

EUSALP THEMATIC WORKSHOP 4

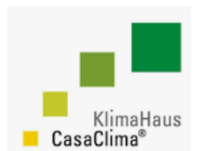
Which energy & climate objectives for EUSALP?

Thomas Knight, Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Energie Environnement

Adriano Bisello, EURAC

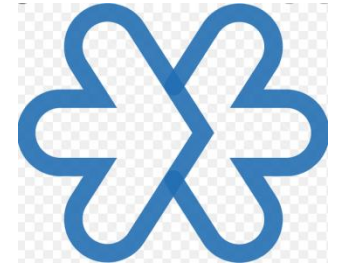
30/09/2020 – Chamonix and online meeting

[Link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89425935247](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89425935247)



ONLINE PARTICIPATION RULES

- Mute your microphone and switch off your camera when you are not talking
- Have your webcam on when presenting
- Raise your hand or use the chatbox to communicate and ask questions.
- The webinar is being recorded for internal reporting purposes only. It will not be shared online.



AGENDA

- Introduction (5')
- Setting the scene (45')
- Why define EUSALP energy objectives? And for who? (30')

Break: 15 min

- Which topics should be considered? (30')
- What do we need to define these objectives? (30')
- Conclusion and next steps (10')

INTRODUCTION

- Which type of organisation are you from?

- Public institute
- Private enterprise
- Association
- Etc.

Website : www.menti.com

Access code: 55 31 97 6

- Action Group 9

- “Make the EUSALP territory a model region for energy efficiency and renewable energy.”

SETTING THE SCENE

“Challenges, targets and implementation pathways of the Alpine Climate Board”

Nathalie Morelle, Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention

“EUSALP Energy Balance: Results of the Energy Survey”

Adriano Bisello, EURAC

“EU climate milestones”

Narcis-Paulin Jeler, Policy Officer, EU Directorate-General for Climate Action

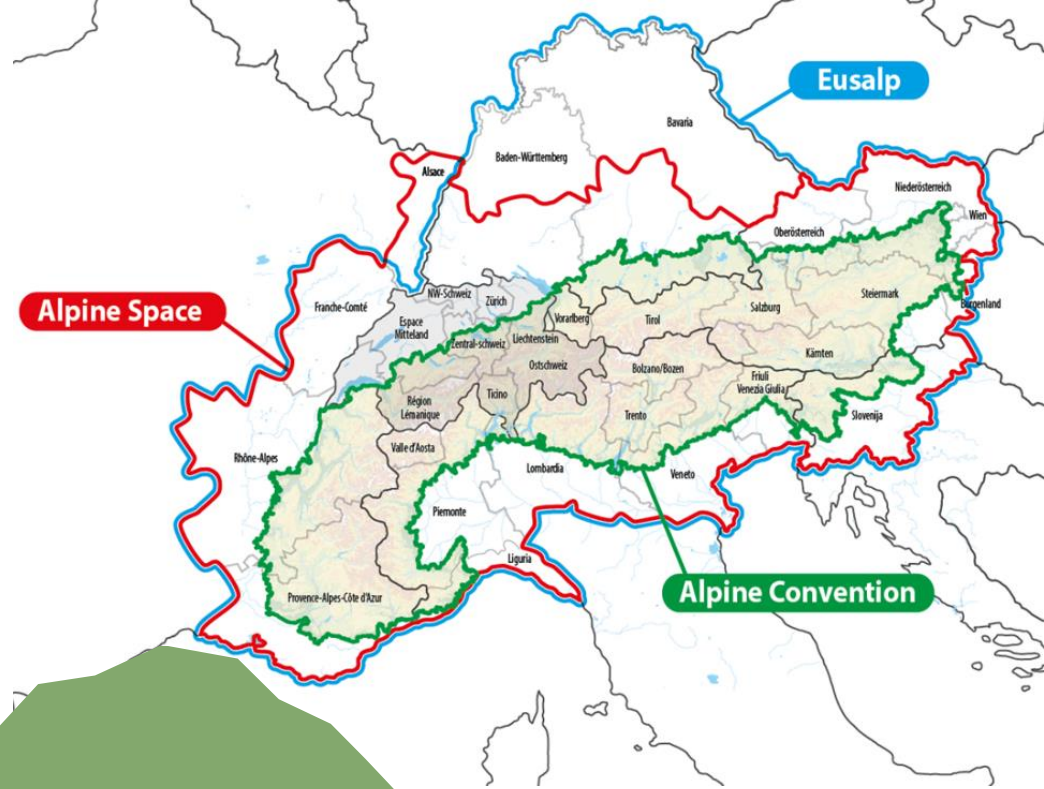


ALPENKONVENTION
CONVENTION ALPINE
ALPSKA KONVENCIJA
CONVENZIONE DELLE ALPI

EUSALP Energy Conference

30 September 2020

Nathalie Morelle, Project Officer
Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention



The Alpine Convention:

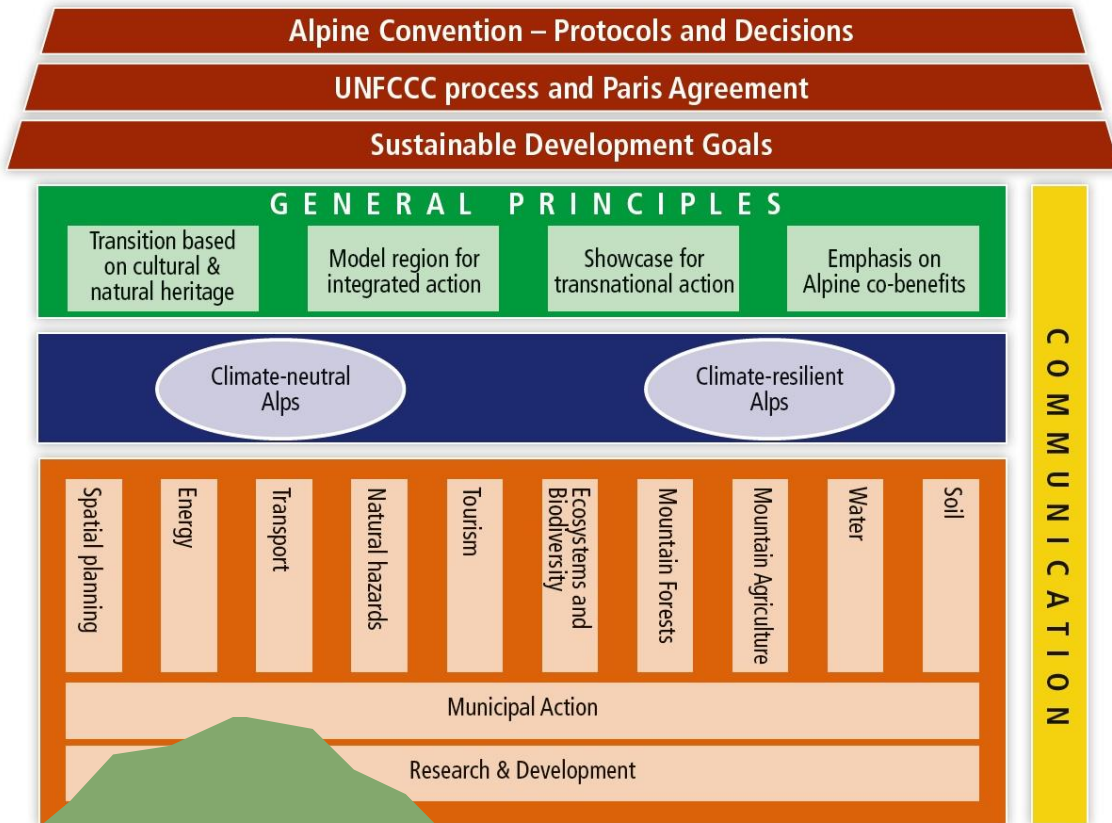
International Treaty for the protection and sustainable development of the Alps
Signed in 1991 · 8 Alpine States & EU



“The Contracting Parties shall commit themselves to creating framework conditions and adopting measures for **energy saving, production, transport, distribution and utilization** within the territorial scope of the Alpine Convention in order to establish **sustainable development in the energy sector** which is compatible with the Alpine region’s specific **tolerance limits**. In so doing the Contracting Parties will make an important contribution to **protecting local communities and the environment and to safeguarding resources and the climate.**”
(Energy Protocol, art. 1)

