



RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY REVIEW

AUSTRIA

Austrian energy policy has focused for decades on securing a sustainable and socially-balanced supply of energy. The permanent promotion of renewable energy sources (RES), accompanied by the enhancement of a rational utilisation of energy, is a key strategic aspect of this policy.

This long-term energy policy has resulted in a mix of energy sources characterised by a significant importance of RES. With 65 % of electricity consumed by RES, Austria is the European leader on RES contribution to gross electricity consumption¹. The most significant source of renewable energy is biomass, followed by hydropower. With 47 % of the Austrian territory being covered by forests, the share of woodland is one of the highest in Europe. Consequently, the use of biomass has been extensive in Austria. The largest solid wood fraction, logwood is used by individual households. Wood chips, bark and industrial timber residues are used in combined heat and power plants and district heating plants, while pellets are increasingly being used primarily in household heating systems. At the same time Austria is one the European leader in Solar Thermal per capita together with Cyprus and Greece.

On November the 5th, 1978 the Austrian voted with 50.47% against the use of nuclear power for electricity production in Austria. The use of nuclear power is therefore prohibited by law.

KEY FIGURES

- The **share of RES in total primary energy consumption** was of 25.3 % in 2007. With a share of 40.8%, oil remains the most important energy source, followed by RES, natural gas with a share of 20.8% and coal (11.5%).
- The **share of RES in the gross final energy consumption²** was 28.8 % in 2007.³

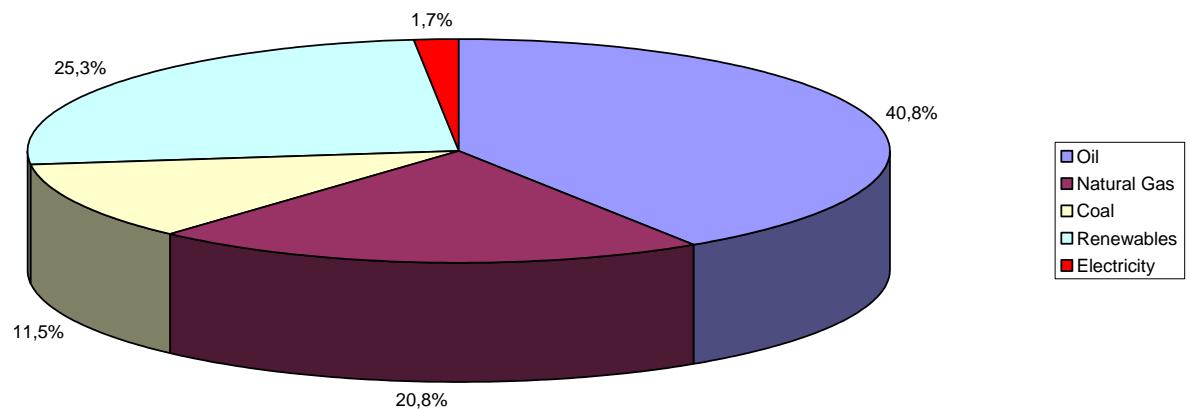
¹ Without pump storage consumption

² As defined by the latest version of the proposed RES Directive

³ The recent micro census revealed that solid biomass is used by households at a much higher level than believed according to data based on the last micor census some years ago. The gross final consumption of RES in 2005 was calculated with 23.3 by EUROSTAT in 2007. The most recent data from Statistik Austria are showing nearly 26 %.

- The **share of RES in the gross electricity consumption (without pump storage consumption)** was 65 % in 2007. Most of the renewable electricity (RES-E) is produced by hydropower plants (86.6 %), followed by solid biomass and wind power.
- The **share of biofuels** in the transport in 2007 was 4.23 % (in terms of final energy).
- Austria energy dependence on imports amounts to 87,8⁴% in 2007

Primary Energy in Austria 2007



Source: <http://www.statistik.at>
Austrian Energy Agency

RES POLICY

The Austrian Green Electricity Act of 2002 was amended in 2006, leading to revised subsidy conditions for new RES power plants. Whereas pre-established statutory provisions still apply to the existing plants, the new law applies to the following power plants:

