierung_und_khlung.pdf	UFI_gebudebezogene_haustechnik.pdf <a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/effiziente_energienutzung__gebudebezogene_haustechnik/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/effiziente_energienutzung__gebudebezogene_haustechnik/</a>	UFI - Effiziente Energienutzung - Wärmerückgewinnung.pdf <a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/effiziente_energienutzung__wrmerueckgewinnung/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/effiziente_energienutzung__wrmerueckgewinnung/</a>

**Building-relevant RE fields of action within the scope of the Environmental Assistance in Austria (continued)**

Name of the measure	Biomass CHP	Thermal solar installations	Energy recovery of biogenic raw material and residues	Demonstration installations	Heat pumps
<b>Subject of aid</b>	<p>With solid or liquid biomass operational plants for combined electricity heat production for grid integration or for self-supply                      Eligible, amongst others:                      * power station including automatically stocked biomass combustion plants (feeding, combustion plant, chimney);                      * boiler (steam boiler, thermal oil boiler);                      * power generation (steam turbine, block heat power plant, etc.);                      * building measures;                      * the costs for implementing the quality management system for heat plant (QM-Heizwerke)</p>	<p>Solar installations                      * for hot water production                      * part solar space heating                      * thermal propulsion for cooling installations</p> <p>Also eligible are:                      * casing,                      * heat accumulators,                      * distribution grids</p>	<p>* Exclusively with biogenic raw materials and residues fired plants;                      * plants for heat production;                      * CHP plants, the current gain of which is not classified as 'green electricity';                      * automatically stocked combustion plant;                      * block heating power plants;                      * biogas plants which use biogenic raw materials and residues and their electricity gain not classified as 'green electricity'.                      * measures for the substitution of fossil fuels through biogenic raw material and residues</p>	<p>Pilot or demonstration installations for the introduction for new or greatly improved as technologies as well as projects for testing the application suitability of innovative system components to prove the applicability for large-scale production. Eligible are, amongst others, investments:                      * for the use of energy from renewable energy sources or biogenic waste                      * to improve resource efficiency                      * for operational mobility or transport measures</p>	<p>Heat pump systems of operational purposes                      * for heating                      * for hot water supply                      * for space cooling (pumps &gt; 400 kW)</p> <p>These include:                      * heat pumps;                      * heat source systems (geothermal heat collectors, groundwater wells, deep drilling);                      * hydraulic installation on the primary side                      * system regulation</p>
<b>Applicants</b>	<p>All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply companies</p>	<p>All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply companies (plants &gt; 100 m<sup>2</sup>)</p>	<p>All natural and legal persons who are in business; energy-supply companies</p>	<p>All natural and legal persons who are in business</p>	<p>All natural and legal persons who are in business; religious bodies and non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply companies                      contractors (pumps &gt;400 kW)</p>

# Annex

Type of support	Investment grant	Investment grants	Investment grants	Investment grants	Investment grants
<b>Amount of support</b>	<p>De minimis support: * Standard reimbursement rate: * max. 10% (and possible awards) of environment-related investment costs * awards: max. 10% environment-related investment costs</p> <p>Support over the de minimis limits: * max. 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs</p>	<p>Plants • 100 m<sup>2</sup>: De minimis support: * max. 30 % of environment-related investment costs * depending on the type of collector used: - €100/m<sup>2</sup> for standard collectors - €150/m<sup>2</sup> for vacuum collectors</p> <p>Plants &gt; 100 m<sup>2</sup>: De minimis support: * max. 20% (and possible awards) of environment-related investment costs Support over the de minimis limits: * max. 40 % (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs</p>	<p>De minimis support: * standard reimbursement rate: depending on the type of measure implemented - thermal treatment 25 % - fermentation with (without) integrated heat extraction: 25% (10%) - Substitution: 25% of environment-related investment costs; *sustainability award: 5% for regionally applied raw materials</p> <p>Support over the de minimis limits: * max. 30% (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs</p>	<p>Type of support: Investment grant (only given as non de minimis support) Amount of support: depending on the measure * investments on the energy recovery from renewable energy sources as well as the improvement of resource efficiency (under §4(1))</p>	<p>Plants • 400 kW de minimis support: * max. 30% of environment-related investment costs; water heat pumps: between € 45 and €85 per kW<sub>th</sub> air heat pumps: between €35 and €70 per kW<sub>th</sub></p> <p>Plants &gt; 400 kW de minimis support * 15% (and possible awards) of environment-related investment costs</p> <p>Support over the de minimis limit: * 40% (and possible awards) of total environment-related investment costs</p>
<b>Ministries/Authorities responsible (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH	BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH	BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH	BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH	BMLFUW Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/biomassekraftwrmeokoplung/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/biomassekraftwrmeokoplung/</a>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/thermische_solaranlagen_bis_100m2/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/thermische_solaranlagen_bis_100m2/</a>  <a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/thermische_solaranlagen_ab_100m2/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/thermische_solaranlagen_ab_100m2/</a>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/energetische_verwertung_biogener_roh_und_reststoffe/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/erneuerbare_energie/energetische_verwertung_biogener_roh_und_reststoffe/</a>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/weitere_frderung/demonstrationsanlagen/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/weitere_frderung/demonstrationsanlagen/</a>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/wrmepumpen_bis_400kw_thermisch/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/wrmepumpen_bis_400kw_thermisch/</a>  <a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/wrmepumpen_ab_400kw_thermisch/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/energieeffizienz/wrmepumpen_ab_400kw_thermisch/</a>

## Summary A 3 Climate and Energy Fund Law

<b>Title of the act/ordinance</b>	<b>Climate and Energy Fund Law (KLI.EN FondsG, BGBl. I No 40/2007)</b>
<b>Brief description</b>	<p>The aim of this federal act is to contribute to the achievement of a sustainable supply of energy (increase in energy efficiency and rise in the share of renewable energy sources) as well as to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>To achieve the targets and to revitalise research and technology, a public body was created [with this act] which was allocated a Climate and Energy Fund (KLI.EN Fonds) of up to €500 million. The fund's resources are implemented in order to support the following 3 subprogrammes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the search and development in the field of sustainable energy technologies and climate research,</li> <li>2. the acceleration of projects in the field of public transit and regional transport, the environmentally-friendly freight transport as well as mobility management projects and</li> <li>3. the acceleration of projects to support the market introduction and penetration of climate-relevant and sustainable energy technologies.</li> </ol>
<b>Responsible Ministry(/ies)/authority(/ies)</b>	<p>Execution of the act:  Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management  Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology  Federal Ministry of Finance (application of promotional funds)</p> <p>Settlement centres:  Climate and Energy Fund  Austrian Research Promotion Agency with limited liability (FFG)  Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH (KPC).</p>
<b>Any proposed revision of rules</b>	According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 43), the KLI.EN FondsG should be expanded by 2011.
<b>Are there minimum levels for the use of renewable energy in the prerequisites? (Brief description of the requirements and geographic scope)</b>	no
<b>Measures for increasing the share of renewable energies contained in the codes</b>	Within the scope of the third sub-programme 'market introduction and penetration' the KLI.EN Fonds, amongst others, also supports activities to expand the application of renewable energy sources. In the building sector these measures are supported within the 'Building and power station' framework programme. Currently, photovoltaic and solar installations are supported, amongst others.



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<p><b>What are the future plans related to these requirements/measures?</b></p>	<p>According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 43) the KLI.EN FondsG should be amended by the end of 2011 to include the funding priority of (small, highly efficient) CHP plants.</p>
<p><b>Target group(s)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• companies, groupings of companies and cooperations</li> <li>• research entities</li> <li>• local authorities</li> <li>• initiatives, networks</li> <li>• private sector</li> </ul>
<p><b>Regulation targets</b></p>	<p>Increase in the share of renewable energies and energy efficiency in Austria in the fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mobility</li> <li>• buildings</li> <li>• production</li> <li>• energy supply</li> </ul>
<p><b>Duration</b></p>	<p>07.07.2007 - indefinite (until cancelled)</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblAuth/BGBLA_2007_I_40/BGBLA_2007_I_40.html">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblAuth/BGBLA_2007_I_40/BGBLA_2007_I_40.html</a>  <a href="http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/strategisches_programm_screen.pdf">http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/strategisches_programm_screen.pdf</a></p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

### Summary A 4 Building-relevant fields of action within the 'Buildings as Power Plants' framework programme of the KLI.EN Fonds

Name of the measure	Photovoltaics (PV) promotional action	Building-integrated photovoltaic systems in prefabricated buildings	Solar heat – large solar installations	Mustersanierungsoffensive (a KLI.EN Fonds campaign especially directed to support best practice renovation in hotel and hospitality buildings)
<b>Subject of aid</b>	Construction of photovoltaic plants in the grid parallel operation for the supply of private residential buildings with an overall module peak capacity of a maximum of 5 KW <sub>peak</sub> .	Purchase of prefabricated buildings which have a building-integrated photovoltaic system (maximum 5 KW <sub>peak</sub> )	Planning and construction of highly efficient demonstration solar installations with a required minimum size of 100 m <sup>2</sup> collector area in the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• solar process heat in production facilities</li> <li>• solar integration in grid-connected heat supplies (microgrids, local and district heating), highly efficient solar heat facilities (collector area &gt;100 m<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>• high solar fraction in business and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• solar supported climatisation and its combination with solar hot water preparation and heating in periods without a cooling demand</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Within the scope of sample remediation, measures to improve the thermal insulation of buildings (thermal insulation of buildings) are eligible. In addition, as part of the sample remediation, energetic remediation measures may be supported under the conditions of the operational Environmental Assistance in Austria, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individual biomass units</li> <li>• thermal solar installations</li> <li>• heat pumps</li> <li>• connection to district heating</li> </ul> Furthermore, measures for the energy efficiency (e.g. heat recovery for ventilation and cooling systems, energy efficient lighting) are also eligible.
<b>Applicants</b>	Private households	Natural persons	Companies, public consumers (e.g. local authorities and others)	Tourist, commercial and office buildings; schools; homes; hospitals and such
<b>Type of support</b>	Outright, flat-rate grants	Outright, flat-rate grants	n/a	Outright investment grants

## Annex

<b>Amount of support</b>	<p>Flat rates according to system type:            * freestanding and roof installations: €1 300/kW<sub>peak</sub>            * building-integrated systems: €1 700/kW<sub>peak</sub></p> <p>Generally the support may amount to a maximum of 30 % of admissible investment costs</p>	<p>* €2 600/kW            * max. 60 % of investment costs            * max. €13 000 per system or prefabricated building</p>	n/a	<p>* max. 40 % of environment-relevant further investment costs (and possible awards),            * max. 30 % of total environment-relevant investment costs.            * 5 % award for thermal solar installations or individual biomass units</p>
	BMLFUW BMVIT Climate and Energy Fund	BMLFUW BMVIT Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH	BMLFUW BMVIT Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH	BMLFUW BMVIT Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH
<b>Total duration of the measure</b>	28.06.2010 - 31.08.2010	01.12.2009 - 30.11.2010	n/a	
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/downloads/Jahresprogramm_2010/Jahresprogramm_2010_Klima-_und_Energiefonds.pdf">http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/downloads/Jahresprogramm_2010/Jahresprogramm_2010_Klima-_und_Energiefonds.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/downloads/Jahresprogramm_2010/Jahresprogramm_2010_Klima-_und_Energiefonds.pdf">http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/downloads/Jahresprogramm_2010/Jahresprogramm_2010_Klima-_und_Energiefonds.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/home/foerderguide/details/themenfeld/gebraeudeintegrierte-photovoltaikanlagen-in-fertighaeusern">http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/home/foerderguide/details/themenfeld/gebraeudeintegrierte-photovoltaikanlagen-in-fertighaeusern</a>	<a href="http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/downloads/Jahresprogramm_2010/Jahresprogramm_2010_Klima-_und_Energiefonds.pdf">http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/downloads/Jahresprogramm_2010/Jahresprogramm_2010_Klima-_und_Energiefonds.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/downloads/Jahresprogramm_2010/Jahresprogramm_2010_Klima-_und_Energiefonds.pdf">http://www.klimafonds.gv.at/fileadmin/media_data/Dateien/downloads/Jahresprogramm_2010/Jahresprogramm_2010_Klima-_und_Energiefonds.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.sfg.at/news/docs/4167_Leitfaden_Mustersanierungsoffensive.pdf">http://www.sfg.at/news/docs/4167_Leitfaden_Mustersanierungsoffensive.pdf</a>

## Summary A5 Agreement under Article 15a between federal and state governments on measures in the building sector

<b>Title of the act/ordinance</b>	<b>Agreement under Article 15a B-VG between the federal government and states on measures in the building sector for the purpose of reducing emission of greenhouse gases</b>
<b>Responsible Ministry(/ies)/authority(/ies)</b>	Contract parties of the agreement: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management together with the State Government of Federal States: Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Syria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Vienna
<b>Any proposed revision of rules</b>	According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 53-54) the further development of Article 15a B-VG Agreement is planned in stages through federal states, starting from 2010.
<b>Are there minimum levels for the use of renewable energy in the prerequisites? (Brief description of the requirements and geographic scope)</b>	No minimum values currently apply for the use of renewable energy sources. As a prerequisite though, minimum requirements apply in terms of the heating requirement for the construction and complete energetic remediation of residential and public buildings.
<b>Measures for increasing the share of renewable energies contained in the codes</b>	To promote the use of renewable energies and energy efficient technologies in the building sector, the agreement establishes the mandatory use of 'innovative climate-relevant systems' for the construction of residential houses and public buildings. Also, as part of the remediation of residential houses and buildings, federal and state governments must also create special incentive structures for innovative climate-relevant systems in their promotion models . Support incentives should therefore be designed so that the share of renewable energies is optimised. According to Article 2 of the agreement, the following heating and hot water supply systems are 'innovative climate-relevant systems': a) systems based on renewable energies taking into account the highest possible efficiency standard: heating systems based on low-emission, biogenic fuel, must if possible be combined with thermal solar installations. b) electrically-operated heat pump system (seasonal performance factor of at least 4,00), where a combination with solar installations must taken place where possible. c) district heating from highly efficient HP plant (within the meaning of Directive 2004/8/EC) d) district heating with a share of renewable energy of at least 80 %. e) natural gas-fired plants in combination with thermal solar installations, unless there is a possibility to connect to district heating or given the air quality management or due to a lack of supply or storage possibilities the use of biogenic fuel is not possible or not economically viable.

## Annex

<p><b>What are the future plans related to these requirements/measures?</b></p>	<p>According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 53-54) the existing Article 15a B-VG Agreement between the federal and state governments should be further developed with the target of increasing the remediation rate, the quality of remediation, the quality of new buildings and the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The plan is to make a certain share of the use of renewable energy sources in heat supply mandatory. This share is to be increased gradually in a clear timeline and ultimately replaced by a primary energy and CO<sub>2</sub> limit value. Discussed as a first step is the introduction of solar energy for hot water supply in homes and businesses and in later steps to require part solar space heating in homes. In doing so, systems for the direct and/or indirect use of solar energy or systems for the combined use of indirect and/or indirect solar energy (hybrid systems) may be used. The use of existing waste heat from industry, CHPs or existing district heat from biogenic energy sources should thus be given priority.</p>
<p><b>Target group(s)</b></p>	<p>n/a.</p>
<p><b>Regulation target</b></p>	<p>See brief description</p>
<p><b>Effect to date</b></p>	<p>The effects of the measures in the field of buildings are evaluated and published by 31 May of each year for the previous year – the first time on 31 May 2010 for 2009 – by the contract parties.</p>
<p><b>Duration</b></p>	<p>13.8.2009- unbestimmt</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=20006413">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=20006413</a></p>

**Summary A 6 RE measures within the framework of Burgenland housing support**

Name of the measure	Housing support: Construction	Housing support: Remediation	Housing support: Other
<p><b>Subject of aid</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings, grouped residential buildings, terraced houses, dwellings and residential homes</p> <p>* Measures for the use of renewable energies in buildings are in generally supported within the scope of alternative energy system support (see Housing Promotion: Other).</p> <p>* However, the housing support as part of the construction of residential buildings is only granted if ‘innovative climate-relevant systems‘ (under Article 15a B-VG Agreement are used.</p>	<p>Private residential buildings, grouped residential buildings, terraced houses, dwellings and residential homes</p> <p>* Measures for the use of renewable energies in buildings are in generally supported within the scope of alternative energy system support (see Housing Promotion: Other).</p> <p>* However, the housing support as part of the remediation of residential buildings is only granted if ‘innovative climate-relevant systems‘ (under Article 15a B-VG Agreement are used.</p>	<p>Alternative energy system support:</p> <p>The formation of alternative energy systems for the supply of space heating and hot water in single and two-family houses. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* solar installations and heat pumps for the supply of hot water</li> <li>* thermal solar installations</li> <li>* central heating via                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- biomass,</li> <li>- earth, air or water pumps</li> <li>- solar integration</li> <li>- with renewable (fossil) energy in connection with a CHP plant</li> </ul> </li> <li>* other. Plants for space heating coverage based on renewables, such as pellet-fired chimney stoves, etc.</li> <li>* district heating connections (at least. 80 % renewables)</li> <li>* CHP plants</li> <li>* mechanically-controlled living space ventilation with heat recovery</li> </ul>
<p><b>Applicants</b></p>	<p>Natural persons; local authorities; <b>non-profit housing developers; legal persons (businesses) for employee housing, corporate bodies, associations of persons and assets (which only serve directly ecclestical, non-profit or charitable purposes) for residential homes and employee housing; other commercial housing developers and for private residential buildings and terraced houses owned</b></p>	<p>Natural persons; local authorities; non-profit housing developers; legal persons (businesses) for employee housing, corporate bodies, associations of persons and assets (which only serve directly ecclestical, non-profit or charitable purposes), for residential homes and employee housing;</p>	<p>Natural persons</p>

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Type of support	Direct loans (duration: 32.5 years; interest: staggered according to years, between 0.5 % and 3 %)	Direct loans (duration: 32.5 years; interest: staggered according to years, between 0.5 % and 3 %)	Investment grants
<p><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings with 1-2 housing units            * base loans:            - 70 % of total building costs            - max. €40 000            *awards:            - children increment, social, town centre, disability and ecological awards            - total max. 90 % of total building costs</p> <p>Residential houses with more than two housing units:            * base loan:            - terraced houses and grouped residential buildings; €590 per m<sup>2</sup> floor area            - dwellings and residential accommodation: €650 per m<sup>2</sup> living area            - grouped residential buildings: €590 per m<sup>2</sup> floor area            * awards:            town centre, disability and ecological awards, award for the installation of a lift facility            - total max. 90 % of total building costs</p>	<p>* Base loan:            - 50 % remediation costs</p> <p>* upper loan limits:            - individual remediation measures: max. €10 000 or max. €25 000 (with or without land register to secure the loan)            - extensive remediation: max. €40 000</p> <p>* awards:            - children increment, social, town centre, disability and ecological awards            - only possible for extensive remediation            - total max. 90 % of total remediation costs</p>	<p>Amount of support:            * plants based on renewable energy:            - 30 % of eligible costs            * plants based on non-renewable energy:            - 15% of eligible costs (e.g. heat pumps)            * combined plants:            - 20 % of chargeable costs</p> <p>Upper loan limits:            * heat pumps (hot water): €850            * solar installations (hot water) €1 700-            * fossil central heating in connection with CHP plants: €1 800            * central heating via earth, air or hot water pumps: €2 500            * central heating via solar integration: €2 800            * central heating via biomass: €2 800            * central heating with renewable energy in connection with CHP plants: €4 000            * other Systems to cover the space heating requirement based on renewable energy (as an exclusive or non-exclusive central heating system): €1 500 or €1 000            * connection to a district heating plant based on renewable energy: €3 700            * additional installation of a CHP plant to a heating plant based on renewable energy: €1 200            * mechanically-controlled living space ventilation with heat recovery: €2 000</p>
<p><b>Is it mandatory for plants to use renewable energies when being installed in order to receive the support?</b></p>	<p>During the initial installation of heating and hot water supply systems as part of the construction, the use of 'innovative climate-relevant' systems is in principle a prerequisite (see subject of aid)</p>	<p>Remediation measures that concern heating of hot water supply systems are generally only then supported if 'innovative climate-relevant systems' are used (see subject of aid).</p>	<p>Only the plants and systems mentioned under 'subject of aid' are supported</p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Legislation that governs the measure</b>	Federal State Housing Support Act (Bgl. WFG) 2005 Federal State Housing Support Ordinance (Bgl. WFVO) 2005 Federal State Ecological Support Act (Bgl. ÖFG)	Federal state housing support law (Bgl. WFG) 2005 Federal State Housing Support Ordinance (Bgl. WFVO) 2005 Federal State Ecological Support Act (Bgl. ÖFG)	Federal state housing support law (Bgl. WFG) 2005 Federal State Housing Support Ordinance (Bgl. WFVO) 2005 Federal State Ecological Support Act (Bgl. ÖFG)
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung Landesamtsdirektion Stabsstelle Raumordnung und Wohnbauförderung Europaplatz 1 7000 Eisenstadt	Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung Landesamtsdirektion Stabsstelle Raumordnung und Wohnbauförderung Europaplatz 1 7000 Eisenstadt	Burgenländische Energie Agentur (BEA) Marktstraße 3 7000 Eisenstadt Tel.: 05/9010 2220, E-Mail: office@eabgld.at
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.e-government.bgld.gv.at/wbf/downloads/downloads.htm#download_wbf">http://www.e-government.bgld.gv.at/wbf/downloads/downloads.htm#download_wbf</a>	<a href="http://www.e-government.bgld.gv.at/wbf/basisinfo/sanierungen.htm">http://www.e-government.bgld.gv.at/wbf/basisinfo/sanierungen.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.eabgld.at/uploads/tx_mddownloadbox/Richtlinie_Alternativenergie_2010_v2_ohne_Logo.pdf">http://www.eabgld.at/uploads/tx_mddownloadbox/Richtlinie_Alternativenergie_2010_v2_ohne_Logo.pdf</a>



