Country Sections

Austria

Handbook Update CLR II

Support service for citizens led renovation projects - ENER/2023/OP/0036

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Submitted by: Ricardo

In collaboration with: Eworx, Goparity, Steinbeis, Th!nk E, Th!nk Europe, VITO

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Introduction

This practical handbook on citizen-led renovation—community-driven renovation initiatives—was developed as a resource for stakeholders involved in community-based renovation projects across Europe. It provides a comprehensive overview of current developments and guidelines in the field of community renovations and energy communities in Austria. The handbook includes a summary of key information and general insights into the country's position on these topics. It covers funding programmes, legal frameworks, and practical guidance for homeowners and energy communities. Its goal is to offer clear and precise instructions that support the efficient and effective implementation of renovation projects, as well as the establishment and operation of energy communities.

Phase I of the CLR initiative introduced the fundamental concepts, launched initial pilot activities, and developed practical approaches for mobilising citizens, building early governance structures, and testing participation models. Phase II expanded and deepened this foundation, integrating new tools, hands-on lessons from additional pilot projects, and more advanced advisory frameworks. Together, the two phases form a comprehensive basis for enabling, scaling, and sustainably implementing CLR initiatives.

The handbook emphasises that community renovations are not isolated projects, but a collaborative process requiring the involvement of multiple actors. Citizens, municipalities, technical experts, financial institutions, and policymakers each contribute specific expertise, resources, and decision-making capacities to advance renovation efforts. Building on the outcomes of Phase I, the approaches tested in Phase II pilot projects were further refined—with a particular focus on four areas crucial for long-term success: expectation management, building lasting governance and support structures, community-building and public outreach, and ensuring accessible financial and legal support mechanisms.

This handbook also provides a comprehensive overview of current developments and guidelines regarding community renovations and energy communities in Austria. It includes key information summaries and general insights on the country's position on these matters. It covers funding programmes, legal frameworks, and practical guidance for homeowners and energy communities. Its aim is to provide clear and precise instructions that support the efficient and effective implementation of renovation projects, as well as the establishment and operation of energy communities.

Community-led renovations support the goals of the **Renovation Wave**, a flagship initiative of the European Green Deal aimed at fundamentally transforming the building sector. Its goal is to double the EU-wide renovation rate by 2030 and make millions of buildings more energy efficient, climate-friendly, and healthier. Buildings account for around 40% of energy consumption and more than one-third of greenhouse gas emissions, while many people live in energy-inefficient homes and are affected by energy poverty. The Renovation Wave, therefore, relies on a combination of stricter energy-efficiency standards, financial incentives, technical assistance, and social fairness. It promotes the use of renewable energy, smart building technologies, and sustainable building materials, while actively involving municipalities, property owners, and

craftsmen. This not only contributes to climate neutrality but also creates new jobs and improves the quality of life in cities and communities across Europe.

Current Outlook

Overview of the Building Stock

Austria's building stock comprised around 2.42 million buildings in 2023. Of these, approximately 2.13 million, or about 88%, were residential buildings, while the remaining 280,000 were nonresidential buildings such as offices or industrial facilities. This distribution shows that residential construction clearly dominates the national building stock. According to Statistik Austria, a building is classified as residential if 50% or more of its usable floor area serves residential purposes; all others fall into the category of "other buildings."[1] Notably, in almost all federal states, at least 85% of all buildings are used for residential purposes.

Approximately 80% of Austria's buildings were constructed before the year 2000, meaning they were built before modern energy-saving standards became widespread. A significant share was built before 1945 and during the post-war decades, especially older buildings in urban areas. The largest share of dwellings, however, dates from 1961 to 1980.[2] As a result, most buildings do not meet today's energy-efficiency requirements. Buildings constructed before the 1980s were built with significantly lower thermal insulation standards. The first strict thermal insulation regulation was introduced only in 2008 as part of the OIB guidelines, which have since undergone five revisions, the most recent in 2025.[3]

In 2022, around 70% of Austria's nearly 5 million housing units were owned by private individuals. About 15% were owned by non-profit housing associations, including cooperatives and other entities under the Austrian Non-Profit Housing Act (WGG), which typically provide subsidised rental housing and operate on a non-profit basis. Approximately 8% of housing units were owned by public authorities, primarily municipalities. The largest share of these publicly owned units is found in Vienna's municipal housing sector.[4]

Energy Efficiency of the Existing Stock

In 2024, private households in Austria accounted for roughly one quarter of total final energy consumption. Two-thirds of household energy consumption is used for space heating, while around 15% is used for hot water production.[5] These consumption levels are slightly above the EU average of about 77% for heating and hot water.[6] Despite this, per capita emissions from the building sector have decreased by around 50% since 1990, mainly due to energy efficiency

[1] Statistik Austria: Gebäudebestand, Link

[2] Bundesministerium für Innovation, Mobilität und Infrastruktur: Gebäudereport 2025, Link

[3] Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik: Harmonisierung der Bauvorschriften, Link

[4] Statistik Austria: Gebäudebestand, Link

[5] Umwelt Bundesamt: Energieverbrauch privater Haushalte, Link

[6] Europäische Kommission: Energy consumption in households, Link

measures implemented in the 2000s. However, further emission reductions are slowed by several factors: population growth increases the demand for housing; the average living area per person has grown by about 13% since 1990; and the high share of single-family homes leads to additional emissions linked to mobility and construction. On the other hand, increasing renovation rates and strict standards for new buildings can help reduce emissions in the construction and building sector.[7]

Austria does not have a centrally accessible database for energy performance certificates, which means that the distribution of energy efficiency classes across the building stock can only be estimated. According to estimates by the Federal Ministry of Innovation, Mobility and Infrastructure, about half of all buildings in Austria have a very high heating energy demand, corresponding to class C or D. Heating is still largely based on natural gas and heating oil, followed by renewable energy sources and district heating in fourth place.[8]

Even so, the number of heating systems using coal, oil, or gas has fallen by around 25% since 2003. Heating oil systems in particular have declined by 50%, while the number of district heating systems has more than doubled in the same period. In contrast, the number of gas heating systems has barely decreased: although some were replaced, new gas boilers—especially in urban new construction—were installed until recently, offsetting the effect. A significant decline is expected only after the 2023 ban on gas heating systems in new buildings and the introduction of subsidy programmes supporting boiler replacement. Austria plans a gradual phaseout of gas, but in 2022, it was still a major heating source.[9]

Solar thermal systems and heat pumps have seen a strong rise in recent years. In 2021 alone, around 35,000 new heat pumps were installed. Wood pellet heating systems have also become more common in rural areas as a biomass-based alternative to oil heating. This technological shift increases energy efficiency and reduces emissions, since modern systems typically operate more efficiently.[10]

Current data shows an average heating energy consumption of approximately 11.8 koe/m² in 2022, equivalent to around 137 kWh per m² per year of final energy used for space heating. In 2000, this value was around 16.1 koe/m² (approximately 187 kWh/m²), representing an improvement of about 27%, driven by better standards and renovations.[11] The overall condition of Austrian buildings reflects a significant need for renovation, especially among older buildings. Typical existing buildings have heating energy demands far above modern standards, leading to high costs and emissions. While new construction and ongoing renovations are gradually improving performance, a large share of buildings still falls into the lower efficiency range.