Energy Protocol of the Alpine Convention

Signed in 1998, entered into force in 2002



XV Alpine Conference alpine, 2019:

Declaration of Innsbruck

« Climate-neutral and climate-resilient Alps 2050 »

Alpine Climate Target System 2050
41 objectives in 12 sectors



1. Alpine efficiency solutions
2. Renewable decarbonized Alps
3. Decentralized, sustainable energy solutions for the Alps
4. Alpine energy democracy / citizen involvement
5. Climate-proofed Alpine hydropower

Alpine Climate Target System 2050

5 Energy objectives



1. Set up a network of regional energy coordinators
2. Enable an alpine-wide energy democracy
3. Support low carbon/low energy Alpine lifestyles and business models
4. Support Alpine administrations as forerunners & models for the energy transition in their premises

Alpine Climate Target System 2050

4 Implementation Pathways



Website of the Alpine Climate Board
www.alpineclimate2050.org



ENERGY PATHWAY 1

SET-UP A NETWORK OF REGIONAL ENERGY COORDINATORS



- HOME
- ABOUT
- PATHWAYS
- CHALLENGES & TARGETS
- COMMUNITY
- NEWS & EVENTS

BASIC INFORMATION:

- Alpine specific character

The energy transition entails specific challenges in the Alps, e.g., regarding the development of renewable energy production in the sensitive Alpine environment or energy-efficiency solutions in areas with low-population density and the resilience of the energy system to climate change impacts. On the other hand, there are many small municipalities in the Alps which have limited resources for international exchange. An Alpine-wide network of regional energy coordinators would allow the exchange of relevant experiences and support the implementation of "Alpine-fit" mitigation and adaptation solutions.

+ Background and description of the pathway



OVERVIEW
PATHWAYS



HOME





ALPENKONVENTION
CONVENTION ALPINE
ALPSKA KONVENCIJA
CONVENZIONE DELLE ALPI



HOME INFO MEMBERS 8

ABOUT

PATHWAYS

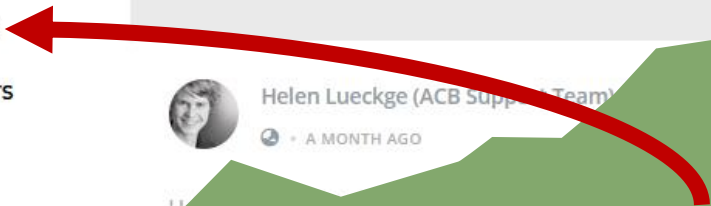
CHALLENGES & TARGETS

COMMUNITY

NEWS & EVENTS

RSS Show: — Everything —

Helen Lueckge (ACB Support Team) · A MONTH AGO



Please join the community!
www.alpineclimate2050.org



ALPENKONVENTION
CONVENTION ALPINE
ALPSKA KONVENCIJA
CONVENZIONE DELLE ALPI

Thank you for your attention !

Nathalie.Morelle@alpcnv.org

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alpcnv.org

SETTING THE SCENE

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EUSALP EU STRATEGY FOR THE ALPINE REGION

www.alpine-region.eu

EUSALP Energy Survey 2019

Brief Report



30 septembre –
1^{er} octobre 2020 | CHAMONIX

Enjeux et atouts des territoires alpins
dans la gestion de l'après-crise

*Stakes and assets of alpine territories
in post-crisis management*

Adriano Bisello, Antonio Novelli, Valentina D'Alonzo, Giulia Garegnani, Martina

Boschiero

eurac
research



80 million people, 7 countries, 48 regions,
mountains and plains addressing together
common challenges and opportunities



BACKGROUND MOTIVATIONS - 2017

Why the EUSALP Energy Survey?

The Energy Survey 2017, commissioned by the Action Group 9, had the aim **to depict the “state of the art” of energy policy targets, and energy consumption and production in the EUSALP area.**

The survey focused on:

- **energy data** (local energy balance)
- **energy targets** (local energy strategies)

Starting from March 2016, the English version of the Survey was made accessible online, and an invitation to fill it in was sent all EUSALP territories representatives.

EUSALP TERRITORY

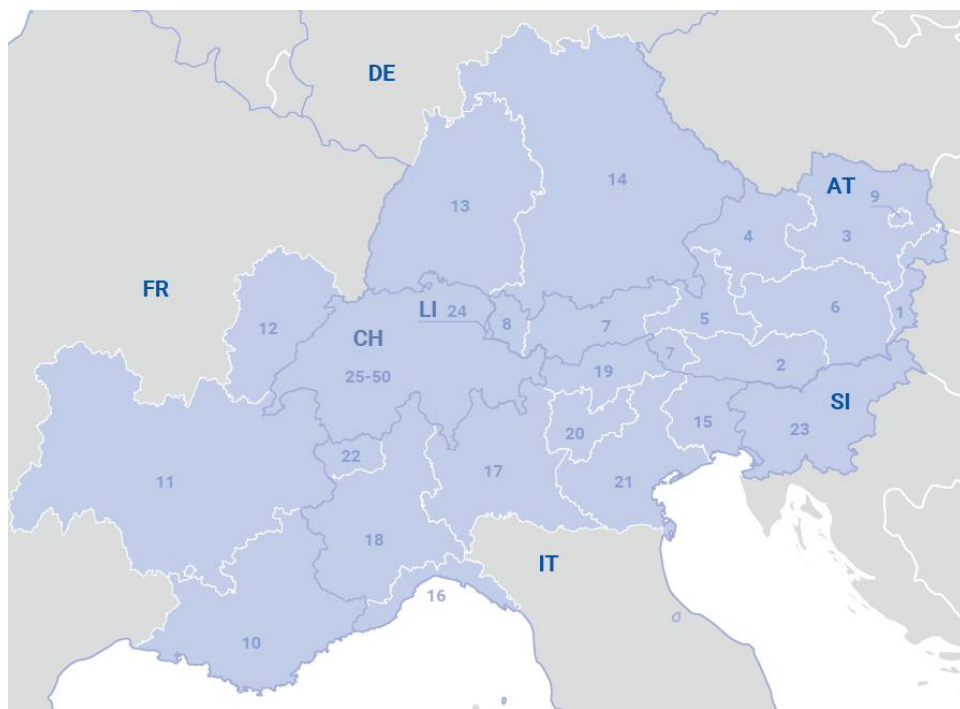
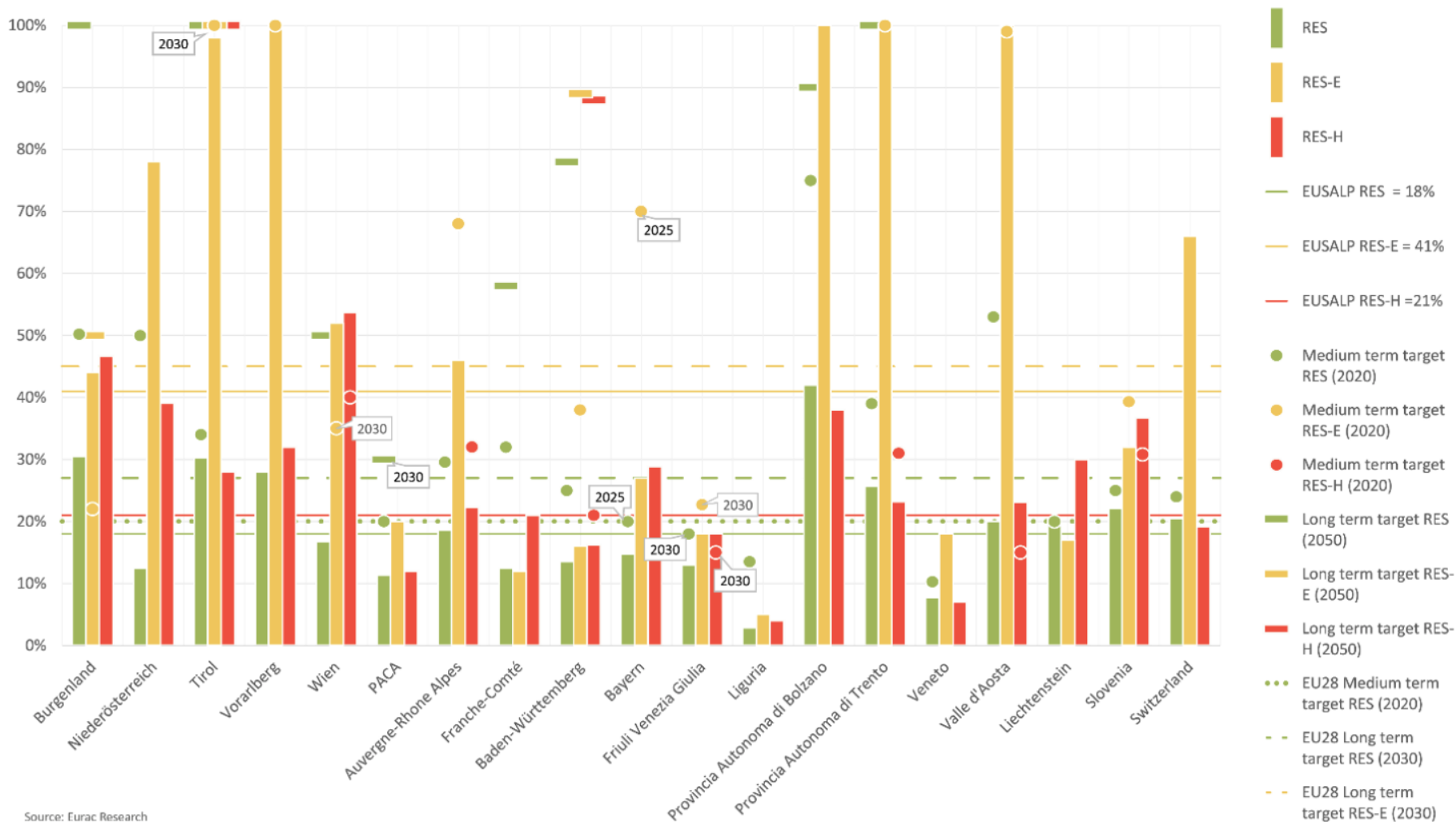


