

# **Gas Emergency Plan of the Republic of Austria**

pursuant to Article 8 of REGULATION (EU) 2017/1938 OF THE  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 October 2017  
concerning measures to safeguard security of gas supply and repealing  
Regulation (EU) No 994/2010

## **Legal notice**

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# About the Emergency Plan

## **Name of the competent authority responsible for the preparation of this plan**

The authority responsible and competent for the preparation of the present plan is the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK), Directorate-General VI, Department Crisis Management and Energy Intervention. The plan was prepared in cooperation with E-Control and the market and distribution area manager, Austrian Gas Grid Management AG (AGGM).

## **Requirements according to Article 10 of the Gas SoS Regulation**

In accordance with Article 10 of the Gas SoS Regulation, the Emergency Plan is based on Article 8(2)(b) of the Gas SoS Regulation and regulates the respective tasks for the crisis levels.

### The Emergency Plan

- defines the roles and responsibilities of natural gas companies, electricity transmission grid operators, if applicable, and commercial gas customers, including relevant electricity producers, taking into account the extent to which each of them is affected by a disruption of gas supply; the emergency plan shall also specify the cooperation with the competent authorities and, where appropriate, with the national regulatory authorities at each of the crisis levels referred to in Article 11(1);
- sets out the roles and responsibilities of the competent authorities and of the other bodies to which tasks have been delegated in accordance with Article 3(2) at each of the crisis levels referred to in Article 11(1);
- shall, wherever possible, ensure that natural gas companies and commercial gas customers, including relevant electricity producers, are given the maximum opportunity to respond at each of the crisis levels referred to in Article 11(1);
- specifies the measures to be taken to limit the potential impact of a gas supply disruption on district heating supply and on gas-generated electricity supply, which

shall include an overall consideration of the interdependencies of electricity and gas in the operation of the energy system;

- sets out in detail the procedures and measures applicable to each crisis level referred to in Article 11(1), including the relevant information flow plans
- designates a crisis manager and defines their responsibilities;
- shows how the market-based measures can contribute to managing the situation in the case of an alert level and to containing the situation in the case of an emergency level;
- identifies the contribution that the non-market-based measures envisioned or to be implemented for the emergency level can make, and assesses the extent to which the use of these measures is necessary to manage the crisis. The impact of the non-market-based measures shall be assessed and procedures for their implementation shall be established. Non-market-based measures may be used only when supplies, particularly to protected customers, can no longer be assured through market-based mechanisms alone or when Article 13 applies;
- describes the mechanisms used to cooperate with other Member States at the crisis levels referred to in Article 11(1) and the arrangements for the exchange of information between Competent Authorities;
- describes the reporting obligations to which natural gas undertakings and, where applicable, electricity supply undertakings are subject in the event of an alert or emergency level;
- describes the technical or legal arrangements in place to prevent unjustified consumption by customers connected to a gas distribution system or gas transmission system but who are not protected customers;
- contains a list of pre-established measures to make gas available in the event of an emergency, with due regard to the confidentiality of sensitive data. These measures may include cross-border arrangements between Member States and/or natural gas companies, as appropriate.

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# 1 Determination of the crisis levels

In Europe's liberalized energy markets, there are a large number of different national and international market participants who cooperate, communicate and exchange data with each other in the normal course of business. All these business processes are defined in the applicable regulatory framework. However, if there is an imminent threat of disruption to Austria's energy supply, or if such a disruption has already occurred, as defined in Section 4(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012 (EnLG 2012), some of these regulations can no longer be applied and special regulations are required, as provided for in the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012.

The present plan is based on the premise that the data necessary for taking measures to ensure secure gas supply are available in the required quality and timeliness. For this purpose, E-Control has the opportunity to review the reporting system for the required data pursuant to Section 14 Gas Energy Intervention Data Order 2017 (G-EnLD-VO 2017 as amended) at least once a year in accordance with Section 27 (10) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012.

The data defined in sections 2 to 10 of the Gas Energy Intervention Data Order 2017 enable the market- and distribution area manager (MDAM) to identify bottlenecks in supply as early as possible and to prepare corresponding analyses and forecasts of the supply situation.

Market participant data are collected to be able to prepare supply-related measures in advance with regard to possible crises that require instructions for curtailment or disconnection.

## 1.1 Definition of crisis levels

To assess the likelihood of a crisis occurring, three crisis levels have been defined in the natural gas sector, in accordance with Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 ("Gas SoS Regulation"):

- Early warning level
- Alert level
- Emergency level

The procedures described below are intended to ensure a structured approach and coordinated cooperation between the crisis players. The aim of the definition of crisis levels described in the following chapters is to ensure that they do not trigger energy intervention measures in the event of potential crisis situations that can still be managed with measures in conformity with the market. On the other hand, however, the definition is also intended to be sufficiently sensitive to identify critical situations in good time as defined by the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012.

Depending on the development of the crisis, the crisis levels can be passed through in sequence, or a higher crisis level can occur immediately. The triggering of a crisis level does not automatically lead to the issuance of a Gas Energy Intervention Order; the market model in force at the time basically remains in effect, even in the event of an energy intervention.

BMK (Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology), E-Control and the market- and distribution area manager continuously analyze the supply situation on the basis of the available data and inform the institutional representatives named in the respective chapters on the crisis levels.

Indicators and parameters used to check whether an event could lead to a significant deterioration in the supply situation and to decide whether a particular crisis level should be declared are explained in chapter 2 in the description of the relevant crisis level.



## 2 Measures to be taken at the individual crisis levels

Table 1 lists the measures contained in the Gas Market Rules (the sum of all rules, regulations and provisions on a legal or contractual basis that market participants in the natural gas market have to comply with in order to enable and ensure the orderly functioning of this market) or in the relevant legal provisions that may be taken by market participants in supply shortage situations and that are intended to regulate and ensure the functioning of the market in such situations.

Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 also contains a list of market-compliant measures, which were taken into account in the preparation of the National Prevention- and Emergency Plan.

Market-compliant measures must be distinguished from non-market-based measures. The latter may be adopted under a Gas Energy Intervention Order.

The numbering of the measures in the following table does not represent a ranking in the sense of an order of sequence.

Table 1 Overview of market-based measures in supply shortage situations

No.	Measure	Who?	Basis
1)	In the event of a threat to grid stability, MDAM cuts back those balance groups that contribute to this grid instability with their high imbalances on the basis of a ranking, predominantly at the relevant points.	MDAM	General Terms and Conditions (GTC) AGGM-BGR V 4.0, item 10.1

No.	Measure	Who?	Basis
2)	Short-term creation of additional capacities from interruptible natural gas supply contracts or interruptible network access as well as from free capacities in the transmission system, from storage facilities and production. Information with the collected data to all BGR with the request to use them for additional offers at the exchange, combined with the MDAM offer to support the handling of the additional transports.	Balance group representatives (BGR) / network operators / storage facilities / production / MDAM	Section Section 14 (1) no. 8 and section 18 (1) no. 23 GWG 2011 Interruptible natural gas supply, storage and production contracts and network access contracts, respectively.
3)	Measures to eliminate short- or medium-term capacity bottlenecks (Section 25 Action Plan).	MDAM, natural gas company	Section 25 GWG 2011 Section 14(1) Z8 GWG 2011
4)	Call for offer submission (order submission) on the day-ahead as well as within-day market of the gas exchange (in the market area east) on request MDAM for the maintenance of the balancing energy calls.	Virtual trading point operator (VTP operator), MDAM	
5)	Call for offers on the Merit Order List (MOL) for standard and flexibility products by the Balance Group Coordinator (BGC) at the request of the market- and distribution area manager (MDAM).	Balance group coordinator (BGC) = AGCS Gas Clearing and Settlement AG, A&B Ausgleichsenergie & Bilanzgruppen-Management AG, MDAM	Section Section 29(2) line 2 Gas Market Model Ordinance (GMMO-VO 2020) GTC-BGC (AGCS, A&B) Annex Balancing Energy Management V 1.0 Section 3
6)	Call-off of physical balancing energy in the following order 1) standardized products at the Natural Gas Exchange at the Virtual Trading Point (VTP) 2) MOL standard products 3) MOL flexibility products  Access to the respectively next priority level, if no corresponding offers are available in the respective priority level for a time period classified as relevant by the MDAM or if location-dependent or short-term products are required by the MDAM to maintain trouble-free operation in the distribution area (DA).	MDAM	Section Section 28(2) GMMO-VO 2020 GTC-BGC (AGCS) Annex Balancing Energy Management V 1.0 Section 3
7)	Execution of balancing energy calls from MOL deviating from the MOL call order.	MDAM	GTC-BGC (AGCS) Annex Balancing Energy Management V 1.0 Section 3

No.	Measure	Who?	Basis
8)	Simultaneous call-offs of balancing energy supply and balancing energy purchase offers with the possibility of using them at different locations.	MDAM	GTC-BGC (AGCS) Annex Balancing Energy Management V 1.0 Section 3
9)	Execution of market maker auctions in case of insufficient or completely missing balancing energy offers at MOL.	BGC, MDAM	GTC-BGC (AGCS) Annex Balancing Energy Management V 1.0 Section 3
10)	Execution of a tender procedure at the request of the Federal Minister for Climate Action by the BGC for the storage of gas quantities to ensure security of supply. Gas is held in storage facilities that can be used for release to the market areas. Storage for the market areas Tyrol and Vorarlberg can also take place in storage facilities that are connected to neighboring market areas. The total quantity of gas to be held in reserve shall be specified in the request by the Federal Minister for Climate Action, taking into account the current and forecast storage levels and imminent or already occurring impairments or disruptions to security of supply.	BGC	Section 87(6) Natural Gas Act 2011 (GWG 2011)
11)	Shortage management in the distribution grid shall prioritize transports for end-customer supply over other transports (note: in particular over transports to storage facilities).	MDAM	Section Section 18(1) no. 20 GWG 2011 (Natural Gas Act)

Note on measure no. 11): this is a measure to cope with shortages in the distribution grid. The objective is not to reduce demand – which on the contrary should be fully met - but to reduce the withdrawal of gas from the distribution grid. The distribution area manager (DAM) is hence given the possibility to give priority to those transports that serve to meet the demand of end-customers (without discrimination between individual categories of end-customers) over other transports for which this is not the case (in particular transports to storage facilities). This appears justified because it seems comparatively unimportant whether a certain quantity of gas is stored earlier or later, whereas a reduction in transports to end-customers can have noticeable consequences (e.g. impairment of production processes, failure of heating systems).

The legal framework for market-based measures is deliberately kept flexible and therefore does not specify a rigid sequence in order to enable the crisis actors - first and foremost the market- and distribution area manager - to take the measure most appropriate for shortages in the respective situation.

In their efforts to maintain system stability, crisis actors are encouraged to proceed according to the principle of maximum effectiveness, i.e., to first take the most lenient, effective action to resolve a problem that arises.

