

ALPINE DIALOGUE ON ENERGY TRANSITION

23RD -24TH OCTOBER 2013 IN LUCERNE (CH)

MINUTES OF THE EVENT

Wednesday 23th October 2013

Registration

Welcome and introduction,
Dominik Siegrist, President of CIPRA,



Katharina Konradin, Moderator of the event, Mountain Wilderness

Aims of the first meeting of the alpine dialogue:

- Get an overview on alpine transition processes in the alpine countries,
 - Share and exchange our points of view
 - Deliver impulse and content to the participants work, to national processes, to the alpine convention
- Develop new projects

Input presentation “Energy transition, political strategies and conflicts in Europe” *Hanspeter Guggenbühl*
Questions and discussion

PPT on the webpage

<http://www.cipra.org/en/climate-projects/alpine-dialogue/workshop-lucerne>



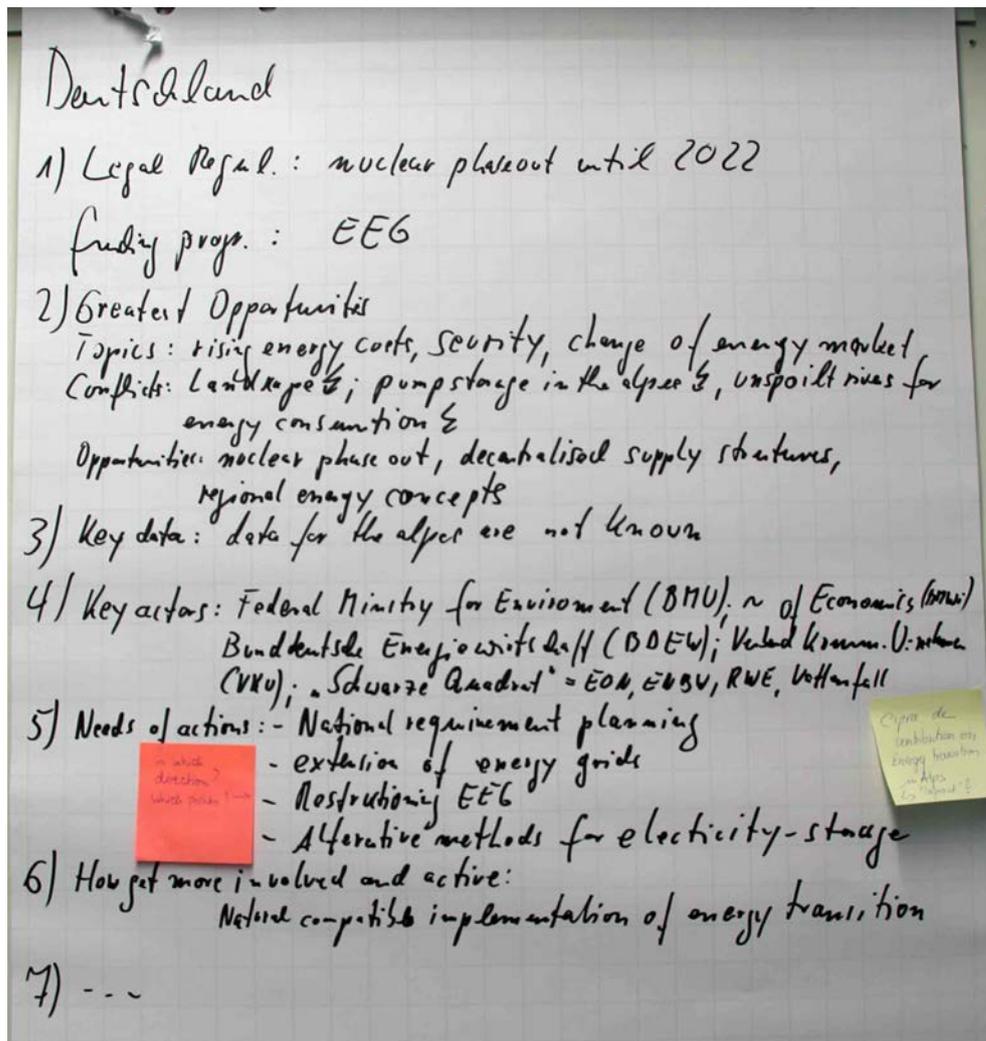
Input presentation “The changing role of hydropower and energy storage” *Anthony Patt*

Questions and discussion

PPT on the webpage <http://www.cipra.org/en/climate-projects/alpine-dialogue/workshop-lucerne>



Poster exhibition on the situation in alpine countries (synthesis and pdfs of national posters made by the national CIPRAs are also to find on the page <http://www.cipra.org/en/climate-projects/alpine-dialogue>)



Germany

ITALY

NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

- ENERGY PRICES
- INCENTIVES

• NO NUCLEAR POWER PRODUCTION



Hydropower

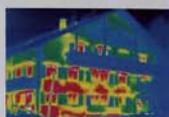
- EXPLOITATION OF THE LAST NATURAL RIVER
- INCREASE SMALL PLANTS

with
situation
expanding
flexibility power
flexibility power
expanding?



Wind energy

- INSTALLATION ON MEDIUM-HIGH MOUNTAIN (IMPACT ON NATURE)



Energy saving

FROM GOOD PRACTICES TO THE STANDARD

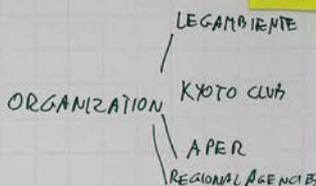
fold energy
energy use per
sector?