Figure 1. EUSALP area and member territories

5 EU member states		2 non-EU member states	
AT	1 Burgenland 2 Kärnten 3 Niederösterreich 4 Oberösterreich 5 Salzburg 6 Steiermark 7 Tirol 8 Vorarlberg 9 Wien	LI	24 Liechtenstein
FR	10 PACA 11 Auvergne-Rhône Alpes 12 Franche-Comté	CH	25 Aargau 26 Appenzell Ausserrhoden 27 Appenzell Innerrhoden 28 Basel-Landschaft 29 Basel-Stadt 30 Bern 31 Fribourg 32 Geneve 33 Glarus 34 Graubünden 35 Jura 36 Lucerne 37 Neuchatel 38 Nidwalden 39 Obwalden 40 Schaffhausen 41 Schwyz 42 Solothurn 43 St. Gallen 44 Thurgau 45 Ticino 46 Uri 47 Valais 48 Vaud 49 Zug 50 Zürich
DE	13 Baden-Württemberg 14 Bayern		
IT	15 Friuli Venezia Giulia 16 Liguria 17 Lombardia 18 Piemonte 19 Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano 20 Provincia Autonoma di Trento 21 Veneto 22 Valle d'Aosta / Vallée d'Aoste		
SI	23 Slovenija		





Source: Eurac Research

EUSALP RES – STAUS QUO (2017) AND TARGETS

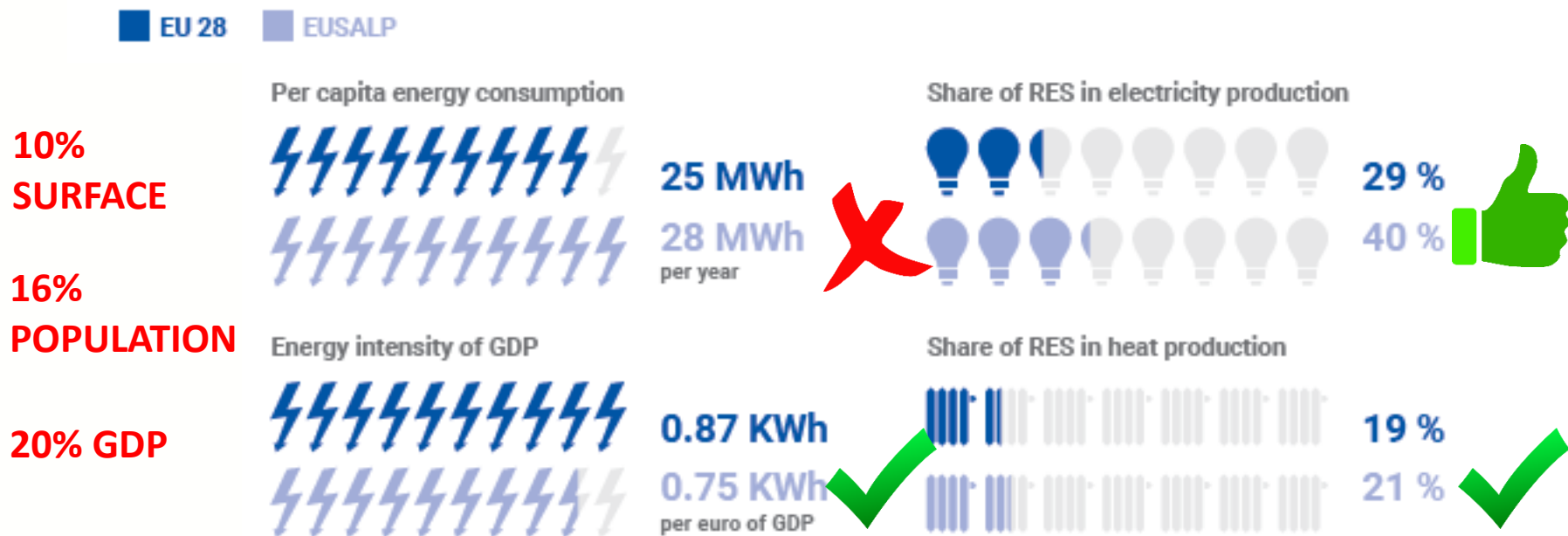


80 million people, 7 countries, 48 regions, mountains and plains addressing together common challenges and opportunities