⁴ Import/BIV

- Small scale hydro power plants (maximum capacity up to 10 MW): generated (fed-in) electricity with purchase obligation.
- “Other green power plants” such as wind-, solar-, geothermal-, solid biomass- and waste with a high biomass share, landfill gas-, sewage gas- and biogas-: generated (fed-in) electricity with purchase obligation.
- Heat tariff (combined support of electricity and heat) for solid biomass and waste with a high biomass share power plants that receive tariffs according to the feed-in tariff of 2002.
- Existing or refurbished combined heat and power plants for public district heating supply: support tariff (when refurbishment investment amounts to 50% of the value of a new plant of the total capacity after refurbishment).
- Subsidies for investments in “medium scale hydro power plants” (maximum capacity over 10 up to including 20 MW).
- Subsidies for investments in new fossil combined heat and power plants.

RES TARGETS

Mandatory targets set by the Directive on the Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

- 34 % share of RES on the gross final energy consumption of energy in 2020.
- At least 10% share of renewable energy in final consumption of energy in transport by 2020.

Indicative Target set by the RES- electricity European Directive from 2001⁵

- 78.1 % share of RES on gross electricity consumption by 2010.

Indicative Target set by the European Biofuels Directive from 2003⁶

- Biofuels consumption of 5.75% of final energy consumption of petrol and diesel use for transport in 2010.

⁵ Directive 2007/71/EC on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market. Currently in force, sets targets up to 2010.

⁶ Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport currently in force, sets targets up to 2010, with indicative targets by 2005.

National commitments

- Adoption of a Federal Renewable Action Plan (RAP) in line with the European Climate and Energy Package goals by 2010.
- According to the Ökostromgesetz from 2002, and from 2006, 4% and 10% of all electricity delivered to end-consumers by the public distribution network in the year 2008, 2010 respectively, should be produced from indigenous biomass combustion and digestion, liquid biomass (i.e. plant oils, except black liquor and sewage), wind, solar and geothermal sources. Besides this target, there is an indicative minimum quota for small hydro (< 10 MWel) of 9% in the Ökostromgesetz 2002.
- At national level, indicative targets for biofuels have been set at 2.5% in 2005, 4.3% in 2007 and 5.75% in 2008.
- There is no national target/commitment for heating and cooling.

Technology roadmap

- Targets per Technology are adopted for the upcoming Ökostromgesetz 2008⁷ by the national parliament, but not yet notified by the European Commission: in the electricity sector, it foresees +700 MW of wind, +350 MW for large hydro, +200 MW for small hydro, +150 MW medium scale hydro power plants and +100 MW for biomass by 2015.

Progress towards the Targets

In 2007, the share of renewable energy in total gross electricity consumption (incl. consumption for pump storage) probably decreased to 60 % compared to 66 % in 1997, mainly due to the increase in total electricity consumption.

According to the Austrian Energy Agency, approx. 7.6 % of RES electricity (not taking into account small and large hydro) can be reached in 2008. The 2008 9% target for small hydro probably wasn't achieved too.

The 10% 2010 target from Ökostromgesetz 2006 won't be reached any more because of stop and go policy (Ökostromgesetz 2006 was no success compared to 2002). Maybe even the recent 7.6 % won't be achieved by 2010.

The new target adopted by the parliament for 2015 is therefore 15% of final electricity consumption. This includes also: small hydro implemented as from the 1st January 2003 and additional production from small hydro refurbishment ; green power plants erected as from 2008 , as well as new small and medium hydro power plants and efficient black liquor combined heat and power plants subsidised by the Ökostromgesetz 2008.

In a scenario with implemented Ökostromgesetz 2008 a 15% share of RES in national electricity would be achieved in 2015 if the electricity consumption would increase from 2008-2015 much slower than in the last

⁷ The law passed in Austrian Parliament, but is still waiting for an approval at European level

years: in Austria electricity consumption from 2002-2006 was rising sharply i.e. about 2.4 % per year. (RES-e share would shrink if no new capacity is built).

Large scale 4.7 Vol.-% blending of all (nearly 95%) fossil diesel started in October 2005. In the last quarter of 2005 3.2% of final energy of all gasoline and diesel was substituted - the EU target was 2% by the end of 2005.

In 2006 large scale biodiesel blending (4.7% of the volume-) went on (288,500 to biodiesel for blend and 32,500 to for fleets), further 10,000 plant oil were used by fleets and tractors - 3,54 %biogenic energy⁸ contributed to all gasoline and diesel in transport.