For example, the market- and distribution area manager will attempt to compensate for quantity imbalances in the grid (withdrawal > feed-in) by using linepack and by procuring balancing energy (see measures 4, 5 and 6). Specific sequences must be heeded in the process (see measure 6). When this measure is exhausted and balancing energy shortages are expected, further measures will be taken, such as measures 2 (interruptible gas supply contracts) and 1 (curtailment of balancing groups causing imbalances).

Subsequently, transports securing end-customer supply will be given priority over other transports that do not directly serve supply (especially transports to storage facilities).

No precise figures can be given in advance quantifying the expected contribution of the measures. In the best case, the measures can solve the problem completely or at least to a significant extent. If this is not the case, then the next, stronger measure must be taken, for which then the same expectations apply.

## 2.1 Early warning level

### 2.1.1 Definition - Regional coordination

Transmission system operators (TSOs) receive information from their participation in the ad hoc meetings within the Regional Coordination (ReCo) System for Gas of the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSOG) that may lead to the triggering of the early warning stage.

### 2.1.2 Definition - Market Area East

The early warning stage in Market Area East (MA East) applies if there are doubts about the coverage of the difference between the forecasted consumption and the total available capacity (determined from the "four-week forecasts" submitted by the suppliers to the market- and distribution area manager pursuant to section 5(1)(1) G-EnLD-VO 2017 (as amended) for end-customer consumption through exchange contracts on the natural gas exchange or on the Merit Order List (MOL) or by storage or production capacities which are still free in addition, the pressure situation in the transmission system or distribution system is assessed as critical and a further deterioration of the supply situation is to be assumed. The early warning stage is also triggered if there are doubts about the stability of gas supplies from other countries or about the sufficient filling of storage facilities with direct connection to the Austrian gas grid for the supply of end-customers in the following or current winter half-year.

### 2.1.3 Definition – Market areas Tyrol and Vorarlberg

The early warning stage in the market areas of Tyrol or Vorarlberg is triggered if there are doubts about the coverage of the difference between the forecast consumption and the total supply capacity for end-customer consumption in the respective market area through exchange contracts on the natural gas exchange or on the MOL, the pressure situation in the upstream network or distribution network is assessed critically and a further deterioration of the supply situation must be assumed. The early warning stage is also triggered if there are doubts about the stability of gas supplies from other countries with regard to the supply of end-customers in the following or current winter half-year.

## 2.1.4 Actions

### 2.1.4.1 Information

- Transmission system operators (TSOs) inform MDAM about results from the ReCo system
- Preparation of a first status report by the market- and distribution area manager
- Coordination between BMK, E-Control and market- and distribution area manager
- BMK contacts the following persons by telephone before the early warning stage is triggered by BMK:
  - The E-Control duty manager
  - The MDAM dispatching

### 2.1.4.2 Declaration of early warning level and increased vigilance

- BMK (Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology): Declaration of early warning level and increased vigilance, with close involvement of E-Control and the market- and distribution area manager.
- BMK (Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology): Notification to:
  - E-Control
  - Market and Distribution Area Manager (MDAM)
  - Operator of the Virtual Trading Point (VTP)
  - Federal Chancellery (BKA)
  - Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)
  - European Commission (EC)
  - Member States affected (MS)
  - Members of the Energy Intervention Council
- MDAM: The information agreed between E-Control and MDAM according to the situation report is provided in electronic form to:
  - BMK (Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology)
  - E-Control
  - Operator of the Virtual Trading Point (VTP)
  - Electricity control area manager (CAM)
  - Balance group representatives (BGR)
  - Storage companies, storage operators (MA East)

- Producers (MA East)
- Distribution system operators (DSOs) and transmission system operators (TSOs)
- Adjacent TSOs and TSOs upstream of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg MAs
- Balance group coordinators (BGC)
- Suppliers
- Large consumers and of these in particular
  - producers with combined heat and power plants (CHP plants)
  - district heating companies
- MDAM: Dispatch of an Urgent Market Message

#### **2.1.4.3 Analysis and activities**

- MDAM/natural gas companies: Use of individual, market-conforming measures to the extent required and implementation of the prepared possible measures in accordance with the action plans (see Table 1).
- BMK/E-Control/MDAM: Ongoing analysis of the supply situation.

In case of concrete doubt about the coverage of the difference between the forecasted consumption and the total supply capacity:

- MDAM: Inquiries with balance group representatives as to whether the available application capacity can be made available to the full extent and whether additional quantities that can be capitalized (pursuant to Section 5(1)(1) Gas Energy Intervention Data Order 2017, as amended) can be made available at the request of MDAM.
- MDAM: Requests to BGR to optimize their performance characteristics.
- MDAM: Inquiries to all balance group representatives how much potential for supply in the market area East can be offered at the exchange.
- MDAM: Inquiries to storage companies (only in the Market Area East) and producers (only in the Market Area East) whether additional quantities that can be activated (according to Section 5 para. 1 Z 2 and Z 3 Gas Energy Intervention Data Order 2017 as amended) can be made available to DAM upon request.
- MDAM: Inform all interruptible customer facilities for which interruption or capacity limitation in case of need has been contractually agreed of a possible disconnection with an appropriate lead time.
- MDAM: Exploit alternative sources of supply and inquire with BGR/large customers whether voluntary substitution of natural gas is possible.

- MDAM: Survey of free capacities at storage and production companies and forwarding of the processed data to the balance group representatives.

#### **2.1.4.4 Consumption-reducing measures outside energy management**

For more details on possible consumption-reducing measures outside of energy intervention, see Annex

Measures outside energy intervention focus primarily on changing user behaviour through information and financial incentives, such as in particular:

- Calls for saving, saving campaigns
- Any subsidies for energy-saving, energy-efficiency and renovation measures and for fuel switches
- Voluntary industry agreements
- Self-commitment of the public sector
- Promotion of energy savings contracting

If necessary, measures outside of energy intervention also rely on:

- Regulatory requirements (e.g., any necessary adjustments to material law provisions)

#### **2.1.4.5 Measures at European level**

According to Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 on coordinated gas demand reduction measures, in the period from August 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023, gas consumption shall be reduced on a voluntary basis by at least 15 percent compared to the average gas consumption in the period from August 1 to March 31 in the five consecutive years preceding the date of entry into force of this Regulation. Member States are free to choose the appropriate demand reduction measures. The BMK shall monitor the implementation of the demand reduction measures and report to the EC every two months, at the latest by the 15th day of the following month, the achieved reduction in demand.



#### **2.1.4.6 Energy intervention measures**

- At most, convening a meeting of the Energy Intervention Council pursuant to Section 36 EnLG 2012.
- Less intrusive measures under EnLG 2012, such as mandatory savings orders or the obligation to prepare large consumers or CHP and district heating plant operators for possible energy carrier substitution, are possible but not mandatory.
- BMK after approval of the Main Committee of the National Council: possible issuance of natural gas intervention measures by Regulation pursuant to Section 5(1) in connection with Section 26 EnLG 2012.
- BMK: Notification (pursuant to Art. 11 Par. 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938) to the EC as to which steps will be taken.
- E-Control/MDAM: Instruction to the subjects obliged under the Gas Energy Intervention Order to implement the energy intervention measures. See chapter 2.4 "Energy Intervention Measures".

#### **2.1.4.7 Control and adjustment**

BMK/E-Control/MDAM: If there are still doubts about the coverage of the difference between the forecasted consumption and the total supply capacity for end-customer consumption or if the supply situation deteriorates further, a coordination between BMK, E-Control and MDAM takes place regarding the further course of action (possibly triggering the next crisis level).

#### **2.1.4.8 Lifting the early warning level**

If the supply situation returns to normal and increased availability of the players is no longer required following coordination between BMK, E-Control and MDAM, the persons informed according to the early warning level are informed by e-mail why the early warning level has been reset.

## 2.2 Alert level

### 2.2.1 Definition – Regional coordination

Transmission system operators (TSOs) receive information from their participation in the ad hoc meetings within the framework of ENTSOG's ReCo System for Gas, which may lead to the triggering of the alert level.

### 2.2.2 Definition – Market Area East

In the Market Area East the alert level is triggered in events of an increased probability of a shortfall in the difference between the forecast consumption and the total supply capacity for end-customer consumption through exchange contracts on the natural gas exchange or on the Merit Order List (MOL) or through additional storage or production capacities that are still free, the pressure situation in the transmission system or distribution system is assessed as critical, and a further deterioration of the supply situation can be assumed. The alert level is also triggered if the stability of gas supplies from other countries is no longer given to a considerable extent or if there are increased doubts about a sufficient filling level in the storage facilities with direct connection to the Austrian gas network for the supply of end-customers in the respectively following or current winter half-year.

### 2.2.3 Definition –Tyrol and Vorarlberg Market Areas

The alert level in the market areas Tyrol or Vorarlberg shall be triggered if there is an increased probability of a shortfall in the difference between the forecasted consumption and the total supply capacity for end-customer consumption for the respective market area through exchange contracts on the natural gas exchange or on the MOL, if the pressure situation in the upstream network or distribution network is assessed as critical and if a further deterioration of the supply situation can be assumed. The alert level is also triggered in the event of considerable doubts about the stability of gas supplies from other countries with regard to the supply of end-customers in the respectively following or current winter half-year.

## 2.2.4 Actions

### 2.2.4.1 Information

- Transmission system operators (TSOs) inform MDAM about results from the ReCo system
- Preparation of a first status report by the market- and distribution area manager
- Coordination between BMK, E-Control and market- and distribution area manager
- BMK contacts the following persons by telephone before BMK triggers the alert level:
  - The duty officer of E-Control
  - The MDAM dispatching

### 2.2.4.2 Declaration of the alert level and increased vigilance

- BMK: Trigger the alert level and increased vigilance, with close involvement of E-Control and MDAM.
- BMK: Notification to
  - E-Control
  - Market- and distribution area manager
  - Operator of the Virtual Trading Point (VTP)
  - Federal Chancellery (BKA)
  - Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)
  - European Commission (EC)
  - Member States affected (MS)
  - Members of the Energy Intervention Council
- MDAM: The information agreed between E-Control and MDAM as in the situation report is provided in electronic form for:
  - BMK
  - E-Control
  - Operator of the Virtual Trading Point (VTP)
  - Electricity control area manager (CAM)
  - Balance group representatives (BGR)
  - Storage companies, storage operators (MA East)
  - Producers (MA East)
  - distribution system operators (DSOs) and transmission system operators (TSOs)
  - adjacent DSOs and TSOs upstream of the MA Tyrol and Vorarlberg
  - Balance group coordinators (BGC)

- suppliers
- Large consumers and thereof in particular
- Producers with CHP plants
- District heating companies
- MDAM: Dispatch of an Urgent Market Message

#### **2.2.4.3 Analysis and activities**

- BMK/E-Control/MDAM: Use of individual, market-based measures to the extent necessary and implementation of the prepared possible measures in accordance with the action plans (see Table 1).
- BMK/E-Control/MDAM: Further ongoing analysis of the supply situation.