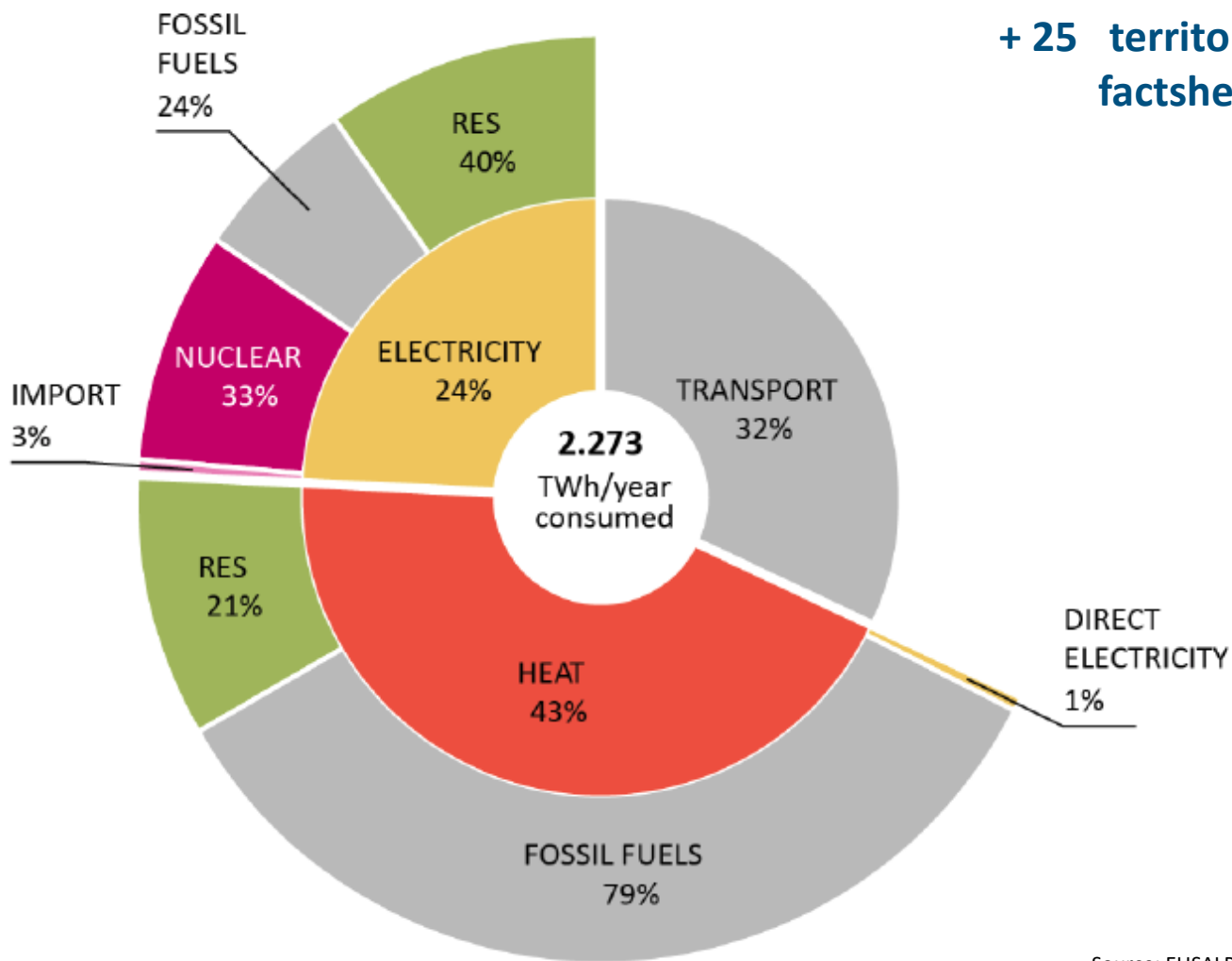


This project is co-financed by the European Union via Interreg Alpine Space

THE ALPINE MACRO-REGION IN NUMBERS - 2017



EUSALP ENERGY CONSUMPTION - 2017



EUSALP ENERGY SURVEY - 2019

- EURAC invited to the tender in February 2019
- From April 2019 to June 2019 preparation of the survey with AG9 members
- From July 2019 to September 2019 data collection by EURAC
- On October 2019 presentation of the results of the EUSALP Energy Survey 2019



NEW QUESTIONNAIRE - 2019

Energy Balance:

- **GROSS FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION**
 - From fossil fuels
 - From renewables (electricity / heating & cooling / transport)
- **ELECTRICITY EXPORT / IMPORT**
- **RES in TRANSPORT**
- **CONSUMPTION BY SECTORS** (Industry, residence, services , agricolture, etc.)

Renewables:

- **HYDROPOWER**
- **WIND**
- **PV**
- **BIOMASS**
- **SOLAR THERMAL**
- **HEAT PUMPS**

Integrated database /
data management system /
charts visualization /
measurement units
Excel sheet



NEW QUESTIONNAIRE - 2019

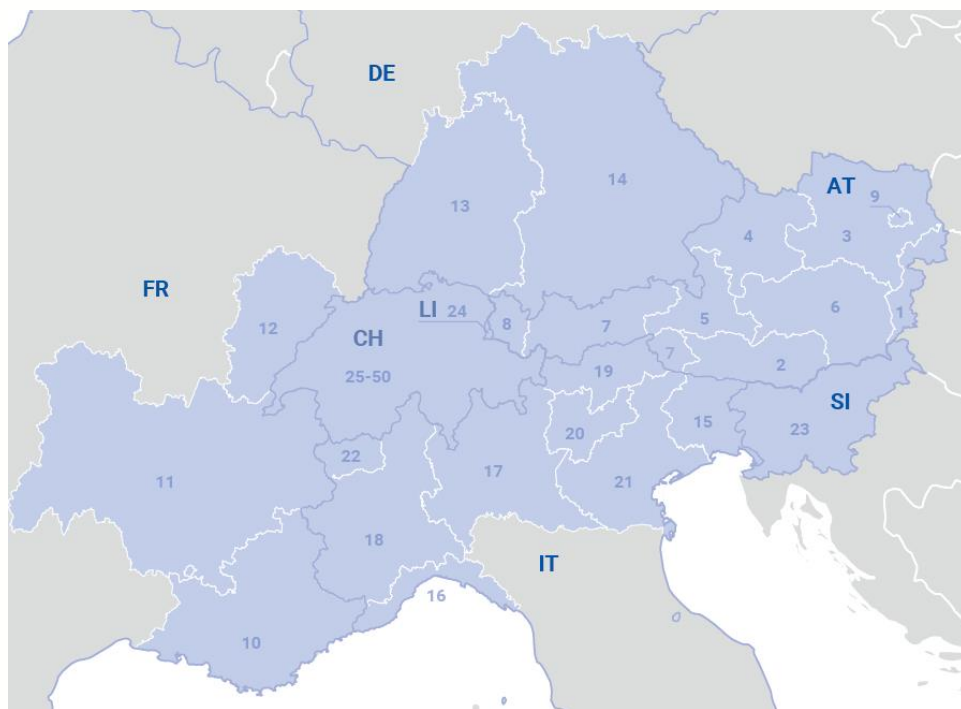
Investment priorities:

- **What is the strategic sector for public or private investments in energy?**
 - energy efficiency
 - Mobility
 - heating and cooling
 - electricity
- **Investment priorities in each area**

Integrated database /
data management system /
charts visualization /
measurement units
Excel sheet



EUSALP ENERGY SURVEY 2019



18 +1
territorial
factsheets
updated (75%)

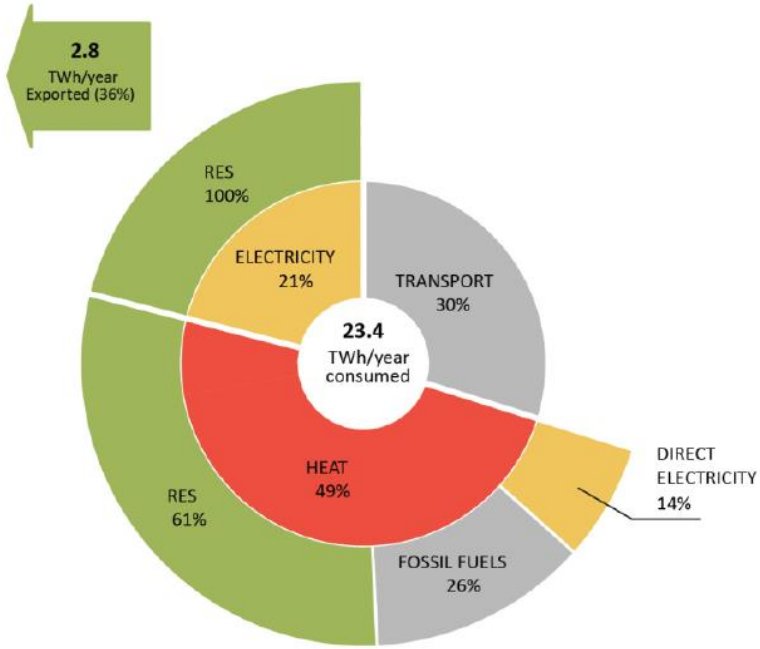
5 territories
with double
scenario

6 missing
updates

Figure 1. EUSALP area and member territories



Thanks to data provided, 18 updated territorial energy balances have been designed, visualized in “Doughnut charts”. The inner circle of the chart is composed by the shares assigned to “electricity”, “heating and cooling” and transport”, while the external returns the energy sources, by distinguishing among “Renewable energy sources – RES”, “fossil fuels”, “nuclear” and “electricity import”.