# Annex

## Summary A 7 RE measures within the framework of Lower Austria housing support

Name of the measure	Housing support: Construction	Housing support: Remediation	Housing support: Other (renewables support)
<p align="center"><b>Subject of aid</b></p>	<p>Private residential building and multi-storey buildings: Under a point system for ecological and energy-saving construction as well as for the use of renewable resources, further subsidies may be claimed in addition to the base support.</p> <p>Bonus points are given for, amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* heating installations with renewable energy (e.g. pellets and chip wood heating installations, log wood boiler with buffer storage; where possible in combination with a thermal solar installation): 20 points</li> <li>* monovalent heat pump systems (where possible in combination with a thermal solar installation): 15 points</li> <li>* heating installations with biogenic district heating (at least. 80 % renewables): 20 points</li> <li>* connection to district heating from CHP plants (under Directive 2004/8/EC): 15 points</li> <li>* individual stoves which do not use the surrounding air (e.g. tiled, pellet, wood-burning or storage heaters): 5 points</li> <li>* controlled living space ventilation with (without) heat recovery: 5-7 or 3 points</li> </ul>	<p>Private residential building and multi-storey buildings: Under a point system for ecological and energy-saving construction as well as for the use of renewable resources, further subsidies may be claimed in addition to the base support.</p> <p>Bonus points are given for, amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* heating installations with renewable energy (e.g. pellets and chip wood heating installations, log wood boiler with buffer storage; where possible in combination with a thermal solar installation): 20 points</li> <li>* monovalent heat pump systems (where possible in combination with a thermal solar installation): 15 points</li> <li>* heating installations with biogenic district heating (at least. 80 % renewables): 20 points</li> <li>* connection to district heating from CHP plants (under Directive 2004/8/EC): 15 points</li> <li>* individual stoves which do not use the surrounding air (e.g. tiled, pellet, wood-burning or storage heaters): 5 points</li> <li>* controlled living space ventilation with (without) heat recovery: 5-7 or 3 points</li> <li>* solar installations or heat pump systems: 5 points</li> </ul>	<p>Solar, heat pump, or photovoltaic systems: * installation of a solar, heat pump, or photovoltaic system as part of the new construction of a dwelling as well as for subsequent installations</p> <p>Biomass heating and district heating connections: * construction of heating systems based on solid biomass (wood products) for residential houses (private residential building and dwellings) as part of the boiler exchange or for the initial installation of a heating system with a connected heat distribution system. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- wood chip heating with automatic fuel feed</li> <li>- pellet systems with automatic fuel feed</li> <li>- log wood boilers with buffer storage</li> </ul> <p>* connection to district heating from highly efficient CHP plants within the meaning of Directive 2004/8/EC</p> <p>* individual stoves on the basis of solid biomass (wood products). This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pellet stove,</li> <li>- wood-burning stove,</li> <li>- storage heaters (such as tiled and soapstone stoves)</li> </ul>
<p align="center"><b>Applicants</b></p>	<p>Natural persons (who do not exceed certain income limits)</p>	<p>Natural persons, such as sole owners, co-owners, owners of dwellings, authorised builders, tenants and leaseholders</p>	<p>Natural persons, such as sole owners, co-owners, owners of dwellings, tenants and leaseholders</p>
<p align="center"><b>Type of support</b></p>	<p>Loans (duration: 27.5 years; interest: 1 % p.a.)</p>	<p>Variable A) outright annuity subsidies for a loan OR</p>	<p>One-off outright investment grant</p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

		Variable B) one-off outright grant for remediation costs	
<b>Amount of support</b>	<p>Point system:            * 1 point = €300,-            * maximum which can be reached: 100 points            * additional subsidies to the maximum amount of €30 000,- can therefore be awarded.</p>	<p>Presentation WITHOUT energy certification            * recognition of max. 50 % of remediation costs            * outright grant of 5 % p.a. for lending (credit, loans, etc.) for a duration of 10 years            * overall grant of 50 % admissible costs            Presentation WITH energy certification            * recognition of max. 100 % of remediation costs            * the calculation is made using a point system              - 1 point = 1 % support of remediation costs              - maximum allowed: 100 points            one-off grant (Upper Austria remediation bonus):            30% of the eligible remediation costs,            Upper limit: €12 000,- per housing unit</p>	<p>30 % of recognised investment costs (Exception, photovoltaic systems: 50 % of recognised investment costs)            solar, heat pump, or photovoltaic systems:            * solar installations: max. €1 500 (hot water) and €3000 (hot water and heating)            * heat pump systems: max. €1 100 (hot water) or €3 000 (heating)            ==&gt; for residential houses with more than one dwelling: + €400 for each dwelling            * photovoltaic systems: max. €12 000            biomass heating and district heating connection:            * log wood boilers, wood chip and pellet systems: max. €3 000 per system            * district heating grant (minimum share of renewable energy 80 %): max. €3 000 per connection</p>
<b>Is it mandatory for plants to use renewable energies when being installed in order to receive the support?</b>	The use of 'innovative climate-relevant heating systems' is a prerequisite for support. Where possible, these systems must be combined with solar installations (the connection to district heating and individual stoves are exceptions)	For the remediation of heating systems, climate-relevant heating systems must be used. These should be supplemented with a solar installation where possible.	Only the systems mentioned under 'subject of aid' are eligible
<b>Legislation that governs the measure</b>	<p>Lower Austria Housing Support Act (NÖ WFG) 2005            Lower Austria Housing Support Directive 2005            Lower Austria Building Code (NÖ BO) 1996            Lower Austria Building Technology Ordinance (NÖ BTV) 1997</p>	<p>Lower Austria Housing Support Act (NÖ WFG) 2005            Lower Austria Housing Support Directive 2005            Lower Austria Building Code (NÖ BO) 1996            Lower Austria Building Technology Ordinance (NÖ BTV) 1997</p>	<p>Lower Austria Housing Support Act (NÖ WFG) 2005            Lower Austria Housing Support Directive 2005            Lower Austria Building Code (NÖ BO) 1996            Lower Austria Building Technology Ordinance (NÖ BTV) 1997</p>
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	Lower Austria State Government Office Housing Support Office Landhausplatz 1/Haus 7A 3109 St. Pölten	Lower Austria State Government Office Housing Support Office Landhausplatz 1/Haus 7A 3109 St. Pölten	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung Abteilung Wohnungsförderung Landhausplatz 1/Haus 7A 3109 St. Pölten

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<b>Total duration of the measure (date: beginning and end)?</b>	01.01.2006-	01.01.2006-	01.01.2006-31.12.2010
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.noe.gv.at/Bauen-Wohnen/Bauen-Neubau/Eigenheimfoerderung/Eigenheimfoerderung.html">http://www.noe.gv.at/Bauen-Wohnen/Bauen-Neubau/Eigenheimfoerderung/Eigenheimfoerderung.html</a>	<a href="http://www.noe.gv.at/bilder/d13/BroschuereEHS%20-%20Auflage8.pdf">http://www.noe.gv.at/bilder/d13/BroschuereEHS%20-%20Auflage8.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.noe.gv.at/bilder/d8/Richtlinien2005UndBeilagen.pdf">http://www.noe.gv.at/bilder/d8/Richtlinien2005UndBeilagen.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.noe.gv.at/bilder/d8/Richtlinien2005UndBeilagen.pdf">http://www.noe.gv.at/bilder/d8/Richtlinien2005UndBeilagen.pdf</a>

**Summary A 8 RE measures within the framework of Upper Austria housing support**

Name of the measure	Housing support: Construction	Housing support: Remediation
<p><b>Subject of aid</b></p>	<p>Private residential building, terraced and semi-detached houses:                      * measures for the use of renewable energies in buildings are in generally supported within the scope of other support for the private sector:                      * However, the housing support as part of the construction of private residential buildings is only granted if ‘innovative climate-relevant systems’ (under Article 15a B-VG Agreement are used.                      Multistorey residential construction:                      * the construction of rented and owned dwellings, installations, renovations and extensions of dwellings and residential homes are supported.                      * In addition to the basis support, awards are granted for                      - solar installations (mandatory)                      - biomass heating installations (optional)</p>	<p>Remediation of houses with up to three flats, rented and owned dwellings:                      The following are supported, amongst others: the remediation of rented and owned dwellings, houses with up three flats and the construction of additional residential property                      Eligible remedial measures can be, amongst others:                      • heating installations                      • boilers (only fossil fuel thermal equipment)                      • district heating connection (only in houses with more than 3 flats)                      • energy-saving measures                      Remediation for residential houses with more than 3 flats                      • connection to district heating                      • boiler exchange (more prerequisites exist)</p>
<p><b>Applicants</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings:                      * sole owners of property to be built                       Multistorey residential construction:                      * <b>non-profit housing developers</b>                      * local authorities                      * <b>other commercial housing developers</b>                      * support advertisers and applicants, the purpose of whose actual business management is devoted to the church or society                      * natural persons (only for installation, renovation and extension or roof reconstruction)</p>	<p>Residential houses with up to three flats, rented and owned dwellings:                      • sole owners of houses with up to three flats                      • owners of dwellings                      • tenants                       Residential houses with more than 3 dwellings:                      • homeowners,                      • associations of owners of dwellings,                      • authorised builders</p>
<p><b>Type of support</b></p>	<p>Privately-owned homes, terraced and semi-detached houses:                      * interest subsidies for a mortgage loan (Duration: 30 years; interest: 1-6 %, staggered according to years.)                       Multistorey residential construction:                      * Support loans (duration: 37-49.3 years; interest: 1 % p.a.) AND                      * annuity subsidies</p>	<p>* annuity subsidies for loans OR                      * one-off outright building costs grant</p>

## Annex

<p align="center"><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>Privately-owned homes, terraced and semi-detached houses:          * base loan:          - dependent on the produced energy use value          - private residential buildings: between €47 000 and €59 000          - terraced and semi-detached houses: between €72 000 and €77 000</p> <p>* In addition to the basic allowance, increments are granted for:          - children          - accessibility          - the use of ecological insulation          - formation of parking spaces (for terraced houses)</p> <p>Multistorey residential construction:          * base support: max. 60 % of total admissible building costs          -&gt; Residential housing exception: max. 50 % of total admissible building costs</p> <p>* additional support (increases in the support loan) for, amongst others:          - biomass heating installations: €20 per m<sup>2</sup> floor area          - solar installations: €20 per m<sup>2</sup> floor area</p>	<p>Remediation of individual dwellings (rented or owned)          * annuity subsidies: 25 % eligible remediation costs          * loan: max. €7 500 (maximal €2 000 for district heating connection)</p> <p>houses with up to three flats          A) complete energy remediation:          - annuity subsidies: 30-40 % of eligible remediation costs (depending on the energy use value)          - loan: max. €37 000          - building grants (optional): of eligible remediation costs (depending on the energy use value)</p> <p>B) remediation of single components and boiler exchange:          - annuity subsidies: 25 % eligible remediation costs</p> <p>Remediation for residential houses with more than 3 flats:          * annuity subsidies: 25-40 % of eligible remediation costs depending on the energy use value)          * building grants (optional) : 20-40 % of eligible remediation costs depending on the energy use value)          * district heating connection          - Loan: max. €2 000 per dwelling          - annuity subsidies: 35 % of connection costs</p> <p>Remediation of residential homes:          - annuity subsidies: max. 50 % eligible remediation costs</p>
<p><b>Is it mandatory for plants to use renewable energies when being installed in order to receive the support?</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings:          * a prerequisite of support is the use of an "innovative climate-relevant system" as the main heating system (under Article 15a. B-VG Vereinbarung)</p> <p>Multistorey residential construction:          * a solar water heating installation is mandatory (exception: year-long possibility of using local and district heating which is produced mainly from biomass, process or waste heat or geothermics).</p>	<p>no</p>
<p><b>Legislation that governs the measure</b></p>	<p>Upper Austria Housing Support Act 1993          Upper Austria New Construction Support Ordinance 2008          Upper Austria Income Limits Ordinance 2008</p>	<p>Upper Austria Construction Support Act 1993          Upper Austria New Construction Support Ordinance 2008          Upper Austria Income Limits Ordinance 2008</p>
<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Upper Austria State Government Office          Department of Social Affairs and Health          Housing Support Department</p>	<p>Upper Austria State Government Office          Department of Social Affairs and Health          Housing Support Department</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.ooe.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-4326DFA4-F60135E6/ooe/hs.xsl/34828_DEU_HTML.htm">http://www.ooe.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-4326DFA4-F60135E6/ooe/hs.xsl/34828_DEU_HTML.htm</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.ooe.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-4326DFA4-F60135E6/ooe/hs.xsl/34867_DEU_HTML.htm">http://www.ooe.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-4326DFA4-F60135E6/ooe/hs.xsl/34867_DEU_HTML.htm</a></p>

Summary A 9 RE measures within the framework of Styria housing support

Name of the measure	Housing support: Construction	Housing support: Remediation
<p><b>Subject of aid</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings:                      In addition to the base housing support, awards for the use of renewable energies and energy-saving measures are provided for. Awards are granted for, amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* biomass heating systems</li> <li>* solar installations or hot water production and/or additional heating</li> <li>* heat pump heating (only in connection with solar or photovoltaic systems)</li> <li>* district heating connection (at least. 80 % renewables)</li> </ul> <p>storey construction (owned, rented and hire-purchase dwellings)                      Within the scope of an green bonus point system for sustainable building as well as the use of renewable resources, further subsidies may be claimed in addition to the base housing support. Bonus points are awarded for ecological measures from ÖKO 1 to ÖKO 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ÖKO 1: material flow management, e.g. recyclability, etc.</li> <li>- ÖKO 2: OI3-Index, e.g. primary energy content</li> <li>- ÖKO 3: energy and sustainability</li> </ul> <p>included under ÖKO 3 measures are, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* heating with NAWAROs (3 points)</li> <li>* heat pump heating system (1 point)</li> <li>* connection to district heating (1 point)</li> <li>* solar hot water supply (2 points)</li> <li>* controlled living space ventilation with heat recovery (1 or 2 points)</li> <li>* heating systems + distribution optimisation</li> </ul>	<p>‘Small’ and ‘complete energy remediation’                      Under a green points system, further subsidies may be claimed for the use of alternative energies on top of the base support. Green points are given for, amongst other things, the construction or remediation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* biomass heating systems (wood chip, pellet or special log wood boilers) (1 point)</li> <li>* solar installation (1 point)</li> <li>* heat pumps for hot water supply (1 point)</li> <li>* monovalent heat pump heating (1 point)</li> <li>* heating systems with air heat recovery (1 point)</li> <li>* heating system based on renewable energy sources (1 point)</li> <li>* photovoltaic system (1 point)</li> <li>* and connection to district heating (1 point)</li> </ul> <p>"complete remediation"                      Within the scope of an green bonus point system for sustainable building as well as the use of renewable resources, further subsidies may be claimed in addition to the standard support. Green points are given for, amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* heating systems with NAWAROs (3 points)</li> <li>* heat pump heating system (1 point)</li> <li>* connection to district heating (1 point)</li> <li>* solar hot water supply (2 points)</li> <li>* controlled living space ventilation with heat recovery (1 or 2 points)</li> <li>* heating systems + distribution optimisation (1 point)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Applicants</b></p>	<p>Owners of property or dwellings, authorised bodies</p>	<p>‘Complete energy’ and ‘small’ remediation                      homeowners, tenants (beneficial owners), owners of dwellings, authorised builders</p> <p>‘complete’ remediation:                      House owners or authorised builders</p>

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<p><b>Type of support</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings:          - outright annuity subsidies for loans (duration: 20 years, interest of the subsidies: 1 % p.a.)          storey construction:          - one-off outright grant and          - outright annuity subsidies for bank loans (interest of the grants: 1 % p.a.)</p>	<p>Small remediation          - outright annuity subsidies for a loan or credit          'complete energy' remediation:          Variable A) outright annuity subsidies for a loan OR          - Variable B) one-off outright direct grant for remediation costs          'complete' remediation:          - outright support contribution</p>
<p><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings:          * biomass heating systems:          - 100 % of system costs          - max. €7 000          *solar installations:          - 100 % of system costs          - max. €7 000          *photovoltaic systems:          - 100 % of system costs          - max. €7 000          *heat pump heating systems:          - 100 % of system costs          - max. €5 000          *district heating connection: max. €3 000           * low-energy buildings €10 000          * super low-energy buildings: €15 000          * passive house: €25 000           Storey construction:          * outright grant: €3 per ÖKO point and m<sup>2</sup> total floor area          * outright annuity subsidies: €7 per ÖKO point and m<sup>2</sup> total floor area</p>	<p>'Small' remediation          * outright annuity subsidies to the extent of 15 % for bank loans for the duration of 10 years           'complete energy' remediation:          * Variable A) annuity subsidies to the extent of 30 % for bank loans for the duration of 14 years          * Variable B) direct grant to the extent of 15 % of admissible costs           Admissible sums per dwelling ("small" and "complete energy" remediation):          * depending on the type of remediation measure and the number of green points:          * base support: max. €30 000 (without green points)          * ecological support (on top of the base support)          - 1 green point = max. €5 000          - maximum allowed: 4 green points          - a max subsidy of €20 000 per dwelling can be awarded on top of the base support           'Complete' remediation:          * 1 green bonus point = €7.00/m<sup>2</sup> supported total floor area</p>
<p><b>Is it mandatory for plants to use renewable energies when being installed in order to receive the support?</b></p>	<p>* mandatory use of solar energy for hot water supply or for part-solar heating          * mandatory use of a heating system with renewable energy          * mandatory connection to a district heating grid in areas with district heating available</p>	<p>'Small' remediation          * mandatory use of biogenic fuel regarding the remediation of heating systems</p>
<p><b>Legislation that governs the measure</b></p>	<p>Styrian Housing Support Act (Stmk. WFG) 1993</p>	<p>Styrian Housing Support Act (Stmk. WFG) 1993</p>
<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung          Abt. 15 - Wohnbauförderung          Dietrichsteinplatz 15          8011 Graz</p>	<p>Amt der steiermärkischen Landesregierung - Abteilung 15          Wohnbauförderung          Dietrichsteinplatz 15          8011 Graz</p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Total duration of the measure (start and end dates)</b>	1.4.2009-	1.4.2009-
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10005034/fc4585b2/ehinfo.pdf">http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10005034/fc4585b2/ehinfo.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/277576/DE/">http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/277576/DE/</a> <a href="http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10005034/fc4585b2/ehinfo.pdf">http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10005034/fc4585b2/ehinfo.pdf</a>