In case of an increased probability of a shortfall of the difference between the forecasted consumption and the total collection capacity:

- MDAM: Request to BGR and producers (only in MA East) to provide additional quantities that can be activated according to demand upon request of MDAM.
- MDAM: Requests to all balance group representatives as to how much potential for supply in the MA East can be offered on the exchange.
- MDAM: Inquiries to large customers who are also generators with CHP plants or district heating companies as to whether substitute fuels can be used instead of natural gas.
- MDAM: May, if necessary, take off line all interruptible customer plants for which interruption or limitation of output in case of need has been contractually agreed.
- MDAM: Utilize alternative sources of supply and inquire of balance group representatives/large customers as to whether voluntary substitution of natural gas is possible. Announcement that disconnections may occur.
- MDAM: Survey of free capacities at storage and production companies and forwarding of the processed data to the balance group representatives.

#### 2.2.4.4 Consumption-reducing measures outside energy intervention

For more details on possible consumption-reducing measures outside energy intervention, see Annex

Measures outside energy intervention focus primarily on changing user behaviour through information and financial incentives, such as in particular:

- calls for savings, saving campaigns
- possible subsidies for energy-saving, energy-efficiency, and renovation measures as well as for "fuel switch"
- voluntary industry agreements
- Self-commitment of the public sector
- Promotion of energy-saving contracting

If necessary, the measures outside energy intervention also rely on:

- Regulatory requirements (e.g. any necessary adjustments to material law provisions)

#### 2.2.4.5 Measures at European level

According to Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of 5 August 2022 on coordinated gas demand reduction measures, in the period from 1 August 2022 to 31 March 2023, gas consumption shall be reduced on a voluntary basis by at least 15 percent compared to the average gas consumption in the period from 1 August to 31 March in the five consecutive years preceding the date of entry into force of this Regulation. Member States are free to choose the appropriate demand reduction measures. The BMK shall monitor the implementation of the demand reduction measures and report the achieved demand reduction to the EC every two months, at the latest by the 15th of the following month.

Should the Union alert be declared in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2022/1369, the demand reduction becomes mandatory. Article 5 (5) and (6) result in a mandatory reduction in consumption for Austria of at least 5.9 TWh to 67.147 TWh. If voluntary measures are no longer sufficient to achieve the mandatory savings target, mandatory measures may also be taken. The measures must be clearly defined, transparent, proportionate, non-discriminatory and verifiable. In particular, the measures must meet the following criteria:

- a) they shall not unduly distort competition or unduly impair the proper functioning of the internal gas market;
- b) they shall not jeopardize the security of gas supply of other Member States or of the Union; and
- c) they shall comply with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 relating to protected customers.

When deciding on demand reduction measures, member states shall consider measures to reduce gas consumption in the electricity sector, measures to promote fuel switching in industry, national awareness campaigns and targeted commitments to reduce heating and cooling, promote fuel switching and reduce industrial consumption.

#### **2.2.4.6 Energy intervention measures**

- At most, convening a meeting of the Energy Intervention Council pursuant to Section 36 EnLG 2012.
- Less intrusive measures under EnLG 2012, such as more far-reaching mandatory savings orders or an order to expand natural gas production in Austria, obligations in connection with natural gas substitution by large consumers or CHP and district heating plants, are possible but not mandatory.
- BMK after approval of the Main Committee of the National Council: possible issuance of natural gas intervention measures by Regulation pursuant to section 5(1) in conjunction with section 26 EnLG 2012.
- sBMK: Notification pursuant to Art. 11 Par. 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 to the EC as to which steps will be taken.
- E-Control/MDAM: Instruction to the subjects obliged under the Gas Energy Intervention Order to implement the energy intervention measures. See chapter 2.4 "Energy Intervention Measures".

#### **2.2.4.7 Control and adjustment**

- BMK/ E-Control/ MDAM: If the supply situation continues to deteriorate, the BMK, E-Control and MDAM will coordinate further action (possibly triggering the next crisis level).
- E-Control: If additional quantities that can be activated are not made available on a voluntary basis, preparatory measures will be taken to implement more interventional instructions (pursuant to Section 5(1) in conjunction with Section 26 EnLG 2012, Gas Energy Intervention Order to be issued by the Federal Minister for Climate Action).

#### **2.2.4.8 Lifting the alert level**

- If the supply situation returns to normal and increased availability of the players is no longer required after coordination between BMK, E-Control and MDAM, the persons informed as per the alert level are informed by e-mail why the alert level has been reset.
- Adapted to the supply situation, the crisis levels are reset gradually or completely.

## **2.3 Emergency level**

### **2.3.1 Definition – Regional coordination**

Transmission system operators receive information from their participation in the ad hoc meetings within the framework of ENTSOG's ReCo System for Gas that may lead to the triggering of the emergency level.

### **2.3.2 Definition – Market Area East**

The emergency level in the Market Area East occurs if a shortfall in the difference between the forecast consumption and the total supply capacity for end-customer consumption is to be expected with a high degree of probability through exchange contracts on the natural gas exchange or on the Merit Order List or through storage or production capacities that are still free in addition and/or the pressure situation in the transmission system or distribution system is already assessed as critical.

### **2.3.3 Definition – Markt Areas Tyrol and Vorarlberg**

The emergency level in the market areas Tyrol or Vorarlberg occurs if a shortfall in the difference between the forecast consumption and the total supply capacity for the end-customer consumption of the respective MA is to be expected with a high degree of probability through exchange contracts on the natural gas exchange or on the Merit Order List and/or the pressure situation in the upstream network or distribution network is assessed as critical.



## 2.3.4 Actions

### 2.3.4.1 Information

- TSOs inform the market- and distribution area manager about results from the ReCo System for Gas.
- Preparation of an initial status report by the market- and distribution area manager
- Coordination between BMK, E-Control and market- and distribution area manager
- BMK contacts the following persons by telephone before triggering the emergency level:
  - The E-Control duty manager
  - MDAM dispatching

### 2.3.4.2 Declaration of emergency level and increased vigilance

- BMK: Declaration of emergency level and increased vigilance, with close involvement of E-Control and the market- and distribution area manager.
- BMK: Notification to
  - E-Control
  - Market- and distribution area manager
  - Operator of the Virtual Trading Point (VTP)
  - Federal Chancellery (BKA)
  - Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)
  - European Commission (EC)
  - Member States affected (MS)
  - Members of the Energy Intervention Council
- MDAM: The information agreed between BMK, E-Control and MDAM according to the situation report is provided in electronic form for
  - BMK
  - E-Control
  - Operator of the Virtual Trading Point (VTP)
  - Control area manager (CAM) electricity
  - Balance group representatives (BGR)
  - Storage companies, storage operators (MA East)
  - Producers (MA East)
  - Distribution system operators (DSOs) and transmission system operators (TSOs)
  - Adjacent DSOs and TSOs upstream of MA Tyrol and Vorarlberg

- Balance group coordinators (BGC)
- Suppliers
- Large consumers and of these in particular
  - generators with CHP plants
  - district heating companies
- MDAM: Dispatch of an Urgent Market Message

#### **2.3.4.3 Analysis and activities**

- BMK/E-Control/MDAM: Exhaustion of all market-based measures and implementation of the prepared possible measures in accordance with the action plans (see Table 1).
- BMK/E-Control/MDAM: Further ongoing analysis of supply situation
- MDAM: Request to balance group representatives and producers (only in MG East) to provide all quantities that can be activated upon request of MDAM.
- MDAM: Requests to all balance group representatives how much potential for supply in MG East can be offered at the exchange.
- MDAM: Inquiries to large customers who are also generators with CHP plants or district heating companies as to whether the use of natural gas can be substituted with substitute fuels. Announcement that curtailments or shutdowns may occur.
- MDAM: Disconnect from the grid all interruptible customer plants for which interruption or limitation of output in case of need has been contractually agreed.
- MDAM: Exploit alternative sources of supply and inquire with balance group representatives/ large customers whether voluntary substitution of natural gas is possible. Announcement that disconnections may occur.
- MDAM: Survey of free capacities at storage and production companies and forwarding of the processed data to the balance group representatives.

#### **2.3.4.4 Consumption-reducing measures outside of energy intervention**

For more detailed information on possible consumption reducing measures outside energy intervention go to Annex

Measures outside energy intervention focus primarily on changing user behavior through information and financial incentives, such as in particular:

- Calls for savings, saving campaigns
- Possible subsidies for energy-saving, energy-efficiency and renovation measures as well as for "fuel switch"
- Voluntary industry agreements
- Self-commitment of the public sector
- Promotion of energy-saving contracting

If necessary, measures outside of energy intervention also rely on:

- Regulatory requirements (e.g., any necessary adjustments to material law provisions)

#### **2.3.4.5 Measures at European level**

Pursuant to Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938, the EC may declare a regional emergency or a Union-wide emergency at the request of a competent authority that has declared an emergency, following its review in accordance with Article 11(8), or, if necessary, the EC shall declare a regional or Union-wide emergency at the request of at least two competent authorities that have declared an emergency and following review in accordance with Article 11(8), if the reasons for these emergencies are related.

Pursuant to paragraph 2, the Gas Coordination Group shall be convened by the EC as soon as the EC has declared the regional or Union-wide emergency and shall coordinate the actions of the competent authorities in accordance with paragraph 3, taking full account of relevant information and the results arising from the consultation of the Gas Coordination Group.

The Commission may convene, in accordance with paragraph 4, a crisis management team comprising the crisis managers referred to in Article 10(1)(g) of the Member States affected by the emergency. The Commission may, in agreement with the crisis managers, invite other relevant stakeholders to participate.

After consulting the Gas Coordination Group the EC shall, in accordance with paragraph 7, establish a permanent reserve list for the deployment of a Monitoring Task Force composed of industry experts and Commission representatives. The monitoring task force may be deployed outside the Union if necessary; it shall monitor and report on gas flows to the Union in cooperation with supplier and transit third countries.

If, after all market-based measures have been exhausted or despite the application of the measures referred to in Article 11(3), the supply of customers protected by solidarity nevertheless cannot be ensured, solidarity measures may be taken as a last resort.

#### **2.3.4.6 Energy intervention measures**

- Convene a meeting of the Energy Intervention Council pursuant to Section 36 EnLG 2012.
- BMK after approval by the Main Committee of the National Council: possible issuance of natural gas intervention measures by Regulation pursuant to section 5(1) in conjunction with Section 26 EnLG 2012.
- BMK: Notification (pursuant to Art. 11 Par. 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938) to the EC as to which steps will be taken.
- E-Control/MDAM: Instruction to the subjects obliged under the Gas Energy Intervention Order to implement the energy intervention measures. See chapter 2.4 "Energy Intervention Measures".

#### **2.3.4.7 Control and adjustment**

- BMK/E-Control/MDAM: If the supply situation deteriorates despite the measures taken, the BMK, MDAM and E-Control will coordinate further action (adjustment of measures).