Biomass

- OVER SIZE PLANT
- PLANT WHERE THERE IS NOT ENOUGH BIOMASS

Why so big?



Photovoltaic

CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL SOIL

Effective photo
of agricultural
2011



WHO SAID THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

"The hydrological resources have been exhausted in every valley possible to good performance."
 "In our country the water will be used up as well as the bank of sustainability."
 "Significant energy from biomass. It makes sense the installation of wood combustion plants, to be combined to mechanical energy under suitable sites, to stay safe wood at plants."
 "It is necessary to use an asset if it is not used to regulate the power of thermal power stations, leaving gaps (instead of pumping) water to turbine and lose part of the energy."
 "The energy deficit (CEO General Manager of ENI) Overpower (one of the largest companies of the world) in renewable energy (production) A report interview to the magazine Quotidiano 15th September 2010."

Hydropower

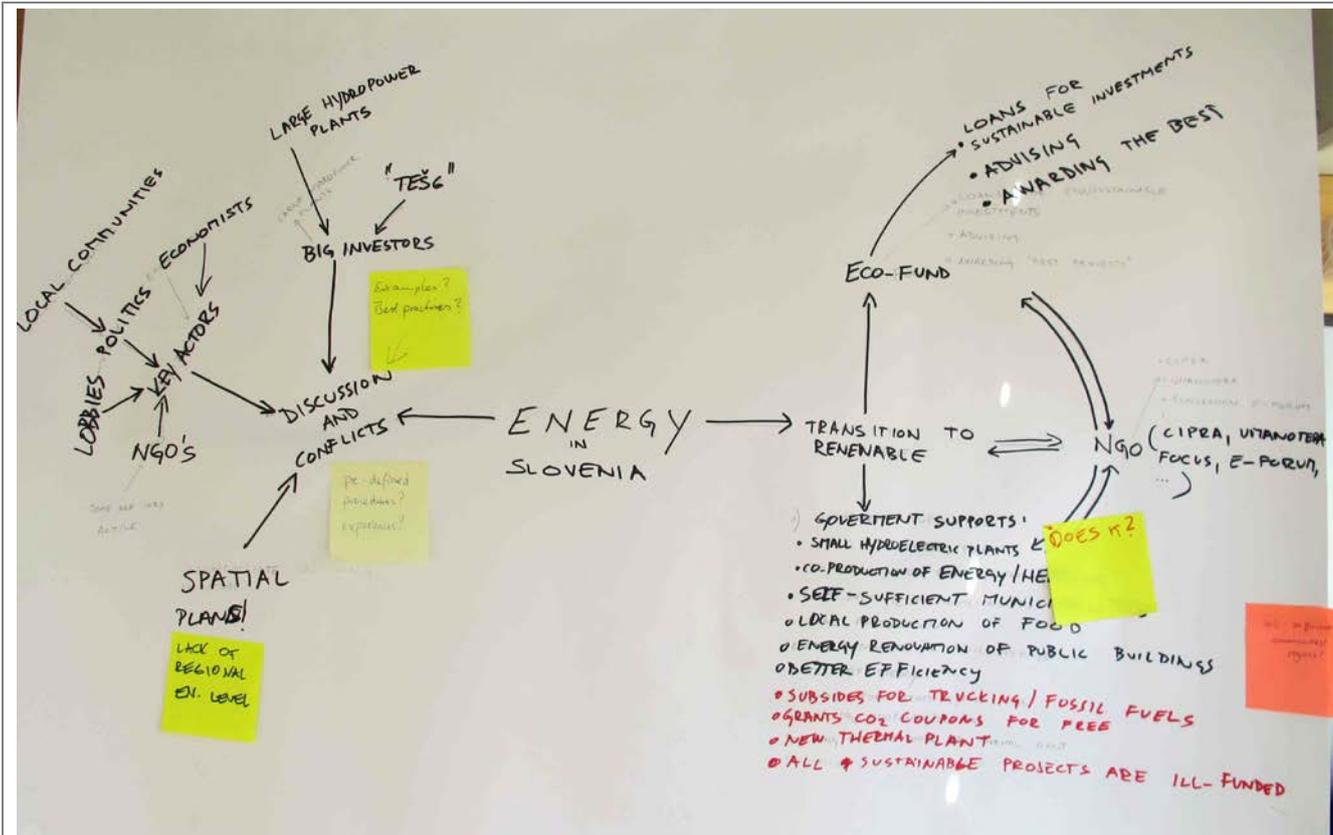
Provincial hydropower production 2011



Renewable energies in the Alpine Space



Italy



Slovenia

Austria

ALPINE DIALOGUE: ENERGY TRANSITION

National and regional data for Austria – current political discussion

Austrian Energy Strategy:

- 34% renewables of gross domestic energy consumption
- Reduction of GHG-emissions by 16%
- Energy savings of 200 PJ
- Stabilizing final energy consumption at 1100 PJ¹

Directive 2002/91/EC on Energy Performance of Buildings:

National level: Austrian Energy certificate law (EAVG 2012, RBGBl. I Nr. 27/2012)
Provincial level: Austrian - OIB-Guideline 6 – Energy economy and heat retention¹

Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency:

Energy efficiency package brought in for parliamentary consideration in May 2013¹

Green electricity²:

