



## Austria: national replication context

This annex summarises key national regulatory and market conditions relevant to replicating FEDECOM in Austria. It complements Chapter 7 of the [FEDECOM Replication Playbook](#) and [Online Self-Assessment Tool](#) by providing country-specific details on legal and regulatory frameworks impacting FEDECOM solution implementation. This information is current as of 2025 and is intended as guidance only — users should consult local experts and authorities to confirm regulatory feasibility.

### Step 1. Ability to perform individual self-consumption

#### 1.1 Individual self-consumption framework in place

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
  - **Legal framework:** EAG §82
  - **Comment:** Austrian citizens are allowed to consume electricity generated by their own installations located behind-the-meter.
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### Step 2. Ability to create an energy community

#### 2.1 Creation of a Renewable Energy Community

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** ElWOG §16(c)
- **Comment:** It is legally possible to create a Renewable Energy Community in Austria.

#### 2.2 Creation of a Citizen Energy Community

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** ElWOG §16(b)
- **Comment:** Citizen Energy Communities are legally recognised and may be established under Austrian law.

#### 2.3 Creation of a CSC arrangement

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●



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- **Legal framework:** EIWOG §§16a, 16b, 16c
  - **Comment:** Collective self-consumption is enabled through community generation installations. This is possible within a single multi-apartment building, or via the grid in the case of RECs and CECs.
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## Step 3. Ability to engage in energy sharing (CSC)

### 3.1 Process to register an energy sharing scheme

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** EIWOG §§16a, 16b, 16c
- **Comment:** Energy-sharing schemes may be registered for a single building or, for RECs and CECs, via the public grid.

### 3.2 Energy sharing coefficient available

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
  - **Legal framework:** EIWOG §16e(3)
  - **Comment:** Two sharing coefficients are recognised: static and proportional. The proportional coefficient is officially termed “dynamic” but operates as a consumption-based proportional allocation.
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## Step 4. Ability to create an inner-community P2P market

### 4.1 Price differentiation within the community

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Österreichische Koordinationsstelle für Energiegemeinschaften, §7.14
- **Comment:** Communities may apply differentiated internal compensation. Tariffs may reflect members’ financial contributions or socioeconomic considerations, including reduced rates for vulnerable households.

### 4.2 Availability of the dynamic sharing coefficient

- **Framework in place:** Partially ●



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- **Legal framework:** EIWOG §16e(3)
- **Comment:** A proportional coefficient is available, but real-time dynamic coefficients are not supported in practice.

## 4.3 Ability to communicate the coefficient ex-post

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** EIWOG §16d
- **Comment:** Sharing coefficients cannot be communicated or modified ex-post.

## 4.4 Alignment between the frequency of sharing coefficient communication and the timing of ex-post communication

- **Framework in place:** Partially ●
- **Legal framework:** EIWOG §16d
- **Comment:** Regulation does not specify how frequently sharing coefficients may be updated, creating ambiguity in operational alignment.

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## Step 5. Ability to enable inter-community energy exchange

### 5.1 The ability to create a structure covering several energy communities

- **Framework in place:** Partially ●
- **Legal framework:** EIWOG §111(8)
- **Comment:** A producer or consumer may participate in up to five energy communities. Residual electricity from a single asset may be allocated across communities, but full surplus aggregation across multiple assets is not allowed.

### 5.2 Consistency between these requirements and CSC rules

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** EIWOG §16b
- **Comment:** There is no geographical limitation for CSC within CECs. Network tariff reductions incentivise geographically proximate configurations.

### 5.3 Recognition of the hierarchical allocation method

- **Framework in place:** No ●



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- **Legal framework:** EIWOG §16e(3)
- **Comment:** Hierarchical allocation methods are not recognised under Austrian law.