Source: Eurac Research

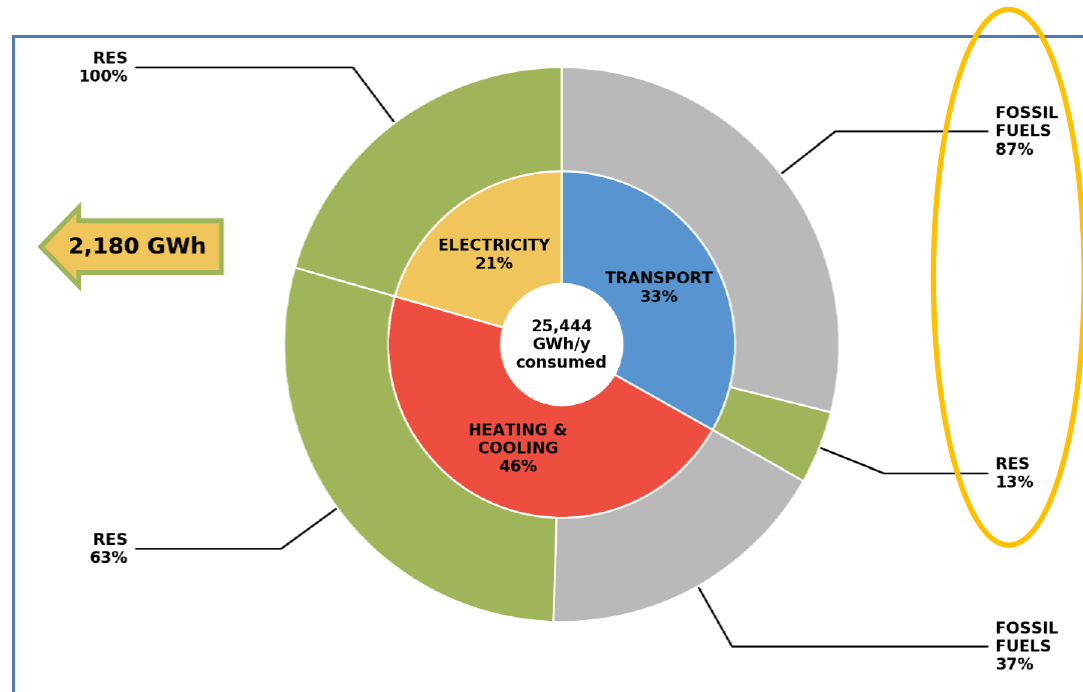


Figure 3: Energy consumption in Kärnten

In case of local electricity production exceeding the consumption and multiple energy sources, two different scenarios (namely Scenario A and B) have been designed, considering:

Overabundant locally generated power from nuclear or fossil fuel:

- Scenario A - RES are primarily used at local level (theoretical green share of the territory);
- Scenario B - the same energy mix in locally used and exported electricity (most realistic, because all plants are feeding the grid).

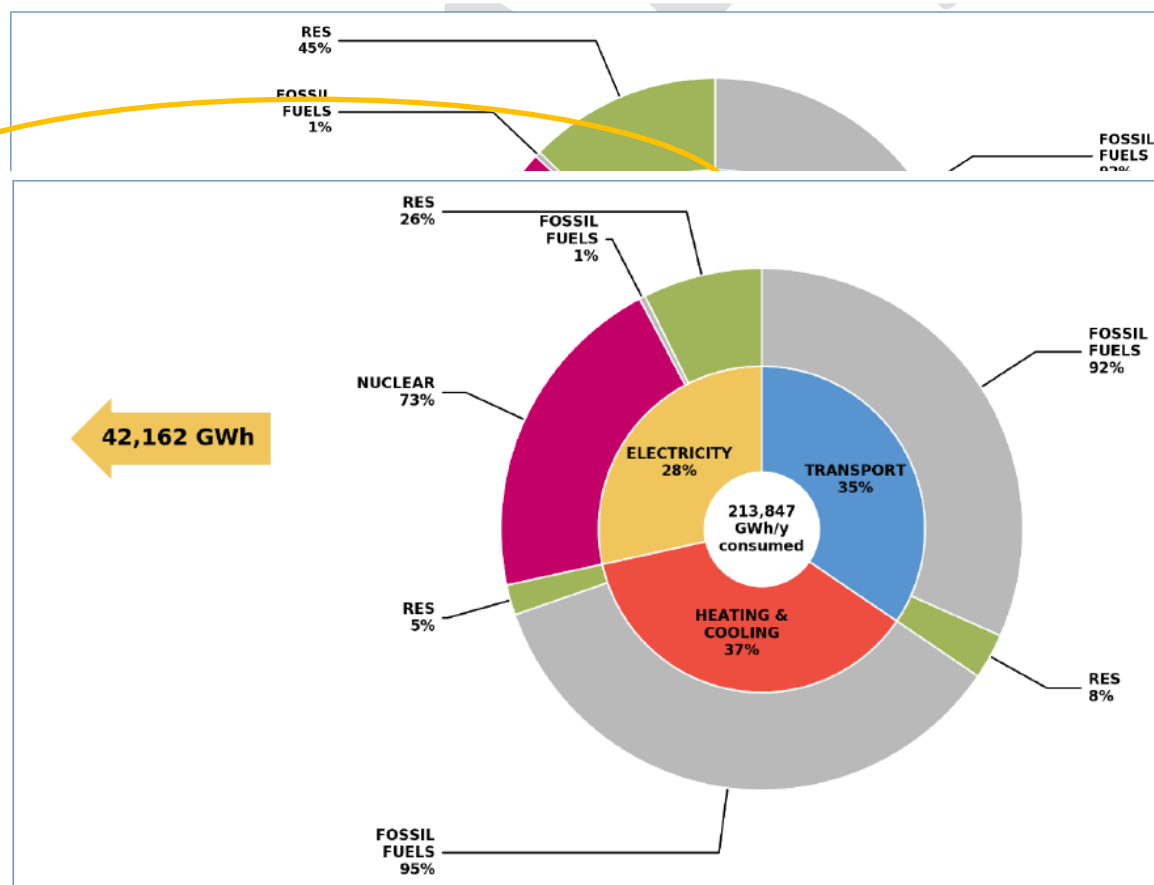


Figure 9: Energy consumption in Auvergne-Rhone Alpes - Scenario B

In case of local electricity production exceeding the consumption and multiple energy sources, two different scenarios (namely Scenario A and B) have been designed, considering:

Overabundant locally generated power from RES:

- **Scenario A - electricity need is completely satisfied by RES (theoretically possible);**
- **Scenario B - local consumption of fossil fuels (most realistic, because small plants may be used in remote locations or to satisfy single needs);**