In 2007 for large scale biodiesel blending (4.7% of the volume-) 298,800 tons were used and further 71,200 tons for fleets. 18,000 tons plant oil were used by fleets and tractors. From October 2007 onwards 4.7 vol.-% bioethanol (20.400 tons) were blended too. In 2007 at the average 4.23 % of biogenic energy contributed to all gasoline and diesel in transport. In the last quarter the energy content was increased to 4.85 % by the additional ethanol blending.

Support for RES Electricity

Feed in tariff with purchase obligation for electricity

Small scale hydro power plants (maximum capacity up to 10 MW), wind-, solar-, geothermal-, biomass-, high biogenous share of waste-, landfill gas-, sewage gas- and bio gas generated (feed-in) electricity with purchase obligation.

Ökostromgesetz 2002

Resource	Technology	Support level [€cents/ kWh]	Feed-in tariff or premium?	Duration [years that an investor is entitled to support]
hydro	small	3,8-6,3	feed-in tariff	13
wind	onshore	7,8	feed-in tariff	13
biomass	gasification (biogas)	10.3- 16.95	feed-in tariff	13
PV		47-60	feed-in tariff	13
Geothermal		7,0 €/kWh	feed-in tariff	13

See annex for more detailed info. Tariffs valid for plants licensed between 1.1. 2003-31.12.2004

The Austrian Green Electricity Act of 2002 was amended in 2006, leading to revised subsidy conditions for new RES power plants.

Key amendments to the old law:

- The duration of the guaranteed feed-in tariff depends on the type of installation, but does not exceed 12 years from the start of the installation's operation. Almost all types of installation will benefit from a purchase obligation at market price minus balancing costs for a further period of 12 years.

⁸ Referring to electricity coming from animal meal, black liquor and sewage sludge

- Change in the funding system: from 1 January 2007, the former fee on consumption is replaced by a metering fee expressed as a lump sum per metering point, which consumers have to pay per metering point (“Zählpunktpauschale”). The amount of the fee depends on the grid level to which the consumers are connected but is independent of their actual consumption. The fee is fixed by law and amounts to 15, 000€ per annum for connection to the high voltage net levels 1 to 4, 3300€ to level 5, 300€ to level 6 and 15€ to level 7.
- Change in the organisational structure of the support mechanism: the purchase and selling of green electricity will be carried out in accordance with a license to be granted by the Ministry for economic affairs and labour. The now single Centre (www.oem-ag.at, formerly there were 3 bodies engaged) will be subject to the control of the national court of auditors.
- The new law maintains the current level of the feed-in tariffs for different types of installations installed/substantially modernised or for installations for which administrative approval was granted at the latest by certain cut-off dates (administrative approval by 31.12.2004 for all technologies -except small hydro- and which went online by 30.06.2006 i.e. wind, PV. (except for plants with liquid, gaseous and solid biomass and small hydro, for which deadline was set for 31.12.2007).
- The law newly introduces that prices must be oriented on installations of best available technique and must have in mind the support of installations at the most efficient locations (this was valid for Ökostromgesetz 2002 too). The prices will be fixed for 2006, and reduced subsequently on an annual basis.
- For CHP-plants with liquid, gaseous and solid biomass as a fuel (as well as plants which utilize waste with a high biomass share) a precondition for getting green tariffs is the fulfilment of a new efficiency criteria: 60 % of the fuel energy content must be technically used in the kind of electricity and heat.

Ökostromgesetz 2006 and Tariffs for 2006 and (2008)

Resource	Technology	Support level [€cents/kWh] (rounded)	Feed-in tariff or premium?	Duration [years that an investor is entitled to support]
hydro	small	3,3 (3,2)-6,0 (5,7)	feed-in tariff	15 years
wind	onshore	7,65 (7,54)	feed-in tariff	10 years +2 years with a reduced tariff(in the 11th year: 75%, in the 12th year 50% of the fixed tariff)
biomass	CHP (wood chips)	11.3 (11.1)- 15.7 (15.6)	feed-in tariff	10 years +2 years with a reduced tariff
biogas	agricultural	11.5 (11.3)- 17.0 (16.9)	feed-in tariff	10 years +2 years with a reduced tariff
PV		32.0 (30.0)- 49.0 (46.0)	feed-in tariff	10 years +2 years with a reduced tariff
Geothermal		7.4 (7.3)	feed-in tariff	10 years +2 years with a reduced tariff

See annex for more detailed info. Tariffs valid from 2006-onwards

Investments Subsidies

- For “medium scale hydro power plants” (maximum capacity over 10 up to including 20 MW).
- For newly erected fossil combined heat and power plants.