- expansion 2013-2020
- status quo 2010-2012
- scale-up target 2010-2020

Green electricity Act (2012):

Annual volume of support funding € 50m
PV → 65.6 MW, biomass/biogas → 16.3 MW, wind power → 160 MW, small hydro power 40 MW¹

Photovoltaic systems 2013:

Investment subsidies for facilities below 5 kWp
Budget resources: € 36m² → 115 MW

Building Sector:

- Housing subsidy scheme (Wohnbauförderung)

For residential building construction
in total € 535m in 2011 (€ 591m in 2010, - 9.5%)
share of 23% for thermal renovation/retrofitting³

- Renovation offensive 2013 (Sanierungsscheck): € 100m for thermal renovation for individuals and companies⁴

National environmental assistance program (NEAP):

Annual budget resources until 2014: € 90m
Emphasis on climate protection⁵

Subsidies in million € (2013)

Category	Subsidies (million €)
green electricity	~100
PV	~100
housing renovation subsidy offensive (2011)	~500
NEAP	~100

Conflicts:

- Expansion of hydro power and wind power e.g. 244 hydro power plants in process of planning (132 situated in particularly sensitive locations)¹⁰
- Land-use competition b/w energy and food crops
- Biodiversity losses due to wood fuel monocultures
- Construction of power lines, gas pipelines and pumped hydro storage facilities
- Resistance against use of shale gas

ALPINE DIALOGUE: ENERGY TRANSITION

National and regional data for Austria – hard facts

Final energy consumption:

- 2012: 1103 PJ¹
- relatively stable since 2005 at around 1100 PJ
- By sector (2011): 28.7% industry, 32.9% transport, 23.9% residential use, 2.1% agriculture, 12.4% services¹

Per-capita energy consumption:

- Growth of 29% between 1980 and 2011
- Austria (4.0344 toe/capita) ranks before EU-27 (3.4168 toe/capita) but behind OECD (4.3871 toe/capita)²

Energy saving potentials:

- in total 93.55 PJ until 2020
- Additional investment costs of 1.8 billion € per year
 - Electricity: 6.7 PJ/a
 - Industrial CHP: 5.5 PJ/a
 - Space heating: 40.9 PJ/a
 - Transport: 40.5 PJ/a⁴

Target level 34%:

According to Environment Agency Austria 34% target can only be reached with additional measures⁵

Final energy mix of Renewables 2011 (%)³

Renewable Source	Share (%)
hydro	39%
wood	39.5%
biomass	1.1%
geothermal	0.2%
wind power	0.1%
other	1.9%

Final energy mix 2011 (%)

Category	Share (%)
hydro	39%
oil	27%
gas	14%
coal	12%
biomass	1%
other	1%

Key actors:

- National administration (Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth; Ministry of Life Incl. Environment Agency Austria, Ministry of Finance, E-Control, OeMAG)
- Provinces on buildings and spatial planning
- Companies: former public energy utilities (Verbund, EVN, Tiwag etc), grid operator APG, OMW, Andritz
- Social partner: Chamber of Labour, Austrian Trade Union Federation, Austrian Economic Chamber
- Federation of Austrian Industries
- NGOs: Greenpeace, Global2000, Umweltdachverband, Naturschutzbund, OeAV
- Associations: IG Windkraft, Biomasseverband, Photovoltaic Austria etc

Urgent needs of action:

- Decentralised, renewable energy supply
- Reduction of energy consumption
- Reduction of CO₂ emissions
- Ecological tax reform, EHS phasing out
- Reforms in regional planning policy and transport policy
- Energy planning

France

Country considered: **FRANCE** Submitted by CIPRA France

CIPRA France's view on the 13 pillars

The 13 pillars identified through the GREAT NATIONAL PLAN FOR ENERGY TRANSITION ECOCITIZENSHIP in France

Strategic Pillar	Energy	Climate	Environment	Society	Industry	Urban	Transport	Land Use	Water	Waste	Health	Education	Research	International
1. Energy Transition in the current political discussion of FRANCE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Support to a coalition in the discussion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. How to get more involved and active?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Key actors in the national discussion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Energy Transition in France (top to bottom):

- 1. Energy Transition in the current political discussion of FRANCE
- 2. Support to a coalition in the discussion
- 3. How to get more involved and active?
- 4. Key actors in the national discussion

Energy production by source (2011-2021):

Year	Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Renewables
2011	20%	45%	35%	0%
2012	15%	45%	35%	5%
2013	10%	45%	35%	10%
2014	5%	45%	35%	15%
2015	0%	45%	35%	20%
2016	0%	45%	35%	20%
2017	0%	45%	35%	20%
2018	0%	45%	35%	20%
2019	0%	45%	35%	20%
2020	0%	45%	35%	20%
2021	0%	45%	35%	20%

Energy Transition (Production by end 2021):

- Renewables: 20%
- Nuclear: 50%
- Gas: 20%
- Coal: 0%

Country considered: **FRANCE** Submitted by CIPRA France

4. Key actors in the national discussion ... National associations & NGOs active with this topic

Regarding Energy Transition in France, one cannot speak of a real democratic debate. Citizens' initiatives were kept on the edge of the national agenda & decisional debate and confined to participate in hundreds of local forums & public meetings, with no history neither on the topic of their meeting, nor on the content and the future of the synthesis of their meeting.