# Annex

## Summary A 10 RE measures within the framework of the Salzburg housing support

Name of the measure	Housing support: Construction	Housing support: Remediation
<p align="center"><b>Subject of aid</b></p>	<p>Privately-owned homes and multi-storey buildings: Within the scope of the point system for energy-efficient measures, further subsidies can be claimed in addition to the base housing support.</p> <p>Award points are granted for, amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- biomass use, waste heat use (3 points)</li> <li>- district heating connection (1 point)</li> <li>- heat pumps (1-2 points)</li> <li>- active solar installation (2-3 points)</li> <li>- passive solar installation (2 points)</li> <li>- living space ventilation with heat recovery (3-5 points)</li> </ul>	<p>Privately-owned homes and multi-storey buildings: Within the scope of the point system for energy-efficient measures, further subsidies can be claimed in addition to the base housing support.</p> <p>Award points are granted for, amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- biomass use, waste heat use (3 points)</li> <li>- district heating connection (1 point)</li> <li>- heat pumps (1-2 points)</li> <li>- active solar installation (2-3 points)</li> <li>- passive solar installation (2 points)</li> <li>- living space ventilation with heat recovery (3-5 points)</li> </ul>
<p align="center"><b>Applicants</b></p>	<p>Sole owners of property, authorised builders</p>	<p>'complete remediation': Sole owners, authorised builders</p> <p>"Other" and "complete energy" remediation: (joint) owners, authorised builders, tenants and other beneficial owners</p>
<p align="center"><b>Type of support</b></p>	<p>Repayable, interest support loan (duration: 30 years; interest: 2 % p.a.)</p>	<p>Complete remediation: * repayable, interest support loan (duration: 20 years; interest: 2% p.a.) 'Other remediation measures': * repayable, interest support loan (duration: 5-15 years; interest: 1 % p.a.) "complete energy" remediation: * repayable, interest-free support loan (duration: 5-15 years)</p>
<p align="center"><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>* Base loan - between €1 000 and €1 700 per m<sup>2</sup> admissible Floor area - dependent on building project, number of children, etc.</p> <p>* awards for ecological measures - 1 award point = another €15 per m<sup>2</sup> eligible floor area</p>	<p>Complete remediation * base loan: Up to €500 per m<sup>2</sup> living area</p> <p>* awards for ecological measures - 1 award point = another €15 per m<sup>2</sup> eligible floor area</p> <p>'Other' and 'complete energy' remediation: * base loan: Depending on the remediation measure</p> <p>* awards for ecological measures - 1 award point = another 2 % support loan</p>

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<p><b>Is it mandatory for plants to use renewable energies when being installed in order to receive the support?</b></p>	<p>Space heating and hot water supply must use an ‘innovative climate-relevant system’ (under Article 15a. B-VG Agreement).</p>	<p>‘Complete’ remediation: Space heating and hot water supply must use an ‘innovative climate-relevant system’ (under Article 15a. B-VG Agreement)</p> <p>‘complete energy remediation’:</p>
<p><b>Legislation that governs the measure</b></p>	<p>Salzburg Housing Support Act (S.WFG) 1990 Salzburg Housing Support Executive Order (S.WFV)</p>	<p>Salzburg Housing Support Act (S.WFG) 1990 Salzburg Housing Support Executive Order (S.WFV)</p>
<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung - Abteilung 10 Wohnungswesen Fanny von Lehnert-Straße 1 Postfach 527 5010 Salzburg</p>	<p>Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung - Abteilung 10 Wohnungswesen Fanny von Lehnert-Straße 1 Postfach 527 5010 Salzburg</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-formulare-bw-9101.pdf">http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-formulare-bw-9101.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.salzburg.gv.at/zuschlagspunkte-4.pdf">http://www.salzburg.gv.at/zuschlagspunkte-4.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.salzburg.gv.at/andere_san-2.pdf">http://www.salzburg.gv.at/andere_san-2.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.salzburg.gv.at/umfass_san-2.pdf">http://www.salzburg.gv.at/umfass_san-2.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.salzburg.gv.at/err_bauern-2.pdf">http://www.salzburg.gv.at/err_bauern-2.pdf</a></p>

# Annex

## Summary A`1 RE measures within the framework of Tyrol housing support

Name of the measure	Housing support: Construction	Housing support: Remediation
<p><b>Subject of aid</b></p>	<p>Private-residential buildings, projects in condensed construction and purpose-built dwellings by housing developers:            Within the scope of the point system for energy-saving and environmentally-friendly measures (exception: Solar installations), further subsidies may be granted in addition to the base housing support.            This includes the following measures, amongst others:            * biomass heating: 1-3 points            * district heating connection (biomass, waste heat): 0.1-1 point            *heat pumps for heating purposes: 2 points            * controlled living space ventilation: 1-2 points            * solar installations for hot water supply and heating (no point system)</p>	<p>Privately-owned homes and multi-storey buildings:            In addition to the base housing support for the remediation of residential houses and dwellings, increases in the reimbursement rate for energy-saving and environmentally-sound measures are provided for.</p> <p>Increases in the reimbursement rate are granted for, amongst other things:            * heating systems (boiler exchange or first installation):            - biomass heating            - connection to district biomass heating systems            - connection to district heating systems from waste heat            - heat value technology for gas heating            - heat pump heating            - controlled living space ventilation with heat recovery:            * solar installations</p>
<p><b>Applicants</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings and projects in condensed construction:            * Sole owner(s)            * authorised builder(s)            purpose-built dwellings of builders:            * applicants to own dwellings or            * tenants</p>	<p>(joint) owners, authorised builders of real estate, tenants (for remediation measures within a dwelling)</p>
<p><b>Type of support</b></p>	<p>Basic support:            * Private residential buildings and projects in condensed construction:            Options            - Variable A) repayable, interest direct loans (duration: Max 35 years; interest: staggered, between 1-6 % p.a.) OR            - Variable B) one-off outright housing check            * purpose-built dwellings of builders:            - repayable, interest direct loan (duration: max 35 years; interest: Staggered, between 1-6 % p.a.) AND            - annuity subsidies</p> <p>Additional support:            * one-off outright grant</p>	<p>* annuity subsidies AND            * one-off grant for capital resources used</p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Amount of support</b>	<p>Basic support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Private residential buildings and projects in condensed construction:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Variable A) basic loan €21 000 to €34 000 (private residential buildings) and €500 to €820 per m<sup>2</sup> eligible floor area (projects in condensed construction)</li> <li>- Variable B): Housing check: 35 % of the notional loan determined loan</li> </ul> </li> <li>* purpose-built dwellings of builders:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- base loan: €500 to €820 per m<sup>2</sup> eligible floor area</li> <li>- annuity subsidies (per month): Owner/tenant: €2.30 or €1.50 per m<sup>2</sup> (5 or 8 years / 7- 14 years)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Additional support: energy-saving and environmentally-friendly measures (excluding solar installations):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 point = €8 per m<sup>2</sup> eligible living area</li> </ul> <p>* solar installations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- €210 per m<sup>2</sup> collector area and per 50 l boiler capacity,</li> <li>- upper limit on support per dwelling             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* hot water: €2 100</li> <li>* hot water and space heating €4 200</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Basic support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* annuity subsidies: 25 % of original annuity (duration: max. 12 years)</li> <li>* one-off grant: 15 % of the respective total eligible building costs</li> </ul> <p>increases in the reimbursement rate for energy-relevant and environmentally-sound measures</p> <p>* increase in annuity subsidies (25 % and up):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biomass and heat pump heating: 35 %</li> <li>- heat value technology for gas heating: 35 %</li> <li>- living space ventilation with heat recovery: 35 %</li> <li>- connection to district biomass heating and/or district heating from waste heat: 40 %             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- solar installations: 40 %</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>* increase of one-off grant (15 % and up):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biomass and heat pump heating: 25 %</li> <li>- heat value technology for gas heating: 25 %</li> <li>- living space ventilation with heat recovery: 25 %</li> <li>- connection to district biomass heating and/or district heating from waste heat: 30 %             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- solar installations: 30%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Is it mandatory for plants to use renewable energies when being installed in order to receive the support?</b>	<p>The use of ‘innovative climate-relevant systems’ for heat and hot water supply (under Article 15a. B-VG Agreement) is a prerequisite for granting of housing subsidies</p>	<p>For the remediation of a heating or heat distribution system, the use of ‘innovative climate-relevant systems’ (under the Article 15a. B-VG Agreement) is a prerequisite for support</p>
<b>Legislation that governs the measure</b>	<p>Tyrol Housing Support Act (TWFG) 1991</p>	<p>Tyrol Housing Support Act (TWFG) 1991</p>

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<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung Abteilung Wohnbauförderung Eduard-Wallnöfer-Platz 3 6020 Innsbruck Telefon+43 (0)512 508 2732 FaxFax+43 (0)512 508 2735 E-Mailwohnbaufoerderung@tirol.gv.at www.tirol.gv.at/wohnbau wohnbaufoerderung@tirol.gv.at</p>	<p>Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung Abteilung Wohnbauförderung Eduard-Wallnöfer-Platz 3 6020 Innsbruck Telefon+43 (0)512 508 2732 FaxFax+43 (0)512 508 2735 E-Mailwohnbaufoerderung@tirol.gv.at www.tirol.gv.at/wohnbau wohnbaufoerderung@tirol.gv.at</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/www.tirol.gv.at/themen/bauen-und-wohnen/wohnbaufoerderung/downloads/wohnbaufigel-2009.pdf">http://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/www.tirol.gv.at/themen/bauen-und-wohnen/wohnbaufoerderung/downloads/wohnbaufigel-2009.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/www.tirol.gv.at/themen/bauen-und-wohnen/wohnbaufoerderung/downloads/wbf-richtlinie_01-04.2010.pdf">http://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/www.tirol.gv.at/themen/bauen-und-wohnen/wohnbaufoerderung/downloads/wbf-richtlinie_01-04.2010.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/www.tirol.gv.at/themen/bauen-und-wohnen/wohnbaufoerderung/downloads/ws-richtlinie_01-04-2010.pdf">http://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/www.tirol.gv.at/themen/bauen-und-wohnen/wohnbaufoerderung/downloads/ws-richtlinie_01-04-2010.pdf</a></p>

Summary A 2 RE measures within the framework of Vorarlberg housing support

Name of the measure	Housing support: Construction	Housing support: Remediation	Housing support: Other – solar installations
<p><b>Subject of aid</b></p>	<p>Privately-owned homes and multi-storey buildings: Ecological measures as part of the new construction of residential housing are supported within the scope of a green point system.</p> <p>Green points are awarded for the following heating systems: * heat value technology , low temperature heating system, hot water supply with heat recovery in winter (7 points) * heat pumps as central heating (13 points) * heat pumps as central heating with green electricity (18 points) * biomass heating or connection to local biomass heat or wasteheat use (25 points) * solar hot water supply (22 points) * solar hot water supply with heat distribution (30 points) * heat and circulation pumps (2 pumps) * photovoltaic system (10 point) * comfort ventilation with heat recovery (15-5 points)</p>	<p>Privately-owned homes and multi-storey buildings: Ecological measures as part of the new remediation of residential buildings are supported within the scope of a green point system.</p> <p>Green points are awarded for the following heating systems: * heat value technology , low temperature heating system, hot water supply with heat recovery in winter (7 points) * heat pumps as central heating (13 points) * heat pumps as central heating with green electricity (18 points) * biomass heating or connection to local biomass heat or wasteheat use (25 points) * solar hot water supply (22 points) * solar hot water supply with heat distribution (30 points) * photovoltaic system (10 point) * comfort ventilation with heat recovery (15-5 points) * heat and circulation pumps (2 pumps)</p>	<p>Solar installation support: * new construction of solar installations for hot water supply and space heating * renewal of existing solar installations * first-time service of solar installation by a specialist (service check)</p> <p>Direct support for ventilation systems with heat recovery: * ventilation system with heat recovery as part of the construction of private residential buildings, dwellings (installation, renovation and extension) and housing estates.</p>
<p><b>Applicants</b></p>	<p>* natural persons (private residential buildings, terraced and semi-detached houses, owned or employee housing, installations, renovations and conversions, housing enhancements) * public authorities (rented flats, residential houses) * non profit housing developers (dwellings for rent or purchase, residential homes) * legal persons and partnerships (employee housing) * corporate bodies, establishments and foundations (residential homes)</p>	<p>* sole owners, * authorised builders, * tenants (for remediation measures within a dwelling)</p>	<p>* Sole owners or tenants of a dwelling. * builders of dwellings or housing estates * third parties to the construction of solar installations for dwellings or housing estates</p>

# Annex

<p align="center"><b>Type of support</b></p>	<p>Support loans (duration: 27 (support brackets 1-3) or 35 years (support brackets 4-5); interest: Staggered, 1-4 %)</p>	<p>Sole owners and authorised builders:          * Variable A) interest-free support loan (duration: 20 years) OR          * Variable B) one-off grant          Tenants: One-off grant</p>	<p>* one-off outright subsidy          AND          * service check (flat rate contribution)</p>
<p align="center"><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>The amount of support is dependent on the number of green points and living area size</p> <p>* Green points:          - max allowed: 327 green points          - min. needed: 100 green points          - 5 support brackets:            Bracket 1: 100-124 green points            Bracket 2: 125-149 green points            Bracket 3: 150-174 green points            Bracket 4: 175-199 green points            Bracket 5: • 200 green points (Passive house standard)</p> <p>* living area size          = ratio of total living area to the net floor space</p> <p>*loan amount per m<sup>2</sup> supported floor area          - from €350 (Bracket 1, lowest living area size)          - to €1 150 (Bracket 5, highest living area size)</p>	<p>Type and rate of reimbursement dependent on          -&gt; the exceedance or shortfall of specified remediation cost limits          -&gt; type of remediation: Component remediation or complete remediation          -&gt; of the achieved green support bracket (Bracket 1-5; see housing promotion: New construction) and</p> <p>* shortfall of remediation cost limits ==&gt; one-off grant          - component remediation reimbursement rate: from 20 % (Bracket 1) to 40 % (Bracket 5)          - complete remediation reimbursement rate: from 25% (Bracket 1) to 45% (Bracket 5)</p> <p>*exceedance of the specified remediation cost limits ==&gt; support loan          - component remediation reimbursement rate: from 40 % (Bracket 1) to 80 % (Bracket 5)          - complete remediation reimbursement rate: From 60 % (Grade 1) to 100 % (Grade 5)</p>	<p>New construction of systems (subsidy)          Amount of support dependent on the system's type of use:          (A) for hot water supply          (B) for space heating (annual contribution margin between 15-20 %)          (C) for space heating (annual contribution margin &gt; 20 %)</p> <p>* single/two family terraced houses:          - basic allowance:            €1 100 (A); €1 500 (B); €2 200 (C)          - grant per m<sup>2</sup> gross collector area:            €75 (A,B,C)          - upper support limit            €1 900 (A); €3 000 (B); €3 700 (C)</p> <p>* multi-unit dwellings          - reimbursement rate: 25 % (A); €30 % (B); 30 % (C) of investment costs          - upper support limit per m<sup>2</sup> collector area:            €600 (A); €500 (B); €500 (C)</p> <p>renovation of existing systems (subsidy)          * exchange of old collectors: €75 per m<sup>2</sup> gross collector area          - installation renovation: 25 % of installation costs</p> <p>Service check:          * gross collector area up to (over) 20 m<sup>2</sup>: € 200 (€300)</p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<p><b>Is it mandatory for plants to use renewable energies when being installed in order to receive the support?</b></p>	<p>For the support of new constructions, the use of an 'innovative system' for heating and hot water supply (under Article 15a. B-VG Agreement) is an unconditional prerequisite</p>	<p>no</p>	<p>Only the systems mentioned under 'subject of aid' are eligible</p>
<p><b>Legislation that governs the measure</b></p>	<p>Vorarlberger Housing Support Act 1989</p>	<p>Vorarlberger Housing Support Act 1989</p>	<p>Vorarlberger Housing Support Act 1989</p>
<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung Abteilung Wohnbauförderung Römerstraße 15 6901 Bregenz +43(0)5574/511-920095 land(at)vorarlberg.at <a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/bauen_wohnen/wohnen/wohnbauforderung">http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/bauen_wohnen/wohnen/wohnbauforderung</a></p>	<p>Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung Abteilung Wohnbauförderung Römerstraße 15 6901 Bregenz +43(0)5574/511-920095 land(at)vorarlberg.at <a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/bauen_wohnen/wohnen/wohnbauforderung">http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/bauen_wohnen/wohnen/wohnbauforderung</a></p>	<p>Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung Abteilung Wohnbauförderung Römerstraße 15 6901 Bregenz +43(0)5574/511-920095 land(at)vorarlberg.at <a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/bauen_wohnen/wohnen/wohnbauforderung">http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/bauen_wohnen/wohnen/wohnbauforderung</a></p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/bauen.pdf">http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/bauen.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/wohnbauforderungsrichtli.pdf">http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/wohnbauforderungsrichtli.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/wohnbauforderungsrichtli.pdf">http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/wohnbauforderungsrichtli.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.baubook.at/vlbg/">http://www.baubook.at/vlbg/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/wohnbauforderungsrichtli.pdf">http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/wohnbauforderungsrichtli.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.baubook.at/vlbg/">http://www.baubook.at/vlbg/</a></p>



# Annex

## Summary A 3 RE measures within the framework of Vienna housing support

Name of the measure	Housing support: Construction	Housing support: Remediation	Housing support: Other
<p align="center"><b>Subject of aid</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings, terraced houses, small garden houses and roof reconstruction            * measures for the use of renewable energies are basically supported within the scope of the new construction ecological support, solar installation support and the biomass heating system field of action – promotional action (see housing support: Other).</p> <p>* However, the housing support as part of the construction of residential buildings is only granted if ‘innovative climate-relevant systems’ (under Article 15a B-VG Agreement) are used.</p> <p>Owned and hire-purchase dwellings and residential homes            In addition to the base housing support for the construction of owned residential houses, additional support is provided for            * the use of renewable energy sources for energy or heat supply            * the construction of a ventilation system with heat recovery</p>	<p>THEWOSAN (Thermal Rehabilitation for Residential Buildings)            =&gt; Base support itemised in two support programmes            1) complete thermal energy remediation: substantial reduction of heating requirement            2) Deltaförderung: (Delta Funding Minor reductions or heating requirement</p> <p>==&gt; In addition to the base support, additional support is provided for the use of ‘innovative climate-relevant systems’ (under Article 15a B-VG Agreement)</p> <p>Remediation of heating system (new construction, conversion and retrofitting)            * connection to district heating            * use of innovative climate-relevant (under Article 15a V-BG)</p>	<p>New construction ecological support for private residential buildings and small garden houses:            * new construction of ‘mini block heating plants’ for heating and hot water supply as well as energy production (fuels: Natural gas or biomass)</p> <p>* heating conversion to heat pump systems as well as solar installations for the support of heat pumps</p> <p>* new construction of biomass systems (wood gasification boilers with buffer storage, wood chip and pellet heating systems) as well as solar installations to support biomass heating</p> <p>solar installation support for residential buildings            * solar installations for hot water supply or part-solar space heating</p> <p>biomass heating systems – support action            * new construction and transfer to biomass heating systems</p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Applicants</b>	<p>* private residential buildings, terraced houses and roof reconstruction: Natural persons who are the real estate owners (co-owners or owners of dwellings) or authorised builders (only private residential buildings)</p> <p>* Owned and hire-purchase dwellings and residential homes: Installer company (builders)</p> <p>* small garden houses: Natural persons who are the sole owners or at least beneficial owners (lease holders, sublessees)</p>	<p>Property owners and authorised builders *for building and dwelling remediation), tenants (for dwelling remediation); beneficial owners (for the remediation of small garden houses)</p>	<p>New construction ecological support: Sole owners, authorised builders and lease holders and lessees (private residential building, small garden house)</p> <p>Solar installation support: Natural and legal persons who invest in stationary solar thermal installations in Vienna</p> <p>Biomass heating systems – support action: Natural or legal persons who want to install a biomass heating system for a residential building</p>
<b>Type of support</b>	<p>Private residential buildings, terraced houses and roof reconstruction: - state loans (duration: 30 years; interest: 1%)</p> <p>Owned dwellings: - state loans (duration: 30 years; interest: 1%) AND - one-off outright grant</p> <p>Hire-purchase dwellings and residential home: - state loans (duration: max 35 years; interest: 1 %) AND - one-off outright grant</p> <p>Small garden houses: - annuity subsidies for loans (duration: min. 15 years)</p>	<p>THEWOSAN: - outright grant AND - state loan (duration: 10-20 years; interest: 1 %)</p> <p>remediation of heating systems: - Variable A): Outright annuity subsidies (for external financing) OR - Variable B): Outright one-off grant (for self-financing)</p>	<p>One-off outright investment grant</p>