#### **2.3.4.8 Lifting the emergency level**

- If the supply situation returns to normal, the Federal Minister for Climate Action will rescind the Gas Energy Intervention Order.
- If, in the opinion of the EC, the emergency level is no longer justified, the Federal Minister for Climate Action is requested to withdraw the declaration of the emergency level or to amend the measures. Within 3 days of the EC's request, the Federal Minister for Climate Action amends the measures and notifies the EC or informs the EC why she does not agree with the request. In the latter case, the EC may amend or withdraw its request within 3 days, or it may give detailed reasons why it is requesting changes to the measures. With a reasoned decision, the Federal Minister for Climate Action may deviate from the EC's position.
- BMK/E-Control/MDAM: Information of the persons informed according to the emergency level by e-mail about the cancellation of the Gas Energy Intervention Order by the BMK as well as the justification for the resetting of the emergency level.
- BMK/E-Control/MDAM: If increased availability of the actors is no longer required, they are informed about this.
- Adapted to the supply situation, the emergency levels are reset gradually or completely.

## 2.4 Energy intervention measures

The general rule is that, as long as possible, the market should be kept up. Pursuant to section 4(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012, non-market-based measures may only be taken if the imminent disruption to Austria's energy supply cannot be averted or remedied by market-based measures, or cannot be averted or remedied in good time or can only be averted or remedied by disproportionate means, and only for such a period as is absolutely necessary to avert or remedy the imminent disruption or the disruption that has already occurred. In other words, they serve to bridge phases in which the market is unable to ensure the supply of natural gas.

Furthermore, energy intervention measures may also be taken wherever necessary to fulfill obligations under international law to enact emergency measures based on decisions of bodies of international organizations or wherever there is an obligation to provide solidarity pursuant to Art. 13 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 or wherever there is an obligation to provide support in the form of regional or bilateral measures pursuant to Art. 15 of Regulation (EU) 2019/941.

It is not possible to quantify in advance the contribution of the non-market-based measures provided for in Section 26(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012 to the management of the crisis, because this contribution will depend on how the individual influencing factors are specifically pronounced during the continuation of the crisis.

Furthermore, it is important to return to normal market conditions as soon as possible after an emergency.

Preparation, coordination and support of the implementation of the Gas Energy Intervention Order by E-Control and MDAM:

- Implementation of the Gas Energy Intervention Order by E-Control and MDAM with regard to the restriction of large consumers.
- Operational implementation of measures pursuant to Section 27 EnLG 2012 is the responsibility of the market- and distribution area manager with the involvement of the natural gas companies, including the balance group representatives, balance group coordinators and producers
- Operational instructions to crisis actors/responsible parties in accordance with the Gas Energy Intervention Order
- Monitoring of the implementation of the instructions
- Review of the measures (efficiency)
- Monitoring and review of the situation by BMK, E-Control and MDAM
- Information to BMK

#### **2.4.1 Gas Energy Intervention Order**

Pursuant to section 27(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012, E-Control is responsible for preparing and coordinating the intervention measures to be taken in the market areas in Austria in the event of an incident. This statutory mandate implies that E-Control is also involved in the preparation of the order(s) to be envisaged by the BMK under section 4(2) to (4) in conjunction with section 26 of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012.

The Gas Energy Intervention Order shall, inter alia, define the measures and criteria to be taken in the event of an emergency. When defining the measures, it shall further be ensured that the criteria specified in Article 11(6) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 are complied with:

- a) No measures may be taken which at any time unreasonably restrict load flows within the internal market.
- b) No measures shall be taken that are likely to seriously jeopardize gas supply in another Member State.
- c) Cross-border access to infrastructure in accordance with Regulation (EC) 715/2009 as set out in the Emergency Plan shall be maintained as far as feasible technically and with respect to safety.

The main objectives of the Gas Energy Intervention Order are, on the one hand, to define the corresponding tasks and powers of the actors entrusted with the coordination and adoption of further measures as well as operational implementation and, on the other hand, to clearly define the measures to be taken and the related competences, especially in the operational area, and, last but not least, to ensure the transparency and appropriateness of the measures to be taken in order to secure the natural gas supply.

In addition, the Gas Energy Intervention Order provides the market- and distribution area manager entrusted with the operational implementation as well as the network operators, operators of the virtual trading point, balance group coordinators, balance group representatives, storage companies, producers and natural gas traders involved in this process with a corresponding set of rules and criteria which, on the one hand, regulates all competences necessary for the implementation of the measures taken, but, on the other hand, also allows as much freedom as possible, in particular to ensure network stability in the best possible way in every case and to be able to react quickly to altered conditions at least within a defined framework.

#### **2.4.2 Implementation of the intervention measures**

After the Gas Energy Intervention Order has entered into force, E-Control and the market- and distribution area manager will inform all norm addressees thereof. The instructions of E-Control and the market- and distribution area manager must be followed unconditionally and without delay.

If, contrary to a restriction measure, more natural gas is procured than provided for in the restriction measure, E-Control may impose excess consumption charges in accordance with section 33 of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012.

Pursuant to section 34(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012, restriction measures to secure natural gas supplies pursuant to sections 26 to 33 of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012 shall be deemed to be part of the General Terms and Conditions and the gas supply contracts.

If a contract cannot be fulfilled or cannot be fulfilled properly due to measures taken on the basis of sections 26 to 33 of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012, no claims for damages shall arise against the debtor.



If the Gas Energy Intervention Order Regulation has been enacted by the Federal Minister for Climate Action, market mechanisms with adjustments due to any energy intervention measures imposed shall remain in force.

Rules:

- A balanced balance group portfolio and the minimization of balancing energy are not targets, especially for balance groups with end-customer supply within the framework of the measures, insofar as end-customer supply is to be ensured by making maximum use of all supply options (taking into account any consumption restrictions that may have been imposed).
- The balance groups are responsible for implementing measures on the supply side as specified by the market- and distribution area manager.
- E-Control, the market- and distribution area manager and the grid operator must coordinate the operational review and implementation of the ordered control measures. The market- and distribution area manager is entitled to control the allocation of balance groups. The aim is to cover demand with the available allocation options.

Possible non-market-based measures under section 26(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012:

1. Issuing instructions to natural gas companies within the meaning of Section 7(1)(16) of the Natural Gas Act 2011 - GWG 2011, Federal Law Gazette I No 107/2011, as last amended by Federal Law Gazette I No 94/2022, distribution area managers, market area managers, virtual trading point operators, balance group representatives, balance group coordinators and producers on the production, transmission, distribution, storage and trading of natural gas (Section 28);
2. Calls and orders to end-users on the allocation, withdrawal and use of natural gas, as well as exclusion from withdrawal of natural gas (Section 29);
3. Regulations on the supply of natural gas from and to EU Member States and third countries (Section 30);
4. Regulations on the mode of operation as well as determination of deviations from emission limits for large consumers substituting natural gas consumption by another energy source on the basis of orders pursuant to item 2 (Section 31);

5. issuing instructions or orders
  - to producers operating combined heat and power plants with a bottleneck capacity of at least 50 MW (thermal) or an annual heat output of at least 300 GWh, and
  - to district heating companies with a total heat bottleneck capacity of all heating plants and combined heat and power plants of at least 50 MW (thermal) or an annual heat output of at least 300 GWh.
6. to substitute natural gas by other energy sources as far as technically possible and to lower the flow temperature for feeding into the district heating network (Section 32);
7. calls to district heating consumers on the use of district heating (Section 32).

**Possible instructions can be roughly divided into two areas**

- Provision of additional quantities that can be activated
- Restriction of the consumption of end-user(group)s

### **2.4.3 Instructions to balance group representatives, storage companies and producers**

If additional quantities or potential that can be activated are not made available on a voluntary basis by balance group representatives who do not need them (e.g. because they are not affected by a shortfall in supply), prepared measures must be taken to implement energy-intervention orders. This means that, pursuant to Section 5(1) in conjunction with Section 26 of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012, the Gas Energy Intervention Order to be issued by the BMK must be prepared.

This may stipulate that, on the instructions of the market- and distribution area manager and in cooperation with the latter, balance group representatives with end-customer supply, storage companies and producers must mobilize operating reserves in domestic gas production and storage facilities, with the exception of fuel gas for the operation of compressors in storage facilities or for maintenance and servicing measures in storage facilities, for the supply of natural gas in accordance with the instructions of the market- and distribution area manager and make available production rates, storage content or injection and withdrawal capacities (rates).

The market- and distribution area manager shall issue appropriate instructions to the storage companies on withdrawal from or injection into storage facilities by drawing up appropriate storage schedules. The market- and distribution area manager shall allocate the storage schedules to the individual balance groups within two working days. This allocation is based on the storage volumes reported by the storage companies for the individual balance groups (pro rata allocation). Offers called by the market- and distribution area manager from balance group representatives for standard or flexibility products on the Merit Order List pursuant to section 29(2)(2) GMMO-VO 2020 with the place of performance of a storage facility in the MA shall be excluded from this pro rata allocation in terms of extent and time accordingly.

#### **2.4.4 Dispositions of storage quantities and, if necessary, cushion gas**

Pursuant to Section 26(1)(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012, instructions may be issued to natural gas companies regarding the production, transmission, distribution, storage and trading of natural gas. Based on this legal situation, taking into account the legal requirements under Section 26a of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012 ("Protected Gas Quantities") and under Article 12(5) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938, orders may also be issued, inter alia, for stored natural gas as well as cushion gas, if this appears technically justifiable, in order to distribute the available natural gas quantities in accordance with Section 29(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012 subject to the degree of urgency.

#### **2.4.5 Restriction of final consumers and large consumers (incl. producers with CHP plants and district heating companies)**

Possible restrictions or substitution of natural gas as fuel in CHP plants and district heating companies can be very important for natural gas supply in Austria in case of shortages, as these plants are among the largest consumers of natural gas in Austria. The use of these plants also depends on the availability of the pipelines under intended operating conditions, because in addition to the volume, pressure is also of decisive importance. It would, for instance, not be sufficient if natural gas were available in sufficient quantity but with insufficient pressure.

If, for example, a gas-fired power plant is taken off the grid because the required pressure cannot be maintained, such reduced consumption in turn stabilizes or increases pressure in the grid. However, in the case of gas-fired power plants in particular, it should be noted

that power plant outages can lead to bottlenecks in electricity supply (hence the involvement of the electricity control area manager) on the one hand, and other consumer groups (e.g. household customers who heat with district heating) can be affected in the event of a shutdown on the other.

Restrictions or disconnections can be imposed on all large consumers with a contractually agreed maximum output of more than 50,000 kWh/h or on producers with CHP plants with a bottleneck capacity of at least 50 MW (thermal) or an annual heat output of at least 300 GWh, as well as district heating companies with a total bottleneck capacity of all heating plants and CHP plants of at least 300 GWh.

As a further measure, it is also possible to restrict or disconnect all other end-consumers with a contractually agreed maximum output of up to 50,000 kWh/h. In particular, it may be determined that end-consumers, with the exception of protected customers pursuant to section 7(1)(20a) GWG 2011, may be temporarily excluded from supply without any further procedure or that end-consumers may have their supply restricted.