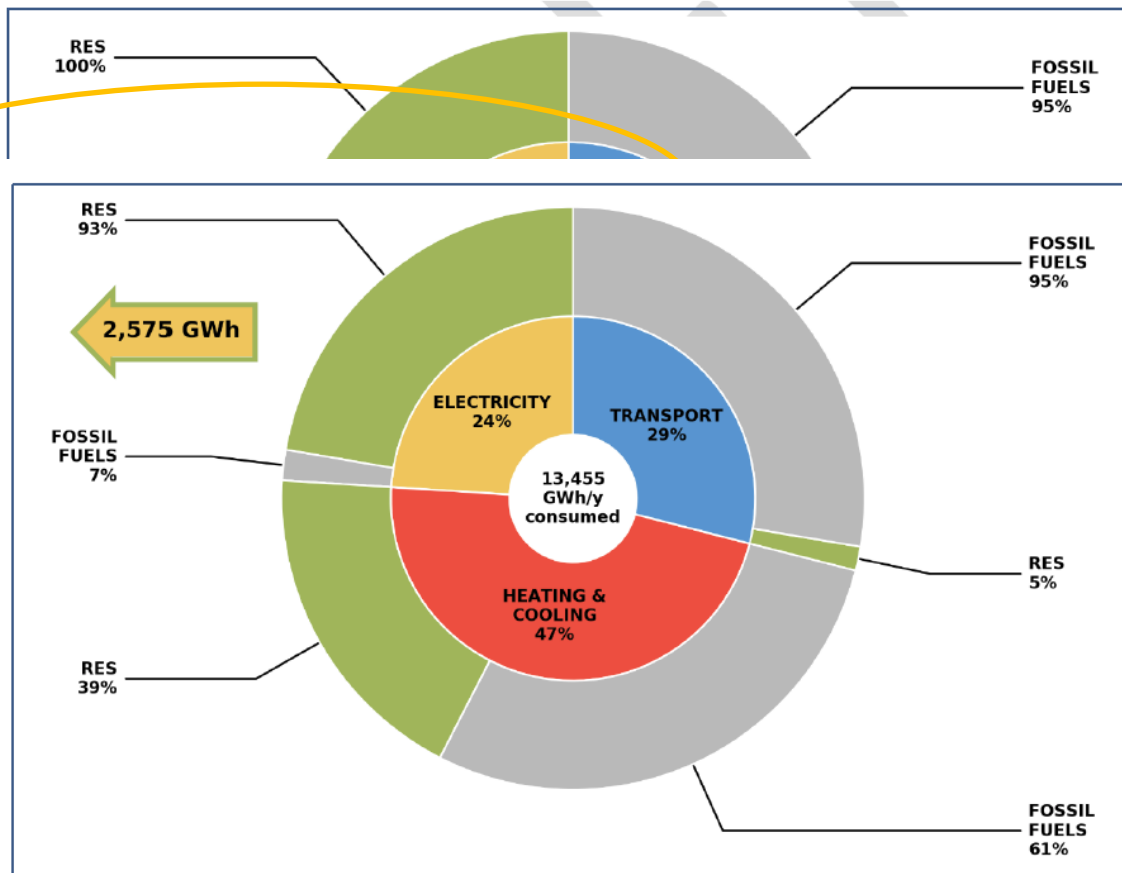


Figure 20: Energy consumption in Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano (Scenario B)

NEW QUESTIONNAIRE - 2019

Sectors:

- **RESIDENTIAL**
- **SERVICES**
- **AGRICULTURE / FORESTRY**
- **FISHING**
- **ENERGY BRANCH CONSUMPTION**
- **OTHERS**

Final Energy Consumption by sectors (GWh)

Industry: 78,464 (28%)	Agriculture/Forestry: 4,419 (2%)
Transport: 72,239 (26%)	Energy branch: 678 (6%)
Residential: 84,457 (30%)	Fishing: –
Services: 38,285 (14%)	Others: –

Data collection:

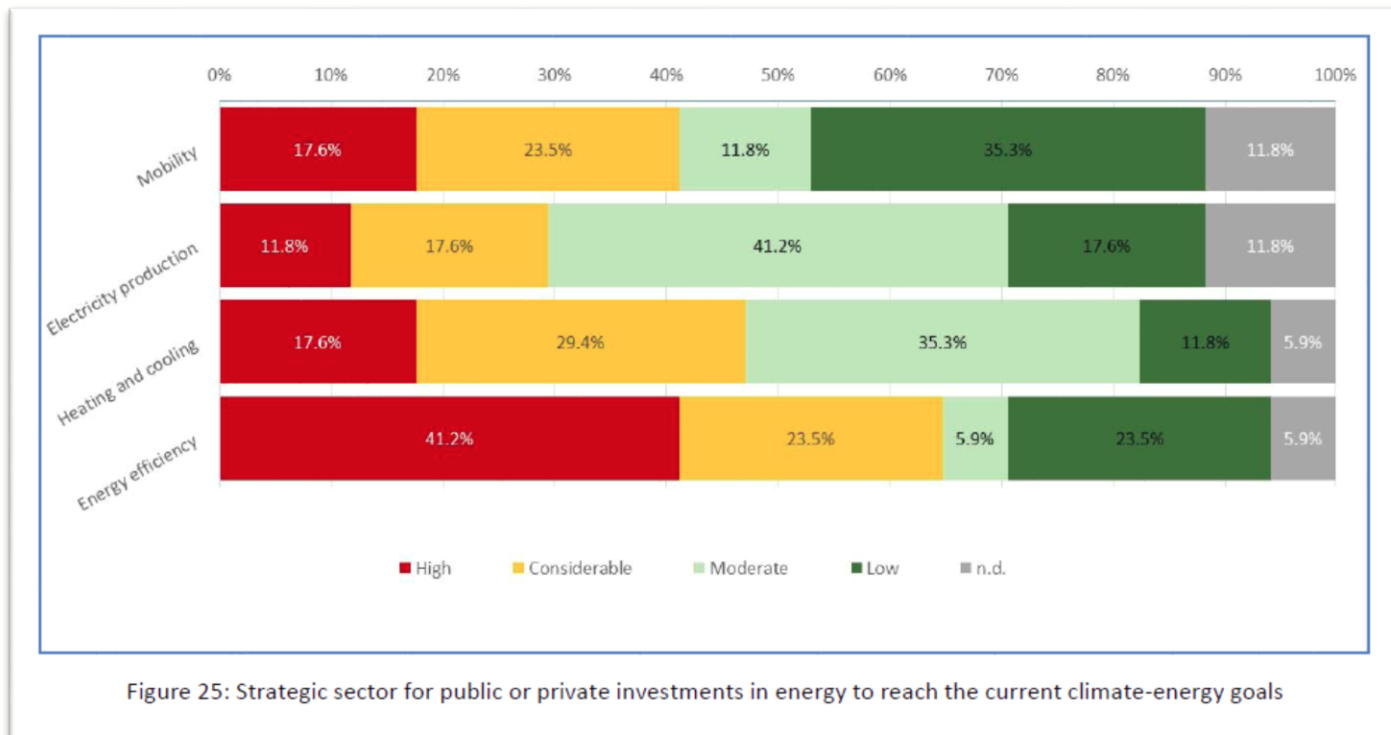
- **PURPOSES**
- **DIFFICULTIES**
- **GUIDELINES**
- **METHODOLOGY**
- **POLICIES**
- **EXAMPLES**
- **STRATEGIC INVESTMENT AREAS**

The second section of the EUSALP ENERGY SURVEY UPDATE 2019 focuses on the qualitative assessment of local policies and examples sustaining small scale RES generation, energy efficacy and renewable energy communities. Respondents are also asked to identify investment priorities in their NUTS.

NEW QUESTIONNAIRE - 2019

Investment priorities

What is the strategic sector for public or private investments in energy?



CRITICALITIES and FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

- **Partially filled questionnaires, incoherent data -> hard back-end work, some assumptions needed to provide a territorial balance, no automatic analyses possible**
- **The whole EUSALP “Doughnut” energy balance is still referring to 2017**
- **Updates 2019 return a 4% of RES in transport sectors (previously unknown)**
- **Need to find appropriate resources to commit and reward the respondents? And to establish an EUSALP ENERGY OBSERVATORY?**

CONTACTS - DOWNLOAD

Adriano Bisello, adriano.bisello@eurac.edu;

EUSALP ENERGY SURVEY UPDATE – 2019

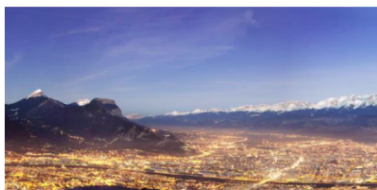
Action Group 9

Adriano Bisello, Antonio Novelli, Valentina D'Alonzo, Giulia Garegnani, Martina Boschiero

3rd Dec 2019



 **EUSALP** EU STRATEGY FOR THE ALPINE REGION
www.alpine-region.eu



EUSALP ENERGY SURVEY UPDATE – 2019
Report

Reliable energy data are the basis for decision-makers to define, to implement, and to monitor the effectiveness of energy policies. To implement a well-informed macro-regional energy strategy that responds to the needs and challenges of the territory, Action Group 9 developed the EUSALP Energy Survey to collect regional and national energy data aggregating them to macro-regional data as well as medium and long-term policy goals defined by the functional units in the territory. The survey is a first attempt to implement a stable monitoring system for energy data in the macro-region.

The present report follows up on the ENERGY SURVEY 2017 by providing updated information on energy production/consumption in the regions of the EUSALP area.