# Annex

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>Base support:            * private residential buildings, terraced houses and roof reconstruction:            - loan (fixed amount): €365 per m<sup>2</sup> of adequate living area</p> <p>* Owned dwellings:            - loan (fixed amount): €440 (€550) per m<sup>2</sup> living area (if total useful floor area &lt; 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>* hire-purchase dwellings and residential homes:            - Loan: staggered, between €510 and €700 per m<sup>2</sup> floor area (according to system size)</p> <p>* small garden houses:            - Annuity subsidies p.a: 6 % of original loan (1st- 5th year) and 3 % of original loan (6th-10th year)</p> <p>Additional support:            * Hire-purchase dwellings and residential homes:            - One-off grant: €20 per m<sup>2</sup> living area</p>	<p>THEWOSAN – Base support:            * Complete remediation:            - Amount of support: staggered, depending on the heating requirement reduction and the extent of the excess or shortfall of the low energy house standard            - one-off grant: between €50 and €150 per m<sup>2</sup> floor area            - state loan (under certain conditions): between €70 und €320 per m<sup>2</sup> floor area</p> <p>* Delta Funding:            - one-off grant: between €25 and €100 per m<sup>2</sup> floor area            - state loan (under certain conditions)</p> <p>THEWOSAN – additional support for "innovative climate-relevant systems":            * one-off grant: €30 per m<sup>2</sup> floor area in addition to the base support</p> <p>Remediation of heating systems:            * Variable A): annuity subsidies: 4 % yearly (duration: 10 years) or            * Variable B) one-off grant 30 % of eligible remediation costs</p>	<p>New construction ecological support            * 'mini block heating plants'            - base support: €8 000            - additional support for solar installations: € 1000 or €2 000 (2-5 m<sup>2</sup> or from 5 m<sup>2</sup> net collector area)</p> <p>* heat pumps for heating and hot water            - Base support: Between €2 500 and €7 000            - additional support for solar installations: € 1000 or €2 000 (2-5 m<sup>2</sup> or from 5 m<sup>2</sup> net collector area)</p> <p>* biomass systems: Varied, depending on the maintenance grant, investment costs and the emissions factor of the system            =&gt; exception: Tiled stove fireplace and heating: 35 % of investment costs.            =&gt; average approx. €5 500 per system for a single-family house</p> <p>Solar installation support:            - systems for hot water supply (and space heating): 30 % (40 %) of eligible investment costs</p> <p>Biomass heating system – support action            - base support: between 33 % and 51 % of eligible investment costs (depending on the emissions performance of the system)            - Additional support for solar installations: € 1 000            - maintenance grant: between €110 and €220</p>
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## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<p><b>Is it mandatory for plants to use renewable energies when being installed in order to receive the support?</b></p>	<p>Private residential buildings, small garden houses and roof reconstruction For the support of new constructions, the use of an 'innovative system' for heating and hot water supply (under Article 15a. B-VG Agreement) is an unconditional prerequisite</p>	<p>no</p>	<p>Only the systems mentioned in the 'subject of aid' can be supported</p>
<p><b>Legislation that governs the measure</b></p>	<p>Vienna Housing Support and Remediation Act 1989 (WWFSG 1989) New Constructions Ordinance 2007</p>	<p>Vienna Housing Support and Remediation Act 1989 (WWFSG 1989) Remediation Ordinance 2008</p>	
<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Vienna State Government Office Magistrate Department 50 – Housing Support and Conciliation Body for Matters of Housing Rights New Construction Support Group</p>	<p>Vienna State Government Office Magistrate Department 50 – Housing Support and Conciliation Body for Matters of Housing Rights New Construction Support Group</p>	<p>Magistrate of the City of Vienna Magistrate Department 25 Eco-support group</p>
<p><b>Objective of the measure</b></p>		<p>To increase the share of renewable energy sources in the energy consumption of buildings</p>	<p>To increase the share of renewable energy sources in the energy consumption of buildings</p>
<p><b>Total duration of the measure (start and end dates)</b></p>	<p>16.07.2007- n/a,</p>		<p>New construction ecological support: n/a - 31.12.2012 Biomass system support: n/a - 31.12.2012 Solar installation support: 1.1.2009 - 31.12.2010</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungen/neubau/miete.html">https://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungen/neubau/miete.html</a> <a href="https://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungen/neubau/eigentum.html">https://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungen/neubau/eigentum.html</a> <a href="https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungsantraege/dachgeschossausbau.html">https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungsantraege/dachgeschossausbau.html</a> <a href="https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungsantraege/kleingartenwohnhaeuser.html">https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungsantraege/kleingartenwohnhaeuser.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/finanzielles/wohnen/index.html">https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/finanzielles/wohnen/index.html</a>  <a href="https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/wohnungsverbeserung/thewosan.html">https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/wohnungsverbeserung/thewosan.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbautechnik/foerderungen/oekofoerderung.html">https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbautechnik/foerderungen/oekofoerderung.html</a>  <a href="https://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbautechnik/ahs-info/solar-richtlinien.html">https://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbautechnik/ahs-info/solar-richtlinien.html</a>  <a href="https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungsantraege/biomasseheizungsanlage.html">https://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungsantraege/biomasseheizungsanlage.html</a></p>

# Annex

## Summary A 14 RE measures within the framework of Carinthia housing support

Name of the measure	Housing support: Construction	Housing support: Remediation
<p align="center"><b>Subject of aid</b></p>	<p>Privately-owned homes and grouped residential buildings: Heating must be supplied through 'innovative climate-relevant systems':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*systems based on renewable energies taking into account the highest possible standard of efficiency</li> <li>*electrically-operated heat pumps</li> <li>*district heating from CHP Plants</li> <li>*district heating with a share from renewable energies of at least 80 %</li> <li>*natural gas-fired plants in combination with thermal solar installations</li> </ul>	<p>Private residential buildings, residential houses, residential homes and dwellings: The following remediation measures are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* general improvement measures (e.g. roof renewal in connection with the construction of a cold roof)</li> <li>* measures to increase the insulation of individual components</li> <li>* remediation measures for thermal solar insulations and heating systems</li> <li>* Complete energy remediation</li> </ul>
<p align="center"><b>Applicants</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* sole owners, joint or sole owner of dwellings of the property to be build</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* sole owner of the building, authorised builder or appointed liquidator of the building</li> <li>* householder, tenant, owner of the dwelling or co-owner</li> </ul>
<p align="center"><b>Type of support</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Approval of a subsidised loan (support loan0; (duration of 34 years and interest staggered by years from 2 % to 4 %)</li> <li>* approval of annuity subsidies for the instalments of other mortgage loans (building society loan) taken out</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* yearly grants (5 %, for complete remediation in historic residential centre 6 %) for the eligible share of costs for a duration of 10 years</li> <li>* one-off grant for the cost of the energy certification and on-site energy consultancy up to a maximum amount of €350</li> </ul>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Amount of support</b>	<p>* Basic support according to the heating requirement and surface:volume ratio of €400 to €625 per m<sup>2</sup> of eligible floor area</p> <p>* increased contributions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ecological construction methods</li> <li>- low temperature heating</li> <li>- solar-supported heating</li> <li>- photovoltaics</li> <li>- etc.</li> </ul>	<p>The eligible share of costs amounts at the most to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 50 % of recognised remediation costs for general improvement measures</li> <li>* 60/70 % of recognised remediation costs for measures to increase insulation</li> <li>* 70 % of recognised remediation costs for remediation measures for thermal solar installations and heating systems</li> <li>* 100% of recognised remediation costs for complete energetic remediation</li> </ul>
<b>Is it mandatory for plants to use renewable energies when being installed in order to receive the support?</b>	The use of 'innovative climate-relevant systems' for heat and hot water supply (under Article 15a. B-VG Agreement) is a prerequisite for granting of housing subsidies	For the remediation of a heating or heat distribution system, the use of 'innovative climate-relevant systems' (under Article 15a. B-VG Agreement) is a prerequisite for support
<b>Legislation that governs the measure</b>	Carinthia Housing Support Act – 1997 – K-WBFG 1997 (LGBI. No 60/1997) as amended by LGBI. No 15/2010 (Amendment)	Carinthia Housing Support Act – 1997 – K-WBFG 1997 (LGBI. No 60/1997) as amended by LGBI. No 15/2010 (Amendment)
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung Mießtalerstrasse 6 9020 Klagenfurt am Wörthersee E-Mail: post.wohnbau@ktn.gv.at www.ktn.gv.at	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung Mießtalerstrasse 6 9020 Klagenfurt am Wörthersee E-Mail: post.wohnbau@ktn.gv.at www.ktn.gv.at
<b>Total duration of the measure (start and end dates)</b>	01.04.2010 -	01.04.2010 -
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.ktn.gv.at/42109_DE-ktn.gv.at/THMEN?detail=2&amp;thema=1&amp;subthema=15">http://www.ktn.gv.at/42109_DE-ktn.gv.at/THMEN?detail=2&amp;thema=1&amp;subthema=15</a>	<a href="http://www.ktn.gv.at/42109_DE-ktn.gv.at/THMEN?detail=2&amp;thema=1&amp;subthema=15">http://www.ktn.gv.at/42109_DE-ktn.gv.at/THMEN?detail=2&amp;thema=1&amp;subthema=15</a>

# Annex

## Summary A 15 Special RE support for private parties and operational RE support of Federal States Burgenland and Carinthia

FEDERAL STATE	Burgenland	Carinthia	Carinthia	Carinthia	Carinthia
<b>Name of the measure</b>	<b>Photovoltaic support action 2010 for private households</b>	<b>Thermal solar installations</b>	<b>District heating connection</b>	<b>Wood heating systems</b>	<b>Heat pumps for space heating</b>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Special or direct support for private households	special or direct support for private households and operational support	special or direct support for private households and operational support	special or direct support for private households and operational support	special or direct support for private households and operational support
<b>Subject of aid</b>	Construction of line-commuted electrical power units	Solar thermal installations for hot water supply and/or part-solar space heating in residential and public buildings as well as the buildings of non-profit housing developers	First-time connection to a district heating plant The costs supported are, amongst others, for: * conversion to central heating, * highly efficient circulation pumps, * disposal of oil or gas boils / oil or gas tanks and the transfer station	Wood and central heating systems (boilers, adjustment control, casing, heat accumulators, pellets or wood chip storage, planning, conversion of boiler room) and the removal of old central heating boilers as well as oil or gas tanks	Heat pumps for space heating and the necessary installations for integration into low temperature heating
<b>Applicants</b>	Natural persons	Natural and legal persons	Natural and legal persons	Natural and legal persons	Natural and legal persons
<b>Type of support</b>	Investment grant	One-off outright building costs grant	One-off outright building costs grant	One-off outright building costs grant	One-off outright building costs grant

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Amount of support</b>	30 % of admissible costs max. €1 100/kW <sub>peak</sub>	Residential buildings, public buildings as well as buildings of non-profit housing developers * 50 % of admissible investment costs  other building costs (e.g. private room rental, commercially-used buildings): * 10 % of eligible investment costs	Residential: * 40 % of investment costs * max. 1 100 € and €1 450 (single and two-family houses) and €350/dwelling (grouped residential building) ==> double the contributions for simultaneous transfer from oil and gas central heating to district heating from at least 90 % from biogenic fuels or residual waste * conversion to central heating: additional €1 100 * central heating adjustment to biomass district heating: € 700 (single and two-family houses) and €140/ dwelling (grouped residential building) Public, buildings used for commercial and agricultural purposes: * 30 % (40 %) of admissible investments (for simultaneous transfer to district heating from at least 90 % biogenic fuels or residual waste)	30 % of admissible investment  Support limits: * split log boiler €1 100 * pellet boiler €1 800 * chipped wood boiler €2 200 * upon presentation of an energy certificate, the support of systems amounts to - 0-20 kW Heating load: €150/kW - 21-51 kW Heating load: €100/kW - each additional kW heat load €60/kW  * Transfer from oil and gas central heating or electrical heating to pellets or chipped wood systems: €600	30 % of the admissible investment  maximum amount of the grant: * heat pumps: €1 500 * deep drilling or extraction and injection wells or probe fields €500
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	Burgenländische Energie Agentur Marktstraße 3 7000 Eisenstadt	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 15 - Umwelt Flatschacher Straße 70 9020 Klagenfurt am Wörthersee	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 15 - Energiewirtschaft Flatschacher Straße 70 9020 Klagenfurt am Wörthersee	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 15 - Energiewirtschaft Flatschacher Straße 70 9020 Klagenfurt am Wörthersee	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 15 - Energiewirtschaft Flatschacher Straße 70 9020 Klagenfurt am Wörthersee
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.eabgl.at/uploads/tx_mdownloadbox/Richtlinie_2010_PV.pdf">http://www.eabgl.at/uploads/tx_mdownloadbox/Richtlinie_2010_PV.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.energiewirtschaft.ktn.gv.at/150189_DE-#thema_21">http://www.energiewirtschaft.ktn.gv.at/150189_DE-#thema_21</a>	<a href="http://www.energiewirtschaft.ktn.gv.at/150187_DE-">http://www.energiewirtschaft.ktn.gv.at/150187_DE-</a>	<a href="http://www.energiewirtschaft.ktn.gv.at/150188_DE-">http://www.energiewirtschaft.ktn.gv.at/150188_DE-</a>	<a href="http://www.energiewirtschaft.ktn.gv.at/152032_DE-">http://www.energiewirtschaft.ktn.gv.at/152032_DE-</a>



Annex

**Summary A 16 Special RE support for private parties and operational RE support in Federal State Upper Austria**

Name of the measure	Support for district and local heat connection and boiler/tank disposal	Thermal solar installation support	Heat pumps support	Agricultural chip wood and split log system support	State support for chip wood, pellet and split log fired systems	Investment support – modernising agricultural areas	ECP – Energie Contracting Programme in Upper Austria
<b>Type of measure</b>	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Operational support	Operational support	Operational support	Operational support
<b>Subject of aid</b>	Connection to district or local heating for houses with up to 3 dwellings or terraced houses and semi-detached houses, owned or rented Likewise supported are * boiler exchange (away from fossil fuels) and boiler disposal * oil and liquid gas tank disposal *local heating connection to microgrids (under certain conditions)	Grant for houses with up to three dwellings for hot water supply processing or transition heating for using a solar water heating installation with heating meter  Supported: * the new creation of solar water plants * extension or exchange of existing systems	Heat pumps for houses with up to three dwellings  Also supported are: * boiler disposal * oil and liquid gas tank disposal	Installation of chip wood and split log fired systems  Only special wood boilers are eligible as split log fired systems  Likewise supported are: * boiler exchange (away from fossil fuels) and boiler disposal * oil or liquid gas tank disposal	Construction of an individual operational chip wood and split log fired system (no universal boilers)  Likewise supported are: * boiler exchange (away from fossil fuels) and boiler disposal * oil or liquid gas tank disposal	Acquisition of biomass heating systems	The purpose of the support is energy-saving contracting and energy system contracting projects Included in the support is the financing of investments * for the energy remediation of buildings (energy saving contracting)
<b>Applicants</b>	Sole owners or the sole owners of the property	Sole owners or the sole owners of the property	Sole owners or the sole owners of the property	Natural persons who run an agricultural holding in their own name and for their own account (additional prerequisites exist)	Natural and legal persons	Manager(s) of agricultural holdings  Business cooperations with a share of at least 51 percent of farmers in the cooperation	Contract-takers with whom the contractor has concluded a contracting agreement SMEs and public corporate bodies (local authorities) are in particular qualify

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

Type of support	one-off outright grant	one-off outright grant	one-off outright grant	one-off outright grant	one-off outright grant	Investment grant	Grant towards investment costs
<b>Amount of support</b>	<p>max. 50 % of net investment costs</p> <p>* support grant if under (over) 50 % of the heat comes from renewable energy sources: €880 (€1 200)</p> <p>* boiler exchange: - additional €300</p> <p>* tank disposal: - additional €300</p>	<p>max. 50 % of net investment costs</p> <p>Houses • 3 dwellings: * basic allowance: €1 100 (€1 100) -&gt; does not apply to existing systems * Grant: - Standard collector: €100 (€75)/ m<sup>2</sup> - Vacuum collector: €140 (€100)/ m<sup>2</sup> * max. €3 800 (€3 000) Houses with three dwellings, rented terraced houses and residential homes Product efficiency is stipulated * Grant: - Standard collector: €200 €/ m<sup>2</sup> - Vacuum collector: 240 €/m<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>max. 50 % of net investment costs</p> <p>• heating installations - &lt; 4.5: €1 500 - annual performance factor • 4.5: €2 200 * boiler exchange: additional €220 * boiler disposal: additional max. €300</p>	<p>25 % of admissible net costs</p> <p>New system: * max. €3 700 for chip wood fired systems * max. €1 500 for split log fired systems.</p> <p>Support to add momentum to the transfer to biomass: * boiler exchange: additional max. €440 * boiler disposal: additional max. €500</p> <p>==&gt; for keeping the support intensity of 25 %</p>	<p>25 % and 30 % of admissible net costs</p> <p>New system: * chipped wood and pellet systems: 30 % of admissible net costs (max. €2 200 per system) * split log fired systems: 25 % of admissible net costs (max. €1 500 per system) :</p>	<p>25 % of eligible investment costs</p> <p>max. €3 700</p>	<p>The amount of the grant is dependent on the type of contracting (systems or savings contracting) and the contracting duration The contract duration supported is limited to 10 years.</p>

## Annex

<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	Amt der Oö. Landesregierung Direktion Soziales und Gesundheit Abteilung Wohnbauförderung Bahnhofplatz 1 - Lageplan 4021 Linz	Amt der Oö. Landesregierung Direktion Soziales und Gesundheit Abteilung Wohnbauförderung Bahnhofplatz 1 - Lageplan 4021 Linz	Amt der Oö. Landesregierung Direktion Soziales und Gesundheit Abteilung Wohnbauförderung Bahnhofplatz 1 - Lageplan 4021 Linz	Amt der Oö. Landesregierung Direktion für Landesplanung, wirtschaftliche und ländliche Entwicklung Abteilung Land- und Forstwirtschaft Bahnhofplatz 1 - 4021 Linz	Amt der Oö. Landesregierung Direktion für Landesplanung, wirtschaftliche und ländliche Entwicklung Abteilung Land- und Forstwirtschaft Bahnhofplatz 1 - 4021 Linz	Amt der Oö. Landesregierung Direktion für Landesplanung, wirtschaftliche und ländliche Entwicklung Abteilung Land- und Forstwirtschaft Bahnhofplatz 1 - 4021 Linz	Amt der Oö. Landesregierung Direktion für Landesplanung, wirtschaftliche und ländliche Entwicklung Abteilung Wirtschaft Bahnhofplatz 1 4021 Linz
<b>Total duration of the measure (start and end dates)</b>							01.01.2009-31.12.2013
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-898A913C-58DC20BF/ooe/hs.xsl/13877_DEU_HTML.htm">http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-898A913C-58DC20BF/ooe/hs.xsl/13877_DEU_HTML.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-30CF67A3-B1F0F371/ooe/hs.xsl/13877_DEU_HTML.htm">http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-30CF67A3-B1F0F371/ooe/hs.xsl/13877_DEU_HTML.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-30CF67A3-B1F0F371/ooe/hs.xsl/13877_DEU_HTML.htm">http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-30CF67A3-B1F0F371/ooe/hs.xsl/13877_DEU_HTML.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-BCA5E77C-B47EDE2E/ooe/hs.xsl/biomasseheizanlage_nfoerderung_DEU_HTML.htm">http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-BCA5E77C-B47EDE2E/ooe/hs.xsl/biomasseheizanlage_nfoerderung_DEU_HTML.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-BCA5E77C-B47EDE2E/ooe/hs.xsl/biomasseheizanlage_nfoerderung_DEU_HTML.htm">http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-BCA5E77C-B47EDE2E/ooe/hs.xsl/biomasseheizanlage_nfoerderung_DEU_HTML.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-BCA5E77C-B47EDE2E/ooe/hs.xsl/15041_DEU_HTML.htm">http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-BCA5E77C-B47EDE2E/ooe/hs.xsl/15041_DEU_HTML.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-3DCFCFC3-F3CE8B75/ooe/hs.xsl/22833_DEU_HTML.htm">http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/SID-3DCFCFC3-F3CE8B75/ooe/hs.xsl/22833_DEU_HTML.htm</a>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