[7] Bundesministerium für Innovation, Mobilität und Infrastruktur: Gebäudereport 2025, Link

[8] Umwelt Bundesamt: Energieverbrauch privater Haushalte, Link

[9] Bundesministerium für Innovation, Mobilität und Infrastruktur: Gebäudereport 2025, Link

[10] Österreichische Energieagentur: Gebäudebestand in Österreich, Link

[11] Odyssee-Mure: Austria profile, Link

Renovation measures are therefore essential for reducing emissions in the building sector efficiently and sustainably.

Renovation Status of the Building Stock

The renovation rate in Austria has remained comparatively low for years, at around 1-1.5% per year relative to the total building stock. This rate has stagnated since the mid-2010s and has hardly increased despite political targets. In 2022, all renovations—both subsidised and unsubsidised—together with cumulative individual measures amounted to just 1.5% of the housing stock. Only a small fraction of these were comprehensive, deep renovations. The majority consisted of partial measures such as insulating the top floor ceiling, replacing windows, or swapping out boilers. Since 2018, there has been at least a slight increase in subsidised renovations from 0.6% to 0.9%, driven by strengthened financial incentives. In the unsubsidised sector, however, renovation activity declined at the same time. Overall, the effective rate of renewal remains far too low to meet climate targets.[12]

The Austrian government has set ambitious renovation goals, but there is a considerable gap between ambition and reality. In the integrated Climate and Energy Strategy #mission2030 (2018), a renovation-rate target was introduced for the first time: doubling the rate to 2% by 2030.[13] The draft of the 2023 National Energy and Climate Plan goes even further, aiming for a renovation rate of 3%, a goal also mentioned in the 2020 government programme. Current progress is far from these targets.[14] Calculations by the Environment Agency Austria show that achieving full decarbonisation of the building sector by 2040 would require a rapid increase to around 2.8% per year. This would essentially mean doubling current renovation activity within a short period. Otherwise, the 2040 climate-neutrality goal will be difficult to reach. Although federal subsidies reached record levels in 2022, a significant portion remained unused due to the end of the construction boom in 2023 and the resulting decline in applications. Furthermore, federal subsidies, which are paid out cumulatively, often only replace state-level subsidies without doubling the total number of renovations accordingly.[15]

The renovation gap is not evenly distributed across society. Renters and low-income households are particularly disadvantaged, as they cannot initiate renovations themselves. Renovation needs are especially high in privately owned rental buildings and older municipal housing, whereas the non-profit sector—such as cooperatives—is in somewhat better condition. This is because cooperatives have been able to carry out more renovations thanks to subsidies and legally required reserves, while small private landlords often avoid renovations because costs cannot be fully passed on to tenants. Lower-income homeowners also frequently cannot afford the necessary equity to undertake renovations. This creates social disparities: wealthier homeowners

[12] Umwelt Bundesamt: Monitoring-System zu Sanierungsmaßnahmen in Österreich 2023, Link

[13] Mission2030: Klima- und Energiestrategie, Link

[14] energy innovation Austria: Sanierungsrate steigern - Herausforderungen für die Bauwirtschaft, Link

[15] Umwelt Bundesamt: Monitoring-System zu Sanierungsmaßnahmen in Österreich 2023, Link

modernise their properties and reduce heating costs, while poorer households remain in unrenovated, expensive-to-heat dwellings. Programmes such as "Sauber Heizen für Alle"[16] aim to counteract this by supporting low-income households. Different ownership groups require different incentives and support—such as obligations combined with subsidies for large landlords, advisory services and income-based grants for low-income households, or tax incentives for middle-income owners. Only through such targeted approaches can a broad renovation wave be achieved.

In federal states with strong housing standards and a supportive subsidy culture—such as Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Upper Austria—renovation activity has traditionally been higher, averaging around 1.8% per year between 2011 and 2018 in western Austria. In recent years, however, renovation rates have declined in all regions, averaging around 1.3% nationwide. Cities like Vienna have many exemplary renovated municipal buildings (e.g., large-scale thermal renovations in the 1980s), but also historic neighbourhoods where little renovation occurs due to heritage protection or ownership constraints.[17]

Status of Citizen and Renewable Energy Communities

In 2021, a legal framework for energy communities was established through the Renewable Expansion Act (Erneuerbaren-Ausbau-Gesetz, EAG), which legally permits the joint production, consumption, and storage of electricity. This framework includes the concepts of Renewable Energy Communities (EEGs) and Citizen Energy Communities (BEGs) and transposes them into national law. As a result, the number of renewable energy communities increased to approximately 1,171 by 2024, while the number of citizen energy communities rose to around 147 over the same period.[18]

The table below outlines the main differences between GEAs, EEGs, and BEGs in Austria. These three forms vary not only in their legal foundations but also in geographic scope, complexity of establishment, and structural characteristics. Citizens should therefore define the objectives of their future energy community before founding one and compare these with the requirements and prerequisites of the available models. It is also essential to decide which legal form the community should take.

