Austria

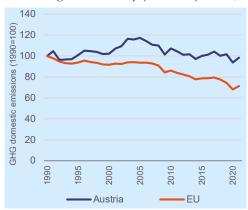
1) Key takeaways

- In 2021, GHG emissions in Austria were 3.3% below 2019 pre-pandemic levels.
- Over the same period, ETS and Effor Sharing emissions decreased by 2.8% and by 3.7%, respectively.
- Net GHG emissions (i.e. including LULUCF) in 2021 were 3.3% lower than 1990 levels.
- The LULUCF sector removed 2.51 MtCO2-eq on average per year from 2013 to 2020, based on accounting.

2) Greenhouse gas emissions

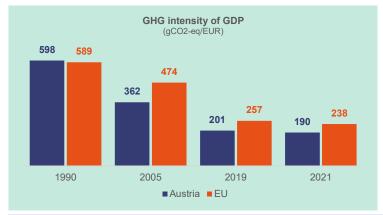


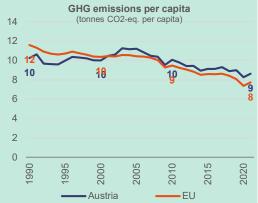
In 2021, approximated domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Austria were 77.1 MtCO2-eq, 4.8% higher compared to 2020 but 3.3% below pre-pandemic levels. Overall, net domestic emissions, including the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, were 3.3% lower than 1990 levels.



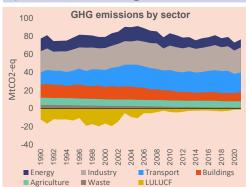
Total domestic GHG emissions					
	1990 (MtCO2-eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
Austria	78	17%	-13%	-3%	-2%
EU	4847	-6%	-21%	-4%	-29%
Total net domestic GHG emissions (including LULUCF)					
Austria	66	4%	-16%	-5%	-3%
EU	4633	-13%	-26%	-10%	-33%

Note: GHG emissions and removals for 1990-2020 are based on data submitted by EU Member States to the UNFCCC under Regulation (EU) No 525/2013. Figures may change following resubmissions. GHG emissions for 2021 are based on abbroximated GHG inventories.





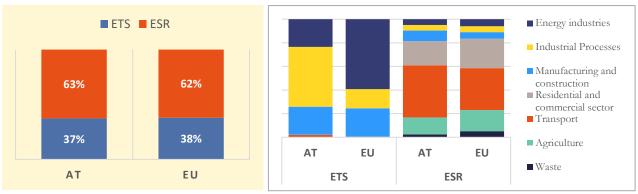
3) Greenhouse gas emissions by sector



	1990 (MtCO2- eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
Energy	14.0	14%	-37%	-14%	-38%
Industry	23.4	15%	1%	2%	19%
Transport	14.0	79%	-2%	-10%	58%
Buildings	14.3	-3%	-35%	9%	-31%
Agriculture	8.1	-15%	1%	0%	-14%
Waste	3.9	-29%	-55%	-8%	-70%
LULUCF	-12.1	-11%	-76%	-52%	-90%
International aviation	0.9	123%	48%	-58%	38%

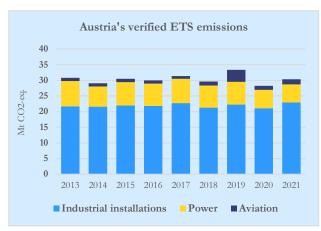
Notes: (1) Energy sector refers to electricity and beat production and petroleum refining. (2) Industry includes fuel combustion in manufacturing and construction and emissions in industrial processes and product use. (3) Buildings include emissions from energy use in residential and tertiary buildings, and energy use in agriculture and fishery sectors.

In 2021, the highest contribution to net GHG emissions in Austria came from the Industry sector (36%), followed by the Transport sector (29%) and the Buildings sector (13%). Emissions from sectors under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) were 63% compared to 62% for the EU as a whole (see shares in the charts below).



4) Emissions under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)

In 2021, stationary installations (e.g. power generation and manufacturing industry) in Austria emitted 28.7 million tonnes of CO2-eq emissions (equal to 37% of Austria's total GHG emissions). This is 6.3% higher compared to 2020 but 2.8% below pre-pandemic levels. By 2021, emissions from stationary installations were down by 3.6% against 2013 level (i.e. -20.4% to 2005 levels). Aviation emissions covered by the EU ETS were 31.0% higher compared to 2020 but 57.6% below 2019 level.