### Summary A 17 Special RE support for private parties and operational RE support in Federal State Salzburg

Name of the measure	District heating microgrids based on biomass (residential buildings)	Connection to district biomass heating	Split log boilers – central heating with buffer storage	Chip wood central heating systems	Pellet central heating system	Solar installations	Heat pumps with renewable energy
<b>Type of measure</b>	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households
<b>Subject of aid</b>	Installation of wood central heating (pellets, chip wood, split log) in a building and connection of up to 4 other buildings to this biomass heating system	Connection to a district biomass system (water-driven heat distribution with heaters, wall or floor heating as well as hot water production)	Installation of split log central heating with buffer storage (heating and hot water production)  The support follows a point system. Points are awarded for, amongst other things: * split wood boilers with buffer storage (7 points) * highly efficient Class A pumps (0.5 points) Change of fuel to renewable energies (5 points)	The installation of chip wood central heating (heating and hot water production)  The support follows a point system. Points are awarded for, amongst other things: * chip wood heating (10 point) * buffer storage for solar and heating integration (5 points) Change of fuel to renewable energies (5 points)	The installation of pellet central heating (heating and hot water production)  The support follows a point system. Points are awarded for, amongst other things: * pellet boiler (10 point) * buffer storage for solar and heating integration (5 points)	The installation of high-quality solar installations and the extension of the collector area for existing solar installations  The support follows a points system. Points are awarded for, amongst other things: * solar collector (0,5-1 point/ m <sup>2</sup> )	Low-temperature heating in low-energy buildings  installation of heat systems  installation of photovoltaic system  ==> the required electric energy must be demonstrably produced from renewable energy
<b>Applicants</b>	Sole owners or tenants of residential buildings.	Sole owners or tenants of residential buildings.	Sole owners or tenants of residential buildings.	Sole owners or tenants of residential buildings.	Sole owners or tenants of residential buildings.	Sole owners or tenants of residential buildings.	Sole owners or tenants of residential buildings.
<b>Type of support</b>	Outright grant	Outright grant	Outright grant	Outright grant	Outright grant	Outright grant	Outright grant

## Annex

<p><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>max. 30 % of total support-relevant investment costs per object</p> <p>The amount of support is determined with the support of a bonus point system. A grant of €100 is awarded per point</p>	<p>max. 30 % of total support-relevant investment costs per object</p> <p>The amount of support is determined with the support of a bonus point system. A grant of €100 is awarded per point</p>	<p>max. 30 % of total support-relevant investment costs per object</p> <p>The amount of support is determined with the support of a bonus point system. A grant of €100 is awarded per point</p>	<p>max. 30 % of total support-relevant investment costs per object</p> <p>The amount of support is determined with the support of a bonus point system. A grant of €100 is awarded per point</p>	<p>max. 30 % of total support-relevant investment costs per object</p> <p>The amount of support is determined with the support of a bonus point system. A grant of €100 is awarded per point</p>	<p>max. 30 % of total support-relevant investment costs per object</p> <p>The amount of support is determined with the support of a bonus point system. A grant of €100 is awarded per point</p>	<p>max. 30 % of total support-relevant investment costs per object</p> <p>The amount of support is determined with the support of a bonus point system. A grant of €100 is awarded per point</p>
<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Salzburg State Government Office Department 4 – Resources and Energy 4/04</p>	<p>Salzburg State Government Office Department 4 – Resources and Energy 4/04</p>	<p>Salzburg State Government Office Department 4 – Resources and Energy</p>	<p>Salzburg State Government Office Department 4 – Resources and Energy</p>	<p>Salzburg State Government Office Department 4 – Resources and Energy</p>	<p>Salzburg State Government Office Department 4 – Resources and Energy - { } -</p>	<p>Salzburg State Government Office Department 4 – Resources and Energy</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/42/Mikronetze_Foerdermanager_18_05_2009-NEU.pdf">http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/42/Mikronetze_Foerdermanager_18_05_2009-NEU.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/57/Fernw%C3%A4rmerichtlinie_Foerdermanager_24112009.pdf">http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/57/Fernw%C3%A4rmerichtlinie_Foerdermanager_24112009.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/44/Sc heitholzrichtlinie_Foerdermanager_18_05_2009-NEU.pdf">http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/44/Sc heitholzrichtlinie_Foerdermanager_18_05_2009-NEU.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/41/Hackgutrichtlinie_Foerdermanager_18_05_2009-NEU.pdf">http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/41/Hackgutrichtlinie_Foerdermanager_18_05_2009-NEU.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/61/Pelletrichtlinie_Foerdermanager_27.10.2009-NEU.pdf">http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/61/Pelletrichtlinie_Foerdermanager_27.10.2009-NEU.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/45/Solarrichtlinie_Foerdermanager_18_05_2009-NEU.pdf">http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/45/Solarrichtlinie_Foerdermanager_18_05_2009-NEU.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/60/W%C3%A4rmepumpenrichtlinie_1_12_2009-NEU-1.pdf">http://portal.foerdermanager.net/download/index/mediafile/60/W%C3%A4rmepumpenrichtlinie_1_12_2009-NEU-1.pdf</a></p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

### Summary A 18 Special RE support for private parties and operational RE support of Federal States Tyrol and Vorarlberg

FEDERAL STATE	Tyrol	Tyrol	Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg
<b>Name of the measure</b>	<b>Pellet-fired chimney stoves in the private sector</b>	<b>Energy-saving measures in SMEs</b>	<b>Solar installations for residential buildings</b>	<b>Biomass heating (wood heating) for residential buildings</b>	<b>Heat pumps for residential buildings</b>	<b>Solar installations for non-residential buildings</b>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Special or direct support for private households	Operational support	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Operational support
<b>Subject of aid</b>	Support for pellet-fired chimney stoves in the private sector subject to certain conditions regarding effectiveness and emissions.  Condition: Proof of quality assurance through environmental labelling as well as the replacement of an old fossil system	* installation of solar installations (collectors, including the required support structure, pump system, casing, heat accumulators, etc.)  * thermal building remediation  * heat pumps (embedded coils, absorbers, deep probes, casing, etc.) and  * heat recovery systems (heat exchangers, casing, pumps, etc.)	Installation and renewal of solar installations for hot water supply and space heating	* log wood boilers with blowers * chip wood and pellet systems * tiled and wood-burning stoves as central heating and individual stoves * house connection for residential buildings to local heating supply based on biogenic energy sources	* heat pumps with earth or groundwater as the energy source * heat pumps with exhaust air as an energy source	Installation and putting into use of * solar installations for hot water supply and part-solar space heating as well as * solar installations for cooling purposes.
<b>Applicants</b>	Private operators of pellet boilers	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) of the industrial economy within the meaning Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC.	Sole owners or tenants of a dwelling. Builders of dwellings or housing estates. Third parties to the installation of solar installations for dwellings or housing estates.	All natural and legal persons	All natural and legal persons	Businesses engaged in commercial activity, religious bodies and non-profit associations public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices, energy-supply companies
<b>Type of support</b>	Outright grant	One-off outright grant	One-off subsidy AND service check	One-off subsidy AND service check	One-off subsidy	One-off subsidy AND service check

# Annex

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>40 % of the investment sum</p> <p>max. €1000 per applicant</p>	<p>max. 10 % of eligible investment costs</p>	<p>Installation of solar installations – one-off grant:</p> <p>Single-family house – base assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* systems for hot water supply: €1 100-</li> <li>* systems for hot water supply and space heating:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- annual contribution margin between 15 % and 20%: €1 500</li> <li>- annual contribution margin 20 %: €2 200</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>single-family house – additional support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* €75 per m<sup>2</sup> gross collector area</li> </ul> <p>Multi-unit dwellings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 30 % of investment costs,</li> <li>* max. €500/m<sup>2</sup> collector area.</li> </ul> <p>Solar installation renewal – one-off grant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* old collector exchange: €75 per m<sup>2</sup> gross collector area</li> <li>* exchange of old systems: 25 % of installation costs</li> </ul> <p>Service check</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* gross collector area up to (from) 20 m<sup>2</sup>: €200 (€300)</li> </ul>	<p>max. 30 % of admissible investment costs</p> <p>Basic support per single-family house (multi-family house):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* log wood heating: €1 700 (€1 200)</li> <li>* chip wood &amp; pellet systems: €2 400 (€1 700)</li> <li>* tiled and wood-burning stoves as central heating €1 700 (no support)</li> <li>* tiled and wood-burning stoves as individual stoves €1 000 (no support)</li> <li>* house connection to local heating: €1 400 (€700)</li> </ul> <p>Bonus for highly-efficient pumps (A, A+, A++):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* €200 (€100 per pump for a maximum of two pumps)</li> <li>* no bonus for tiled and wood-burning stoves</li> </ul> <p>Service check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* €100 for log wood heating in single and multi-family houses</li> <li>* €100 for tiled and wood-burning stoves as central heating in single-family houses</li> </ul>	<p>max. 30 % of admissible investment costs</p> <p>Basic support per structure in the single-family house (multi-family house):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* ground probe systems: €1 600 (€1 200)</li> <li>* groundwater, energy pile plants and embedded coil systems: €1 200 (€1 200)</li> <li>* exhaust air systems for passive houses: €1 200 (€800)</li> </ul> <p>Bonus for highly-efficient pumps (A, A+, A++):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* €200 (€100 per pump for a maximum of 2 pumps)</li> </ul>	<p>Outright grant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 10 % of admissible investment costs</li> <li>* max €675 per m<sup>2</sup> for standard collectors and €1 000 per m<sup>2</sup> for vacuum collectors</li> </ul> <p>* Prerequisite: The admissible investment costs must amount to a minimum of €5 000 and are limited to €200 000.</p> <p>Service check</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* additional €300 (to be redeemed at the specialist installer after one operating year)</li> </ul>
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## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung Abteilung Wasser-, Forst- und Energierecht Heilig Geist Str. 9-11 6020 Innsbruck	Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung Abteilung Wirtschaft und Arbeit - Fachgebiet Wirtschaftsförderung Heiliggeiststr. 7-9, 6020 Innsbruck	Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Abteilung Wohnbauförderung Landhaus A-6901 Bregenz	Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung Abteilung VIa- Energieförderung Römerstraße 15 6900 Bregenz	Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung Abteilung VIa- Energieförderung Römerstraße 15 6900 Bregenz	Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Abt. Via - Allgemeine Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten Landhaus, A-6901 Bregenz
<b>Objective of the measure</b>		Support of projects, SMEs in Tyrol using energy-saving or renewable energy sources				
<b>Total duration of the measure (start and end dates)</b>	01.10.2009-30.09.2011	01.01.2007-30.06.2014				
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.tirol.gv.at/themen/umwelt/wasser/wasserrecht/energierecht-start/pelletkaminofen/">http://www.tirol.gv.at/themen/umwelt/wasser/wasserrecht/energierecht-start/pelletkaminofen/</a>	<a href="http://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/www.tirol.gv.at/themen/wirtschaft-und-tourismus/wirtschaftsfoerderung/downloads/richtlinie_energiefoerderung.pdf">http://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/www.tirol.gv.at/themen/wirtschaft-und-tourismus/wirtschaftsfoerderung/downloads/richtlinie_energiefoerderung.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/bauen_wohnen/wohnen/wohnbaufoerderung/weitereinformationen/solarfibel/foerderungshoehe.htm">http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/bauen_wohnen/wohnen/wohnbaufoerderung/weitereinformationen/solarfibel/foerderungshoehe.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.vorarlberg.gv.at/pdf/wohnbaufoerderungsrichtli.pdf">http://www.vorarlberg.gv.at/pdf/wohnbaufoerderungsrichtli.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wasser_energie/energie/energie/foerderungen/energiefoerderungensubna/foerderungvonbiomasseheiz.htm">http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wasser_energie/energie/energie/foerderungen/energiefoerderungensubna/foerderungvonbiomasseheiz.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/bio-infoblatt-kleinanlage.pdf">http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/bio-infoblatt-kleinanlage.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wasser_energie/energie/energie/foerderungen/energiefoerderungensubna/foerderungvonwaermepumpen.htm">http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wasser_energie/energie/energie/foerderungen/energiefoerderungensubna/foerderungvonwaermepumpen.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/wp-infoblatt2009-2010.pdf">http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/wp-infoblatt2009-2010.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wasser_energie/energie/energie/foerderungen/energiefoerderungensubna/foerderungvonsolaranlagen.htm">http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wasser_energie/energie/energie/foerderungen/energiefoerderungensubna/foerderungvonsolaranlagen.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/infoblatt-solar-nichtwohn.pdf">http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/infoblatt-solar-nichtwohn.pdf</a>



# Annex

## Summary A 4 Special RE support for private parties and operational RE support of federal states Styria and Vienna

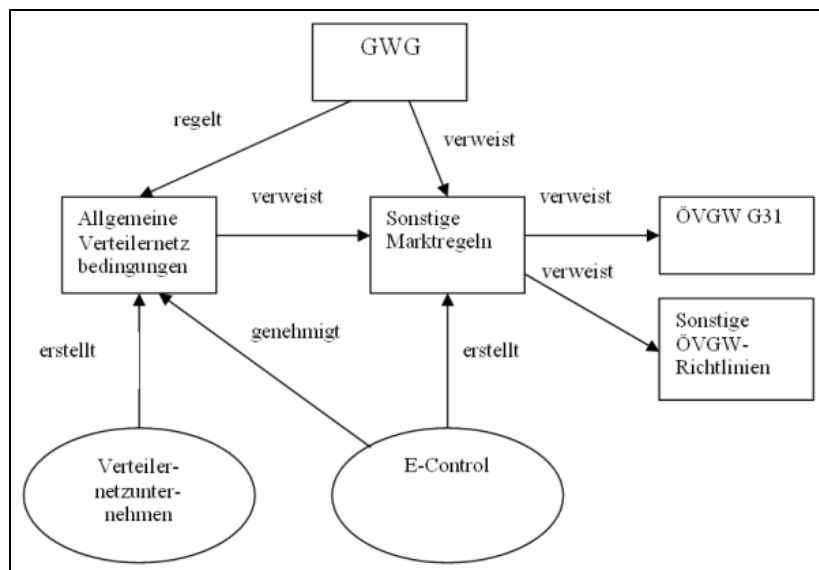
FEDERAL STATE	Styria	Vienna	Vienna
<b>Name of the measure</b>	<b>Direct support for biomass heating</b>	<b>Biomass heating installations – support action in the residential sector</b>	<b>Solar thermal installations</b>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households	Special or direct support for private households and operational support
<b>Subject of aid</b>	Installation of biomass heating installations (log wood, chip wood or pellets)	<p>* Installation of biomass heating boilers for residential buildings or dwellings and            * boiler exchange through a biomass heating boiler system.</p> <p>Eligible:            • Investments in wood in wood gasification boilers with buffer storage, wood chip and pellet firing (consisting of boilers, as well as fuel supply and exhaust gas)            * investments in tiled stove fireplace and heating that cover the vast amount of heating requirements.            * maintenance work on combustion plant</p>	<p>Solar installations for hot water supply or part-solar space heating or cooling.            This includes:            * planning, energy supply            * absorber including support structure and assembly            * heat exchangers            * storage and storage tanks            * casing, controls and instruments, control and regulating devices for collector, storage and refrigeration cycle, thermal insulation for the aforementioned components            * measuring equipment for the monitoring system            * maintenance costs            * refrigerating machinery in connection with solar cooling</p>
<b>Applicants</b>	Sole owners, main tenant(s), leaseholder(s), applicant(s) to become the owner(s) of dwellings, beneficial owners of property and housing associations Operator(s) of schools, nursery schools, nursing homes and public sports facilities	Natural or legal persons who want to install a biomass heating system for a residential building in Vienna	Natural and legal persons who invest in stationary solar heat installations in Vienna
<b>Type of support</b>	one-off outright grants	Investment grant	Investment grant

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>max. 25 % of attributable net investment costs</p> <p>Upper limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• split log boilers und pellet self-contained central heating: €1 100</li> <li>• Pellet and wood chip central heating systems: €1 400</li> <li>• Exchange or installation of a Class A energy-efficient circulation pump: each additionally €50</li> <li>• hydraulic alignment: additional €50</li> <li>• extensive remediation measures: additional € 100</li> <li>•particle separators: additional €500</li> </ul>	<p>* Biomass systems: - varied, depending on maintenance grant (€ 220 in total), investment costs and the emissions factor (ecological factor) of the system (exception: Tiled stove fireplace and heating). - amounts to approx. €5 500 for an average system for a single-family house</p> <p>* tiled stove fireplace and heating - 35 % of investment costs</p>	<p>* solar installations for hot water supply: - 30 % of eligible investment costs - max. basic allowance: €1 000 - max. flat rate contribution: €70/m<sup>2</sup> absorber area</p> <p>* solar installations for hot water supply with space heating: - 40% of eligible investment costs - max. basic allowance: €1 000 - max. flat rate contribution: €100/m<sup>2</sup> absorber area - from 3 housing units, the basic allowance varies between €750 and €450 per housing unit.</p> <p>* cold parts of the solar cooling system: - 40 % of eligible investment costs</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung Fachabteilung 17A - Energiewirtschaft und allgemeine technische Angelegenheiten Fachstelle Energie, Geschäftsstelle des Steirischen Umweltlandesfonds Burggasse 11/EG, 8010 Graz</p>	<p>Magistrat der Stadt Wien Magistratsabteilung 25 Gruppe ÖKO-Förderung Muthgasse 62 A-1194 Wien</p>	<p>Magistratsabteilung 25 - Stadterneuerung und Prüfstelle für Wohnhäuser 1194 Wien, Muthgasse 62</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Objective of the measure</b></p>		<p>Increase in the share of renewable energy sources in energy consumption and the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/10098158/2627997/">http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/10098158/2627997/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/23267489/DE/">http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/23267489/DE/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/2628408/DE/#tb4">http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/2628408/DE/#tb4</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungsantraege/biomasseheizungsanlage.html">http://www.wien.gv.at/amtshelfer/bauen-wohnen/wohnbauforderung/foerderungsantraege/biomasseheizungsanlage.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbauforderung/ahs-info/pdf/info-biomasse.pdf">http://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbauforderung/ahs-info/pdf/info-biomasse.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbautechnik/ahs-info/solar-richtlinien.html#dauer">http://www.wien.gv.at/wohnen/wohnbautechnik/ahs-info/solar-richtlinien.html#dauer</a></p>

## Annex B Biogas integration into the natural gas network

### Summary B1 RE regulatory biogas grid integration framework



German	English
GWG (Gaswirtschaftsgesetz)	Austrian Gas Act
regelt	governs
verweist	regulates
Allgemeine Verteilernetzbedingungen	General distribution grid conditions
genehmigt	approves
erstellt	produces
Verteilernetzunternehmen	Distribution network companies
Sonstige Marktregeln	Other Market Rules
ÖVGW (Österreichische Vereinigung für das Gas- und Wasserfach) G 31	Austrian association of gas and water (ÖVGW) (Guideline 31)
Sonstige ÖVGW Richtlinien	Other Austrian association of gas and water directives

Source: <http://www.biogas-netzeinspeisung.at>

The scope for the grid integration of biogas is provided under the Austrian Gas Act (GWG). This also governs the General Distribution Grid Conditions which are established by distribution grid operators and must be approved by the E-Control Commission. The General Conditions and the GWG also regulate compliance with the Other Market Rules which are issued by E-Control in collaboration with market participants. In the process, the Market Rules refer you to the relevant ÖVGW Directives, in particular ÖVGW G 31 in which the quality requirements for integrated gas are described.

