

Austria

Trilemma Rank
4

Trilemma Score
82.1

Balance Grade
AAA

Austria is showing a balanced score across all three Trilemma indicators. The Energy Security Index shows continuous improvement, due to Austria's balanced mix of energy sources and high energy storage capacity. The Equity Index shows that Austria's energy supply provides high quality at affordable prices, making energy poverty less pronounced compared with other countries. The Sustainability Index demonstrates the effort in the transformation towards low carbon electricity generation. Austria's balance grade is AAA and its global ranking is 4.

Population
8.8 (millions)

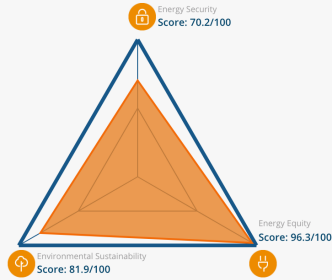
Land Area
82.5 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
51,462 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
25.7 (% of GDP)

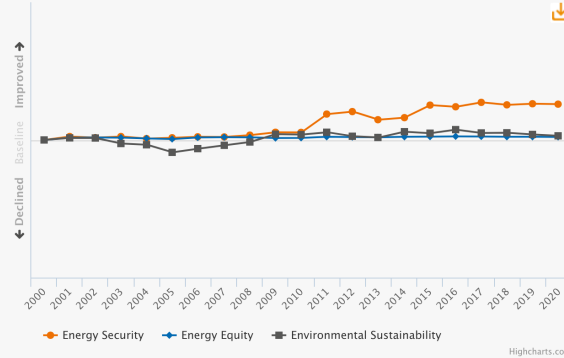
GDP Growth
2.4 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

In 2019, Austria imported 72% of its energy requirements. The majority of Austria's net energy imports were oil and natural gas. Oil accounted for 37% of all energy used in Austria, followed by renewable energy (30%), gas (22%), coal (8%) and energy from waste and other sources (3%). The dependence on energy imports affects its Energy Security scores though there has been a marked improvement over the 2010 baseline.

Austria is committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2040 at the latest. To meet this deadline, significant decarbonisation efforts are needed across all energy sectors. In this context, the new government plans a new climate protection law with binding greenhouse gas reduction paths until 2040, interim targets until 2030 and sector-specific targets and timetables. The government has also committed to fit 1 million roofs with PV systems. The government has committed to reach climate neutrality by 2040 at the latest.

In the building sector, the government announced phasing out all oil- and coal-fired heating systems by 2035 and restricting the use of natural gas for heating in new buildings from 2025.

In the transport sector, the government's policy builds on Austria's front-runner position in the provision of public transport and is committed to developing a detailed "mobility masterplan 2030". Tax reforms entered into force on 1 January 2020 to relieve the overall tax burden while making the tax system more ecological. The tax burden has now shifted to vehicles with above-average CO2 emissions.

The government is committed to comprehensive tax reforms based on ecological and social principals.

To reach carbon neutrality by 2040, the role of electricity in Austria's energy mix will increase significantly, as only consistent electrification of the individual sectors of the economy will make it possible to largely phase out the use of fossil fuels in the household, commercial, industrial and mobility sectors. The keyword here is Power-to-X Technologies.

Austria's national target is to cover 100% of total electricity consumption (national balance) from renewable energy sources by 2030. Austria's last coal-fired power plant was shut down in the first half of 2020. The goal of climate neutrality will be achieved without nuclear energy.

The country scores well on Sustainability because of existing environmental regulations but further actions are planned, including the greening of gas supply and the deployment of hydrogen.

Maintaining competitiveness, affordability for Austria's economy and households, and security of supply are at the core of Austria's energy transformation. Accordingly, an improvement in the Trilemma Index Ranking is anticipated in the medium and long terms.

The COVID-19 pandemic may provide an opportunity to accelerate Austria's energy transformation. The Austrian Federal Government has already announced that reconstruction efforts should be oriented towards UN sustainability goals.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

	2020 Performance	Trend 2010-20
Energy security		
Import dependence	██████████	▲
Diversity of electricity generation	██████████	▲
Energy storage	██████████	▲
Energy equity		
Access to electricity	██████████	▶
Electricity prices	██████████	▲
Gasoline and diesel prices	██████████	▲
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity	██████████	▼
Low carbon electricity generation	██████████	▲
CO2 emissions per capita	██████████	▲
Country context		
Macroeconomic stability	██████████	▲
Effectiveness of government	██████████	▼
Innovation capability	██████████	▲