Support for Heating and Cooling

Feed in tariff for Heat

- Heat tariff (combined support of electricity and heat) for solid biomass power plants that receive tariffs according to the feed-in tariff legal regulations of 2002.
- Support tariff for existing or refurbished combined heat and power plants for public district heating supply.

Investment subsidies:

Federal/regional/local schemes on RES-H/C (for private houses mainly by the provincial housing subsidy systems, for private companies mainly by the federal “Umweltförderung im Inland” which is handled by kommunalkredit public consulting (Kpc)⁹

- Geothermal: 20 – 40 % of the total costs of investment for private investors
- Solar Thermal grants up to 30% of the investment costs. Federal level support for companies. Support is given to private households at province level.

Resource	Support level [%/total investment]	Comments
Geothermal	20 – 40 % of the total costs of investment	For private investors
Solar Thermal	Grants up to 30% of the investment costs.	Federal level support for companies. Support is given to private households at province level.

Private households benefit from grants between € 600 and € 1,700 for systems used for domestic hot water needs (dependent on the province) with 6 m², for example. Installations aiming additionally at space heating benefit from grants between € 1,250 and € 3,325 with 15 m², for example.

The federal government supports renewable energy devices at buildings in the private sector (eg. Hotels) with grants up to 30% of the investment costs.

The Klima:active programme managed by the Federal Ministry of Environment counts with partnerships in the regions, the industry and the Austrian Energy Agency. The objectives of the programme are to promote RES technologies and Energy Efficiency. It has an important RES-H component to cover also information campaigns, education and training for installers, certification measures. Support to specific projects is implemented at regional level with the support of the Austrian Energy Agency.

Support for Biofuels

Investment subsidies

⁹ <http://www.public-consulting.at/en/portal/>

Biodiesel, Bioethanol and Biogas upgrading plants for vehicle fuel production can get an investment grant by the federal "Umweltförderung im Inland" which is handled by kommunalkredit public consulting (Kpc)¹⁰

Tax exemption

- If biofuels are used pure there is no mineral oil tax to pay . Generally there is no VAT reduction.
- Biodiesel with a minimum blend of 4.4 Vol.% mineral oil tax reduction by 2.8 ct/l fuel-mix compare to pure fossil fuel (part of this exemption is for desulphurization) - no VAT reduction (stays at 20%).
- Bioethanol with a minimum blend of 4.4 Vol.% mineral oil tax reduction by 3.3 ct/l fuel-mix compare to pure fossil fuel (part of this exemption is for desulphurization) - no VAT reduction (stays at 20%).

Resource	Total support level (= tax exemption incl. reduction of VAT to be paid) [€cents/litre]	start year
Biodiesel	Exempted from the tax on petroleum products if used pure	80ies
Biodiesel	with a minimum blend of 4.4 Vol.% (max. 7 Vol.%) mineral oil tax reduction by 2.8 ct/l fuelmix compared to pure fossil fuel	7/1/2007
Bioethanol	with a minimum blend of 4.4 Vol.% (max. 5 Vol.%) mineral oil tax reduction by 3.3 ct/l fuelmix compared to pure fossil fuel	10/1/2007

Quota Obligations

The European Biofuels Directive was transposed into Austrian law by an amendment to the Fuel Order (*Kraftstoffverordnung*) in November 2004. Since 1 October 2005, in accordance with Austrian legislation, those subject to the substitution requirement have had to ensure that biofuels replace 2.5% (calculated on the basis of energy content) of all petrol and diesel fuels placed on the market by 1 October 2005. This will increase to 4.3% on 1 October 2007 and to 5.75% on 1 October 2008.

Resource	Technology	Quota in % (per year)	Comments
free choice	free choice	4.3% in October 2007 5.75% in October 2008	mineral oil companies and distributors are obliged to fulfil the targets

Large scale blending of 7 Vol.-% of Biodiesel to fossil diesel started by 1 February 2009 (B7).