## Annex C Support schemes to promote the use of energy from renewable resources in electricity applied by the Member State or a group of Member States

### Summary C1 Categorisation according to the Ökostrom-Verordnung 2010 (Green Electricity Ordinance) 2010

		Support [c/kWh]
Fixed prices for PV (§5)	PV in buildings or noise barriers	
	over 5 kW peak to 20 kW peak	38.00
	over 20 kW peak	33.00
	Other PV <sup>1)</sup>	
	over 5 kW peak to 20 kW peak	35.00
	over 20 kW peak	25.00
Fixed prices for wind power (§6)		9.70
Fixed prices for geothermics (§7)		7.50
Fixed prices for biomass and waste with a high biogenic share (§8) <sup>2), 3)</sup>	Systems up to 500 kW	14.98
	Systems from 500 kW to 1 MW	13.54
	Systems from 1 MW to 1.5 MW	13.10
	Systems from 1.5 MW to 2 MW	12.97
	Systems from 2 MW to 5 MW	12.26
	Systems from 5 MW to 10 MW	12.06
	Systems over 10 MW	10.00
Fixed prices for liquid biomass (§9) <sup>3)</sup>		5.80
Fixed prices for biogas (§10)	Systems up to 250 kW	18.50
	Systems from 250 kW to 500 kW	16.50
	Systems over 500 kW	13.00

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	Each plus 2 cent/kWh technology bonus and 2 cent/kWh CHP bonus for compliance with certain conditions	
Fixed prices for landfill and sewage gas (§11)	Sewage gas	6.00
	Landfill gas	5.00
<sup>1)</sup> The volume of support for these systems may not exceed €500 000 per year.		
<sup>2)</sup> Awards for the exclusive use of certain waste or for hybrid and mixed-fuel facilities are possible		
<sup>3)</sup> Other price controls for heat		

## Annex

### Summary C2 Tariffs for promoting small-scale hydropower and other green-electricity plants from 2003 to 2009

		Support in cent/kWh				
		2003-05	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fixed prices for newly-constructed or revitalised small-scale hydropower (§12)						
New construction or revitalisation over 50 %	for the first 1 000 000 kWh	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.24	6.23
	for the next 4 000 000 kWh	5.01	5.01	5.01	5.00	4.99
	for the next 10 000 000 kWh	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.16	4.15
	for the next 10 000 000 kWh	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.93	3.92
	over 25 000 000 kWh	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.77	3.76
Revitalisation over 15 %	for the first 1 000 000 kWh	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.95	5.94
	for the next 4 000 000 kWh	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.57	4.56
	for the next 10 000 000 kWh	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.80	3.79
	for the next 10 000 000 kWh	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.43	3.42
	over 25 000 000 kWh	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.30	3.29
Fixed prices for other green-electricity plants						
Fixed prices for PV (§5)	up to 5 kW low peak	1)	49.00	46.00	45.99	45.98
	over 5 kW low peak up to 10 kW low peak	1)	42.00	40.00	39.99	39.98
	over 10 kW low peak	1)	32.00	30.00	29.99	29.98
Fixed prices for wind power (§6)		7.80	7.65	7.55	7.54	7.53
Fixed prices for geothermics (§7)		7.00	7.40	7.30	7.29	7.28
Fixed prices for biomass and waste (§8)2)	plants up to 2 MW	16.00	15.70	15.65	15.64	15.63
	plants from 2 MW to 5 MW	15.00	15.00	14.95	14.94	14.93
	plants from 5 MW to 10 MW	13.00	13.40	13.30	13.29	13.28
	plants over 10 MW	10.20	11.30	11.10	11.09	11.08

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		other price controls for heat				
Fixed prices for liquid biomass (§9)	Plants based on vegetable oil and other cold-pressed biogenic oils as well as RME up to a bottleneck capacity of 300 kW	3)	13.00	12.50	12.49	12.48
	Plants based on vegetable oil and other cold-pressed biogenic oils as well as RME over a bottleneck capacity of 300 kW	3)	10.00	9.50	9.49	9.48
	Plants based on other liquid biogenic fuels	3)	6.50	6.00	5.99	5.98
Fixed prices for biogas (§10)	Plants up to 100 kW	16.50	17.00	16.95	16.94	16.93
	Plants from 100 kW to 250 kW	14.50	15.20	15.15	15.14	15.13
	Plants from 250 kW to 500 kW	12.50	14.10	14.00	13.99	13.98
	Plants from 500 kW to 1 MW	12.50	12.60	12.40	12.39	12.38
	Plants over 1 MW	10.30	11.50	11.30	11.29	11.28
Fixed prices for landfill and sewage gas (§11)	Sewage gas	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.94	5.93
	Landfill gas	3.00	4.10	4.05	4.04	4.03
1) up to 20 kW peak 60.00 cent/kWh and 47.00 cent/kWh thereafter						
2) awards for the exclusive use of certain waste or for hybrid or for mixed-fuel facilities are possible						
3) for liquid biomass the support for plants below 200 MW is 13.00 cent/kWh, 10.00 cent/kWh thereafter.						



## Annex D Support schemes to promote the use of energy from renewable resources in transport applied by the Member State or a group of Member States

### Summary D1 Road transport in Austria

Name of the measure	Tax exemptions from NoVA	NoVA greening – tax reduction for low CO <sub>2</sub> -emission vehicles	Mineral oil tax reduction or exemption for biofuels	Mineral oil tax reduction for mixtures of bioethanol and petrol (Bioethanol Blending Order)
<b>Subject of support</b>	<p>Only electric or electro-hydraulic powered vehicles mainly for passenger carriage are exempt from the Fuel Consumption/Pollution Tax (NoVA).</p> <p>General information: The Fuel Consumption/Pollution Tax Act 1991 (NoVAG) is the legal basis for the Fuel Consumption/Pollution Tax (NoVA). NoVA is a one-off payable tax which is due on initial registration of private motor vehicles, estate cars (including small and camper vans) and motorcycles in Austria&gt; (NoVA does not apply to trucks though). NoVA is calculated according to usage as a percentage of net price and amounts to a max. of 16 %.</p>	<p>The Fuel Consumption/Pollution Tax was amended by the Ecologisation Act 2007 on 1 July 2008.</p> <p>The calculation of the NoVA has followed a bonus-malus system since 01.07.2008.</p> <p>A bonus – and so a tax reduction – is granted for the purchase of vehicles with low pollutant emissions (&lt; 120 g/km CO<sub>2</sub> emission) and with environmentally-friendly power supply motors.</p> <p>Included as environmentally-friendly power supply motors are: * hybrid propulsion, * use of - specification E 85 fuel, - methane in the form of natural/biogas, liquid gas or hydrogen</p> <p>Benzene and diesel vehicles with a fuel consumption whose emission of CO<sub>2</sub> is greater than 180 g/km (&gt; 160 g/km CO<sub>2</sub> emission from 01.01.2010) are punished with a penalty– and so with a tax increase.</p>	<p>Tax reductions or emissions for mineral oils from biogenic materials within the meaning of this federal act are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. bioethanol (from biomass and/or biodegradable parts of waste from produced undenatured ethanol)</li> <li>2. fatty acid methyl ester (FAME, biodiesel)</li> <li>3. biogas</li> <li>4. biomethanol</li> <li>5. biodimethylether</li> <li>6. Bio-ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether)</li> <li>7. Bio-MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether)</li> <li>8. synthetic biofuel (synthetic hydrocarbons yielded from biomass or synthetic hydrocarbon mix)</li> <li>9. bio substances</li> <li>10. pure vegetable oil</li> </ol> <p>General information: The Mineral Oil Tax MÖSt) in Austria is a consumption charge with which fuels from mineral oils used in road transport are charged.</p>	<p>Mineral oil tax reductions for minerals produced in a tax warehouses (i.e. in production or mineral oil plants), which exhibit in the period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* from 1 October up to 31 March (winter half year) a percentage of bioethanol of at least 65 % and at most 75 % volume and</li> <li>* from 1 April up to 30 September (summer half year) at least 75 % and at most 85 % volume</li> </ul> <p>General Information: The Bioethanol Blending Order of the Federal Ministry of Finance is about the preference of mixtures of bioethanol and petrol.</p>

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<b>Applicants / tax-privileged individuals</b>	Purchasers of electric vehicles	Purchasers of private motor vehicles with environmentally-friendly power supply motors	End consumers of biofuels	Owners of tax warehouses (i.e. production or mineral oil plants)
<b>Type of support</b>	Tax exemption	Tax reduction	Tax reduction and exemption	Tax reduction
<b>Amount of support</b>	No NoVA is levied for electric vehicles. (In Austria the NoVA is calculated according to usage as a percentage of net price and amounts to a max. of 16%.)	Vehicles with environmentally-friendly power supply motors * maximum bonus €500 per vehicle	Pure biogenic fuels are exempt from the mineral oil tax  Diesel and petrol from a minimum content of 4.4 % of biogenic material is subject to a lower mineral oil tax (amount of the tax reduction is between €0.028 and €0.033 per litre)	Tax reduction of €0.442 per litre of blended bioethanol
<b>Is this measure voluntary or obligatory?</b>	Obligatory	Obligatory	Obligatory	Voluntary
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	Federal law enforcement: Bundesministerium für Finanzen Hintere Zollamtsstraße 2b 1030 Wien  Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Innovation und Technologie (BMVIT) Radetzkystraße 2 1030 Wien	Federal law enforcement: Bundesministerium für Finanzen Hintere Zollamtsstraße 2b 1030 Wien  Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Innovation und Technologie (BMVIT) Radetzkystraße 2 1030 Wien	Federal law enforcement Bundesministerium für Finanzen Hintere Zollamtsstraße 2b 1030 Wien	Federal law enforcement Bundesministerium für Finanzen Hintere Zollamtsstraße 2b 1030 Wien
<b>How has the scheme been optimised so far?</b>		The Ecologisation Act 2007 has not been amended up to now.		

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<b>Any proposed revision of rules (date)</b>	No	According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 74), the NoVA, in a further ecologisation step, should be more focused on low-consumption and environmentally-friendly alternative vehicles. The measure would encourage the introduction of energy-efficient vehicles and or vehicles with alternative power supply motors. The system should be designed to be revenue-neutral, additional amounts received from the penalties are used to provide bonuses.	According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 74-75), the effects of a gradual increase of the mineral oil tax within the scope of ecological tax reform were discussed. The revenue from the increase should be used purposely in the context of ecological tax reform to implement energy-efficient and climate measures in the transport sector.	
<b>Is it an existing measure? Could you please indicate national legislation regulating it?</b>	Fuel Consumption/Pollution Tax Act 1991 (NoVAG)	Fuel Consumption/Pollution Tax Act 1991 (NoVAG) Ecologisation Act 2007 (ÖkoG 2007)	Mineral Oil Tax Act 1995	Bioethanol Blend Order 2007
<b>What start and end dates (duration) are set for the whole scheme?</b>	01.01.1992 - indefinitely	01.07.2008 - indefinitely	04.09.1999 -indefinitely	01.10.2007 - indefinitely
<b>Is it possible for the same project to be supported by more than one support measure? Which measures can be cumulated?</b>	Other possible support for the purchase of electric private motor vehicles are: * tax exemption from motor-related insurance tax * UFI and KLIEN Fonds investment incentives * investment incentives of some federal states			
<b>What is granted by the scheme?</b>	Tax exemption	Tax reduction	Tax reduction	Tax reduction
<b>Who can benefit from this scheme?</b>	Purchasers of electric private motor vehicles	Purchasers of private motor vehicles with environmentally-friendly power supply motors	End consumers of biofuels	Fuel producers
<b>Is it specified for certain technology(/ies)?</b>	Support is only granted for exclusively electric or electrohydraulic powered vehicles		no	Bioethonal blend
<b>Are applications continuously received and granted or are</b>	Applications are accepted on a continual basis			

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<b>there periodical calls?</b>				
<b>Target group(s)</b>	End consumers		End consumers	Fuel producers
<b>Target(s) of the measure</b>	To increase the share of vehicles with electric power supply motors.	To increase the share of vehicles with low-pollutant emissions and environmentally-friendly power supply motors	To support the use of biofuels in the transport sector	To encourage blends of bioethanol and petrol.
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.bmf.gv.at/Steuern/Brgerinformation/AutoundSteuern/Normve rbrauchsabgabeNOVA/_start.htm">http://www.bmf.gv.at/Steuern/Brgerinformation/AutoundSteuern/Normve rbrauchsabgabeNOVA/_start.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.bmf.gv.at/Steuern/Fachinformation/NeueGesetze/Archiv/2008/kologisierungsgeset_7149/OekoG_Vor-Erl_30112007.pdf">http://www.bmf.gv.at/Steuern/Fachinformation/NeueGesetze/Archiv/2008/kologisierungsgeset_7149/OekoG_Vor-Erl_30112007.pdf</a>  <a href="http://portal.wko.at/wk/dok_detail_file.wk?AngID=1&amp;DocID=1226115&amp;ConID&amp;StID=524828&amp;titel=NoVA%2C%C3%96kologisierung">http://portal.wko.at/wk/dok_detail_file.wk?AngID=1&amp;DocID=1226115&amp;ConID&amp;StID=524828&amp;titel=NoVA%2C%C3%96kologisierung</a>  <a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004698">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004698</a>  <a href="http://www.erdgasautos.at/weg/597">http://www.erdgasautos.at/weg/597</a>	<a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004908">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004908</a>	<a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004908">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004908</a>

# Annex

## Summary D1 Road transport in Austria (continued)

Name of the measure	Tax exemption for exclusively electric powered vehicles (up to 3.5 t) from the motor-related insurance tax	Tax exemption for exclusively electric powered vehicles (> 3.5 t) from the motor vehicle tax	Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI): Operational transport measures	Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI): Fuel tank installations for alternative fuels
<p><b>Subject of support</b></p>	<p>Vehicles are exclusively powered by electricity are exempt from motor-related tax insurance</p> <p>General information: The following vehicles are subject to motor-related tax insurance if they are required to have insurance according to Austrian law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* private motor vehicles, estate cars and motorcycles,</li> <li>* all other vehicles (except tractors and powered wheelbarrows) with a maximum allowed total weight of 3.5 tonnes.</li> </ul> <p>The motor-related insurance tax is in addition to the insurance premium for vehicles – liability insurance to be charged at 11 % of the insurance tax. It is a fixed contribution, the amount of which depends on the respective insured vehicle and the duration for which the insurance premium is paid.</p>	<p>Vehicles are exclusively powered by electricity are exempt from motor-related tax insurance and the motor vehicle tax.</p> <p>General information: The motor vehicle tax is for every vehicle which exceeds the highest permissible total weight of 3.5 tonnes. (Busses are exempt from this tax). The motor vehicle tax must be paid regardless of the vehicle's mileage. The tax contribution depends on the vehicle's engine power.</p> <p>For authorised vehicles in Austria, tax liability begins the day of approval and ends on the day it is cancelled.</p>	<p>Measures for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction from operational transport. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* investments for sustainable conversion of transport systems to lower or neutral CO<sub>2</sub> fuels</li> <li>* vehicle or fleet conversions;</li> <li>* internal fuel tank installations for alternative fuels;</li> <li>* operational investment measures to accelerate public transport, cycling and walking, as well as measures to reduce transport services;</li> <li>* mobility services, transport information and logistics systems.</li> </ul>	<p>Investments for the new construction or conversion of fuel tank installations for alternative fuels (plant oil, gas or E85) for vehicles</p>

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<b>Applicants / tax-privileged individuals</b>	Insured persons	Person to whom the vehicle is registered	All natural and legal persons for carrying out commercial activities (however not restricted to trade law); public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy-supply and transport companies; large-scale event organisers.	All natural and legal persons for carrying out commercial activities (however not restricted to trade law); non-profit associations; public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices; energy supply companies;
<b>Type of support</b>	Tax exemption	Tax exemption		Flat-rate investment grant
<b>Amount of support</b>	<p>Only electric powered vehicles are exempt from motor-related tax insurance.</p> <p>(The tax rate depends on the hand on the type of vehicle, and on the hand on the time for which the insurance premium is paid).</p>	<p>Only electric powered vehicles are exempt from motor-related tax insurance.</p> <p>The amount of the motor-related tax for non tax-exempt vehicles with a highest permissible total weight of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* more than 3.5 t to 12 t - €2.54 per tonne and month - min. €21.50 per month</li> <li>* more than 12 t to 18 t - €2.72 per tonne and month</li> <li>* more than 18 t - €3.08 per tonne and month - max. €123.40 per month</li> </ul>	<p>Up to the de minimis limit: * Standard reimbursement rate: 20 % (and possible awards) of environment-related investment costs. * Award (sustainability award) at the standard support rate: 10 % for the conversion of transport systems for the proven sustainable production of fuel used (saving of 45 % greenhouse gas)</p> <p>over the 'de-minimis' limit: * max. 30% (and possible awards) of environment-related further investment costs</p>	<p>max. 30 % of environment-related investment costs</p> <p>The grant is awarded as a flat rate per petrol pump or tank equipment and depends on the type of fuel: - E85 and vegetable oil: €4 000 - gas: €10 000</p> <p>For the simultaneous installation of a gas tank an E85 or vegetable oil fuel tank installation, a one-off combination grant of €1 000 is awarded</p>
<b>Is this measure voluntary or mandatory?</b>	Obligatory		Voluntary	Voluntary
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	<p>Federal law enforcement Bundesministerium für Finanzen Hintere Zollamtsstraße 2b 1030 Wien</p> <p>Tax collection: Insurance companies</p>	<p>Execution of the federal act: Bundesministerium für Finanzen Hintere Zollamtsstraße 2b 1030 Wien</p> <p>Tax collection: Local finance or tax office</p>	<p>Responsible for the programme: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)</p> <p>Programme development: Kommunalkredit Public Consulting</p>	<p>Responsible for the programme: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)</p> <p>Programme development: Kommunalkredit Public Consulting</p>

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<b>Any proposed revision of rules (date)</b>	According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 74) the motor-related insurance tax should be more environmentally-friendly starting from 2011. Instead of the motor-related insurance tax to calculate engine power, this should be staggered – similar to NoVA – according to criteria of fuel consumption and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and the class of pollutant emissions of the vehicle. The staggering should be developed progressively in the sense of a bonus/malus system.	According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 75) the motor vehicle tax should be more environmentally-friendly starting from 2011. For heavy goods vehicles (GHV), a spreading of the tax according to ecological criteria should be introduced. Vehicles in the emissions EURO VI and EEV vehicles thus receive a reduced tax burden, vehicles in the EURO V category are held neutral. Vehicles in the EURO IV category and older should be graded and taxed higher.		
<b>Is it an existing measure? Could you please indicate national legislation regulating it?</b>	Insurance Tax Act 1953 (VersStG)	Motor Vehicle Tax Act 1992 (KfzStG) in the currently valid version	Austria's Environmental Aid Act (UFG)	Austria's Environmental Aid Act (UFG)
<b>What start and end dates (duration) are set for the whole scheme?</b>	30.04.1993 -indefinitely		02.05.2007-n/a.	14.04.2009-31.12.2010
<b>What is granted by the scheme?</b>	Tax exemption	Tax exemption	Investment grants	Investment grants
<b>Who can benefit from this scheme?</b>	Holders of electric operated vehicles (up to 3.5 t)	Holders of electric operated vehicles (> 3.5 t)	Companies	Companies
<b>Is it specified for certain technology(/ies)?</b>	Only for electric vehicles	Only for electric vehicles	no	Installations for the following fuels are eligible: Vegetable oil, gas and E85
<b>Are applications continuously received and granted or are there periodical calls?</b>	Applications are accepted on a continual basis	Applications are accepted on a continual basis	Applications are accepted on a continual basis	Applications are accepted on a continual basis
<b>If periodical, could you please describe the frequency and conditions?</b>	No periodic calls	No periodic calls	No periodic calls	No periodic calls
<b>Target group(s)</b>	End consumers	End consumers	Companies	Companies
<b>Target(s) of the measure</b>	To increase the share of electric operated vehicles in road transport	To increase the share of electric operated vehicles in road transport	Conversion to resource-saving and low-emission transport technologies such as renewable fuels	To place investment incentives in the public petrol pump infrastructure to offer alternative fuels in order to achieve a nationwide minimum supply with alternative fuels.