In this context, it should be noted in particular that all restrictions on end-consumers with a contractually agreed maximum capacity of more than 10,000 kWh/h can also be handled by means of offers for standard or flexibility products by balance group representatives supplying end-consumers on the Merit Order List pursuant to section 29(2)(2) of the GMMO-VO 2020, or an obligation to offer can also be imposed on the said end-consumer group.

Section 26a of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012 contains provisions on the so-called "protected gas quantities". Accordingly, gas quantities which are stored in storage facilities by end-consumers or third parties commissioned by them from 27 April 2022 onwards are, subject to the cases specified in Section 26a(3), not covered by volume-based control measures pursuant to Section 26(1) up to a share of 50 percent of their consumption in the preceding calendar year. In the cases referred to in Section 26a(3) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012, these protected gas quantities may nevertheless, by way of exception, be subject to quantity-related energy control measures pursuant to Section 26(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012, inter alia, if it is necessary to maintain the technically secure and reliable operation of the gas network. Such access to protected gas volumes would only take place in return for compensation of the purchase price including storage costs and network usage fees.

The process for enforcing restriction measures under the Gas Energy Intervention Order issued by the Federal Minister for Climate Action is initiated by E-Control by way of order to the large consumers (incl. CHP plants and district heating companies) or by way of order of the market- and distribution area manager to the respective grid operators and by way of information to the balance group representatives. The content of the instruction essentially contains the following points:

- Information to the market- and distribution area manager about the entry into force of the Gas Energy Intervention Order by the BMK.
- Information that the market- and distribution area manager is authorized by the BMK or E-Control to instruct the reduction or substitution of the natural gas consumption of a large consumer (incl. CHP plants and district heating companies) in a defined period by up to XX percent (based on the contractually agreed network connection capacity and taking into account the consumption notified per schedule) within XX hours (percentages and hours would be defined in an actual Gas Energy Intervention Order), as well as information on which large consumers can be restricted and in what order. Thereby, it is incumbent on the market- and distribution area manager within the scope of the instruction to set the best possible supply situation in the distribution area (VG) in accordance with the supply and consumption situation
- Information that the reduction of natural gas consumption of all end-consumers with a contracted maximum output up to 50,000 kWh/h has been imposed by an order issued by BMK.
- Information to large consumers about the entry into force of the Gas Energy Intervention Order by the Federal Minister for Climate Action and the Additional Consumption Fee Order of E-Control as well as the request to follow the instructions of the market- and distribution area manager unconditionally and without delay.
- Information to wholesale customers and balance group managers supplying end-customers about the possibility of handling restrictions via standard or flexibility products on the MOL
- Instruction to the network operators to monitor compliance with the measures taken and, if necessary, to levy additional consumption charges in accordance with the Additional Consumption Fee Order.

With the above instructions, E-Control will also transmit the Gas Energy Intervention Order to the large consumers (incl. CHP plants and district heating companies), network operators and the market- and distribution area manager.

#### **2.4.6 Instruction for substitution of natural gas by alternative energy sources**

Pursuant to Section 26(1)(2) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012, orders may be issued to end-consumers concerning the allocation, withdrawal and use of natural gas and the exclusion from the withdrawal of natural gas. On this legal basis, obligatory instructions, such as the substitution of natural gas by other energy sources, can be issued to all end-consumers.

#### **2.4.7 Mandatory Bidding on the Merit Order List**

It may be decreed that market participants who, pursuant to section 30(3) of the Gas Market Model Ordinance 2020, Federal Law Gazette II No. 425/2019, as amended by Federal Law Gazette II No. 357/2022, have suitable flexibility instruments at their disposal, which are in particular

1. deployable storage quantities,
2. gas quantities at entry or exit points in the market area, or
3. end-consumers with a contractually agreed maximum output of more than 10,000 kWh/h,

shall immediately offer all available gas quantities, in particular also those from existing supply contracts, which are not consumed by themselves due to consumption restrictions pursuant to this Regulation, applying Section 29 of the Gas Market Model Ordinance 2020 accordingly.

#### **2.4.8 Release of Quantities from the Strategic Gas Reserve (Section 18a ff GWG 2011)**

Pursuant to Section 18a GWG 2011, the distribution area manager is entrusted by law with the provision of a strategic gas reserve in order to ensure security of supply in the market areas pursuant to Section 12(1) GWG 2011. The reserve is held in storage facilities that can be used for release into the market areas. The reserve for the market areas of Tyrol and Vorarlberg can also be held in storage facilities connected to neighbouring market areas.

The amount of the strategic gas reserve is calculated based on the gas volume supplied to grid users each January and is to be determined and published by the regulatory authority by 1 March for the following gas year (section 18a(2) GWG 2011). The federal government may adjust the amount of the strategic gas reserve by Regulation. Based on the Regulation of the federal government adjusting the amount of the strategic gas reserve (Strategic Gas Reserve Regulation - SGRV), Federal Law Gazette II No. 262/2022, the amount of the strategic gas reserve is 20 TWh.

The Federal Minister for Climate Action may release the strategic gas reserve within the framework of a Regulation pursuant to sections 5 and 26 of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012 (Section 18c GWG 2011).

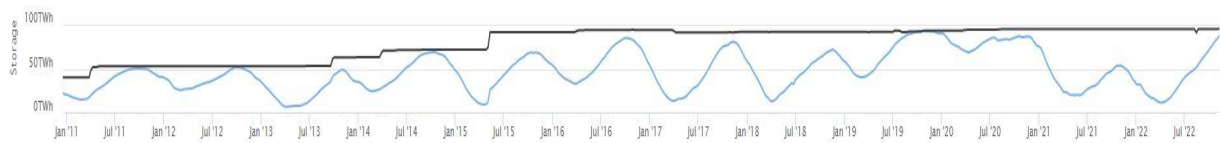
The strategic gas reserve is an instrument within the framework of energy intervention as balancing energy and is ranked 4th pursuant to section 28(2) of the GMMO-VO 2020.

The distribution area manager shall call up the released quantities from the strategic gas reserve without delay if and insofar as sufficient balancing energy is no longer available via the first three balancing instruments pursuant to Section 28(2) of the GMMO-VO 2020 and shall charge these to the balance group coordinator pursuant to Section 18c(2) GWG 2011.

## 2.5 Natural gas storage content

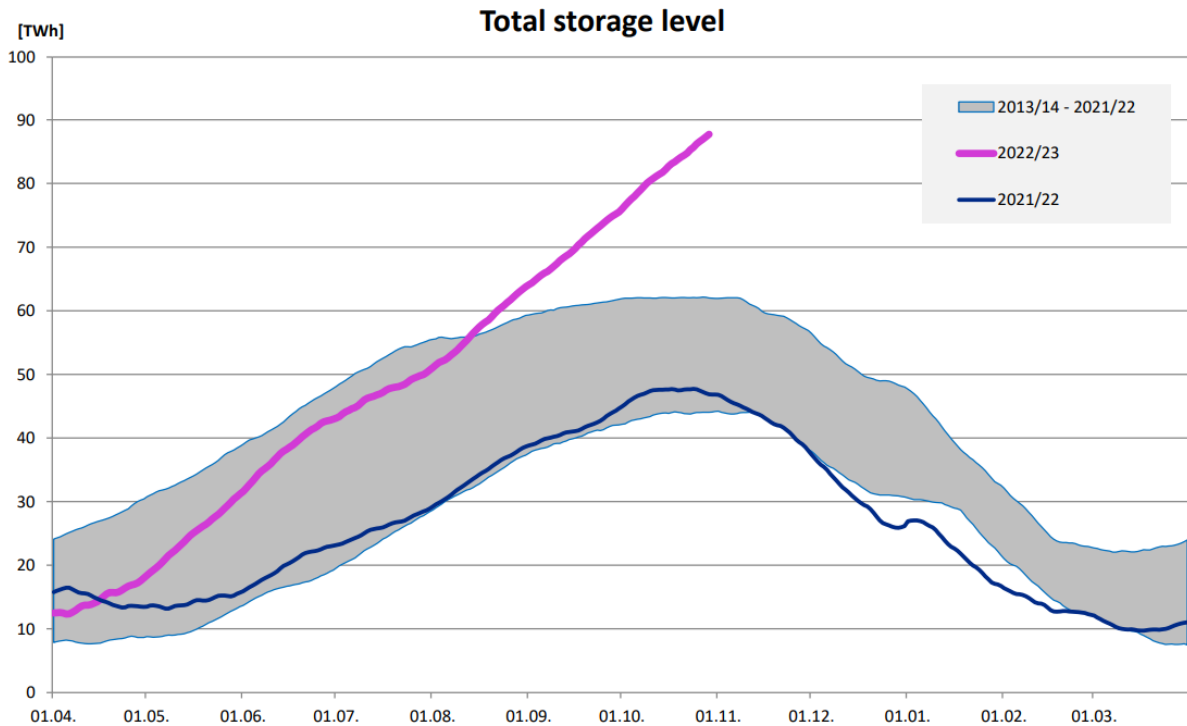
The quantitative contribution of supply-side measures to crisis response would depend largely on how much gas is available in storage facilities located in AT at the time of an emergency. As shown in the following graph below, the levels of natural gas storage facilities vary widely throughout the year and year-on-year.

Figure 1 Memory level curve; source: AGSI ([agsi.gie.eu/data-overview/graphs/AT](https://agsi.gie.eu/data-overview/graphs/AT))



The black line in Figure 1 represents the total storage capacity of all Austrian gas storage facilities, which has more than doubled since 2010 from 40.6 TWh to the current 95.55 TWh. The blue line shows the storage filling level trend since 2011.

Figure 2 Reservoir level at the end of October 2022; source: AGGM





## 2.6 Domestic production of natural gas

The quantitative contribution of domestic production, or additional volumes that can be produced domestically in the short term, to overcoming the crisis would probably be manageable in view of the declining production volumes for years (see the following table) or in view of the production utilization rates close to the maximum.

Table 2 Annual domestic gas production in GWh, source: E-Control

Year	Production in GWh
2013	15.432
2014	14.19
2015	13.513
2016	12.725
2017	13.625
2018	11.272
2019	10.254
2020	8.447
2021	7.614

## 2.7 Natural gas consumption structure in Austria

The quantitative contribution of demand-side measures to crisis response would depend on the consumer category's share of gross domestic consumption of natural gas. See the tables below.

