

# PROSUMER HIGHLIGHTS FROM AUSTRIA

## Short facts as of 2019

- 1.4 GW of total PV installed (i.e. 160 W per capita)
- 65 TWh of annual electricity production (gross), 76% from renewables (incl. 2% from PV)
- 18 to 20 Eurocents per kWh of total electricity price for a typical household
- 100+ energy community models in operation (estimation)

## Best practices which have been identified

- The principles of locally sharing energy generated by a PV generation unit, on the basis of smart meter data, are very well designed since 2017 (according to § 16a EIWOG). However, significant barriers result from beyond electricity law (see below).
- Virtually every electricity retailer buys your surplus energy (i.e. energy fed into the grid) and credits a competitive price to the prosumer (in case you don't enjoy a subsidized feed-in price), without any bureaucratic barriers. The regulatory authority's "Tariff Calculator" (<https://www.e-control.at/tk>) transparently shows who pays how much for your surplus.

## Important barriers which need to be addressed

- Grid access policies are as heterogeneous as DSOs' cultures in planning and operating grids.
- Installing a rooftop PV unit requires a 100% agreement of all owners of a shared property, which is very hard to achieve for a larger multi-party house.
- A number of use cases and business cases, such as PV community models, depends on smart metering and efficient processes related to meter data. Both are delayed since years.
- There are no nationwide obligations to install PV on buildings.

## Foreseeable path for overcoming barriers and developing the framework for prosuming

- There is a political commitment to have 100% electricity from renewables on the basis of an annual balance by 2030. This requires the installation of additional 10 GW of PV (approx.).
- Following the EU Clean Energy Package, new community models which might use the public grid at reduced network charges are expected to be integrated into the legal framework (in 2020/2021).
- There will be more drive in the rollout of smart metering which will enable closer to real time procedures such as grid monitoring as well as accounting and billing energy flows (incl. spot market pricing for flexible prosumers).

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