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<b>Effect to date</b>			<p>2002: Number of supported projects: 3; CO<sub>2</sub> reduction: 279 t per year (BMLFUW 2003: 25)</p> <p>2003: Number of supported projects: 5; CO<sub>2</sub> reduction: 1,597 t per year (BMLFUW 2004: 22)</p> <p>2004: Number of supported projects: 5; CO<sub>2</sub> reduction: 8,703 t per year (BMLFUW 2005: 23)</p> <p>2005: Number of supported projects: 7; CO<sub>2</sub> reduction: 662 t per year (BMLFUW 2006: 18)</p> <p>2006: Number of supported projects: 18; CO<sub>2</sub> reduction: 1,504 t per year (BMLFUW 2007: 17)</p> <p>2007: Number of supported projects: 19; CO<sub>2</sub> reduction: 13,897 t per year (BMLFUW 2008: 20)</p> <p>2008: Number of supported projects: 27; CO<sub>2</sub> reduction: 41 517 t per year (BMLFUW 2009: 22)</p>	n/a
<b>Sources</b>	<p><a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10003834">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10003834</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.bmf.gv.at/Steuern/Brgerinformation/AutoundSteuern/MotorbezogeneVersic_5794/_start.htm">https://www.bmf.gv.at/Steuern/Brgerinformation/AutoundSteuern/MotorbezogeneVersic_5794/_start.htm</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004742">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004742</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/betriebliche_verkehrsmanahmen/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/betriebliche_verkehrsmanahmen/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004698">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=10004698</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/tankanlagen_fr_alternative_treibstoffe/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/tankanlagen_fr_alternative_treibstoffe/</a></p>



# Annex

## Summary D2 Road transport in Austria (continued)

Name of the measure	Environmental Assistance in Austria (UFI): Demonstration installations	klima:aktiv mobil support programme: Mobility management for leisure and tourism	klima:aktiv mobil support programme: Mobility management for cities, districts and regions	klima:aktiv mobil support programme: Mobility management in business
<p align="center"><b>Subject of support</b></p>	<p>Pilot or demonstration installations for the introduction for new or greatly improved as technologies as well as projects for testing the application suitability of innovative system components to prove the applicability for large-scale production.</p> <p>Eligible investments are, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* investments for operational mobility or transport measures</li> <li>* investments for energy recovery from renewable energy sources</li> <li>* investments for energy recovery from waste and/or waste with relevant biogenic proportions</li> <li>* investments to improve resource efficiency</li> </ul>	<p>Investments in measures and initiatives to prevent or reduce climate-relevant gases (particularly CO<sub>2</sub>) for environmentally-friendly sustainable transport development and soft mobility in the field of tourism and leisure transport. Investments are supported for, amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- environment-relevant conversion of transport systems;</li> <li>- environment-related logistics systems (e.g. baggage logistics,, etc.);</li> <li>- environment-related conversion of fleets (e.g. fleet conversion with environmentally-friendly vehicles, etc.);</li> <li>- systems for the internal provision and distribution of alternative fuels (e.g. biofuels, biogas, etc.).</li> <li>- measures to revitalise public transport</li> <li>- measures to promote walking and cycling</li> </ul>	<p>Transport measures to reduce carbon dioxide, nitric oxide and particulate matter emissions, such as measures to reduce transport services; revitalisation of public transport; public transport and information systems; information and marketing measures to promote soft mobility.</p> <p>Investments are supported for, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• environment-relevant conversion of transport systems;</li> <li>• environment-related logistics systems;</li> <li>• environment-related conversion of fleets (e.g. fleet conversion with environmentally-friendly vehicles, etc.);</li> <li>• measures to revitalise public transport;</li> <li>• systems for the provision and distribution of alternative fuels (e.g. biofuels, biogas, etc.)</li> <li>• measures to promote walking and cycling;</li> <li>• measures to transfer information, public awareness and marketing concepts for environmentally-friendly mobility.</li> </ul>	<p>Measures for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction from operational transport</p> <p>Investments are supported for, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- environment-relevant conversion of transport systems;</li> <li>- environment-related logistics systems;</li> <li>- measures to revitalise public transport;</li> <li>- measures to promote walking and cycling;</li> <li>- systems for the internal provision and distribution of alternative fuels (e.g. biofuels, biogas, etc.).</li> </ul>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Applicants / tax-privileged individuals</b>	All natural and legal persons who are in business	natural and legal persons for carrying out commercial activities, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• states, cities, districts</li> <li>• community groups, regional groups;</li> <li>• transport networks and mobility centres;</li> <li>• religious bodies and non-profit associations;</li> <li>• companies (though not restricted to trade law);</li> <li>• public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices;</li> <li>• energy-supply and transport companies as well as mobility service providers (e.g. Car Sharing providers, bicycle hire systems, etc.);</li> <li>• tourism associations and organisations;</li> <li>• tourism, leisure and tourist accommodation;</li> <li>• leisure, nature and environmental organisations;</li> <li>• national parks and nature parks;</li> <li>• large-scale event organiser.</li> </ul>	All legal persons, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• states, cities, districts;</li> <li>• community groups, regional groups;</li> <li>• transport networks and mobility centres;</li> <li>• religious bodies and non-profit associations.</li> </ul>	All natural and legal persons for carrying out commercial activities, in particular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• companies (though not restricted to trade law);</li> <li>• public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices;</li> <li>• energy-supply and transport companies as well as mobility centres, transport networks and mobility centres (e.g. car sharing, bicycle hire systems, etc.).</li> </ul>
<b>Type of support</b>	Outright investment grant	Investment grant	Investment grant	Investment grant

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<p><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>Amount of support: varied according to measure          * investments on the energy recovery from renewable energy sources as well as the improvement of resource efficiency:          - Amount of support: max. 40 % environment-related further investment costs</p> <p>* investments for energy recovery from waste and/or waste with relevant biogenic proportions as well as for operational mobility or transport measures (under §4(1)(b) and (d):          - Amount of support: max. 30% environment-related further investment costs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• De minimis support: up to 30 % of eligible costs (investment costs, operational costs and benefits produced externally)</li> <li>• public authorities: up to 50 % of eligible costs (investment costs, operational costs and benefits produced externally)</li> <li>• small enterprises: Up to 15 % of eligible investment costs, operational costs and up to 50 % of benefits produced externally</li> <li>• medium-sized companies: up to 7.5 % of eligible investment costs, operational costs and up to 50 % of benefits produced externally</li> <li>• medium-sized companies:</li> </ul>	<p>Up to 50 % of eligible costs (investment costs, operational costs and benefits produced externally)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• De minimis support: up to 30% of eligible costs (investment costs, operational costs and benefits produced externally)</li> <li>• small enterprises: Up to 15 % of eligible investment costs, operational costs and up to 50 % of benefits produced externally</li> <li>• medium-sized companies: up to 7.5 % of eligible investment costs, operational costs and up to 50 % of benefits produced externally</li> <li>• medium-sized companies:</li> </ul>
<p><b>Is this measure voluntary or mandatory?</b></p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>
<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Responsible for the programme:          Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)</p> <p>Programme development:          Kommunalkredit Public Consulting</p>	<p>Overall strategic coordination:          Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)          Department of Environmental Management and Energy coordination, programme development within the scope of klima:aktiv mobil:          Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)          Department of Transport, Mobility, Land Management and Noise          Programme development::          Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>	<p>Overall strategic coordination:          Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)          Department of Environmental Management and Energy coordination, programme development within the scope of klima:aktiv mobil:          Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)          Department of Transport, Mobility, Land Management and Noise          Programme development::          Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>	<p>Overall strategic coordination:          Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)          Department of Environmental Management and Energy coordination, programme development within the scope of klima:aktiv mobil:          Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)          Department of Transport, Mobility, Land Management and Noise          Programme development::          Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Any proposed revision of rules (date)</b>		According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 73) the klima:aktiv mobil consultancy support programme for mobility management for businesses, builders and public agencies, for cities, districts and regions, for leisure and tourism as well as for households, schools and youth are expanded continuously.	According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 73) the klima.aktiv mobil consultancy support programme for mobility management for businesses, builders and public agencies, for cities, districts and regions, for leisure and tourism as well as for households, schools and youth are expanded continuously.	According to the Austrian Energy Strategy (2010: 73) the klima.aktiv mobil consultancy support programme for mobility management for businesses, builders and public agencies, for cities, districts and regions, for leisure and tourism as well as for households, schools and youth are expanded continuously.
<b>Is it an existing measure? Could you please indicate national legislation regulating it?</b>	Austria's Environmental Aid Act (UFG)	Federal Ministry of Agriculture initiative	Federal Ministry of Agriculture initiative	Federal Ministry of Agriculture initiative
<b>Target group(s)</b>	Companies	See applicants	See applicants	See applicants
<b>Effect to date</b>			Over 700 partners in establishments, municipalities and associations already save more than 325 000 t CO <sub>2</sub> per year	Over 700 partners in establishments, municipalities and associations already save more than 325 000 t CO <sub>2</sub> per year
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/weitere_frderungen/demonstrationsanlagen/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/weitere_frderungen/demonstrationsanlagen/</a>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/mobilittsmanagement_freizeit_und_tourismus/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/mobilittsmanagement_freizeit_und_tourismus/</a>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_kommunen/verkehr_und_mobilitt/mobilitt_s tadt_gemeinde_region/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_kommunen/verkehr_und_mobilitt/mobilitt_s tadt_gemeinde_region/</a>	<a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/mobilittsmanagement_in_betrieben/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/mobilittsmanagement_in_betrieben/</a>

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Summary D3 Road transport in Austria (continued)

Name of the measure	klima:aktiv mobil support programme: Mobility management in bicycle traffic	klima:aktiv mobil support programme: Special action for electric bicycles	klima:aktiv mobil support programme: Bicycles with alternative power supply motors	klima:aktiv mobil action programme: Multimodal transport: Revitalisation of mobility management, bicycles transport and fleet conversion (previously KLIEN)
<p><b>Subject of support</b></p>	<p>Mobility management measures to revitalise bicycle traffic</p> <p>Investments are supported for, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- measures to promote cycling and walking (e.g. bicycle and pedestrian traffic facilities, information systems, etc.);</li> <li>- revitalisation of bicycle and electric bicycle introduction in fleets, transport and logistics systems;</li> <li>- measures to revitalise bicycle traffic in combination with public transport (e.g. bicycle-friendly stops, creation of bike+ride systems, bicycle hire systems, improvement of bicycle transportation, etc.);</li> </ul>	<p>Investments to purchase a maximum 10 electric bicycles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* acquisition of a maximum of 10 alternatively-powered bicycles (natural/biogas and electric vehicles, superethanol and hybrid vehicles) and</li> <li>* conversion of a maximum of 10 fossil-powered vehicles to vegetable oil, biodiesel, superethanol and natural gas/biogas operation.</li> </ul> <p>The highest permissible weight of vehicles may amount to 3.5 tonnes.</p>	<p>Measures in mobility management if they contribute to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction</p> <p>The focus is therefore on investments, operational costs and intangible benefits, particularly to support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* climate-sound alternatives in the transport sector (such as demand-orientated transport systems such as community buses and company buses, etc.)</li> <li>* measures for bicycle and pedestrian traffic (e.g. bicycle infrastructure, bicycle hire systems, etc.)</li> <li>* the conversion of transport systems and fleets to alternative power supply motors and fuels, in particular electric or hybrid vehicles, natural/biogas and biofuels</li> <li>* market activities and awareness raising</li> </ul>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Applicants / tax-privileged individuals</b>	<p>All natural and legal persons for carrying out commercial activities, in particular</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• states, cities, districts;</li> <li>• community groups, regional groups;</li> <li>• religious bodies and non-profit associations;</li> <li>• bicycle transport organisations;</li> <li>• religious bodies and non-profit associations (however not restricted to trade law);</li> <li>• public authorities in the form of a company with market-driven practices;</li> <li>• energy-supply and transport companies as well as mobility service providers.</li> </ul>	<p>All natural and legal persons for carrying out commercial activities, in particular</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• states, cities, districts;</li> <li>• community groups, regional groups;</li> <li>• religious bodies and non-profit associations;</li> <li>• tourism associations and organisations;</li> <li>• tourism, leisure and tourist accommodation.</li> </ul>	<p>All natural and legal persons for carrying out commercial activities, in particular</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• states, cities, districts;</li> <li>• community groups, regional groups;</li> <li>• religious bodies and non-profit associations;</li> <li>• tourism associations and organisations;</li> <li>• tourism, leisure and tourist accommodation.</li> </ul>	<p>Legal and natural persons, in particular companies and local authorities</p>
<b>Type of support</b>	Investment grant	Flat-rate investment grant	Flat-rate investment grant	

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amount of support</b></p>	<p>The reimbursement rate depends on the CO<sub>2</sub> saving achieved</p> <p>purely cycle infrastructure projects (cycle paths)          * local authorities: 5 % - 25 % of eligible costs          * companies: 5 % - 15 % of eligible companies</p> <p>Cycle infrastructure – projects combined with awareness raising measures:          * local authorities: 10% - 50% of eligible costs          * companies: 10 % - 30 % of eligible costs</p>	<p>Establishments:          * maximal 30 % of environment-related investment costs (as de minimis aid)</p> <p>local authorities:          * maximal 50 % environment-related investment costs</p> <p>Flat rate grant per electric bicycle: € 200 and €400 for the proven use of green-electricity</p>	<p>The support is disbursed depending on the type of conversion in accordance with the following flat rates per vehicle:          * natural gas vehicles (CNG): €500 and. €1 000 for the use of biomethane          * multitrack electric vehicles: €2 500 and €5 000 for the use of green-electricity          * multitrack light electric vehicles: three-wheeled electric bicycles): € 500 and €1 000 for the use of green-electricity          * single-track electric vehicles (electric scooters, electric motorcycles, etc.): €250 and €500 for the use of green electricity          * hybrid vehicles: €400          * vegetable oil powered vehicles (passenger vehicles): €500          * with at least. 40 % biodiesel-operated vehicles (passenger vehicles): €200          * FlexiFuel Vehicles (FFVs) for operation with superethanol E85 (passenger vehicles): €200</p>	
<p><b>Is this measure voluntary or mandatory?</b></p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Overall strategic coordination: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) Department of Environmental Management and Energy</p> <p>coordination, programme development within the scope of klima:aktiv mobil: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) Department of Transport, Mobility, Land Management and Noise</p> <p>Programme development: Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>	<p>Overall strategic coordination: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) Department of Environmental Management and Energy</p> <p>coordination, programme development within the scope of klima:aktiv mobil: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) Department of Transport, Mobility, Land Management and Noise</p> <p>Programme development: Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>	<p>Overall strategic coordination: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) Department of Environmental Management and Energy</p> <p>coordination, programme development within the scope of klima:aktiv mobil: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) Department of Transport, Mobility, Land Management and Noise</p> <p>Programme development: Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>	<p>Overall strategic coordination: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) Department of Environmental Management and Energy</p> <p>coordination, programme development within the scope of klima:aktiv mobil: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) Department of Transport, Mobility, Land Management and Noise</p> <p>Programme development: Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GesmbH</p>
<p><b>Is it an existing measure? Could you please indicate national legislation regulating it?</b></p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Agriculture initiative</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Agriculture initiative</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Agriculture initiative</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Agriculture initiative</p>
<p><b>Target group(s)</b></p>	<p>See applicants</p>	<p>See applicants</p>	<p>See applicants</p>	<p>Establishments and companies, states, cities, districts, tourism and leisure facilities, builders, schools and youth groups</p>
<p><b>Target(s) of the measure</b></p>				<p>To increase the share of renewable energies in the transport sector</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/mobilittsmanagement_im_radverkehr/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/mobilittsmanagement_im_radverkehr/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/sonderaktion_elektrofahrrder/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/sonderaktion_elektrofahrrder/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/fahrzeuge_mitt_alternativem_antrieb/">http://www.publicconsulting.at/kpc/de/home/umweltfrderung/fr_betriebe/verkehr_und_mobilitt/fahrzeuge_mitt_alternativem_antrieb/</a></p>	



# Annex

## Summary D 4 Various transport measures in Austria

Mode of transport	Road transport	Inland water transport, rail transport	Road transport, rail transport, inland water transport, sea transport	Inland water transport
<b>Name of the measure</b>	Austria wirtschaftsservice (AWS): Öko-LKW-Förderung within the scope of the erp-Kleinkredit-Programm	Austria wirtschaftsservice (AWS): erp-Verkehrsprogramm	Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT): innovation support programme: Combined Goods Transport	Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT): pilot programme to develop intermodal transport and support projects in combined transport on the Danube waterway
<b>Subject of support</b>	Support for small enterprises which are adapting their fleet to environmentally-friendly HGV. * investment costs for HGV and trailers with a total mass of more than 3.5 tonnes are supported. * Conditions of eligibility: - HGVs must meet the EU emissions limits for diesel engines under the Enhanced Environmentally-friendly Standard (EEV-Norm) - (semi)trailers of Classes 01-04	Support for measures to shift traffic to rail or inland waterways. Investments are eligible for, amongst others: special containers, trucks and vehicles for intermodal transport	Support of innovations and new technologies in combined road-rail-ship traffic.  Investments in facilities and systems as well as mobile equipment and machinery which are especially necessary for the transportation or handling of goods in combined road-rail-ship transport are supported. Eligible projects are: * transport devices (such as containers, demountable bodies, special vehicles and adjustments suitable for loading) * innovative technologies and systems (such as containers, handling technologies, logistics systems and information and communication technologies for all modes of transport) * feasibility studies * external training costs	Measures for the financial support of intermodal transport on the Austrian part of the Danube. This includes: * establishment and development of transport services in the form of innovative linear transport services in combined transport for containers, demountable bodies and semitrailers with the main leg through the inland waterway * studies and concepts which offer the direct preparation of innovative linear transport services in combined transport (Business Plan) and * studies and concepts which prepare, develop and improve intermodal transport intermodal transport including Danube River navigation and which correspond to the general targets of the programme.

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Applicants / tax-privileged individuals</b>	Small and medium-sized enterprises (up to 50 employees and a maximum turnover or balance sheet total of € 10 million)	Austrian transport companies	Physical and legal persons and partnerships of civil and trade rights (applications from rail operators are only eligible if they feature highly innovative components)	Physical and legal persons and partnerships of civil and trade rights based in Austria but not local authorities
<b>Type of support</b>	Microcredit (interest: 0.5-1.5 %; duration: 6 years) and assumption of liability	Interest credit in accordance with ERP credit conditions (duration: 6 years)	Investment aid	
<b>Amount of support</b>	Up to €100 000	Credit amount: from €0.35 million to max. €4.00 million per project and year	If determined in accordance with the expected traffic clearing, physical investments account for up to a maximum of 30 % of the visible investment costs, for feasibility studies and target-orientated training measures up to a maximum of 50 % of the chargeable costs. Maximum support per project: €800 000;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o For innovative linear services in combined transport, per transported container: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* €18, for a 20 foot container (TEU) or demountable bodies of a similar length</li> <li>* €28, for a 30 foot container (TEU) or demountable bodies of a similar length</li> <li>* €34, for a 30 foot container (TEU) or demountable bodies of a similar length / semitrailer</li> </ul> </li> <li>o For studies and concepts, a support up to a max 50 % chargeable project costs is granted.</li> </ul> <p>Upper limits of support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o linear services: max. €350 000 per year and applicants</li> <li>o Studies and concepts: max. €50 000 per year and applicants</li> </ul>
<b>Is this measure voluntary or mandatory?</b>			Voluntary	

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<p><b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b></p>	<p>Austria Wirtschaftsservice Gesellschaft mbH Ungargasse 37 1030 Wien</p>	<p>Austria Wirtschaftsservice Gesellschaft mbH Ungargasse 37 1030 Wien</p>	<p>Responsible for the programme: Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Innovation und Technologie Abteilung für Mobilitäts- und Verkehrstechnologien (BMVIT) 1010 Wien, Renngasse 5</p> <p>Programme development and management austria wirtschaftsservice I erp-fonds Ungargasse 37 1030 Wien</p>	<p>Where to submit: Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Innovation und Technologie Sektion IV, Radetzkystraße 2, 1030 Wien</p>
<p><b>Does support differ according to technology?</b></p>	<p>no</p>		<p>6.1. Transport devices Up to a maximum of 30 % of chargeable investments.</p> <p>6.2. Innovative technologies/systems, particularly ICT and logistics systems Up to a maximum 30 % of chargeable investments.</p> <p>6.3. Feasibility studies Up to a maximum of 50 % of total costs.</p> <p>6.4. Targeted-orientated training measures Up to a maximum of 50% of chargeable costs.</p>	
<p><b>Is this a planned scheme? When would it be operational?</b></p>	<p>no</p>		<p>No</p>	<p>no</p>
<p><b>What start and end dates (duration) are set for the whole scheme?</b></p>	<p>01.03.2010- 31.12.2010</p>		<p>01.01.2009 (backdated) - 31.12.2014</p>	<p>01.07.07 (backdated) - 30.06.13</p>
<p><b>(m) Are there maximum or minimum sizes of system which are eligible?</b></p>	<p>HGV &gt;= 3.5 t</p>		<p>Within the scope of this programme, the maximum support per project amounts to €800 000 The de minimis threshold for support: €8 000</p>	<p>Only the projects for which the support contribution amounts to at least €10 000 in terms of a minimum claims limit are supported.</p>

## National Renewable Energy Action Plan

<b>Is it possible for the same project to be supported by more than one support measure? Which measures can be cumulated?</b>	no		The project may be combined with the ERP transport programme.	
<b>What is granted by the scheme?</b>	Subsidised interest-rate credits	Subsidised interest-rate credits	Investment grants	
<b>Who can benefit from this scheme?</b>	SMEs	Transport companies	Transport companies (rail operators if there is a high degree of innovation)	See: applicants and target groups
<b>Are applications continuously received and granted or are there periodical calls?</b>			Development of the programme takes place in the form of an open call for tender.	Applications are accepted on a continual basis
<b>If periodical, could you please describe the frequency and conditions?</b>			The evaluation of projects takes place three times a year through an evaluating committee: Evaluation criteria * economic criteria – sound financial basis – plausibility and comprehensive financing of the project * content-related criteria – innovativeness – traffic shift effect – efficiency increase – type of moveable transport good (dangerous goods) * for scarce financial resources, a decision is also made in favour of SMEs	
<b>Target group(s)</b>	SMEs	Transport companies	Transport companies (rail operators if there is a high degree of innovation)	Transport, handling and logistics companies
<b>Target(s) of the measure</b>		Shift of traffic to rail or inland waterways	Development of combined transport in order to stimulate a shift of road freight transport to environmentally-friendly mode of transport and to reduce the growth in road transport.	The aim is to stimulate a sustainable transport shift to environmentally-friendly modes of transport in order to cope with the enormous traffic growth particularly in road freight transport in the Danube region in an environmentally-friendly and socially responsible manner.