Table 3 Natural gas, in 1000 m<sup>3</sup>

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Gross domestic consumption</b>	8 460 752	8 146 218	7 435 369	7 928 171	8 275 194	8 892 813	8 419 542	8 778 637	8 306 017
<b>Conversion input</b>	2 457 859	1 965 526	1 649 763	2 061 615	2 251 045	2 796 544	2 491 720	2 628 817	2 379 684
<b>Power plants</b>	524 843	149 592	118 685	512 046	511 332	1 129 569	854 216	991 821	733 802
<b>CHP plants</b>	1 596 005	1 420 986	1 181 063	1 228 261	1 423 393	1 333 632	1 376 833	1 425 764	1 451 893
<b>Heating plants</b>	337 011	394 948	350 015	321 308	316 320	333 343	260 671	211 233	193 989
<b>Final energy consumption</b>	5 258 257	5 455 966	5 034 965	5 234 619	5 402 320	5 473 693	5 323 920	5 455 047	5 286 521
<b>Iron and steel production</b>	445 095	450 569	463 761	485 297	463 416	481 769	484 038	479 822	456 371
<b>Chemicals and petrochemicals</b>	464 157	452 178	455 075	457 307	508 506	521 993	503 181	533 890	499 752
<b>Non-ferrous metals</b>	106 310	109 991	118 356	124 436	132 480	131 075	152 204	136 721	117 955
<b>Stones and earths, glass</b>	355 446	421 003	406 575	390 924	407 775	419 113	411 513	409 484	435 895
<b>Vehicle construction</b>	54 585	43 628	40 087	36 195	41 518	45 433	48 190	43 352	44 996

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	247 174	171 444	159 482	168 512	172 257	163 438	170 662	168 437	160 070
<b>Mining</b>	55 586	208 915	188 497	153 225	168 169	197 591	183 652	162 728	173 953
<b>Food and beverages</b>	352 502	337 464	338 581	364 815	337 691	331 295	326 049	329 592	341 975
<b>Tobacco</b>	601 292	592 154	557 514	572 894	560 529	548 560	594 402	649 725	578 542
<b>Paper and printing</b>	73 470	78 126	68 132	64 841	62 840	67 523	69 903	62 715	54 945
<b>Wood processing</b>	50 879	45 490	39 048	32 265	35 283	32 978	37 937	34 828	53 513
<b>Construction</b>	47 364	49 125	41 177	38 446	46 617	37 688	39 395	42 478	37 302
<b>Textile and leather</b>	52 450	46 775	45 990	45 093	44 938	45 427	44 087	44 949	41 022
<b>Other Producing sector</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Railroad</b>	14 690	17 852	19 284	19 911	19 767	19 573	19 026	20 933	22 148
<b>Other land transport</b>	228 026	301 883	250 198	289 665	276 471	312 750	289 645	266 142	231 194
<b>Pipeline transport</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Inland waterways</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Air transport</b>	463 148	466 591	388 974	415 847	389 550	410 136	388 127	414 556	394 148
<b>Private households</b>	1 633 408	1 648 782	1 438 847	1 557 986	1 714 288	1 679 674	1 537 218	1 624 916	1 617 695
<b>Agriculture</b>	12 676	13 998	15 384	16 961	20 224	27 677	24 690	29 780	25 047
<b>Producing sector</b>	2 906 310	3 006 861	2 922 277	2 934 249	2 982 019	3 023 882	3 065 213	3 098 720	2 996 290
<b>Transport</b>	242 716	319 735	269 482	309 576	296 238	332 324	308 671	287 075	253 341
<b>Other</b>	2 109 231	2 129 371	1 843 206	1 990 794	2 124 063	2 117 487	1 950 035	2 069 252	2 036 890

Table 4 Natural gas, share of gross domestic consumption

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Gross domestic consumption</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Conversion input</b>	29,1%	24,1%	22,2%	26,0%	27,2%	31,4%	29,6%	29,9%	28,7%
<b>Power plants</b>	6,2%	1,8%	1,6%	6,5%	6,2%	12,7%	10,1%	11,3%	8,8%
<b>CHP plants</b>	18,9%	17,4%	15,9%	15,5%	17,2%	15,0%	16,4%	16,2%	17,5%
<b>Heating plants</b>	4,0%	4,8%	4,7%	4,1%	3,8%	3,7%	3,1%	2,4%	2,3%
<b>Final energy consumption</b>	62,1%	67,0%	67,7%	66,0%	65,3%	61,6%	63,2%	62,1%	63,6%
<b>Iron and steel production</b>	5,3%	5,3%	5,5%	5,7%	5,5%	5,7%	5,7%	5,7%	5,4%
<b>Chemicals and petrochemicals</b>	5,5%	5,3%	5,4%	5,4%	6,0%	6,2%	5,9%	6,3%	5,9%
<b>Non-ferrous metals</b>	1,3%	1,3%	1,4%	1,5%	1,6%	1,5%	1,8%	1,6%	1,4%
<b>Crude and manufactured minerals, glass</b>	4,2%	5,0%	4,8%	4,6%	4,8%	5,0%	4,9%	4,8%	5,2%
<b>Vehicle construction</b>	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	2,9%	2,0%	1,9%	2,0%	2,0%	1,9%	2,0%	2,0%	1,9%
<b>Mining</b>	0,7%	2,5%	2,2%	1,8%	2,0%	2,3%	2,2%	1,9%	2,1%
<b>Food and Luxury foodstuffs, tobacco</b>	4,2%	4,0%	4,0%	4,3%	4,0%	3,9%	3,9%	3,9%	4,0%
<b>Paper and printing</b>	7,1%	7,0%	6,6%	6,8%	6,6%	6,5%	7,0%	7,7%	6,8%
<b>Wood processing</b>	0,9%	0,9%	0,8%	0,8%	0,7%	0,8%	0,8%	0,7%	0,6%
<b>Construction</b>	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,6%
<b>Textile and leather</b>	0,6%	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%
<b>Other. Manufacturing sector</b>	0,6%	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Railroad</b>	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
<b>Other land transport</b>	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,3%
<b>Pipeline transport</b>	2,7%	3,6%	3,0%	3,4%	3,3%	3,7%	3,4%	3,1%	2,7%
<b>Inland waterway transport</b>	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
<b>Air transport</b>	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
<b>Public and private services</b>	5,5%	5,5%	4,6%	4,9%	4,6%	4,8%	4,6%	4,9%	4,7%
<b>Private households</b>	19,3%	19,5%	17,0%	18,4%	20,3%	19,9%	18,2%	19,2%	19,1%
<b>Agriculture</b>	0,1%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,3%	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%
<b>Manufacturing sector</b>	34,4%	35,5%	34,5%	34,7%	35,2%	35,7%	36,2%	36,6%	35,4%
<b>Transport</b>	2,9%	3,8%	3,2%	3,7%	3,5%	3,9%	3,6%	3,4%	3,0%
<b>Other</b>	24,9%	25,2%	21,8%	23,5%	25,1%	25,0%	23,0%	24,5%	24,1%

## 2.8 Cooperation with other Member States

In general, the affected MS are informed by E-Control and the BMK at all three crisis levels. Regular exchanges take place in the EC's Gas Coordination Group and in the risk groups, in which both the BMK and E-Control are represented.

The MAM is responsible for the exchange of information at the level of the Austrian TSOs in MA East. With the TSOs adjacent to the Austrian network, the Austrian TSOs regularly exchange information via the ReCo System for Gas or as part of their already existing communication and inform the market- and distribution area manager about relevant information.

Agreements with neighbouring MS on the settlement of solidarity deliveries are subject to negotiations. There is already an agreement, concluded on 2 December 2021, between the Austrian Federal Government, represented by the Federal Minister for Climate Action and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on solidarity measures to ensure security of gas supply, Federal Law Gazette. III No. 198/2021.

# 3 Special measures for the electricity and district heating sector

For special measures for the electricity and district heating sector, see chapter 2.4.5.

The control area manager for electricity and the operators of district heating and CHP plants are involved in the communication flow at the individual crisis levels (see chapter 2.1.4.2, chapter 2.2.4.2 and chapter 2.3.4.2).

## 4 Crisis manager and crisis team

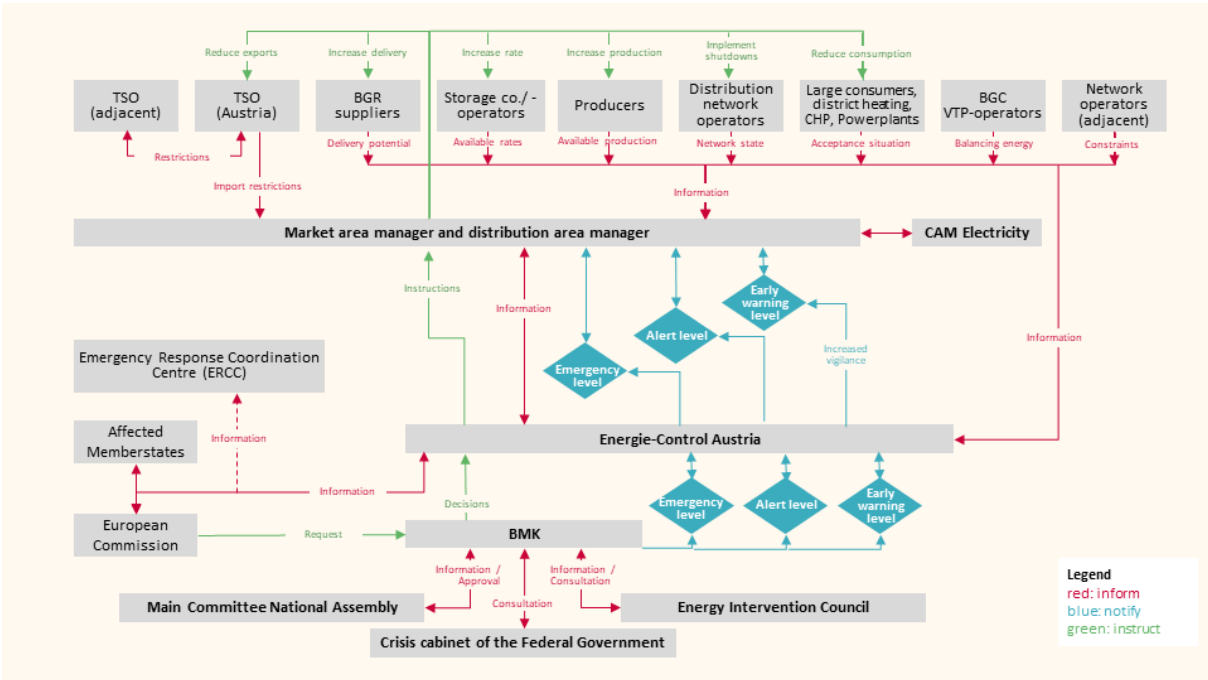
The crisis manager is the operational management team, consisting of the head of the Climate and Energy Section and the head of the Presidential Section, of the Energy Intervention Task Force of the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, which is set up in the event of a crisis. The crisis team consists of the Energy Intervention Committee together with its external experts from E-Control, the market- and distribution area manager, the electricity control area manager etc. The crisis manager and the crisis team are supported by the Department Crisis Management and Energy Intervention.

Section 27(1) of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012: E-Control is responsible for preparing and coordinating the intervention measures to be taken in the event of an emergency in the distribution areas in Austria. This includes, in particular, cooperation in the preparation of a prevention and emergency plan pursuant to Art. 8 and Art. 9 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 and risk assessment pursuant to Art. 7 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938.