[DOWNLOAD EUSALP_ENERGY_SURVEY_UPDATE_REPORT_FINAL.PDF](#)

<https://www.alpine-region.eu/publications/eusalp-energy-survey-update-%E2%80%93-2019>

eurac
research



80 million people, 7 countries, 48 regions,
mountains and plains addressing together
common challenges and opportunities



SETTING THE SCENE

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Stepping up Europe's Climate Ambition

Investing in a climate-neutral and resilient future for the benefit of our people

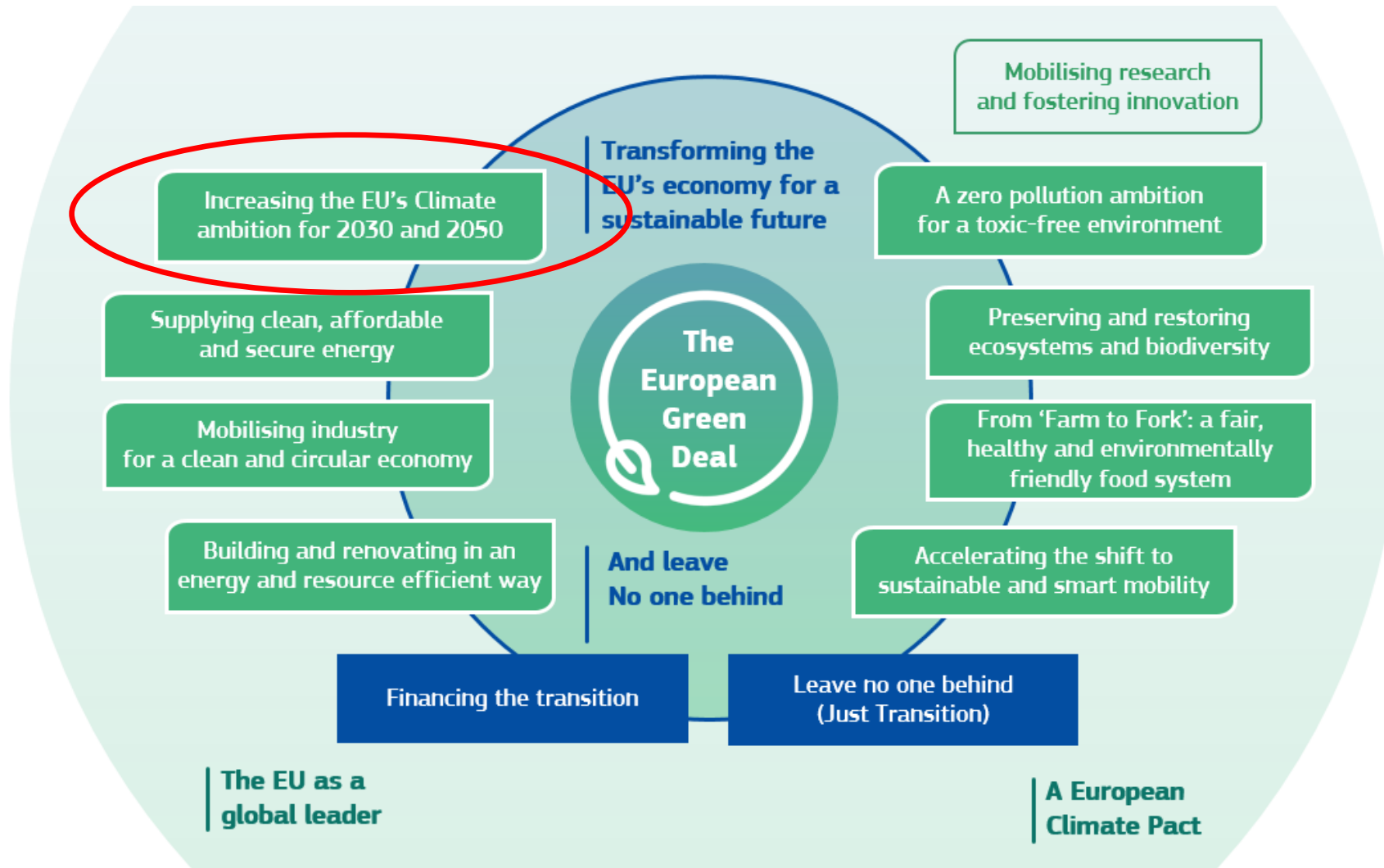
EUSALP Workshop – Climate, Risks, Energy

30 September 2020

Narcis JELER,

European Commission, DG CLIMA

The European Green Deal



The European Green Deal

Increasing the EU's Climate ambition
for 2030 and 2050

- European '**Climate Law**' enshrining the 2050 climate neutrality objective in legislation by March 2020
- **Comprehensive plan** to increase the EU's climate target for 2030 to at least 50% and towards 55% in a responsible way by October 2020
- **Review and revise where needed all relevant legislative measures to deliver on this increased ambition** by June 2021
- Proposal for a **revision of the Energy Taxation Directive** by June 2021
- **Carbon border adjustment mechanism** for selected sectors by 2021
- A new EU **Strategy on Adaptation** in 2020/2021

Designing a set of
deeply transformative policies

The EU as a
global leader

A European
Climate Pact

Towards a climate-neutral EU by 2050

The EU climate law

- The EU submitted its long term strategy to the UNFCCC in March 2020, committing to climate neutrality by 2050.
- Climate neutrality by 2050 is in line with the Paris Agreement goals to keep climate change below 2°C while pursuing efforts to keep it below 1.5°C
- **Commission proposed on 4 March 2020 a Climate Law**, to enshrine this EU target legally.
- Commission proposes now to add the 2030 target into the Climate law, as starting point of the trajectory to climate neutrality by 2050.

The 2030 Climate Target Plan

1. EU-wide, economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of at least 55%, including emissions and removals, by 2030 compared to 1990.
2. Actions required across all sectors of the economy and launch of revisions of the key legislative instruments.
3. Public debate in autumn 2020 to increase the EU's contribution to the Paris Agreement before the end of the year and set the stage for the Commission to make detailed legislative proposals by June 2021.
4. The Commission is now amending its proposal to include the 2030 target into the Climate Law, and set out the process to implement it in sectoral legislation.

Mainstreaming of climate action across all policies

- EU structural funds, including Just Transition Fund addressing differences in capacity to invest in green transition.
- Proposal for the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027
 - Target of 25% climate related expenditure (up from 20% for 2014-2020)
 - Proposal: ERDF 30%, Cohesion Fund 37%
- Develop and deploy new **technologies**, e.g. Horizon Europe and the Innovation Fund.
- The Circular Economy Action Plan and the European Industrial Strategy point towards increased resource efficiency and the circular economy as pathways to modernize industry.
- The Sustainable Europe Investment Plan and InvestEU aims at boosting sustainable investments. Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy to guide private investments.
- Citizens, communities and organisations have their part to play. European Climate Pact to give everyone a voice and launch grassroots activities.

The European Green Deal

- And a **new, more ambitious EU strategy on adaptation** to climate change (Q1 2021).
 - strengthen efforts on climate-proofing, resilience building, prevention and preparedness
 - influence public & private investments, including on nature-based solutions
 - across the EU, investors, insurers, businesses, cities and citizens are able to:
 - access climate-relevant data
 - develop instruments to integrate CC into risk management practices

Blueprint – towards the new strategy

- Open Public Consultation closed on 20 August – ~1000 replies!
- **improve knowledge** of climate impacts;
- **reinforce planning** and climate risk management;
- **accelerate action** with a focus on *solutions* (in addition to understanding), on deploying *innovation* (in addition to research), on *implementation* (in addition to planning), and on *prevention* (in addition to ex-post).