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<p><b>Effect to date</b></p>			<p>Through the projects support a transport shift of just fewer than 4 billion tonne kilometres per year has been achieved. This enabled the ambitious goal of a shift of long-distance road freight of up to 3 % to be achieved The innovative combined traffic programme contributes considerably to the high combined traffic share in Austria which would be 10 % lower without the programme. For numerous companies the support represents a significant incentive to switch to combined transport.</p>	
<p><b>Expected results</b></p>			<p>Improved cooperation of road, sea and rail modes of transport as well as the optimisation of traffic flows; relieving road networks from heavy goods vehicles, smaller in environmental impact and increased traffic safety.</p>	<p>The programme should contribute to the relief of the road infrastructure in the Austrian Danube corridor achieving the thereby associated reduction of emissions from road transport and the reduction of traffic and road accidents through the shift to inland waterways.</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.awsg.at/portal/cCardNews.php?id=247&amp;dgn=30">http://www.awsg.at/portal/cCardNews.php?id=247&amp;dgn=30</a> <a href="http://www.awsg.at/portal/media/4234.pdf">www.awsg.at/portal/media/4234.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.awsg.at/portal/index.php?x=355&amp;n=412">http://www.awsg.at/portal/index.php?x=355&amp;n=412</a> <a href="http://www.awsg.at/portal/media/4171.pdf">http://www.awsg.at/portal/media/4171.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.bmvit.gv.at/verkehr/gesamtverkehr/kombiverkehr/foerderung.html">http://www.bmvit.gv.at/verkehr/gesamtverkehr/kombiverkehr/foerderung.html</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.bmvit.gv.at/verkehr/schifffahrt/foerderung.html">http://www.bmvit.gv.at/verkehr/schifffahrt/foerderung.html</a> <a href="http://www.bmvit.gv.at/verkehr/schifffahrt/foerderung_richtlinie.pdf">http://www.bmvit.gv.at/verkehr/schifffahrt/foerderung_richtlinie.pdf</a></p>

Summary D 5 Various transport measures in federal states Burgenland and Lower Austria

Scope	Burgenland	Lower Austria	Lower Austria	Lower Austria
<b>Name of the measure</b>	<b>Alternative mobility</b>	<b>Lower Austria electric scooter support</b>	<b>Lower Austria electric bicycle support</b>	<b>Lower Austria Photovoltaic electric vehicle power stations for schools</b>
<b>Subject of support</b>	<p>Electric vehicles and bio or natural gas vehicles</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* electric bicycles (new acquisition)</li> <li>* electric scooter (for retirees and the mobility impaired)</li> <li>* electric mopeds and bicycles (new acquisition)</li> <li>* electric private motor vehicles and passenger vehicles with bio or natural gas power supply motors (new acquisition and conversion)</li> </ul>	<p>Purchase of a maximum of 3 new single-track, approved for road use, electric mopeds</p>	<p>Purchase of new electric bicycles as well as the change from bicycle to electric power supply motor</p> <p>Bicycles with lead or nickel-cadmium batteries are not supported. A maximum of one bicycle can be supported per applicant.</p>	<p>Electric power stations (charging station) in combination with a photovoltaic system to power electric bicycles.</p>
<b>Applicants / tax-privileged individuals</b>	Natural persons	Natural persons	Natural persons	Lower Austrian schools with pupils following the end of compulsory education
<b>Type of support</b>	Outright grant	One-off outright grant	One-off outright grant	One-off grant
<b>Amount of support</b>	<p>30 % of acquisition costs</p> <p>max. amount of support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* electric bicycles: max. €200</li> <li>* electric scooter: max. €200</li> <li>* electric mopeds and bicycles: max. €300</li> <li>* electric private motor vehicles and passenger vehicles with bio or natural gas power supply motors:</li> </ul>	<p>20 % of purchase price including VAT</p> <p>maximal €300 per vehicle</p>	<p>20 % of purchase price including VAT</p> <p>maximal €200 per bicycle</p>	<p>75 % of admissible investment costs</p> <p>max. €7 500 per system</p> <p>Bonus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the two most successful projects are annually awarded a special bonus of €2 000</li> </ul>

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	max. €750			
<b>Is this measure voluntary or mandatory?</b>		Voluntary	Voluntary	Voluntary
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	Support development: Burgenländische Energie Agentur [BEA] Marktstraße 3 7000 Eisenstadt	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung, Abteilung Energiewesen und Strahlenschutzrecht, Geschäftsstelle für Energiewirtschaft; Landhausplatz 1, Haus 13, 3109 St. Pölten;	Programme administration: Amt der NÖ Landesregierung, Abteilung Energiewesen und Strahlenschutzrecht, Geschäftsstelle für Energiewirtschaft; Landhausplatz 1, Haus 13, 3109 St. Pölten;  Support development: Pro Umwelt GmbH Grenzgasse 12 3100 St. Pölten	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung, Abt. Energiewesen und Strahlenschutzrecht, Geschäftsstelle für Energiewirtschaft, Landhausplatz 1, Haus 13, 3109 St. Pölten,
<b>Does support differ according to technology?</b>	Yes, see amount of support	no	no	no
<b>Is it an existing measure? Could you please indicate national legislation regulating it?</b>	Federal State Ecological Support Act (Bgl. ÖFG)			
<b>What start and end dates (duration) are set for the whole scheme?</b>	01.01.2010-31.12.2010 (or with the consumption of the total budget of € 600 000 )	01.01.2010-31.12.2010	01.01.2010-31.12.2011	01.01.2009-31.12.2010
<b>(m) Are there maximum or minimum sizes of system which are eligible?</b>	Electric scooter: * design speed: max. 25 km/h and * max. 600 W	no	no	Minimum performance of the photovoltaic system: 1 kWp

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<b>Is it possible for the same project to be supported by more than one support measure? Which measures can be cumulated?</b>	No	no	no	no
<b>What is granted by the scheme?</b>	Investment grants			Investment grants
<b>Who can benefit from this scheme?</b>	End consumers			Schools
<b>Is it specified for certain technology(/ies)?</b>	Electric vehicles and bicycles			no
<b>Are applications continuously received and granted or are there periodical calls?</b>	Applications are accepted on a continual basis	Applications are accepted on a continual basis	Applications are accepted on a continual basis	Applications are accepted on a continual basis
<b>If periodical, could you please describe the frequency and conditions?</b>	No periodic calls	No periodic calls	No periodic calls	No periodic calls
<b>Target group(s)</b>	End consumers	End consumers	End consumers	Schools
<b>Target(s) of the measure</b>	Increase in the share of renewable energies as well as electric vehicles and bicycles in road transport	Increase in the share of electric scooters in road transport	Increase in the share of electric bicycles in road transport	Distribution of photovoltaic electric vehicle power stations
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.eabgld.at/uploads/tx_md/downloadbox/Richtlinie_2010_E-Mobilitaet_v6_ohne_Logo.pdf">http://www.eabgld.at/uploads/tx_md/downloadbox/Richtlinie_2010_E-Mobilitaet_v6_ohne_Logo.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.eabgld.at/index.php?id=831&amp;tx_ttnews[tt_news]=89&amp;tx_ttnews[backPid]=987&amp;cHash=3015d06900">http://www.eabgld.at/index.php?id=831&amp;tx_ttnews[tt_news]=89&amp;tx_ttnews[backPid]=987&amp;cHash=3015d06900</a>	<a href="http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Energie/Energiefoerderungen-Privat/scooterfoerderung.wai.html">http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Energie/Energiefoerderungen-Privat/scooterfoerderung.wai.html</a> <a href="http://www.noel.gv.at/bilder/d43/Elektromopedfoerderung_Richtlinie_01.01.2010.pdf">http://www.noel.gv.at/bilder/d43/Elektromopedfoerderung_Richtlinie_01.01.2010.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Energie/Energiefoerderungen-Privat/elektrofahrradfoerderung.wai.html">http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Energie/Energiefoerderungen-Privat/elektrofahrradfoerderung.wai.html</a> <a href="http://www.noel.gv.at/bilder/d44/Elektrofahrradfoerderung_Richtlinie_2010-03-12.pdf">http://www.noel.gv.at/bilder/d44/Elektrofahrradfoerderung_Richtlinie_2010-03-12.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Energie/PV-Stromtankstellen-Foerderung.wai.html">http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Energie/PV-Stromtankstellen-Foerderung.wai.html</a> <a href="http://www.noel.gv.at/bilder/d41/Richtlinie_PV-Stromtankstellen-Foerderung.doc">http://www.noel.gv.at/bilder/d41/Richtlinie_PV-Stromtankstellen-Foerderung.doc</a>



# Annex

## Summary D 6 Road transport in federal state Styria and various transport measures in federal state Vorarlberg

Scope	Styria	Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg
<b>Mode of transport</b>	<b>Road transport</b>	<b>Road transport</b>		
<b>Name of the measure</b>	<b>Direct support of electric vehicles (private use)</b>	<b>Electric vehicle support within the scope of the VLOTTE project</b>	<b>Construction of private feeder lines</b>	<b>Landrad</b>
<b>Subject of support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Purchase of new electric operated private motor vehicles</li> <li>* purchase of new single-track electric vehicles, including electric bicycles or</li> <li>* conversion from passenger vehicles and single-track vehicles to demonstrably fully electrical operation or the</li> <li>* conversion of bicycles with electric motors.</li> </ul>	Acquisition of electric private motor vehicles	<p>Construction and development of private feeder lines in Vorarlberg.</p> <p>Only investments which fulfil the conditions for support under the 'Programme to support the development of feeder lines' of the Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT) are eligible.</p>	<p>LANDRAD is a research project of Kairos, together with Vorarlberg and the Energy Institute.</p> <p>By the end of 2010 the question will therefore be answered of how many private motor vehicle routes can be replaced with these environmentally-friendly alternatives. Individuals and institutions participate in the project. Between May and July 500 highly-efficient supported bicycles were bought in Vorarlberg at an attractive price. In return, LANDRAD purchasers provide information quarterly on their cycle tax for the research project</p>
<b>Applicants / tax-privileged individuals</b>	Natural persons, driving schools	Companies, individuals, institutions		
<b>Type of support</b>	Outright grants	Investment grant		
<b>Amount of support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* electric private motor vehicle (purchase or conversion): €1 000 per vehicle</li> <li>* two-track vehicles (without licensing requirement): €250 per vehicle</li> <li>* single-track vehicles (purchase or conversion):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20 % of investment sum (including VAT),</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Purchase: 30 % of acquisition costs	The amount of support amounts to 10 % of the admissible investment costs chargeable by BMVIT under the 'Programme to support the development of feeder lines'.	

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	- maximum €500 per vehicle * electric bicycles (purchase or conversion): - 15 % of investment sum (including VAT). - maximum €250 per vehicle			
<b>Is this measure voluntary or mandatory?</b>	Voluntary			
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	Support development: Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung, FA17A - Energiewirtschaft und allgemeine technische Angelegenheiten, Fachstelle Energie, Steirischer Umweltlandesfonds, Burggasse 9/II, 8010 Graz		Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Abteilung Allgemeine Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten +43 (0) 5574 / 511-26105, E-Mail wirtschaft@vorarlberg.at	
<b>What start and end dates (duration) are set for the whole scheme?</b>	01.01.2010-30.12.2010		1.1.2008 -	
<b>What is granted by the scheme?</b>	Investment grants	Investment grants		
<b>Who can benefit from this scheme?</b>	End consumers, driving schools	Companies, individuals, institutions		
<b>Are applications continuously received and granted or are there periodical calls?</b>	Applications are accepted on a continual basis	Applications are accepted on a continual basis		
<b>Target group(s)</b>	End consumers, driving schools	End users		
<b>Target(s) of the measure</b>	Revitalisation of renewable energy sources in private transport	Revitalisation of renewable energy sources in private transport		
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/2628408/DE/#tb4">http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/2628408/DE/#tb4</a>	<a href="http://www.vlotte.at/inhalt/at/106.htm">http://www.vlotte.at/inhalt/at/106.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/ri_anschlussbahnen.pdf">http://www.vorarlberg.at/pdf/ri_anschlussbahnen.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wirtschaft_verkehr/verkehr/verkehrs politik/foerderungen/errichtungprivateranschlu.htm">http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wirtschaft_verkehr/verkehr/verkehrs politik/foerderungen/errichtungprivateranschlu.htm</a>	<a href="http://landrad.at/projekt/projektbeschreibung-2.html">http://landrad.at/projekt/projektbeschreibung-2.html</a>

# Annex

## Summary D 7 Various transport measures in federal state Vorarlberg and the promotion of natural-gas powered vehicles in Vienna

Scope	Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg	Vienna
<b>Name of the measure</b>	<b>Local transport scheme, communal and regional - support</b>	<b>Electroroller action of VKW AG (Vorarlberger Kraftwerke AG)</b>	<b>Support of natural gas powered vehicles</b>
<b>Subject of support</b>	In order to give communities an incentive to invest in public transport schemes, the federal government implemented directives in 1990 on the support of communal and regional local transport schemes. Eligible expenses *costs for studies, service improvements, investment costs for the establishment or improvement of the required infrastructure and costs for public relations and advertising.	New acquisition of electric powered rollers, mopeds and motorcycles (which fulfil existing standards and meet existing safety requirements) participating in the Vorarlberger vehicle trade	* The purchase of natural gas powered (and initially approved in Vienna for road transport) vehicles * the conversion of vehicles to natural gas  Prerequisite for conversion support: * the natural gas car after conversion must conform at least to exhaust gas standard EURO3.
<b>Applicants / tax-privileged individuals</b>	Local authorities	Electricity consumers of VKW	Individuals, taxi companies
<b>Type of support</b>		Flat rate credit on the electricity bill (spread over four years).	One-off outright direct loan
<b>Amount of support</b>	Depending on the financial strength of 25 % to 40 % of those costs which a community has spent on the implementation of a measure. Stationary constructions for regional transport (stops, railway stations, information pillars, etc.) are supported with a 10 % increase in the support rate.	Flat rate contribution of €600	* Individuals: - €1 000 per vehicle *taxi businesses: - €3 000 per vehicle (max. 2 vehicles) - €1 000 per vehicle (max. 8 additional vehicles)
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>		Vorarlberger Kraftwerke AG Weidachstraße 6 6900 Bregenz	MA 22 – Wiener Umweltschutzabteilung 1200 Wien, Dresdner Straße 45
<b>What start and end dates (duration) are set for the whole scheme?</b>		17.09.2009-? (ends with the 100 <sup>th</sup> support)	01.6.2009-31.5.2010
<b>(m) Are there maximum or minimum sizes of system which are eligible?</b>		Vehicle capacity: at least: 2kW	
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wirtschaft_verkehr/verkehr/verkehrspolitik/foerderungenn/nahverkehrsvorhabenkommun.htm">http://www.vorarlberg.at/vorarlberg/wirtschaft_verkehr/verkehr/verkehrspolitik/foerderungenn/nahverkehrsvorhabenkommun.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.vkw.at/downloads/at/VKW_Elektro_roller_Aktion_Flyer.pdf">http://www.vkw.at/downloads/at/VKW_Elektro_roller_Aktion_Flyer.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/umwelt/natuerlich/erdgasauto.html">http://www.wien.gv.at/umwelt/natuerlich/erdgasauto.html</a>

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### Summary D 8 Various transport measures at federal-state and regional levels

Scope	Vienna	City of Klagenfurt (in Carinthia)	Wachau, Nibelungengau, Kremstal region (Lower Austria)
<b>Name of the measure</b>	<b>Support for electric bikes (support action of the City of Vienna and Wien Energie)</b>	<b>Klagenfurt Environmental Department: Environmentally-friendly mobility</b>	<b>e-mobil Wachau special support</b>
<b>Subject of support</b>	The new acquisition of single-track electric vehicles (electric rollers and mopeds as well as electric bicycles)  A maximum of 1 000 vehicles are supported.	* Acquisition of a single-track electric vehicle (1-2 points)  * conversion and conversion kits of bicycles to electric power supply motor (1 point)	* purchase and leasing of new electric vehicles for the paid and nonpaid transfer to guests and customers in the area of the Wachau, Nibelungengau, Kremstal tourist board. Eligible: * electric bicycles and * electric mopeds and cars approved for road use
<b>Applicants / tax-privileged individuals</b>	Individuals:	Individuals:	'companies of the tourism and leisure board' and local authorities
<b>Type of support</b>	One-off grant	One-off outright direct grant	One-off outright grant
<b>Amount of support</b>	30 % of acquisition value  Upper limit: maximum €300	10 % of the purchase price  Grant: max. €60 per point	max. 30 % of purchase price (excluding VAT) or maximum 18 months rental payments, upper limit of support: * single-track vehicles: Maximum €500 per vehicle * multi-track vehicles: maximum €5 000 per vehicle
<b>Administration of the measure (implementing body/monitoring authority)</b>	MA 22 – Wiener Umweltschutzabteilung 1200 Wien, Dresdner Straße 45	Magistrat Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, Abt. Umweltschutz Bahnhofstraße 35, 9020 Klagenfurt am Wörthersee	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung Abteilung Energiewesen und Strahlenschutzrecht, Geschäftsstelle für Energiewirtschaft; Landhausplatz 1, Haus 13, 3109 St. Pölten;
<b>How long should the measure apply in total?</b>	01.01.2010-31.12.2010		01.01.2010-31.12.2011
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/umwelt/natuerlich/e-bikes.html">http://www.wien.gv.at/umwelt/natuerlich/e-bikes.html</a>  <a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/umwelt/natuerlich/pdf/e-bike-fragen.pdf">http://www.wien.gv.at/umwelt/natuerlich/pdf/e-bike-fragen.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.klagenfurt.at/klagenfurt-am-woerthersee/downloads/Umweltfoerderungen2010.pdf">http://www.klagenfurt.at/klagenfurt-am-woerthersee/downloads/Umweltfoerderungen2010.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Energie/Energi-foerderungen-Landwirtschaft-Gewerbe/wachau_sonderfoerderung.wai.html">http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Energie/Energi-foerderungen-Landwirtschaft-Gewerbe/wachau_sonderfoerderung.wai.html</a>