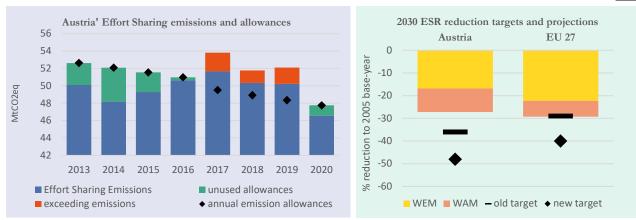
In parallel, Austria has raised over EUR 1.2 billion in auction revenues since 2013, available for further climate action and energy transformation. Austria reported that an average of 132% of revenues was spent for climate and energy purposes over the same period.(*)

Mt CO2-eq	2013	2020	2021
Power installations	8.1	5.9	5.8
% change since 2013	-	-26.6%	-28.6%
Industrial installations	21.7	21.1	22.9
% change since 2013	-	-2.8%	5.7%
Aviation (**)	1.02	1.23	1.62
% change since 2013	-	21.2%	58.7%

^(*) Revenues are not earmarked. National spending on climate and energy is >100% of auctioning revenues. In several years, climate and energy projects financed from the national budget were reported, even though their funding cannot be directly linked to the auctioning revenues.

5) Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors





Note: (1) Verified emissions based on annual inventory review under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD). (2) Projections as reported by Member States under Reg. (EU) 2018/1999, compiled and checked by the EEA. (3) ESR base-year emissions and targets have been approximately converted into GWP AR4 for comparability. For these reasons, the distances to targets for 2030 are provided for illustrative purposes only (4) WEM = with existing measures, WAM = with additional measures.

^(**) ETS emissions from aviation include flights within the European Economic Area (EEA) and outgoing flights to Switzerland and to the UK.

In 2021, effort sharing approximated emissions in Austria were 48.4 MtCO2eq (equal to 63% of Austria's total GHG emissions), 4.0% higher than in 2020 but 3.7% lower than 2019 pre-pandemic level.

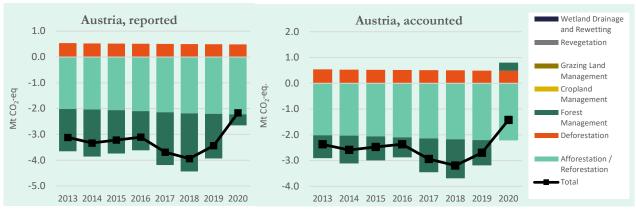
Between 2013 and 2019, Austria exceeded its annual emission allocations (AEAs) 3 times. However, Austria complied with the Effort Sharing Decision by making use of the flexibilities provided therein.

In 2020, effort sharing emissions in Austria were below the annual limit.

6) Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)



Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Austria show net removals of -3.3 Mt CO2-eq on average per year for the period 2013 to 2020. In this regard, Austria contributes with 1.0% to the annual average sink of -320.2 Mt CO2-eq of the EU-27. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -2.5 Mt CO2-eq, which corresponds to 3.0% of the EU-27 accounted sink of -83.4 Mt CO2-eq. Reported net removals and accounted net credits increase moderately until 2018 and then show a drastic decline.



Notes: (1) Charts based on the submissions delivered until May 2022. (2) Data reported for the period 2013-2020, for mandatory and elected LULUCF activities, were submitted by Member States to the European Environment Agency (EEA) and underwent a simulated accounting process developed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC), together with DG CLIMA. (3) Reported data represent the gross annual flux of greenbouse gas from the sector, by activity, according to the IPCC methods for calculation in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol (KP). Accounting is aimed at assessing the impact of policies on climate actions on the actual data, for example as an increase in the sink within the Forest Management activity. (4) The simulated accounting process does not take into account any adjustments or flexibilities that a Member State may apply, for example the purchase of KP credits.

Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation are prominent, followed by removals by Forest Management. Emissions by Deforestation play a minor role in the overall emission budget of the LULUCF sector. Forest Management shows high variability over the eight year period with highest removals in 2018 and a drastic decline thereafter.

Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation are much higher than debits by Deforestation. Forest Management shows credits in all years except 2020. Austria is one of 14 EU Member States with debits by Forest Management for at least one year. Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation show a slightly increasing trend over the eight-year period.

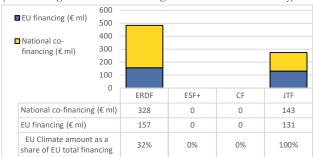
7) Financing Climate Action



Cohesion policy

Austria's Planned Financing for Climate Actions

(EU financing & national co-financing - 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy)



The chart presents information on investment plans and achievement targets from adopted programmes. Financing for cohesion policy uses a categorisation to provide thematic information on the finances planned.

Source: https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/

Innovation and Modernisation Fund

Innovation Fund (Portfolio of signed projects)

	n.	EUR million
Small Scale Projects	1	2.4
Large Scale Projects	-	-

Modernisation Fund
(List of confirmed or approved investment proposals)

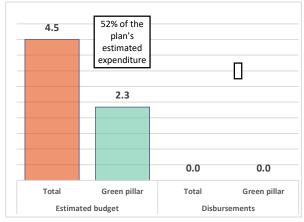
non-beneficiary

EUR million

Recovery & Resilience Facilities

RRF allocations	Grants: Loans:		% of GDP
(EUR billion)	3.46	_	0.9

RRF contribution to the Green pillar in Austria (€ bn)



This graph displays: 1) the estimated cost of measures attributed by the Commission, in consultation with the Member State, to the green pillar either as primary or secondary assignments; and 2) how disbursements under the RRF (excluding pre-financing) relate to the green pillar.

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en