After exchanges were factually reserved to a limited number of usual institutional partners of the government (those or less stress the name): those usually approved by the government to discuss with top the "strong mayor" and other major topics: Ministers, high public officers, Parliament members, representatives of labour unions, industry & other employees, large NGOs etc. Among the invited NGOs: Foundations for Nature and Man (the former INRA), Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, the last two have typically "warned the door", highlighting "stocked debates" and the counterbalancing presence of industry representatives in the steering committee: the association & NGO would not be happy & satisfied with the way the DDTF is conducted in France.

5. Most urgent needs in action in FRANCE

Most activity of helping out not only the 15% of people "officially" recognized as being in "ENERGY POVERTY", but also the nearly 50% of non-sustainable facilities that live with an average net monthly income of €15 €.

As housing in older systems progressively a capacity for personal action ... eg. to get a "green interest free" (the French system for social loans) definitely requires to get into a "green home loan" from a bank, and consequently the bank sector is at least reluctant to give loans to a growing number of people (not only the poor people!). The applicants face too much capacity ... that it has to be shifted to formally upgrade its housing its level, but is often found to be the one the housing of which is the most poorly maintained.

After having given priority to major players (both as social landlords, large public owners as associations and public companies), major operations (both as the renovation of condominiums ("copropriétés"), devoted significant efforts to thermal upgrade of THE 18 MILLION INDIVIDUAL DWELLINGS (the individual houses represent 50 % of the total number of dwellings in France).

Public assistance (housing, advising, etc.) have the need to exist, but they are "waiting on the shelf" that people use them, and the self-capacity of doing so is lacking among most of the people ... it is undoubtedly a challenge for local communities to overcome the deficit by helping the initiatives to locally initiate cultural & cooperative approaches (group owners, joint operations and skills, etc.).

6. As regards SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY, support the development of solutions specifically tailored to medium-sized urban areas ... How is probably the way forward of the XXI century

For the most part, initiatives & major ideas are now equipped ... but the major solutions available today remain those developed for them: "green solutions are not innovative and not feasible enough for medium-sized urban areas ... if speak not innovative (more transfer discussed) or too much empty bubbles (excess of money & energy). Medium-sized urban areas are an emerging market waiting for innovation in sustainable mobility solutions.

7. Decrease the public (governmental, etc.) lack in EDUCATIONAL METHODS & DISCOURSES and SUPPORT OF CITIZEN WILLINGNESS TO ACT, with respect of energy questions ... at least, the current discourse confuses the best with it.

An example: for the "1st 2012" ("Regeneration Thermique 2012") new national energy regulation, mandatory for every new building from 1 January 2013, which defines the various energy efficiency requirements & performances expected from the building (integrated, calculation method, etc.). The regulation thermal law (RT2012) paper, with many levels and turns in practical terms, at worst it discourages and scares the best wills!

8. How to get more involved and active?

As Energy Transition in France will emerge mainly from field players (citizens and local authorities), not from major industrial actors, CIPRA's action in France should primarily aim at facilitating the action of these field players ... i.e.

- Make the "Energy Transition" topic (issues, solutions, benefits, achievements, etc.) "visible", "understandable", "positive and motivating", even "friendly to citizens" ... in order to give them the desire to act & contribute spontaneously (and not by obligation) and to make them "forget" the still dominant message "an unpleasant but necessary to swallow potion" (which has never helped anybody to go forward ... from this point of view, the place is absolutely free - nobody has yet grasped the task, at least with success, and CIPRA could be a great player for this).
- Support and enhance even more the work & achievements of those territories which engage in a process of Energy Transition and also share with them their know-how and more specifically (booklets, lessons learned, case studies, etc.) knowledge and ongoing & growing experiences ... from this point of view, CIPRA could:
 - Encourage municipalities to participate in the "European Energy Award" program for continuous improvement of local energy efficiency and also communicate their progress.
 - Provide & help the creation of a "Data Base on Alpine Territories aiming & working of Energy Autonomy" (on the model of that of the Pictwinhaus Institut as regards passive buildings in Europe).

9. Other thoughts, ideas, proposals ...

We suggest 2 thoughts, ideas, proposals:

- First, give us thinking that it is enough to imagine economically feasible technical solutions, even better than those available today, as that the energy transition is necessary to be realized ... and remember & apply the rule repeated, repeated and repeated by Charles FERRIAND in his work with architect Le Corbusier: "JUST PUT THE PEOPLE AT THE CENTER" on the grounds that the subject is complex and technical, human actor is quite often ignored in energy topics, but nothing will happen without it!
- Second, when of drawing back from innovation unknown and cultural breaks.
- And a subject of thought for all of us: Passive Building has been complexly & clearly defined since 1987 by Wolfgang FEIST and his team of scientists ... 25 years later, in spite of the technical evidence that we have with it the optimum way of building in terms of proven quality, energy efficiency and healthy indoor climate, Passive Building remains marginal (< 30 000 units in Europe) ... look for the reasons on the human side!

France Alps in site of progress by decarbonation & economic activities

Switzerland CH

political discussion and actions

topics and conflicts

some figures

→ Energy transition, a "daily business"?!
Nuclear phase-out, energy strategy 2050

less consumption
more Renewables

energy law, law concerning CO₂ (fuel tax)

↓ (partly)
buildings programme

→ Nuclear phase-out = more Renewables =
more production of energy by renewable sources =
national interest = less nature protection ?!

- Geothermy
- Fracking

opportunity: modification of energy mix,
less consumption (?)