Annex I Key Aspects of the Green Electricity Act Amended in 2006

Annex II. Overview of Feed in Tariffs for electricity

¹⁰ <http://www.public-consulting.at/en/portal/>

Sources:

European Commission Factsheets by Country

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/energy_policy/facts_en.htm

Member States Reports in the framework of the Directive 2001/77/EC on renewable electricity

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/electricity_member_states_en.htm

Member States Reports in the framework of the Directive 2003/30/EC on biofuels

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/biofuels_members_states_en.htm

Austrian Energy agency

<http://www.energyagency.at/>



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Drafted in March 2009

Annex I Key Aspects of the Green Electricity Act Amended in 2006

The amended Green Electricity Act of 2006 contains several new aspects. The most important ones are summarised below:

The amendment constitutes new basic conditions from 2006 to 2011. For small scale hydro power plants the subsidizing system stays basically unmodified, also the 9 %-target for 2008 stays upright. For existing plants, which have been approved before 1.1.2003 and have not been refurbished since then, the feed-in tariffs expire at the end of 2008. However, for the plant segment up to 1 MW the purchase obligation at the market tariff (minus compensation of expenses for control energy) will persist for further 12 years.

Also for “other green power plants” the subsidy mechanism, with a purchase obligation according to guaranteed feed-in tariffs for a particular duration, still remains upright. However, the subsidy volume to be allocated every year is limited: in the years 2007 until 2011 an additional support volume of 17 Mio. EUR will be available, the budget for 2006 is 8.5 Mio. EUR. For this reason green power plants with a yearly support demand in the mentioned amounts can receive a new purchase contract. The support volume is distributed in the following way:

- 30% for solid biomass (that means 5.1 Mio. EUR yearly, 2006: 2.55 Mio. EUR)
- 30% for biogas (that means 5.1 Mio. EUR yearly, 2006: 2.55 Mio. EUR)
- 30% for wind power (that means 5.1 Mio. EUR yearly, 2006: 2.55 Mio. EUR)
- 10% for photovoltaics and others such as liquid biomass, hybrid firing and cofiring plants, and others (that means 1.7 Mio. EUR yearly, 2006: 0.85 Mio. EUR)

With this budget the share of „other green power“, related to the power consumption of end-users connected to the public grid, should be increased up to 10 % in the year 2010 (according to the legal target).

The purchase agreements are being allocated according to a “first-come-first-served” mechanism through the newly created green power settlement centre¹¹(OeMAG), in charge since 1.10.2006: it replaces the three “green power balance group representatives”. For each plant segment purchase agreements will be assigned until the additional yearly feed-in tariff volume is exploited. Further the OeMAG has to publicize the still remaining feed-in tariff volume each day.

The available feed-in tariff volume will therefore be derived from the support volume:

annual support volume
+ Market value of the contractive green electricity
– Expenses of the green electricity settlement center (aliquot share)
– Expenses for balance energy (unscheduled elc. flows) (aliquot share)
– Technology subsidies of the federal states (aliquot share of 7 Mio. EUR yearly)
= available feed-in tariff volume

If the feed-in tariff volume, to be allocated in a particular category, is exploited, the application is postponed to the following calendar year. However if the available funds in a particular category can not be allocated in a

¹¹ www.oem-ag.at

specific year, the remaining funds are carried forward into the following year and distributed to the single technology categories according to the key above.

After conclusion of the contract, the green power plant has to be put into operation within 24 months, after this time limit feed-in tariffs can be claimed – namely tariffs valid at the date on which the contract with the green power electricity settlement centre was concluded:

- from the beginning of operation for the duration of 10 years; in the 11th year 75% respectively in the 12th year 50% of these tariffs will be compensated, at least the market price according to § 20 of the Green Electricity Act
- 13th till 24th year: purchase guarantee to the market tariff according to § 20 of the Green Electricity Act minus expenses for control energy (separate depending on wind energy or other energy sources).