# 5 Tasks and responsibilities of various actors

The information flow (shown in blue) runs from the market participants to the market- and distribution area manager and to E-Control. There, the information is subjected to ongoing analysis and evaluation and in the event of an energy crisis the alert chain (shown in red) is triggered. If control measures have to be taken due to a tight supply situation, the BMK issues instructions to the market participants (shown in green). In parallel to the intra-Austrian information flows, there are reporting obligations (also shown in blue) to the EC or to the Emergency Response Coordination Centre of the EC as well as to affected MS as soon as a crisis level is declared. The transmission system operators are responsible for the exchange of information with the transmission system operators of areas adjacent to the market area east and inform the market and distribution area manager accordingly.

Figure 3 Tasks and responsibilities





## 6 Measures in case of unjustified consumption by non-protected customers

Failure to comply with the requirements or prohibitions of a Regulation issued pursuant to Section 26 of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012 (Intervention measures to secure natural gas supply) is an administrative offence punishable by a fine of up to EUR 72,600 (Section 39 of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012).

Furthermore, Section 33 of the Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012 provides for the levying of excess consumption charges for excess natural gas consumed in contravention of restriction measures for natural gas consumption. More detailed provisions on payment modalities, the method of determining the amount of the excess consumption fees and the operational handling are to be laid down by decree of E-Control.

Finally, the competent authority may exclude a natural gas consumer - without prejudice to a penalty pursuant to Section 39 or the payment of an excess consumption charge pursuant to section 33 - from the purchase of natural gas in accordance with the extent of the impermissible excess consumption (section 40(2) Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012).

## 7 Emergency tests

Pursuant to Section 15(1) G-EnLD-VO 2017 as amended, E-Control may order exercises every two years assuming crisis scenarios. In addition, exercises in the electricity sector can also be carried out every two years. It is essential that the exercises concerning one energy source always include communication with the other. This means that knowledge gained during electricity exercises is also incorporated into possible adjustments of measures on the gas side and vice versa.

Important lessons learned from past energy exercises include:

- Regular exercises of energy intervention cases will also be necessary in the future in order to have already tested structures available when a crisis occurs.
- The high volatility in energy supply situations requires energy intervention measures that can be adapted at short notice.
- Meaningful, up-to-date situation reports from E-Control and the market- and distribution area manager, including forecasts of the gas supply situation and the presentation of options for action, are a necessary basis for effective action.
- Short-term monitoring of the effectiveness of energy intervention measures is necessary because the effects cannot be predicted exactly ex-ante.
- The capabilities of the market to react to supply shortage situations should be exhausted (e.g. consumption reduction effects due to increased gas prices, voluntary offers of standard and flexibility products on the MOL).

The actors in the simulated scenarios are composed of the following authorities and companies, depending on the selected scenario, and are thus actively involved in the exercises: BMK, market- and distribution area managers, operators of the VTP, BGCs, TSOs, DSOs, energy suppliers, E-Control and also actors on the electricity side such as the control area manager electricity and exchanges.

The last gas crisis exercises were held in 2020 (focusing on gas and the involvement of the electricity sector), in November 2019 (European Union Hybrid Exercise Multilayer 18 - Parallel and Coordinated Exercise with NATO) and in May 2019 (HELIOS/ SKKM exercise 2019 with all federal provinces - working basis Energy Intervention Order Gas and Electricity). Another crisis exercise is planned for a gas emergency in December 2022.

# 8 Regional dimension

At the regional level, the most important instrument for managing imminent or already occurred scarcity situations is well-functioning communication between the crisis actors. Specifically, this is ENTSOG's ReCo System for Gas, which also involves the two Austrian transmission system operators, which in turn are in close contact with the market- and distribution area manager. The information derived from the communication within the ReCo is of fundamental importance for the activities in Austria in the individual crisis stages (see sections 2.1. to 2.3. of the Emergency Plan).

## 8.1 Measures to be taken at the individual crisis levels

### 8.1.1 Early warning level

Informing the EC Gas Coordination Group and the affected risk groups about the measures taken (see chapter 2.1.4.2).

### 8.1.2 Warning level

Informing the EC Gas Coordination Group and the affected risk groups about the measures taken (see chapter 2.2.4.2).

### 8.1.3 Emergency level

Informing the EC Gas Coordination Group and the affected risk groups about the measures taken (see chapter 2.3.4.2). If necessary, request solidarity measures in accordance with Article 13 of the Gas SoS Regulation.

## 8.2 Mechanisms for cooperation

The BMK and E-Control represent Austria in the Gas Coordination Group pursuant to Art. 4 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 and are networked via this track with the EC and with all other MS, in particular also with those represented in the risk groups relevant for Austria. The cooperation with the MS of the relevant risk groups was and is permanent through the work on the common risk assessments.

The incident at the Baumgarten natural gas station on December 12, 2017 showed that communication functions smoothly if necessary.

## 8.3 Solidarity between Member States

Article 13 of the Gas SoS Regulation contains an obligation for Member States directly connected by gas pipelines to provide solidarity to each other in the event of an emergency. The formal implementation of this obligation requires the conclusion of bilateral solidarity agreements with Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Hungary and Slovakia. A solidarity agreement was signed with Germany on December 2, 2021, and entered into force on March 2, 2022. Solidarity agreements are currently being negotiated with the other member states.

The agreement between the Austrian federal government, represented by the Federal Minister for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, and the government of the Federal Republic of Germany on solidarity measures to ensure security of gas supply is available to the public in the federal government's legal information system (BGBl. III No. 198/2021) and contains, among other things, the following key points:

- Article 3(1): the request for solidarity presupposes the declaration of the emergency level and the existence of all the conditions referred to in Article 13(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the requesting Party.
- Article 3(4): The request for solidarity must contain at least the following information:
  - 1. contact details of the competent authority of the requesting Contracting Party,
  - 2. contact details of the competent transmission system operators of the requesting Contracting Party (if relevant),

- 3. contact details of the competent market area managers of the requesting Contracting Party,
  - 4. contact details of the third party acting for the requesting Contracting Party,
  - 5. delivery period,
  - 6. gas quantity in kWh,
  - 7. gas quality (H-gas),
  - 8. delivery point,
  - 9. assurance according to paragraph 1,
  - 10. statement whether the contracts offered by market participants after the implementation of solidarity measures by the providing Party shall be concluded directly by the requesting Party or a third party acting on behalf of the requesting Party,
  - 11. assurance that claims of market participants arising from the conclusion of contracts with third parties acting on behalf of the requesting Party will be secured by guarantees of the requesting Party or by appropriate collateral deposit, unless the requesting Party itself is the direct debtor of such claims;
  - 12. recognizing the requesting Party's obligation to pay solidarity compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and Article 13(8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938.
- Article 4(1): Upon receipt of the solidarity request, the providing Party shall promptly implement market-based solidarity measures to enable the requesting Party to enter into contracts with market participants in the territory of the providing Party to procure the quantities of gas needed to supply its customers protected by solidarity.
  - Article 5(1): To the extent that the requesting Party, even after the implementation of market-based solidarity measures by the providing Party, is unable to meet its needs for the delivery period specified in the solidarity request by accepting all available offers from market participants in the territory of the providing Party as well as in the territories of the other Member States of the European Union directly linked to the requesting Party pursuant to Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 and other Member States of the European Union, which are connected to the requesting Contracting Party through a third country that is not a Member State of the European Union pursuant to Article 13(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938, cannot be fully covered, it may submit a second solidarity request for this delivery period until 13 hours before the start of the delivery day for the quantity of gas still required; Article 3 shall apply accordingly. In this case, the supplying Party shall submit a solidarity offer up to nine hours before the start of the delivery day. Where the deadlines pursuant to Article 3(5) Sentence 1 or pursuant to Article 5(1) Sentence 1 have not been complied with,

the solidarity offer shall be submitted within the lead times required for economic and legal reasons. If the providing Party is not in a position to submit a solidarity offer by the expiry of the deadline pursuant to sentence 2 or, in the case of sentence 3, taking into account the lead times required for economic and legal reasons, it shall notify the requesting Party thereof without delay, stating the reasons.

- Article 5(10): By accepting the solidarity offer, the requesting Contracting Party undertakes to fulfill the compensation obligations pursuant to Article 13(8) and (10) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 and Article 8 of this Agreement.
- Article 8(1): Compensation for the quantity of gas supplied under the non-market-based solidarity measures pursuant to the first sentence of Article 13(8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 shall be paid directly by the requesting Contracting Party to the supplying Contracting Party and shall, as a rule, include the following:
  - 1. the gas price, which
    - is derived from those prices which are demanded by end-consumers who are obliged to offer their already purchased or booked natural gas quantities via flexibility instruments, or
    - is calculated from the last available spot market price on the exchange of the providing Party, in case there are several exchanges in the territory of the providing Party, from the arithmetic mean of the last available spot market prices on all exchanges, for gas of the quality supplied by the providing Party prior to the implementation of the respective non-market-based solidarity measure, but which is at least equal to the value of the willingness to pay for the maintenance of gas supply,
  - 2. the compensation to be paid by the providing Contracting Party to affected third parties on the basis of the relevant legal regulations in connection with the implementation of the respective non-market-based solidarity measure, including, if applicable, related extrajudicial and judicial procedural costs; and
  - 3. the transport costs.

## 9 List of abbreviations

A&B	A&B Ausgleichsenergie & Bilanzgruppen-Management AG
AGCS	AGCS (Austrian) Gas Clearing and Settlement AG
AT	Austria
BGC	Balance group coordinator
BGR	Balance group representative
BKA	Federal Chancellery
BMI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
BMK	Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology
CAM	Electricity Control Area Manager
CHP	Combined heat and power generation
DA	Distribution area
DAM	Distribution Area Manager
DSO	Distribution system operator
E-Control	Energie-Control Austria for the Regulation of the Electricity and Natural Gas Industries
EC	European Commission
EC (2.4.1bullet point c)	European Community
EnLG 2012	Energy Intervention Powers Act 2012
ENTSO-G	European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas
EU	European Union
Flex MOL	Flexible Merit Order List
G-EnLD-VO 2017 geltende Fassung	Gas Energy Intervention Data Order, as amended
GMMO-VO 2020	Gas Market Model Ordinance 2020

GTC	General Terms and Conditions
GWG 2011	Natural Gas Act 2011
GWh	Gigawatt hour
kWh/h	Kilowatt hour per hour
MA	Market area
MA East	Market area east (includes all federal provinces except Tyrol and Vorarlberg)
MAM	Market area manager
MDAM	Market- and distribution area manager
MOL	Merit Order List
MS	Member State (of the European Union)
MW	Megawatt
ReCo	Regional Coordination System for Gas
TSO	Transmission system operator
V	Version
VO	Regulation
VTP	Virtual trading point



# 10 Annex

## 10.1 Possible consumption-reducing measures outside of energy intervention

The possible measures outside energy intervention mentioned below can be implemented through the categories of measures mentioned in the related chapters 2.1.4.4, 2.2.4.4 and 2.3.4.4. As a matter of priority, it is planned to achieve the energy savings required by Union law with regard to gas as an energy carrier by means of information, promotion or voluntary self-commitment on the part of the public sector or by means of sectoral agreements with industry.