- high dependance on imports: > 80% (gas, oil, uranium)
- electricity: 35,8% from nuclear power plants (5)
58,7% hydropower
- usage: 35,4% mobility
28,4% households/private

key actors

needs of action

clarify important questions:

- deadline nuclear phase-out and energy transition
- electric grids strategy
- incentive tax
- where and what type of Renewable
- ↳ Renewables are not always nature port

ecol. tax reform

mobility pricing

We will have to reduce consumption. Therefore the population has to become "the" key player. We need to provide that there is the knowledge available, to assess the most important contexts.

Switzerland

Liechtenstein

Liechtenstein

- 1) "Energy transition" in the current political discussions of Liechtenstein, political decisions and actions
 - on state level: not a pressing problem
Energiestrategie 2020
subsidies for energy efficiency & renewable energies
 - on municipal level: all the municipalities are "Energiestädte" ("Energy Cities") (2011)
Lifestyle driven
 - in general: economical background, wish for safe, affordable energy supply (resilient)
- 2) Biggest topics and conflicts, greatest opportunities?
 - promotion of renewable energies & alternative heat production
 - ↳ wind power
 - ↳ planning of hydroelectric facilities at the river Rhoda
 - 74'000'000 CHF (59'942'000 Euro) for individual and heavy traffic (roads...)
+ 18'000'000 CHF (14'592'000 Euro) for public transport (1/2)
- 3) Key data and hard facts

Main results of "Energiestrategie 2011"

 - total energy consumption increased by 3,4% (2011-2014)
 - electricity = most important energy carrier (28,7%)
 - energy self-provision = 10,7%
 - electricity self-provision = 20,6% (solar PV, water)

- 4) Key actors, associations, NGOs...
 - Energiekommission (Energy Commission)
 - Energiefachstelle (Department for Energy)
 - NEOs: Solargenossenschaft
Liechtensteinische Gesellschaft für Umweltschutz
Fischereiverein
 - Energiestädte (Energy Cities) = Municipalities
 - Klimaschutz LIFE (Climate Foundation)
- 5) Most urgent needs of action
 - ecological tax reform
 - promotion of the S-Bahn (crossover train)
 - promotion of high-density construction
 - make sufficiently a subject of discussion
- 6) How to get more involved
 - CIPRA International / CIPRA Liechtenstein could join the energy commission
 - participation in the "energy cities"
 - continuous promotion of the "energy cities"

high dependance on imports!
could!

Workshop in small groups - first round

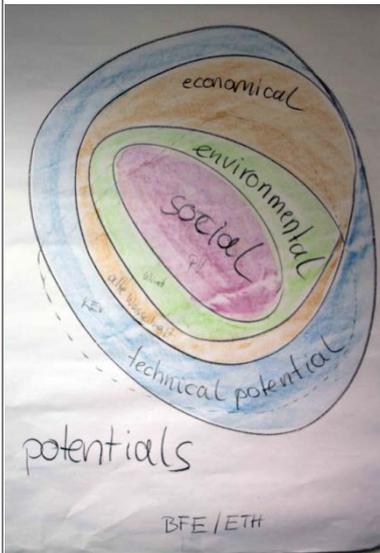
Workshop 1: How far the Alps regions have to / can provide renewable energy for the whole Europe? (Moderation Peter Houzer)

Beginning remarks:

Energy transition is a summary of trends towards a more sustainable and greener Energy Supply System. It is caused by the fact that DE and CH are stepping down from their nuclear electricity production, which needs alternative energy supplies. Earlier decided background is the 2020 targets for RES, CO2 and energy efficiency (EE). A fixed reality is the Internal Electricity Market of the EU and the Alps region, whereby CH is seeking a integration into this market as far it is necessary. The EU envisages a full integration, including a high RES target for CH (30% of gross energy consumption) on top. The Swiss CO2 law and the draft text of the revised energy law (EnG2015) implementing most parts of EU legislation in these respects. The EU and CH have outlined their 2050 strategies, both discussing specific targets (RES, CO2, EE) for 2030.

A) Introduction to the different potential (BFE/ETH):

- Technical (Hydro, Wind, Heat, PV)
- Economical (without subsidies)
- Environmental (with in sustainability/legal



obligations)

- Social (local acceptance/affordability)



Introduction to the spiral dynamics model (Graves, Beck, Cowan)

- purpur/violet: Gemeindewerke, local/municipality supply companies (Stromversorger)
- rot/red: Strombarone, regional distribution companies (energy supply monopolies)
- blau/blue: Grosskraftwerke, big utilities securing power supply (Überlandwerke, EVU)
- orange: Stromhandel, power trading
- grün/green: Grünstromanbieter, green energy provider (certificates, Herkunftsnachweise, GOO)
- gelb/yellow: intelligente Energiedienstleister, smart energy service provider (ESCOs)

B) Discussions

The discussion started already in the welcome tour de table about expectations in general and what "one" should do or arguing, why the person itself not doing better (position of quilt, blue):

One round of brainstorming with cards (red = "have to" and green = "can")

- transport, spatial planning and landscape issues
- wood as local sustainable resource
- new cross-alp energy transit lines
- water issues: efficiency and nature protection





C) (re-) formulating for the most important results

Results Input to the Energy platform alpine convention (next two days), bright green stickers

- Spatial planning
- Transport: less trucks, more public transport and car pooling
- No big energy plants (Hydro power overexploited)
- Improvement of efficiency of buildings, plants, grids...