The feed-in tariffs themselves were re-defined for the year 2006 and 2007 by ordinance and are consequently to be configured digressively. Hereby a total fuel efficiency of at least 60 % is necessary for combined heat and power processes (solid, liquid, biomass, waste with a high biogenous share, biogas, cofiring plants). For photovoltaic plants 50 % of the expenses, which are necessary for the purchase of the energy (i.e. the subsidy volume p.a.), have to be paid by the federal state in which the plant will be erected.

For green power plants based on solid biomass, which receive tariffs according to the Green Electricity Act of 2002, the amendment enables a combined support of electric energy and heat.

The subsidy mechanism of the amended Green Electricity Act 2006 came into effect on 1 October 2006.

The feed-in tariffs themselves are set by ordinance. Currently the following tariffs are in force:

- Ordinance on feed-in tariffs 2002 + amendment 2005 (these was an extension of the time by which plants had to be online to get the 2002 tariffs, was done because plant engineering and construction market was overheated because of approval flood by the end of 2004) (valid for plants approved in 2003 and 2004)
- Ordinance on feed-in tariffs 2006 (valid for plants contracted in 2006 and 2007)

Because of the amendment of the law and the new ordinance, there are currently different schemes in place. The following tables provide an overview of which conditions apply to which plant segment within the small hydro power plants- and other green power plants sector.

Annex II. Overview of Feed in Tariffs

1. General Conditions for Small Scale Hydro Power Plants

Type of Plant	Period of Tariff Validity	Tariff Amount
Existing plants (approved before 1.1.2003)	until 31.12.2008	Tariffs according to BGBl. II Nr. 508/2002 ¹² , amended BGBl. II Nr. 254/2005 (ordinance of the feed-in tariffs 2002 + amendment 2005)
	For plants up to 1 MW: 12 years from 1.1.2009 onwards	Market price according to sect. 20 of the Green Electricity Act minus expenses for control energy (separate for wind energy and other energy sources) in the last calendar year
Recent erection or refurbishment before 1.1.2008	15 years after (Restart-)or initial operation of newly erected plants or for +50% RAV, 13 years for +15% RAV	Tariffs according to BGBl. II Nr. 508/2002, amended BGBl. II Nr. 254/2005 (ordinance of the feed-in tariff 2002 + amendment 2005)
	12 years after expiry of the above mentioned tariffs (only plants up to 1 MW EPL)	Market price according to sect. 20 of the Green Electricity Act minus expenses for control energy (separate for wind energy and other energy sources) in the last calendar year
Recent erection or refurbishment after 1.1.2008	Guarantee period according to the new legal regulations (min. 10 years)	Tariffs according to ordinance that have to be enacted before 2008
	For plants up to 1 MW: 12 years after expiry of the above mentioned tariffs	Market price according to sect. 20 of the Green Electricity Act minus expenses for control energy (separate for wind energy and other energy sources) in the last calendar year

¹² Please also refer to table 3 below

2. General Conditions for Other RES Power Plants

Type of Plant	Period of Tariff Validity	Tariff Amount
Old plants (approved before 1.1.2003)	10 years after start of operation, respectively period of validity according to the legal regulations of the respective federal state	Tariffs according to the legal regulations of the respective federal state)
	12 years after expiry of the above mentioned tariffs	Market price according to sect. 20 of the Green Electricity Act minus expenses for control energy (separate for wind energy and other energy sources) in the last calendar year
Power plants, which have been approved by to 2003 or 2004 at first instance and have gone on line (started operation) by 30.06.2006 (except solid-, liquid biomass, biogas: Operation by 31.12.2007)	13 years after start of operation	Tariffs according to BGBl. II Nr. 508/2002, amended BGBl. II Nr. 254/2005 (ordinance of the feed-in tariff 2002 + amendment 2005) Solid biomass: Combined support for electric energy and heat possible
	12 years after expiry of the above mentioned tariffs	Market price according to sect. 20 of the Green Electricity Act minus expenses for control energy (separate for wind energy and other energy sources) in the last calendar year
Plants, that have been approved after the 31.12.2004 at first instance, or respectively that will go on line by the dates mentioned above and that have concluded an agreement by 31.12.2011	10 years after start of operation. In the 11 th years 75%, in the 12 th year 50% of the feed-in tariff	Tariffs according to BGBl. II Nr. 401/2006 (ordinance of the feed-in tariff 2006). In the 11. and 12. year at least market price according to the Green Electricity Act sect. 20
	12 years after expiry of the above mentioned tariffs	Market price according to sect. 20 of the Green Electricity Act minus expenses for control energy (separate for wind energy and other energy sources) in the last calendar year