Blueprint – possible novelties

- **Closing the climate protection gap**
- Reinforced global action for climate resilience
- Adapting forests and other ecosystems for an adapting society
- **More and better data**
- **Preventing damage to infrastructure and beyond**
 - [Horizon Europe Mission on Adaptation](#) (including societal transformation) to be a key vector for the new strategy
 - Strategy and Mission co-designed to help make Europe climate resilient

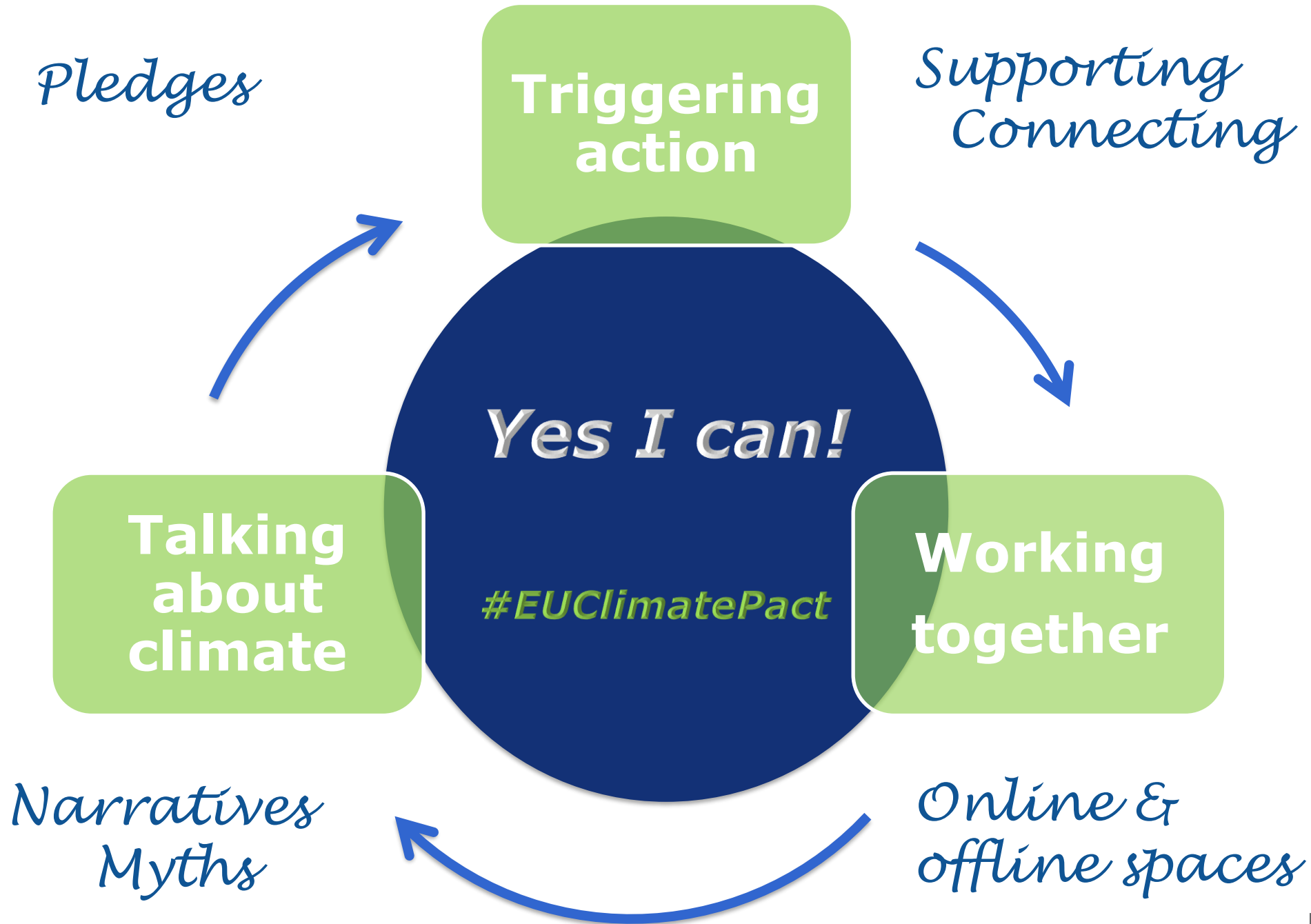
The European Green Deal

EU Climate Pact:

*"To give **everyone** a **voice** and a **space** to design climate actions; share **information**; launch **new** and support **existing** activities; showcase **solutions** that others can **follow**"*



European
Commission



EU Climate Pact: Who?

Public administrations

regions, cities,
local authorities

Multipliers

organisations &
networks with existing
climate actions

Youth

organisations &
networks

Civil society

local community,
grassroots
organisations, activists

Citizens

consumers, households

Education

schools

Academia

scientific, research
and innovation
organisations
& networks

Businesses

Non and for-profit,
social innovators,
trade unions, investors,
philanthropies

Media



What action would you consider?

- Learn** more about current and future impacts
- Insure** your property from climate-related risks
- Reduce** water use and engage in other behavioral changes (diet?)
- What else?**

Example:



Expected support from the Pact

Improving collaboration through

- “support (e.g. **funding, capacity-building**)” (62%)
- “trainings” (54%),
- “**networking opportunities**” (48%)
- “**matchmaking**” (43%)
- “harmonised reporting and monitoring” (33%)

Promoting and supporting existing initiatives, **linking** to the European Green Deal

- “provide **material and non-material support**” (76% and 48%)
- “create a more **favourable (cultural or political) environment**”
- “providing specific **spaces** for consultation and co-deliberation” (54%)
- “networking (vertical and horizontal)” (50%)



Thank you



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WHY DEFINE EUSALP ENERGY OBJECTIVES? AND FOR WHO?

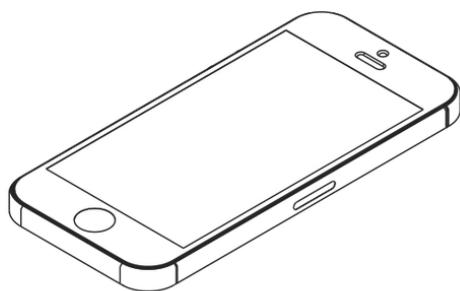
- Why do we need specific local objectives?
 - To enable financing of specific projects?
- Which type of actors should be considered?
 - Private businesses?
 - Local authorities?
 - Regular citizens?
- <https://letsboard.co/boards/SlkOlrp8TJOctsqzE5hNs3xbrudlwaDGodO8>

WHICH TOPICS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED?

- Consider the key topics from the Energy Survey:
 - Energy efficiency
 - Increase in renewable energy penetration
 - Social and innovation aspects
 - Transport
- And the key success areas:
 - Refurbishment of buildings
 - Energy certificates
 - Heating systems (+ renewable energy)
- What are the territories' strengths and weaknesses?
 - E.g. high renewables potential?

[LetsBoard Link](#)

INSTRUCTION - MENTIMETER



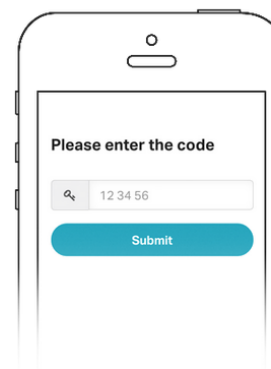
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Grab your phone

www.menti.com

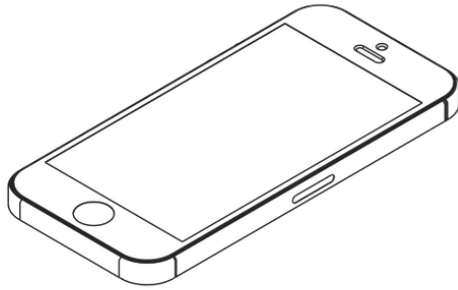
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Go to www.menti.com

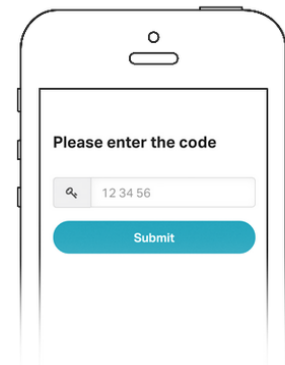


3

Enter the code **xx xx** and vote!
xx



www.menti.com



1

Grab your phone

2

Go to www.menti.com

3

Enter the code **xx xx xx** and vote!

CODE:	
55 31 97 6	to access the interactive boards: select, copy and paste this link in your browser https://letsboard.co/boards/...
	Which type of organisation do you represent?
13 78 67 9	What kind of political statements do we need to define these objectives?
69 41 54 7	Who would be the key stakeholders?
	Would a shared EUSALP energy observatory help in achieving objectives?
52 32 84 6	Where could additional finance sources come from to establish the EUSALP observatory?
	Which kind of additional resources would be needed to establish the observatory? (Training, common methodology, ...)

WHAT IS NEEDED TO DEFINE THESE OBJECTIVES?

- What are the priorities to implement an effective and efficient set of objectives, inclusive of all stakeholders?

Mentimeter

- First part code : 13 78 67 9
- Second part code : 69 41 54 7
- Third part code : 52 32 84 6

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

- There is a need to clarify the needs and possibilities in the alpine region with regards to existing objectives
- Many options on the table to contribute to the energy transition
- Most importantly, to cooperate to achieve these objectives

THANK YOU!

Contact:

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Adriano.Bisello@eurac.edu