Criterion	GEA (Shared Generation Facility)	EEG (Renewable Energy Community)	BEG (Citizen Energy Community)

[16] Land Niederösterreich: „Sauber Heizen für Alle" 2026, Link

[17] Umwelt Bundesamt: Monitoring-System zu Sanierungsmaßnahmen in Österreich 2023, Link

[18] De Gruyter Oldenborg: Energiegemeinschaften (-genossenschaften) in Österreich, Link

Legal basis	§16a ElWOG 2010	§§79–86 ElWG + §16c ElWOG Affordable-Electricity-Law adopted 2026	§16b ElWOG 2010
Distribution of profits	Not regulated, mostly cost-covering	Community-oriented, no profit maximisation	Community-oriented, no profit maximisation
Size / scope	Building-level or neighbourhood-level	Local (distribution network)	Regional or national (transmission or distribution network)
Co-determination / governance	Owner-dominated structure	Democratic control by members	Democratic control by members
Geographical focus	Very local (same building or building complex)	Local (same network level)	Broad geographical area (regional to national)
Legal form	No specific requirement, e.g. housing-owner association	Association, cooperative, GmbH etc.	Association, cooperative, GmbH etc.
Funding	No specific funding	Funding via Climate and Energy Fund, network charge reductions	Funding via Climate and Energy Fund, network charge reductions
Effort required for establishment	Low – mostly within a building ownership structure	Medium – requires organisation, coordination, and registration	Higher – larger organisational effort
Registration	No specific registration (except standard electricity market requirements)	Registration with the E-Control authority	Registration required
Technical requirements	PV system or other generation on the building or property	Renewable generation, storage, control technologies possible	Technical prerequisites apply

Membership	Property owners or building occupants	Private persons, municipalities, SMEs on the same local network level	Natural and legal persons, municipalities, SMEs
Legal form	None – can build on existing homeowners' association	Yes – e.g. association, cooperative, GmbH	Several forms possible: association, cooperative, GmbH; regulations apply
Funding opportunities	Hardly any – except building renovation or energy consulting	Yes – e.g. through Climate and Energy Fund, federal and state funding	Founding and operational funding depending on programme

Table 1 Differences between GEA, EEG and BEG

Network operators must enable consumers and producers to form a community so that surplus renewable electricity not consumed within the community can be fed into the public grid like other installations. Under § 80 EAG, up to 50% of surplus renewable electricity is eligible for a market premium. Overall, the legal framework ensures that new actors—such as local energy cooperatives—have non-discriminatory access to the energy market and can actively participate in shaping the decentralised energy transition.[19]

Renewable energy communities in Austria may include a wide variety of actors: private individuals, municipalities, SMEs, and public institutions. Various legal forms are permitted, such as associations, cooperatives, or limited liability companies. Initiatives to establish such communities often originate from municipalities or private citizens. Founding an energy community typically takes 6 to 12 months. Unlike the early 20th century, when electricity was mainly produced by hydropower, today around 75% of community-generated electricity comes from PV installations.[20] Austria now offers a wide range of opportunities for citizens to engage in the energy transition. These initiatives do not need to be large-scale projects supplying entire neighbourhoods; thanks to the EAG 2021, even small groups of private individuals can form energy communities. Two fundamentally different examples of BEGs are BEG Haunholdstein and BEG Fina Power.

[19] Österreichische Koordinationsstelle für Energiegemeinschaften: Rechtliche Grundlagen, Link

[20] TU Wien, Energy Economics Group, klima energie fonds+: Energiegemeinschaften – eine Evaluierung bisheriger Erfahrungen und zukünftiger Perspektiven für Österreich, Link

BEG Haunholdstein[21]

A Village Powers Itself

In Haunoldstein (Lower Austria), citizens and the municipality founded a citizen energy community in 2023, using a wind turbine, a hydropower plant, and 25 PV installations as energy sources. Already 106 households have joined, and around 92% of their electricity demand can be covered locally. A stable citizen electricity price of 11.18 ct/kWh—significantly below the market price—motivated participation. The project has been so successful that it has been extended beyond its pilot year and is now seen as a model for other municipalities.

Fina Power BEG[22]

Austria's First Citizen Energy Community (BEG)

In Breitenfurt near Vienna, a father and daughter founded Austria's first citizen energy community under the Renewable Expansion Act in 2022: the Fina Power BEG. Via a photovoltaic system installed on the parents' home, surplus solar energy is virtually transferred to the daughter's apartment in the city—simultaneously and in 15-minute intervals. The community initially consists of just two members and is organised as an association. Its aim is to use self-generated electricity efficiently within the family and save costs. The project is considered a pioneering model for micro-communities and demonstrates that citizen energy can be implemented even across physical distances.

Lichtgenossenschaft Neukirchen (Salzburg) – Energie in Bürgerhand[23]

A Cooperative with History

The Lichtgenossenschaft Neukirchen am Großvenediger was founded in 1929, at a time when the village in the Oberpinzgau region had no electricity. Within one year, members built their own small hydropower plant and initially supplied 50 households with light. In the 1950s, the cooperative faced dissolution due to capacity shortages but survived by purchasing electricity from the regional utility. Over the decades, additional power plants were built (Dürnbach in 1960, Untersulzbach in 1979). Today, the cooperative operates three hydropower plants, generating around 13 GWh per year—more than enough to supply its 700 customers. The entire grid area is fully cabled and technically up to date. Neukirchen is a prime example of how a village cooperative has overcome crises and secured local energy supply across generations—true to its motto: "Electricity from Neukirchen for Neukirchen."

[21] Energiegemeinschaften Niederösterreich: Bürgerenergiegemeinschaft Haunoldstein, Link

[22] Wien ORF: „Stromtausch" nun kilometerweit möglich, Link

[23] Lichtgenossenschaft: Die Geschichte der Lichtgenossenschaft Neukirchen, Link

Energy Communities in Austria

Overview of Progress and Current Trends

Already in the 1920s, the first electricity cooperatives emerged in Austria to ensure energy supply in rural areas. In 1923, there were already 64 “electricity cooperatives” in Lower Austria. Similar to Germany, citizens joined forces to advance the electrification of rural areas. Thus, one of the first energy cooperatives in Austria was founded in 1920 when citizens established the Glatzing-Rüstorf eGEN power plant.[24] The legal basis for founding cooperatives had already been laid towards the end of the 19th century.[25] At the beginning, these were mostly small power plants of up to around 100 kW, which were often built along streams or rivers as run-of-river plants. This type of supply was often the only chance to obtain electricity in remote valleys.

The role of citizen-led energy initiatives has undergone repeated changes over the past 100 years, from being the sole source of energy in rural areas in the form of energy cooperatives to becoming a driving force for today’s energy transition as renewable energy communities. In the past two decades, several legislative milestones have been adopted that define, protect, and guide citizen participation in the energy transition. As early as 2009, Directive 2009/28/EC set the national share of green electricity in the power mix 34% for Austria.[26]

With the Renewable Expansion Act package introduced in 2021, the Austrian legislator implemented the guidelines of the European Commission’s 2016 initiative Clean Energy for All Europeans[27]. This legislative package ushers in a new era for citizen-led energy initiatives in Austria, as it establishes the legal framework for founding citizen energy communities. As a result, there are now several ways in Austria for citizens to engage in the energy transition.