3. Feed-In Tariffs for RES Power Plants

Energy Source / technology	Conditions	Tariffs in Cent/kWh according to ordinance BGBl II Nr. 401/2008	Tariffs in Cent/kWh according to ordinance BGBl II Nr. 508/2002
Contracting		2006 (2007)	2003, 2004
Guarantee period		10 + 2 years	13 years
Wind Energy		7,65 (7,55)	7,80
Solid Biomass (such as wood chips from the forest, straw)	up to 2 MW	15,70 (15,85)	16,00
	2 to 5 MW	15,00 (14,95)	15,00
	5 to 10 MW	13,40 (13,30)	13,00
	above 10 MW	11,30 (11,10)	10,20
Waste with a high biogenous proportion	Materials according to SN 17... in table 2 of the annex, e.g. bark, saw dust	minus 25 % of tariff above	minus 20 % of tariff above
	Materials according to SN 17..., in table 1 of the annex, e.g. chip board waste	minus 40 % of tariff above	minus 35 % of tariff above
	Materials according to other 5-digit SN in table 1 and 2 of the annex	5,00 (4,90)	2,70
Hybrid Firing Plants		proportional	proportional
Cofiring in caloric plants	Solid biomass (wood chips from the forest, straw)	6,40 (6,30)	6,50
	Materials according to SN 17... in table 2 of the annex, e.g. bark, saw dust	minus 25 %	5,00
	Materials according to SN 17..., in table 1 of the annex, e.g. chip board waste	minus 40 %	4,00
	Materials according to other 5-digit SN in table 1 and 2 of the annex	minus 50 %	3,00
Hybrid firing plants		proportional	proportional
Liquid biomass	vegetable oils, cold-pressed biogenous oils, biodiesel; up to 300 kW	13,00 (12,50)	13,00 (up to 200kW)
	Vegetable oils, cold-pressed biogenous oils, biodiesel; above 300 kW	10,00 (9,50)	10,00 (above 200kW)
	other liquid biogenous fuels	6,50 (6,00)	
Biogas from agricultural production (such as sweet corn, liquid manure)	up to 100 kW	17,00 (16,95)	16,50
	100 to 250 kW	15,20 (15,15)	14,50
	250 to 500 kW	14,10 (14,00)	14,50
	500 to 1000 kW	12,60 (12,40)	12,50
	above 1000 kW	11,50 (11,30)	10,30
Biogas from co-		minus 30 % of	minus 25 % of

fermentation of waste material		tariff above	tariff above
Sewage- and Landfill Gas	sewage gas	6,00 (5,95)	3,00 (up to 1 MW)
	landfill gas	4,10 (4,05)	6,00 (above 1 MW)
Geothermal Energy		7,40 (7,30)	7,00
Photovoltaics	up to 5 kW _p	49,00 (48,00)	60 (up to 20 kW _p)
	5 kW _p to 10 kW _p	42,00 (40,00)	47 (above 20 kW _p)
	above 10 kW _p	32,00 (30,00)	
Small Scale Hydro Power Plants			
Tariffs in cent/kWh according to ordinance BGBl II Nr. 508/2002 (erection/refurbishment until 31.12.2007)			
a) existing old plants (tariff valid until 31.12.2008, phases out without substitution)	a)	b)	c)
b) after refurbishment with at least 15 % electric power output progression			
c) new buildings, respectively refurbishment with at least 50 % electric power output progression			
first 1.000.000 kWh	5,68	5,96	6,25
following 4.000.000 kWh	4,36	4,58	5,01
following 10.000.000 kWh	3,63	3,81	4,17
following 10.000.000 kWh	3,28	3,44	3,94
surmounting 25.000.000 kWh	3,15	3,31	3,78
Combined heat and power funding of old biomass plants (approved 2003-2004)			
thermal support tariff (WT) possible			
WT=ET/4,4-WP			
whereas ET = Feed-in tariff according to BGBl Nr. 508/2002; WP = 2,6 Cent/kWh (th) for plants up to 10 MW (el); WP = 1,8 Cent/kWh (th) for plants greater than 10 MW (el)			