Input to regional and national processes, yellow stickers

- Spatial planning
- Transport: less trucks, more public transport and car pooling
- Horizons 2020 and 2050, differences
- Wood as local resource for heating (70 kms distance max)

Arguments, pink stickers

- Smart Spatial planning
- Insolation of building
- Economical base for living in the Alps

Workshop 2: Conflicts between protection of the nature/landscape, renewable energy production and other usages- Focus on one energy resource (water, wind, solar, biomass...) - Focus on protected areas/production areas (Moderation Christian Lüthi)
Main statements of the discussion: see fotos below.



Workshop 5. Success factors and challenges of strategies for energy autonomy (input Alpstar Guideline). (Moderation and input Carole Piton, second input from Jean-Loup Berthez)

Input: The Alpstar guideline provides easy readable inputs for decision makers or stakeholders involved or wanting to be involved in “territorial energy strategies”. The guideline proposes methodological elements and gives the main barriers and success factors. At the end of the guideline some examples of initiatives or projects are presented, and stakeholders involved in those projects give some advice in interviews.

Presentation <http://www.cipra.org/en/climate-projects/alpine-dialogue/workshop-lucerne>

Alpstar guideline pdf (FR, IT, DE, EN): <http://alpstar-project.eu/downloads-resources/>

Input 2: Jean Loup Berthez and French “TEPOS” “Positive energy regions”

Discussion with participants regarding their own experience with energy initiatives from local authorities

Main ideas:

Success factors

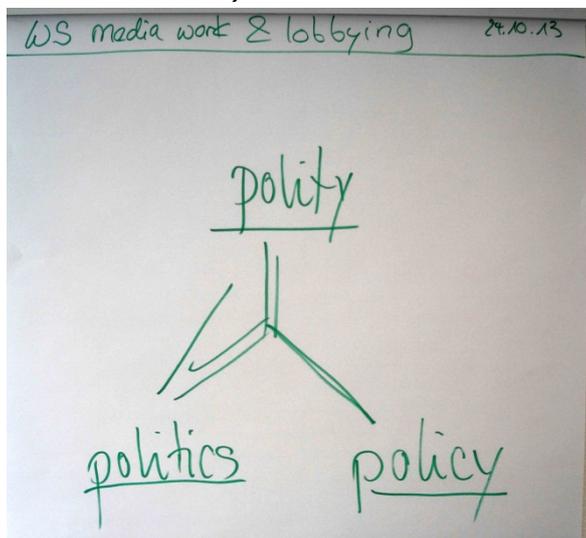
- Begin with “opportunities” instead of “problems”
- Have a broad approach: energy + electricity, sustainability
- Show and support pilot projects, leaders
- Bring motivated decision makers to “not convinced” ones
- Focus on concept of good quality of life (both for people and for decision makers)
- Implicate most stakeholders: inhabitants, companies...

Recommendations:

- Improve awareness at all levels: political, sectors...
- Subsidies should be connected to sustainability, not to energy production
- Start with consumption before starting with production of new energies
- Combination of Bottom-up (initiatives) + top-down (support)

(remarks also to see on the picture above)

Workshop 6. Media work and political lobbying about energy transition. (Input and moderation Barbara Wülser)

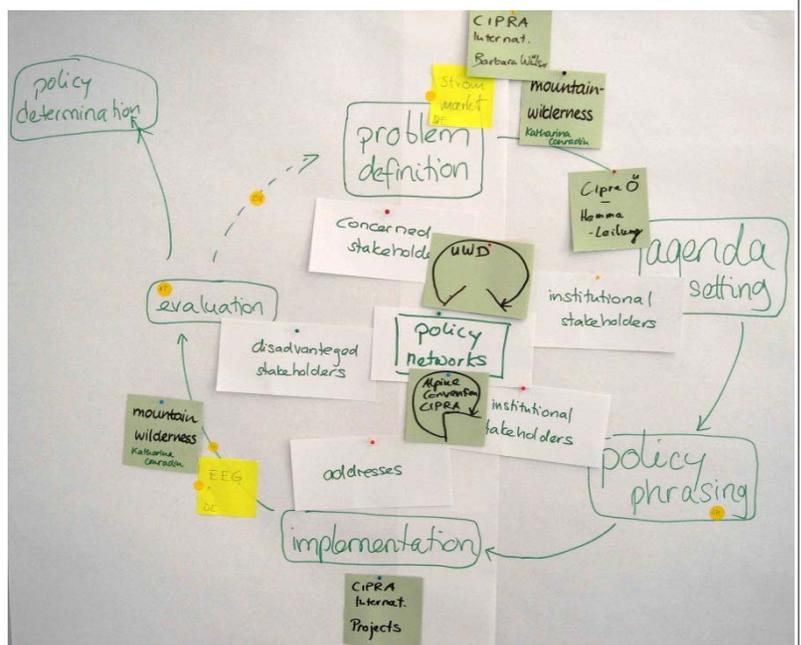


INPUTS:

a) (picture on the left) model of the three political dimensions polity (system), politics (arena) and policy (field). To be successful in political communication and lobbying, we have to take into account all three dimensions.

b) comparing media systems: we were discussing the different conditions for political communication in the Alpine countries because of the different media systems. They are more or less connected to the political systems (parallelism).