In 2021, the Austrian federal government also decided to cover overall electricity consumption by 2030 with 100% renewable energy sources on a national balance-sheet basis and to be fully climate-neutral by 2040.[28] Energy communities form a central component in achieving these goals, because the energy transition is not only a technical and political process but also requires a change in public behaviour.

Today, there are several ways in Austria that citizens can use to actively contribute to shaping the energy transition. In principle, Austria distinguishes between renewable energy

[24] KWG: Das sind wir, Link

[25] Raiffeisen Revisionsverband Niederösterreich Wien: Vom Genossenschaftsgesetz bis zur Revision, Link

[26] Amtsblatt der Europäischen Kommission: RICHTLINIE 2009/28/EG DES EUROPÄISCHEN PARLAMENTS UND DES RATES, Link

[27] [27] European Commission: Clean energy for all Europeans package completed: good for consumers, good for growth and jobs, and good for the planet, Link

[28] De Gruyter Oldenborg: Energiegemeinschaften (-genossenschaften) in Österreich, Link

communities (EEG), citizen energy communities (BEG), and joint generation facilities (GEA). These three forms differ mainly in their legal basis and objectives.[29]

[29] Energiemagazin Österreich: Energiegemeinschaften in Österreich: Ein umfassender Ratgeber (2025), Link

Challenges and Opportunities for Energy Communities in Austria

By the end of 2024, there were already more than 1,800 citizen-led energy initiatives (renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities) in Austria. The number continued to rise rapidly by mid-2025. At that point, more than 4,000 energy communities had either been founded or were in the process of being founded.[30] Although Austria is considered something of a pioneer in energy communities—since the EU rules on energy sharing were implemented early here—there are still weaknesses and uncertainties in the current legal framework.

Challenges & Gaps

Currently, energy communities must be established as their own legal entity (e.g., as an association, cooperative, or limited liability company/GmbH). This formal founding process and the preparation of statutes, contracts, and business models entail considerable effort, which represents an obstacle, especially for groups organised voluntarily. In practice, founding an energy community usually takes six to twelve months. In addition, the existing laws impose certain geographical restrictions because, at least under the previous ElWOG 2010[31], they had to remain within specific grid levels, which reduced flexibility. Citizen energy communities can operate nationwide, but they do not enjoy any reduction in grid tariffs.

Current billing rules are also complex, as the settlement of energy volumes shared internally has so far been based on monthly smart-meter data, which makes timely coordination more challenging. Furthermore, energy communities operate in a dynamic legal environment. Since 2021, adjustments have already been made, and an entirely new Electricity Industry Act (ElWG) was adopted at the end of 2025. After a transition period, it will enter into force on 1 October 2026.[32]

Energy communities therefore have to respond flexibly to new requirements, which calls for know-how. Unclear or incomplete legal provisions and administrative obligations can be discouraging in the start-up phase. For example, the mayor of BEG Haunoldstein emphasises that more incentives are needed—such as clear statutory rules for such citizen participation—in order to bring more people into the community. [33] The partially lacking legal certainty and standardisation, for example, regarding tax issues, contract templates, and data rights, are therefore among the primary challenges.

The implementation of community energy projects follows the same approval procedures as for commercial installations—from plant construction to grid-connection permits. These procedures

[30] Taylor Wessing: Energiegemeinschaften in Österreich und das neue ElWG, Link

[31] Rechtsinformationssystem des Bundes: Bundesrecht konsolidiert: Gesamte Rechtsvorschrift für Elektrizitätswirtschafts- und -organisationsgesetz 2010, Fassung vom 11.03.2026, Link

[32] Österreichische Koordinationsstelle für Energiegemeinschaften: Gemeinsame Energienutzung, Link

[33] Noe ORF: Energie-Pilotprojekt wird verlängert, Link

are complex and time-consuming, especially when multiple locations and technologies are combined. Citizen initiatives without prior experience have to deal with extensive requirements or bring in costly external planners.[34]

There is also administrative effort involved in ongoing operations, such as retrieving meter data from individual members, processing billing, and submitting notifications to authorities. A survey found that most energy communities explicitly request external advice and support in this area. Additionally, some communities feel slowed down by external actors: in interviews, grid operators were criticised when, for example, communication processes were sluggish, or there were problems with the provision of meter data. Overall, bureaucratic hurdles and laborious coordination processes are among the biggest stumbling blocks to the establishment and operation of energy communities.[35]

Another central obstacle for many energy cooperatives is raising the necessary financial resources, since the construction of renewable generation facilities generally requires high upfront investments. Start-up capital is often provided by members' own funds and local crowdfunding initiatives. However, citizen projects quickly reach their limits here, because banks frequently assess small, newly founded communities as credit-risk-heavy; in such cases, there is often a lack of collateral and proven business models. Accordingly, it is difficult for energy cooperatives to obtain conventional bank loans, or they are granted only on unfavourable terms.

The economic viability of energy communities also depends on their design. Only with a sufficiently high self-consumption rate and degree of autonomy can a positive cash flow be achieved in the long term. Purely photovoltaic communities feed a great deal of surplus electricity into the grid cheaply in summer and have to buy expensive electricity in winter; this seasonal imbalance can reduce profitability. Larger participation or the integration of storage can improve the situation.

Investment subsidies for facilities are available, but they are not reserved exclusively for citizen projects. Energy communities must therefore apply for funding in competition with other market actors and are dependent on limited budgets. Overall, there is still a lack of tailored financing models for citizen energy—such as standardised loans with longer terms, creditworthiness assessments adapted to cooperative structures, or special guarantees. For this reason, many promising projects progress only slowly or remain small in scale, because the gateway to capital is narrow.[36]

Opportunities & Enabling Factors

Despite the challenges mentioned above, energy communities in Austria also offer enormous opportunities. The new EIWG significantly expands the possibilities for energy communities.

