ENERGY PROFILE

Austria

GDP per capita —8.1.1 Real GDP growth rate 4.6% 67 6% 66 4% 64.6 65 2% 0% -2% -4% 60 -6% 59 -8% 58 2016 2011 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

Table Table 7.3.1 Energy intensity 67 3.0 66 3.0 65 3.0 64 2.9 63 2.9 63 2.9 61 2.8 59 2.8 58 2.7 2016 2017 2018 2019 2019 2020

COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS





7.b.1 Per capita renewable capacity



11.6.2 Air particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)



TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2016	2021
Non-renewable (TJ)	948 072	943 404
Renewable (TJ)	438 894	442 397
Total (TJ)	1 386 967	1 385 801
Renewable share (%)	32	32
Growth in TES	2016-21	2020-21
Non-renewable (%)	-0.5	+6.0





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Renewable (%)	+0.8	+4.9
Total (%)	-0.1	+5.6

Primary energy trade	2016	2021
Imports (TJ)	1 343 870	973 771
Exports (TJ)	450 278	228 826
Net trade (TJ)	- 893 592	- 744 945
Imports (% of supply)	97	70
Exports (% of production)	88	46
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	37	36

Renewable energy supply in 2021



RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)



Renewable TFEC trend



ELECTRICITY CAPACITY



Net capacity change in 2023 (MW)





Renewable capacity in 2023



Net capacity change (GW)





Capacity utilisation in 2022 (%)



ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2022	GWh	%
Non-renewable	18 796	27
Renewable	50 432	73
Hydro and marine	34 705	50
Solar	3 792	5
Wind	7 245	10
Bioenergy	4 690	7
Geothermal	0	0
Total	69 228	100

Electricity generation trend



Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

1 Energy subsidies for households and companies	2023
2 Support for decarbonising the economy	2023
3 2022 round of subsidies for e-mobility	2022
4 Blue-yellow electricity price discount	2022
5 Business Energy Costs Subsidy Act	2022





Avoided emissions based on tossil tuel mix used tor power

Mt CO2 Emissions

Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL



Biomass potential: net primary production



World Austria 100% 80% 60% 40% 20% <260 260-420 420-560 560-670 670-820 820-1060 >1060

Wind power density at 100m height (W/m^2)

Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

Distribution of wind potential

International Renewable Energy Agency

IRENA Headquarters Masdar City P.O. Box 236, Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates www.irena.org Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

Last updated on: 31 July, 2024