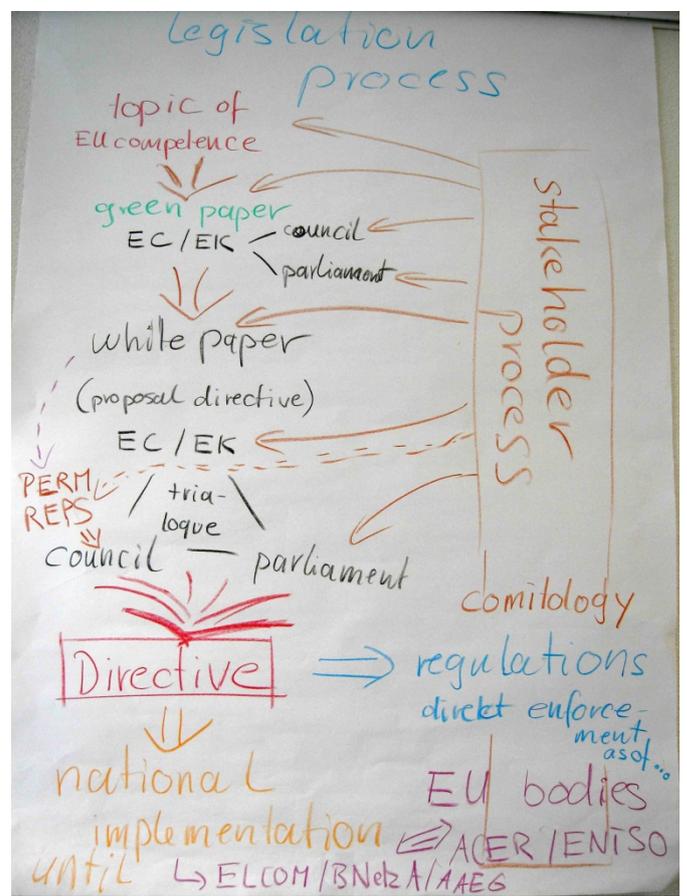
c) (picture on the right) The model of the policy cycle (“field”, see above) helps us to find out in which phase of the political process we are – which can be different in the Alpine countries – and to examine our access to the political system. We checked this for CIPRA, Umweltdachverband and Mountain Wilderness Schweiz.



RESULTS FOR CIPRA: The methodology of the development of content and messages with other stakeholders corresponds to the tradition of CIPRA International as moderator, facilitator and consolidator of energies. With its

publications and events, the organization reaches very different actors, from municipalities across educational institutions to political decision makers. According to the model of the policy Cycles of Blum and Schubert (2011), it is therefore particularly strong in the "problem definition" phase. In the phase of policy formulation, however, the organization has little national direct effect, since neither CIPRA International, nor national representations are involved in national political bodies. Both have dedicated until now little resources for political lobbying. In the phase of implementation, CIPRA International provides support for governments and decision-makers in the framework of its projects, especially with guidelines on specific topics such as energy-efficient construction and renovation or climate neutrality. At the international level, the CIPRA as an official observer organization of the Alpine Convention, has an access to its bodies and can bring inputs into almost all phases of the political process.

legislation process for energy issues on EU-level



evolution of legal framework

EU IEM	Jahr year	RES
internal electricity market "Binnenmarkt"		renewable energy sources
IEM opening	1996	"fall out" from IEM
2003/54/EG	2003	2001/77/EG
• full opening	2007	• Herkunftsnachweis (GOO)
2009/72/EG	2009	• 10 kW hydro
• disclosure	2012	• indicativ target
• full opening/unbundling		2009/28/EG
• customer protection		• binding target
?		• cooperation mechanism
	2018	revison in 2014
	2020	• no pump storage
		• no limits
		→ national support schemes in question
		2018/xx/EU
		→ EU scheme
		→ burden on business
		→ higher targets time

Zeit

evolution and milestones of legal framework on EU-level

Exchange about the results of the workshops, discussion

General statements:

The energy transition will happen, either we are passive or we actively contribute to modeling it. Local solutions vs. regional, international solutions (pros and contras), cf. A. Patt

First priority must be to reduce consumption and change lifestyles, then efficiency, then production of renewable energies and storage possibilities. Sufficiency: increasing consumption efficiency: with as little goods as possible, as much life quality as possible

An ambitious scenario for the Alps should be defined, with reduction priorities and goals (like negawatt)

How can the Alps contribute?

Can the Alps play storage role in new hydro power development?

The Alps have already made their contribution on to the energy transition. The Alps are not the battery of Europe.

Landscape is not renewable

Contribution of Alps to energy transition could be to reduce consumption: there is a big potential of savings in the Alps.

New power plants and subsidies for renewable energy are accepted only if very limited impact and if energy reduction in parallel. Clear criteria should be used.

Alps can export best practices experience.

Measures for helping poor population to save energy should be supported.

Raising energy awareness in the Alps.

Which governance process?

Population/NGOs must become key players in the process (today the key players are mainly political decision makers and energy firms)

The regions should be not enter in competition for producing or saving energy but should cooperate --> A supra regional planning and remuneration?

Transparency and observation. Access to information.

Process should include stakeholders from all interests groups, from all sectors, from all territorial levels.

Change economy for fairer and ecological energy transition

Growth society versus sufficiency?

A "steering tax" should be developed ("Lenkungsabgabe" cf. HP Guggenbühl (something like the alpine crossing exchange)) - in order to include costs of the negative effects of energy transition

Reduce subsidies for energy production, even renewables – subsidies usually support acts not things that are NOT done (e.g. energy that is NOT consumed)

Less subsidies, more market conform instruments.