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[34] Energiemagazin Österreich: Energiegemeinschaften in Österreich: Ein umfassender Ratgeber (2025), Link

[35] TU Wien, Energy Economics Group, klima energie fonds+: Energiegemeinschaften – eine Evaluierung bisheriger Erfahrungen und zukünftiger Perspektiven für Österreich, Link

[36] Taylor Wessing: Energiegemeinschaften in Österreich und das neue ElWG, Link

For the first time, peer-to-peer electricity trading between end customers is permitted. The law introduces the status of an "active customer," which legally anchors the self-consumer, and defines the "organiser" as an official service provider who can take over billing and the management of an energy community. These innovations close existing gaps and create a clearer legal framework—an essential step toward facilitating the continuous operation of energy communities.[37]

Citizen energy is also promoted at the EU level through the Clean Energy Package. Politically, energy cooperatives enjoy strong support. In the 2020 government programme, they were explicitly named as an instrument for citizen participation in the energy transition, and Climate Protection Minister Leonore Gewessler emphasised their importance: "Energy communities are truly a success story. […] By using renewable energy, energy communities drive the local energy transition, stimulate the economy, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions."[38] This political support increases the likelihood that additional barriers — whether legal or administrative — will be reduced in the future. At the same time, it demonstrates to municipalities and citizens that their initiatives are welcome.

Energy cooperatives already make a visible contribution to climate protection and regional development. By advancing renewable energy projects at the local and municipal level, they contribute to the expansion of green electricity and thus help achieve the 2030 targets. At the same time, they increase local acceptance of the energy transition. Those who were previously "affected" become participants who identify with their own installations and directly experience the benefits. In many energy communities, surplus electricity is no longer fed anonymously into the grid at very low prices, but instead is marketed within the region, significantly increasing regional value creation. Value that once flowed to central utilities now remains, at least in part, in municipalities: for example, through lease revenues from municipal land, local service contracts, or direct participation benefits for members. Thus, energy communities foster solidarity among participants and offer the potential for stabilising energy prices in the long term. Some communities even grant reduced tariffs for low-income households to include broader segments of the population. All this shows that energy cooperatives are far more than mere electricity providers — they are socio-ecological innovation laboratories where climate protection is combined with citizen participation and elements of social justice. Given rising energy prices and the growing desire for independence from international markets, the conditions for such projects appear favourable. This positive image and broad consensus about their benefits act as a catalyst in themselves.[39]

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[37] Taylor Wessing: Energiegemeinschaften in Österreich und das neue ElWG, Link

[38] APA-OTS: Energie gemeinsam produzieren und nutzen: 2 Millionen Euro für Energiegemeinschaften, Link

[39] TU Wien, Energy Economics Group, klima energie fonds+: Energiegemeinschaften – eine Evaluierung bisheriger Erfahrungen und zukünftiger Perspektiven für Österreich, Link

Since 2021, Austria has had the Austrian Coordination Office for Energy Communities, whose aim is to optimise the framework conditions for implementing the Austrian model of energy communities and also provide support for the founding and operation of energy communities. The Coordination Office manages the Energy Communities Working Platform together with regional energy advisory services. On-site, established energy agencies provide advisory services, supported by the Coordination Office.[40]

Energy cooperatives in Austria have shown in a short time how citizen participation and renewable energy can successfully go hand in hand. They democratise the energy transition by enabling active participation for many actors — from private individuals to municipalities — while generating added value locally.

[40] klima energie fonds+: 2025 JAHRESPROGRAMM KLIMA- UND ENERGIEFONDS, Link

Relevant Legislations

A complex system of various laws governs the existence of energy communities in Austria and deals with aspects of legal form, energy generation, and financing procedures.

EU Directives Transposition

As an EU Member State, Austria has transposed a number of ambitious energy and climate policy requirements from Brussels into national law. Energy communities and collective renovations play an increasingly important role in this regard. The following section explains the key EU legal frameworks related to these topics, their implementation in Austria, the structures created, and the progress and challenges involved. Finally, the connections between energy communities and joint renovations, as well as current EU initiatives in this area, are highlighted.

The Renewable Energy Directive (RED II, Directive (EU) 2018/2001) obliges Member States to enable "Renewable Energy Communities" (EEGs) and to create a supportive environment for them. Article 22 of RED II defines the rights of citizens, municipalities, and SMEs to participate cooperatively in generating, storing, using, and selling renewable electricity, without discriminatory conditions. RED II requires the introduction of corresponding rights and benefits for such communities (e.g., simplified procedures, appropriate network tariffs). The directive also sets an EU-wide target of at least 32% renewables in final energy consumption by 2030.[41]

The Renewable Expansion Act 2021 (EAG) implements RED II and specifically creates the possibility to establish Renewable Energy Communities (EEGs). Part 6 of the EAG (§§ 79–85) defines the rights and obligations of such communities, for example, that they may jointly generate, store, consume, and even sell renewable electricity. The EAG stipulates that the main purpose of EEGs must not be profit-making, but ecological, economic, or social benefits for members and local areas. Furthermore, § 80 EAG provides special funding opportunities for EEGs: up to 50% of surplus, jointly generated renewable electricity may qualify for a market premium. This helps maintain the attractiveness of feeding electricity into the grid collectively.[42]

The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED, 2018/2002 and the 2023 recast) sets binding energy-saving targets and identifies building renovation as a key lever for energy savings. The current EED reform of 2023 ("EED III") requires public bodies, for example, to continuously improve their energy efficiency. From 2027 onward, cities and municipalities must save 1.9% of their annual energy consumption and renovate 3% of the floor area of publicly owned buildings per year. The EED also requires energy-saving measures for companies, energy audits, and advisory services for end users. Collective renovation initiatives are not explicitly mentioned; however, "one-stop

[41] Europäische Kommission: Renewable Energy – Recast to 2030 (RED II), Link

[42] Rechtsinformationssystem des Bundes: Bundesrecht konsolidiert: Gesamte Rechtsvorschrift für Erneuerbaren-Ausbau-Gesetz, Fassung vom 11.03.2026, Link

shops" are recommended to support private building owners, and the importance of local actors is emphasized to increase renovation rates.[43]

The EU Buildings Directive (EPBD) 2010/31/EU obliges Member States to establish minimum energy performance standards for buildings and to develop Long-Term Renovation Strategies (LTRS) aimed at achieving a nearly climate-neutral building stock by 2050. Austria has implemented these requirements through national building regulations (OIB Guidelines) and funding programmes (e.g., the Renovation Offensive).[44]