The possible measures are presented by sector. The order in which the measures are listed does not represent an order in the sense of a chronological sequence or a prioritization of the measures to be applied in case of need.

There is no prejudice to the adoption of other measures not listed in this appendix. In this sense, the possible measures listed here only represent a potential range of measures that are currently being considered.

Table 5 Possible measures private households

Possible measure	Concretization of the measure
User motivation to change behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The "Mission 11" energy-saving campaign launched in mid-September focuses on the target group of households.</li><li>Possible measures to reduce hot water consumption can be found at <a href="https://mission11.at/#hotwater">mission11.at/#hotwater</a>).</li><li>Possible measures to reduce electricity consumption can be found at <a href="https://mission11.at/#electricity">mission11.at/#electricity</a>).</li></ul>
Lowering of room temperature, night setback, setback during absences	The energy-saving campaign "Mission 11" ( <a href="https://mission11.at/#heating">mission11.at/#heating</a> ) motivates people to lower their room temperature in addition to other measures.
Increased use and early replacement of more efficient appliances, white goods and heating pumps	Subsidies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Replacement of white goods such as refrigerators, fridge-freezers and washing machines with particularly high energy consumption.</li><li>Intensification of energy consulting.</li></ul>

Possible measure	Concretization of the measure
Optimization of the existing heating system	<p>Possible measures also to be supported by subsidies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• installation of thermostatic valves</li> <li>• hydraulic balancing</li> <li>• annual heating system inspection and maintenance</li> <li>• optimal adjustment of condensing boilers and supporting flames for old gas appliances</li> <li>• adaptation of the heat distribution system in the housing unit (reduction of the flow temperature, optimized flow control)</li> <li>• optimization of heat pump settings (optimization of heating curve)</li> <li>• keeping the temperature of condensing boilers below 60 degrees</li> </ul>
Small/short-term investment measures on the building and heat delivery system	<p>Possible measures include and would be supported by means of funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of reflective foils</li> <li>• Insulation of radiator niches, stair flights, floor stairs and roller shutter boxes, but also of the top floor ceiling, basement, collar beam ceiling or other cavities</li> <li>• insulation of pipelines</li> <li>• Sealing of doors and windows</li> <li>• Replacement of individual radiators</li> <li>• Installation of a shower tray with heat recovery</li> <li>• Decalcification and other smaller investment measures.</li> </ul>
Electricity price brake	<p>The "electricity price brake" is to come into force for all households from December 2022: Per household, the price of 2,900 kilowatt hours (kWh) will be capped at 10 cents net per kWh. If a household consumes more than 2,900 kWh in a year, customers will have to pay the price from their applicable electricity tariff for each additional kilowatt hour. The 2,900 kWh for which there is a subsidy corresponds to 80 percent of the consumption of an average Austrian household of three.</p> <p>The consumption-independent basic price and consumption-dependent and consumption-independent grid costs remain in place.</p>

Table 6 Possible measures public sector

Possible measure	Concretization of the measure
User motivation to change behaviour	<p>Encouraging and supporting behaviour change by users, such as through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• User sensitization by means of specialist presentations and the provision of a manual on energy-efficient handling in everyday office life by energy experts to be appointed by the respective departments with the support of the federal energy advisors and the Federal Ministry for Climate Action.</li> <li>• Equipping workplaces with power timers for IT equipment and distribution strips with toggle switches, avoiding stand-by mode at workplaces.</li> <li>• Preventing the use of additional electronic heating devices in the buildings</li> <li>• Avoiding individual printers and scanners in the offices; switching to central printer systems.</li> </ul>
Lowering the room temperature in federal buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowering the room temperature in federal buildings during heating season (e. g. to 19 degrees Celsius)</li> <li>• Increasing the room temperature in federal buildings during the cooling season (e. g. to 27 degrees Celsius)</li> <li>• No heating of rooms that have no regular occupants (e.g. corridors, large lobbies, foyers, engineering rooms), subject to safety-relevant requirements</li> <li>• timely changeover of the control system from summer to winter programming.</li> </ul>
Optimization of heating systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Checking the heating systems, in particular their control, for energy saving potentials.</li> <li>• If necessary, e.g. retrofitting thermostatic valves, lowering the heating curve during the week after 6 p.m. and on weekends and public holidays</li> <li>• Checking/optimizing the hydraulics of heating systems or carrying out hydraulic balancing as well as maintenance of heating systems before the heating season.</li> </ul>
Heating system replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connection of objects, where the connection possibility is already available in the heating central unit or in front of the object, to district heating</li> <li>• Photovoltaic offensive on federal buildings: evaluation and implementation of renewable generation systems on existing federal buildings and parking lots.</li> </ul>
Decommissioning of all unneeded building services equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decommissioning of e.g. unneeded ventilation, air-conditioning and water heating systems.</li> <li>• Prohibition of instantaneous water heaters for washbasins in public properties.</li> </ul>

Possible measure	Concretization of the measure
Energy-saving contracting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractually agreed model in which energy-saving measures and energy management are prefinanced by a contractor and paid for from the energy cost savings achieved. The saving targets are guaranteed to the client in the savings contracting agreement. The contract is concluded for a fixed period of time within which the investments must be refinanced from the guaranteed savings.</li> <li>Contracting for the purpose of investments in new heating controls, optimization of ventilation, modification of heating circuits, hydraulic adjustment, etc..</li> </ul>
Energy monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly energy accounting</li> <li>Energy control at all medium-sized and larger federal offices with a gross floor area of approx. 1,000m<sup>2</sup> and above.</li> </ul>
Energy audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carrying out energy audits to survey and identify measures at the sites and subsequent implementation.</li> </ul>
Limitation of outdoor public lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of dispensable or purely representative lighting and exterior lighting of sites and for monuments and landmarks owned by/ in the competence of the federal government.</li> <li>Waiver of Christmas lighting.</li> </ul>
Optimization of indoor lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of motion detectors, no permanent lights</li> <li>Installation of LED lights</li> <li>Reduction of luminous intensity, use of dimming function if available.</li> </ul>
Thematization of energy saving in the curriculum of the current semester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project theme days</li> <li>Specific school projects</li> <li>Information evenings for parents</li> <li>Distribution of information material.</li> </ul>

Table 7 Possible measures economy (trade, industry, service, agriculture, etc.)

Possible measure	Concretization of the measure
User motivation for behavioural change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information campaigns</li> <li>• Information offers (e.g. by klimaaktiv)</li> <li>• Energy consulting</li> <li>• Further training measures and offers.</li> </ul>
Lowering the room temperature in service buildings and industrial buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowering the room temperature in workrooms to the lowest permissible value in accordance with the Workplace Regulation.</li> </ul>
Keeping store doors closed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of keeping entrance areas to publicly accessible business premises permanently open.</li> <li>• Ensuring that doors or access systems are opened or closed only on the occasion of people passing through them</li> </ul> <p>(see also the implementation within the framework of the subsidy guideline for the energy cost subsidy for companies).</p>
Prohibition of outdoor heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waiver of heating in the outdoor area of business premises, such as waiver of patio heaters for the operation of restaurants and pub terraces</li> </ul> <p>(see also implementation as part of the subsidy guideline for the energy cost subsidy for companies).</p>
Optimization of existing heating systems	<p>Possible measures include and would be supported by subsidies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydraulic balancing</li> <li>• Maintenance and annual heating system check</li> <li>• Optimal adjustment of condensing boilers, support flames for old gas appliances</li> <li>• Insulation of heating pipes</li> <li>• Adaptation of the heat distribution system in operation (reduction of flow temperature, optimized flow control)</li> <li>• Optimization of heat pump settings (optimization of heating curve)</li> <li>• Nighttime reductions</li> <li>• Keeping the temperature of condensing boilers below 60 degrees</li> <li>• Checking the water pressure.</li> </ul>
Reducing consumption in operational processes	<p>Possible measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insulation of pipelines and renewal of damaged insulation systems</li> <li>• Reduction of leakages in compressed air systems</li> <li>• Load curve analysis</li> <li>• Implementation of energy audits / introduction of energy management systems.</li> </ul>

Possible measure	Concretization of the measure
Limitation of lighting outdoors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No outdoor lighting or storefront lighting between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., subject to exceptions to maintain safety and security</li> </ul> <p>(see also the implementation under the subsidy guideline forenergy cost subsidies for companies).</p>
Optimization of indoor lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of motion detectors, no permanent lights</li> <li>Installation of LED lights</li> <li>Reduction of luminous intensity, use of dimming function if available.</li> </ul>
Fuel Switch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conversion of plants to alternative operation by means of energy sources other than gas</li> </ul> <p>(see also subsidies under the Gas Diversification Act 2022).</p>

Table 8 Possible measures district heating

Possible measure	Concretization of the measure
Increased use of waste heat	Utilization of waste heat from industrial or commercial processes as potential for heating or for generating hot water.
Area converter refurbishment and digitalization	FW partial load operation and load shedding from a distance is only possible to a very limited extent. Modernization of the area converters enables interventions with the distribution grid and has a positive effect on more energy-efficient operation.
Modernization of secondary transfer stations in the building and at the customer's through refurbishment and digitalization	Partial load operation and remote load shedding possible to a limited extent after imposition - basis for Energyvalve.
Installation of Energyvalve as meter and quantity limiter	Limited partial load operation and remote load shedding would be possible.

Table 9 Possible measures transport

Possible measure	Concretization of the measure
User motivation for behavioural change	<p>The following measures are addressed in the "Mission 11" energy-saving campaign (<a href="https://mission11.at/#mobilitaet">https://mission11.at/#mobilitaet</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Switch to public transportation</li> <li>• Replace short trips (&lt; 2.5 km) with bicycles</li> <li>• Drive slower to save fuel</li> <li>• Regularly check tire pressure</li> <li>• Forming car pools.</li> </ul>
Home office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased use of home office (thus potential for saving car trips to the place of work and possibilities for lowering room temperature at the place of usual business)</li> <li>• Increased use of teleconferencing (instead of business trips).</li> </ul>
No heating of public short-distance means of transport	Abandonment of the heating of short-distance means of transport such as gondolas, cable cars, chair lifts.
Reduction of temperature in means of public transport	Reduction of the temperature in the passenger compartments of means of public transport (e.g., subways, streetcars, regional buses).
Reduction of the intensity of street lighting in public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drawing up lighting concepts and checking the necessity of lighting</li> <li>• Limitation of the use of lighting systems that do not serve safety or the subjective feeling of safety.</li> <li>• Night reduction: Reduction of the lighting level within certain time periods of the night; dimming of light sources within a certain power and brightness range</li> <li>• Night shut-off: switching off street lighting during the second half of the night, provided there are no legal or safety-related aspects to the contrary</li> <li>• Sensor-controlled lighting.</li> </ul>







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