Economical transparency and reviewed subsidies are necessary.

Products and follow up activities, expectations:

What are the next steps? What has to be done? Who?

Position paper/Input paper with good arguments for the work of national CIPRAs, member organisations, participants to the alpine dialogue → CIPRA International has written a position paper with input from le Alpine dialogue and will send it to all participants for a feedback

Activities to push alpine population to take part in debate and raise awareness (info material, events, workshops, excursions...) → all

Networking, exchange between engaged persons, connection between different levels and sectors → Alpine convention? CIPRA? Intermediate body?

Database of good practice examples for special planning and economic remuneration of “non-use”, including of legal instruments / framework, benchmarking → CIPRA Network, national cipras, local institutions

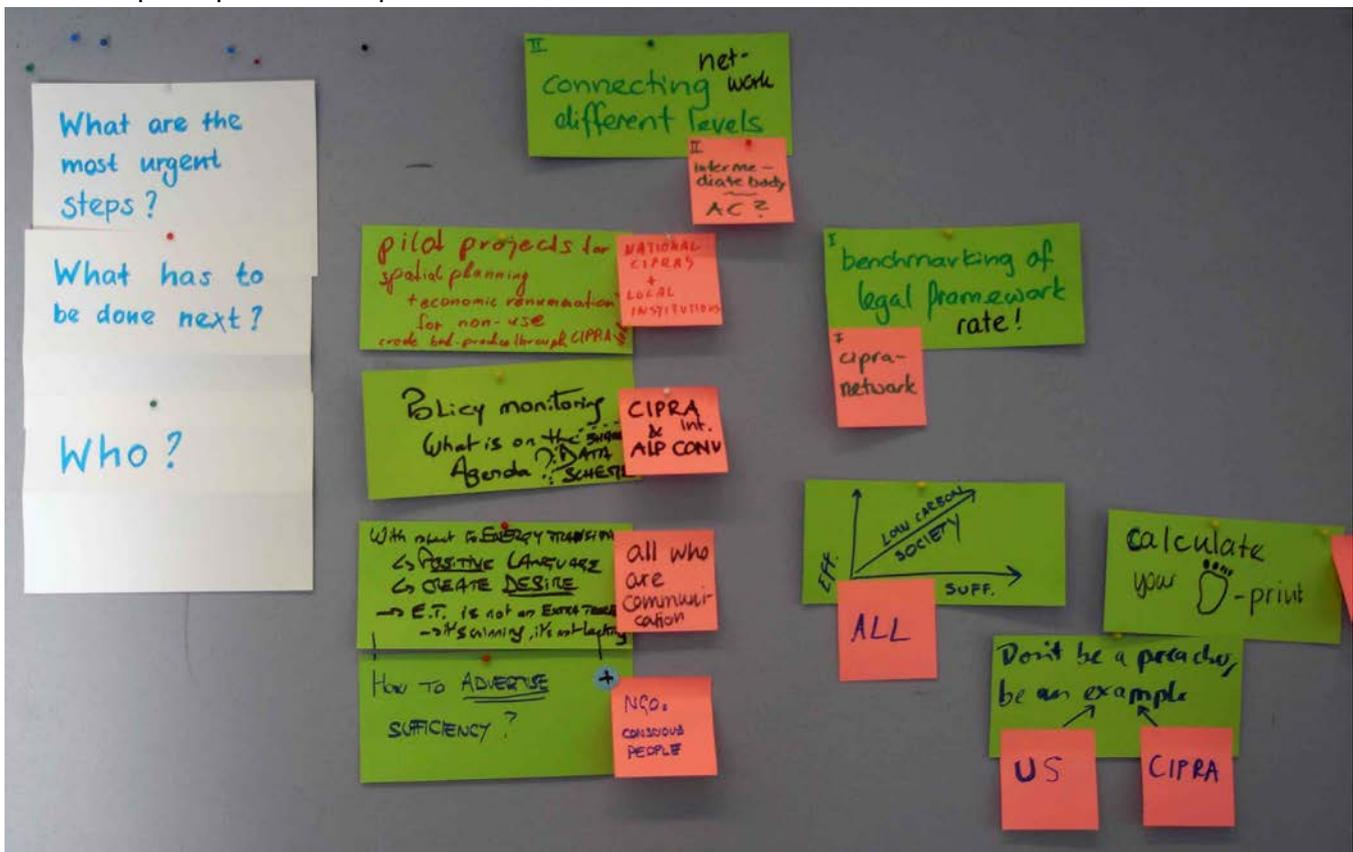
Policy monitoring, what is on the agenda? → CIPRA Int + AC

Communicate “positively” about sufficiency → all dealing with communication, NGOs

Calculate your footprint: all

Be an example: → all, cipra

Give input to the Energy Platform of the Alpine Convention (an “energy strategy?”) → CIPRA International and other participants to the platform.



Outlook on the next steps of the Alpine dialogue an personal reflexions



CIPRA International and CIPRA Switzerland thank all participants for their active contribution to the first alpine dialogue event and invite them and anybody interested to contact us for any question of comment.

Posters, presentations and pictures of the Alpine Dialogue are online on <http://www.cipra.org/en/climate-projects/alpine-dialogue/workshop-lucerne>

To be informed of the next steps of the Alpine dialogue on energy transition, please contact carole.piton@cipra.org

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