In 2024, a new version of the EPBD (Directive (EU) 2024/1275) was adopted, introducing further restrictions. From 2028 onward, all new public buildings must be constructed as "zero-emission buildings," and from 2030, this applies to all new private buildings as well. Member States must develop national building renovation plans; Austria must submit its first plan by the end of 2025, including a roadmap for improving the worst-performing buildings by 2030/2033 and beyond.[45] The EPBD reform also mandates minimum energy performance standards for existing buildings: By 2030, the average primary energy consumption of the residential building stock must decrease by 16% compared to 2020 (and by ~20–22% by 2035). Member States must also ensure that around 43% of the least efficient residential buildings (class G) are renovated. The EPBD additionally requires renovation passports, a ban on subsidies for fossil heating systems from 2025, and the establishment of one-stop shops for building efficiency by 2025.[46]

EU requirements on energy efficiency and building renovation have been implemented in Austria primarily through funding programmes and strategic plans. Since 2009, the Renovation Offensive[47] has provided hundreds of millions of euros annually for thermal-energy renovations. In November 2025, it was renewed and modified. Because two-thirds of applications concerned the renovation bonus and only one-third boiler replacement, as of 2 February 2026, only applications for boiler replacement may be submitted. The government argues that replacing heating systems results in significantly higher CO_2 reductions than other renovation measures. Between 2026 and 2030, the Renovation Offensive has an annual budget of €360 million.[48]

In addition, since 2014 there has been an Energy Efficiency Act (EEffG) which requires large companies to implement energy-saving measures and defines a national savings target. This law is currently being amended (2024/25) to meet the new EED requirements. In 2020, Austria submitted its Long-Term Renovation Strategy under the EPBD, detailing the building stock and

[43] Europäische Kommission: Energy Efficiency Directive, Link

[44] Europäische Kommission: Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, Link

[45] Taylor Wessing: Novelle der EU-Gebäuderichtlinie (EPBD) – ein Überblick, Link

[46] Rescoop: Bringing the energy transition home: energy communities and the EPBD?, Link

[47] Bundesministerium Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Klima- und Umweltschutz, Regionen und Wasserwirtschaft: Ihre Förderung für ein klimafreundliches Zuhause, Link

[48] Bundeskanzleramt Österreich: Sanierungsoffensive 2026, Link

planned renovation measures through 2030/2040. It states that the annual renovation rate should rise from around 1% to 2–3% by 2030 to meet climate targets. This strategy feeds into the National Energy and Climate Plan (NEKP), which is submitted regularly to the EU. With the new EPBD entering into force in 2024, Austria will present its first comprehensive National Building Renovation Plan in 2025.[49]

Fit-for-55 Package[50] and Social Climate Fund (SCF): As part of the Fit-for-55 initiatives, a Social Climate Fund was adopted in 2023 (Regulation (EU) 2023/955). This EU fund aims to provide financial support for socially fair climate-protection measures and, in particular, for energy-efficient building renovations and heating-system replacement for low-income households. From 2026 to 2032, around €87 billion will be available EU-wide. To receive SCF funding, every Member State must submit a Social Climate Plan by mid-2025 outlining specific measures to cushion the effects of CO_2 pricing in the heating and transport sectors. In Austria, the responsible ministry (BMK) is preparing this plan; it includes subsidies for thermal renovations, heating-system changes, and social compensation payments. The SCF aims to ensure that stricter EU climate requirements do not lead to energy poverty but that jointly financed renovations and infrastructure investments particularly benefit low-income households.[51]

Renovation-Related Legislation

In the Austrian federal system, legislation and enforcement in the field of construction are largely the responsibility of the federal provinces. This means there are nine building codes, one for each federal province, and nine building permit procedures, which regulate when a construction project requires approval and which technical requirements apply. Spatial planning is also the responsibility of the provinces or municipalities. However, the federal government has constitutional competence over certain aspects, particularly in the areas of civil law, commercial law, and the energy sector. This interlocking structure results in energy-related building renovation being a crosscutting matter regulated partly by federal law and partly by provincial law.

Law / Regulation	Purpose and Measures	Relevance for Citizen-led Renovations
Federal Energy Efficiency	The law was adopted to implement the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) and obliges energy suppliers and the federal	• Sets national energy-saving targets that indirectly influence citizen-led renovation initiatives.

[49] Taylor Wessing: Novelle der EU-Gebäuderichtlinie (EPBD) – ein Überblick, Link

[50] Europäischer Rat: „Fit für 55“, Link

[51] Europäische Kommission: Social Climate Fund, Link

Act 2014 / 2023	government to take saving measures. The new Federal Energy Efficiency Act 2023 sets national energy-saving targets and includes obligations for public authorities and companies. It also establishes mechanisms such as an Energy Efficiency Monitoring Body and a Coordination Office for Energy Poverty within the Climate Fund.[52]	• The Energy Efficiency Monitoring Agency and the Coordination Office for Energy Poverty provide guidance on savings measures, data, and programmes
Regional Building Codes and Technical Building Regulations	All federal states have adopted the OIB guidelines into their building regulations, ensuring that the same energy standards apply across Austria.	• Define when renovation works require a building permit and set minimum standards — essential for any citizen group renovating buildings. • Harmonised energy standards across Austria simplify planning for citizen-led renovation projects, regardless of the state. • Include structural, technical and safety requirements (e.g. insulation, heating systems), which must be met for renovation projects organised by communities.
OIB Guideline 6 "Energy Conservation and Thermal Insulation"	Specifies maximum heating demand values for different building categories, minimum insulation standards, requirements for heating, cooling and ventilation systems, and an obligation to use renewable energy in new buildings. The state building codes refer to OIB-RL 6 and related standards, ensuring	• Sets the binding energy-efficiency standards that citizen-led renovation projects must comply with, especially in cases of major renovations. • Ensures that renovated buildings reach modern efficiency levels, making community-led buildings

[52] Industriemagazin: Bundes Energieeffizienzgesetz: Was die Industrie wissen sollte, Link

	compliance with the EU's EPBD. Since 2021, all new buildings must meet the Nearly Zero-Energy Building (NZEB) standard. For major renovations (as defined by the EPBD), renovated building parts must be upgraded to a cost-efficient modern efficiency level. In practice, this means that energy-efficient renovation measures (e.g. insulation, window replacement, heating optimisation) are required for building permits if a building undergoes significant alteration.[53]	long-term cost-efficient and eligible for funding. • Requires the integration of renewable energy and modern insulation standards, which directly shape renovation planning for community projects.
Energy Performance Certificate Act 2012 (EAVG)	Requires sellers and landlords to present a valid energy performance certificate (EPC) when selling or renting a building or dwelling. The EPC documents heating demand, overall energy performance and other indicators, and highlights renovation recommendations. The obligation has been in force since 2012. Non-compliance can result in administrative fines and civil claims from buyers/tenants. The EPC also serves as a reference point for subsidies and tax incentives and helps to make renovation-related decisions by showing the potential for improvements.[54]	• The EPC identifies energy-saving potential and deficiencies, helping citizen groups decide which renovation measures are necessary. • Often required for funding and tax benefits — essential for financing community-driven renovation projects. • Community groups must comply with EPC requirements when purchasing, renting out or transferring units within cooperative structures. • Ensures transparent documentation, which is important for legally compliant citizen-led renovation initiatives.

