Austria

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Summary of main findings

Metric	Value	Further information		
Overall goal of the LTS	Climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest ¹	The goal includes all main greenhouse gases.		
		The goal covers all sectors, including national a international aviation.	and	
		 Remaining emissions in 2050 can be compensated by natural sinks, import of renewable energy (including hydrogen) and technical sinks (CCU/CCS). 		
		The use of nuclear energy is clearly excluded.		
Scenarios presented in the LTS	The LTS presents one main scenario and four pathways towards climate neutrality in 2050:			
	 Scenario "Transition 2019" – modelled with the same approach as the official WEM and WAM projections under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation. 			
	 Pathways A, B, C and D – alternative scenarios modelled with newly developed Excel-tool carbon pathway calculator. Show how climate neutrality could be reached with different options. 			
	Modelling results: GHG emission reductions	Emission projections by sectors: Mio.tCO2 eq 2030 2050		
	by 2050 compared to 1990	Power (30, 34) (4, 11.2)		
	(excluding removals):	Industry 14 (3.8, 4)		
GHG reductions	-72% to -84%	Transport n.a. n.a.		
		Buildings n.a. n.a.		
	(i.e. range reduction values under 'pathways' scenarios)	Agriculture (6, 7) (4.7, 5.8)		
	Targets:	Waste (0, 1) (0.2, 0.4) LULUCF (-3, -9) (0, -17)		
	No indicative milestones for 2040 and 2050.	Notes: (1) Minimum and maximum GHG emissions under 'pathways scenario. (2) Transport and buildings emission are included in the ene sector. (3) Values based on graphs.	ergy	
		Main drivers and features:		
Renewable Energy Sources	Modelling results: Share of renewable in gross final energy consumption in 2050: 76% to 93%	Electricity production from 100% renewable sources by 2030.		
		Increase of national and distributed generation renewable electricity (wind, photovoltaic, biamage)	of	
	76% 10 93%	biomass)100% of new photovoltaic installations with memory by 2050.		
Energy Efficiency	Modelling results:	Main drivers and features:		
	FEC: 13.5 to 17.2 Mtoe in 2050 (i.e. 52%-38% reduction compared to	 By 2050, only nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB) or positive energy buildings will be built In 2050, existing buildings brought to future-pro 		
	2005 ²) PEC: n.a.	thermal-energy standard (renovation rate to be increased from the current level of around 1% to an average of 2% over the period 2020-30).		

¹ The new government coalition, which took office in January 2020, announced a new plan to make Austria climate neutral by 2040.

² Calculation based on data in the LTS supplemented, as required, with data from other Member State reporting under the Regulation on Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

Metric	Value		Further information
			Doubling cycling path by 2025.
Estimated investment needs	n.a.		An assessment was ongoing with results expected in the course of 2020.
Socio-economic impacts of transition	n.a.		It is generally stated, that assessments show positive GDP and employment developments in relation to climate protection measures.
Adaptation Policies and Measures	Yes	The LTS refers to the Austrian Strategy for adaptation to climate change but does not include any policies and measures.	
Public consultation	Yes	A public online consultation and 3 stakeholder consultations (workshops) took place in 2019. The results are presented in the LTS.	
Legal status of the LTS and targets	No	 There is currently no law that includes the LTS. The carbon neutrality target is not legally binding. 	

Overall completeness of the LTS

- The LTS defines a clear goal for Austria, aiming to be climate neutral by 2050 at the latest, although it is not clearly specified if the target includes international maritime.
- In general, the strategy is developed in detail and projections have been completed up to 2050.
- The LTS includes most of the mandatory contents (e.g. public consultation, projected emission reductions and enhancement of removals, emission reduction in waste and agriculture). Gaps in mandatory elements are:
 - a) CO2 intensity of GDP;
 - b) Future emission trajectories by sector, with only a single aggregated trajectory of 'fuel used' for energy, industry, transport and buildings sectors (probably also the energy used in the agricultural sector);
 - c) Estimated investment needs;
 - d) Socio-economic impact assessment.
- The LTS includes most of the non-mandatory contents (e.g. adaptation policies and measures, projections on renewable energy, energy consumption, drivers for energy use and transport decarbonisation options). However, there is no disaggregated information on industrial sectors, transport types, AFOLU expected emissions by sources and by individual GHGs. Links to agricultural and rural development policies are also missing.