[53] Mein online Energieausweis: OIB-Richtlinie 6 – Energieeinsparung und Wärmeschutz in Österreich, Link

[54] Rechtsinformationssystem des Bundes: Bundesrecht konsolidiert: Gesamte Rechtsvorschrift für Energieausweis-Vorlage-Gesetz 2012, Fassung vom 11.03.2026, Link

Table 2 Overview of renovation-related laws and regulations

Legislation on Engagement of Neighbours and Volunteers

In connection with collective renovations, two levels are particularly relevant for determining the legal framework: condominium law and public building law, as well as potentially funding law. Condominium law provides the basis for renovation decisions that affect refurbishment measures in multi-unit residential buildings.

Renovations often concern residential buildings with multiple owners, whose rights and obligations are regulated by the Condominium Act 2002 (WEG). Structural changes to common parts of the building, such as the façade, the roof, or utility lines, require a joint decision of all co-owners. Before the WEG amendment in January 2022, which introduced the "Right to Plug," installing EV charging stations in shared garages, photovoltaic systems, thermal insulation, or accessibility upgrades required the approval of more than 50% of the owners (based on ownership shares). This meant that non-votes counted as votes *against* the measure. Participation in such votes was often low, making it difficult to implement renovation measures. The 2022 WEG amendment aims to address this issue by making voting rights, rather than ownership shares, the decisive factor in the voting process. This means that measures can now be implemented if more than 50% of the votes are in favour. For certain projects (particularly a single EV charging station in one's own parking space or a private PV system), the consent of the other owners is deemed granted unless they object in writing within two months. This rule prevents non-responders from indefinitely delaying a project.[55]

When groups of citizens join together to energetically refurbish entire neighbourhoods or districts (e.g., a "Grätzl" project to insulate several blocks of buildings), there is no dedicated legal form in civil law for "renovation communities". Such initiatives are usually organised as associations, cooperatives, or by municipal entities. An example is district-level energy renovations carried out by a city in cooperation with property owners and tenants. Here, private-law agreements (between the participating parties, such as renovation associations or contracts) are combined with public funding programmes.

In the area of renovation, numerous reforms have been undertaken in recent years in Austrian energy and housing law to support the energy transition. The integration of many new energy communities and decentralised energy producers requires ongoing adjustments in market and grid regulation laws. For example, the regulatory authority E-Control is currently reviewing technical grid rules, such as tariff models for energy communities or the allocation of grid costs, to ensure fair cost sharing. Additionally, in 2023, initiatives were launched to make energy sharing[56] easier across municipal boundaries and to reduce bureaucratic hurdles in registering

[55] Bundesministerium für Innovation, Mobilität und Infrastruktur: Right to Plug: Novelle zum Wohnungseigentumsgesetz im Ministerrat beschlossen, Link

[56] Österreichische Koordinationsstelle für Energiegemeinschaften: Rechtliche Grundlagen, Link

energy communities. In this context, the active Austrian Coordination Office for Energy Communities (based at the Climate and Energy Fund) is also important, as it continuously clarifies legal FAQs and provides standard contracts.[57]

In September 2025, the government submitted a new draft of the Renewable Expansion Acceleration Act (EABG) for public consultation. This act aims to accelerate the expansion of renewable energy and align planning law with new EU requirements. Among other things, it proposes a concentrated (one-stop) approval procedure for energy projects (including below the EIA threshold), the designation of "acceleration zones" for wind and PV plants, and the declaration that renewable-energy installations are in the public interest. In this way, Austria is responding to the new RED III and accompanying EU requirements demanding faster expansion steps. The EABG is expected to enter into force partially in 2026. In parallel, an amendment to the EAG is planned to adapt, for example, grid infrastructure plans (NIP) to the EABG.[58]

[57] Kommunales Förderzentrum : Energiegemeinschaft, Link

[58] Unternehmensservice Portal: Begutachtungsentwurf: Erneuerbaren-Ausbau-Beschleunigungsgesetz, Link

Funding Bodies and Schemes

Extensive funding opportunities are available at the federal, provincial, and EU level for implementing energy communities and collective renovations in Austria.
In recent years, several instruments have been created specifically to support energy cooperatives.
In addition to these specialised programmes, projects may of course also make use of traditional funding and financing pathways.

Funding Bodies

Programme / Instrument	Purpose / Funding Mechanism [59, 60, 61]
Climate and Energy Fund – "Energy Communities 2025" Programme	• Supports the **further development of existing, active energy communities** (GEA, EEG, BEG). • Total budget: **€5,300,000**. • Two main funding priorities: 1) **Expansion and awareness-raising**: opening the community to new participants, social & technological innovation, communication and engagement measures. 2) **Digitalisation, automation & smart control**: improving forecasting, digital systems, real-time data processing, and intelligent applications for better energy management. • Eligible costs include services and supporting equipment needed to implement measures in one or both priority areas. • Applications ranked by submission date; early budget exhaustion may lead to early closure. • Application period: **20 January 2026 – 16 July 2026**
KPC Support Programme (from 2024, mandated by the Climate and Energy Fund – ending in 2026)	• Supports existing energy communities in their professionalisation. • Funds activities such as member recruitment, awareness-raising, and the development of technical monitoring or control systems within the communities.

[59] Klima- und Energiefonds: Energiegemeinschaften 2024, Link

[60] OeMAG: Energiesparmesse Wels 2026 – Dynamik in der Energiebranche, Link

[61] Klima- und Energiefonds: Energiegemeinschaften 2025, Link

General Renewable Energy Subsidies (PV, storage, wind power)	• Investment grants and feed-in tariffs distributed via **OeMAG** or through provincial programmes. • Facilitates the installation of renewable energy systems that often form the energy generation basis of community-led projects.
EU Funding Programmes (Interreg, Horizon Europe, etc.)	• Provides financial support for citizen-energy innovation projects, including pilots, technical developments, social innovation, and knowledge transfer in community energy.
Regional and Provincial Funding Schemes	• Grants for climate and energy projects, public participation initiatives, and local energy communities. • Reduce entry barriers for regional community-driven energy initiatives.

Table 3 Overview of funding providers and financing options relevant for energy communities

Funding Schemes

In parallel with legislative developments, Austria has also initiated various support programmes. Beginning in 2022, the Climate and Energy Fund launched dedicated calls for energy communities with a budget of nearly €6 million in 2025 to finance innovative pilot projects and to build know-how. [62] For investments in systems such as PV panels or battery storage, energy communities may access general funding schemes such as OeMAG investment grants or provincial subsidies, although they do not receive special conditions compared to individual installations.

In addition to the subsidies offered by the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, there are also specific programmes. The Model Renovation programme has supported flagship projects in recent years (usually larger public or commercial building complexes) that carry out particularly innovative and comprehensive renovations. Financed by the Climate and Energy Fund, this programme demonstrates what is technically possible (e.g., plus-energy-renovations). Although this is less relevant for citizen-supported projects — because it involves more complex application procedures and is not intended for single-family homes — it does provide best practice examples and tools that can also help private initiatives (e.g., renovation guidelines).[63]

[62] Klima- und Energiefonds: 2025 JAHRESPROGRAMM KLIMA- UND ENERGIEFONDS, Link

[63] Baker McKenzie: Incentives for Green Retrofit, Link

Funding Programme	Funding Authority	Target Group	Eligible Measures	Funding Amount / Conditions	Duration / Deadlines
Boiler Replacement	Federal Government (BMK)	Private individuals and building owners in multi-storey residential buildings	Replacement of fossil heating systems with climate-friendly systems	Grant of up to 30% of eligible costs (max. approx. €7,500 per system). Can be combined with regional (state) funding	2026–2030
"Clean Heating for All" 2026	Federal Government and Federal States	Private individuals (single-family homes, semi-detached, terraced houses) and building owners in multi-storey residential buildings	Thermal-energy renovation of buildings (insulation, windows, etc.)	Grant of up to 100% of costs (social support can complement the basic funding). Currently approx. 75% of typical costs covered by federal funds, partly topped up with state subsidies	Registration from 01/01/2026, at the latest until 31/12/2026
EAG-Invest	Federal Government, OeMAG	Private individuals, businesses, agriculture, municipalities – scaled by system size	Construction or expansion of grid-connected PV systems and new battery storage	Up to 100% of costs, depending on technology	Application windows in 2026: 23/04–11/05/2026; 16/06–30/06/2026; 08/10–22/10/2026
Model Renovation	Climate and Energy Fund	Public / commercial buildings	Model-type energy renovation with high efficiency	Up to 40% grant, competitive selection procedure	Annually varying
Housing Subsidy (State Level)	Federal States	Private property owners	Renovation, insulation, windows, heating, accessibility	Grants or low-interest loans, depending on federal state	Ongoing

Photovoltaic Funding	Federal Government / OeMAG	Private households	Installation of PV systems	Up to €250/kWp, depending on category	Several times per year
Flat-Rate Tax Deduction for Special Expenses	Ministry of Finance	Tax-liable property owners	Thermal insulation, heating replacement, renovation costs	Flat-rate tax deductibility spread over 5 years	For measures from 2022 onwards

Table 4 Overview of funding programs and measures

Special Grants for Vulnerable Households

Social justice is playing an increasingly important role in energy-transition projects. In Austria, there are therefore targeted funding programmes and legal facilitations in favour of low-income households, so that financially disadvantaged groups can also participate in energy cooperatives and benefit from renovations.

For low-income households in particular, free energy-consulting services are available (for example, through municipal utilities or Caritas energy-advice centres). Through projects such as ELENA-Styria, renovation planning is financed in Styria in order to make even complex renovation cases (e.g., rental buildings with many units) manageable. Together with NGOs (e.g., the Poverty Conference), policymakers are working on measures to combat "energy poverty" — ranging from direct subsidies (heating-cost subsidies of the provinces) to the legal safeguarding of a minimum level of energy supply. Although such socio-political steps go beyond the narrower scope of this report, they complement technical funding programmes to ensure that no one is excluded from the energy transition.

"Clean Heating for All" is a nationwide funding programme of the Federal Ministry for Climate Action that supports low-income private households in replacing fossil heating systems with climate-friendly alternatives, offering substantial subsidies of up to 100% of costs. Launched in 2022, the programme aims to ensure that no one is left behind during the heating transition, thereby making a socially fair contribution to achieving climate neutrality by 2040.[64] The programme is aimed exclusively at private individuals who are building owners. Eligible applicants are any owners (natural persons) of a single-family house, two-family house, or row house in Austria, provided that they themselves have their main residence registered in that building. It must also be an existing building. [65] Because this is a "social supplementary subsidy", applicants must prove financial need. Moreover, only heating systems that use fossil or inefficient energy carriers may be replaced.[66]

[64] Wirtschaftskammer Österreich: "Sauber Heizen für Alle" – Zwischenfinanzierung bei Umstellung auf klimafreundliche Heizungssysteme für Konsument:innen, Link

[65] Land Oberösterreich: Sauber Heizen für Alle, Link

[66] KWB: Sauber Heizen für Alle, Link

Useful Tools

Solar Radiation Map:
https://wo.doris.at/weboffice/synserver?project='weboffice&client=core&user=guest&stateid=816df603-7c87-4603-9745-495491cb0be1

City of Vienna Solar Potential Register:

https://www.wien.gv.at/umwelt/solarpotenzial-kataster

Transparency Portal – Grants for Construction, Renovation, Refurbishment:

https://transparenzportal.gv.at/tdb/tp/situation/unternehmer/gruendung-uebernahme-und-ausbau/bauen-renovieren-sanieren/alle

BauCheck – Grants for Home Renovations

https://www.baucheck.io/projekt-infos/bau/haus-renovierung/haus-renovieren-und-foerderungen-ausnutzen

Information for Energy Communities:

https://energiegemeinschaften.gv.at/schritte-zur-gruendung/

Energy Community Platform – CANCOM:

https://www.cancom.at/energy-community-platform