General Information

General information about your response to this questionnaire.

1) Are you answering as an individual or on behalf of an organisation or institution? **(compulsory)**

ORGANIZATION

Please enter your name **(compulsory)**

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE ALPINE CONVENTION

Please select the option which is the best description of your organisation**(optional)**

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Please enter the name and type of your organisation (NGO, public authority, industry, institution, interest group, ...). Please briefly describe which stakeholders (or members) you represent. If you are registered in the Register of interest representatives please indicate your indentification number. **(compulsory)**

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE ALPINE CONVENTION
Representing the Contracting Parties of the Alpine Convention, international Treaty (www.alpconv.org)

Please indicate which country are you from. **(optional)**

The Permanent Secretariat is based in Innsbruck (A) and Bolzano (I), with an Antenna in Chambéry (F)

Received contributions, together with the identity of the contributor, may be published on the Commission's website. However, the contribution may be published in anonymous form. Do you want your contribution to be anonymous? **(compulsory)**
No.

Section B: Questions for organizations

7) The EU has put in place a regulatory framework related to climate and energy. Which of the following EU legislations you expect to be the most effective in terms of delivering emission reductions by 2020 and beyond? (select maximum 4) **(optional)**

ETS
Renewable energy
Eco design
Eurovignette

8) Do you have any comments on the policies evaluated in the previous question? Do you have any comments on any other policies? **(optional)**

9) The EU will need a diverse portfolio of technologies to build a low-carbon future. Some examples of potential technologies and energy efficiency solutions are carbon capture and storage, renewable energy technologies, electric vehicles, fuel cells, smart grids, heat pumps, cogeneration, next generation nuclear power, zero emission buildings, etc. Which technologies do you think will be the most important in achieving a low carbon economy by 2050 and how can the EU foster their development and deployment? **(optional)**

Renewable energy technologies, smart grid and zero emission buildings

10) What are in your opinion the most important initiatives the EU should pursue in the next five to 10 years to secure a successful transition towards a low carbon economy by 2050? **(optional)**

11) The EU Emissions Trading Scheme is a central element of EU climate policy. The EU wants to foster international climate action by reinforcing international carbon markets, e.g. by making links among emissions trading systems and by further developing crediting systems. What elements do you think should go into the EU low-carbon roadmap? (e.g. bilateral agreements to recognise international allowances and credits, sectoral crediting systems, separate financing mechanism for the purchase of international credits from developing countries, etc.) **(optional)**

12) Achieving a low-carbon future means investing in the medium to long-term. How can the EU roadmap help to create a stable environment to encourage investment in low carbon technologies? Would it be a good idea to consider a mid-term objective for 2030 and, if so, in what form? **(optional)**

Clear and binding rules on energy efficiency of transport means and products. The biggest enemy of technological development is legal uncertainty, as certainly is key to long term planning. If industry know it will have to abide to certain rules, it will, provide they are clear and will not be re-negotiated during the implementation phase. See the following example (in the years 1996-2000 Industry strongly opposed the ELV Directive, but after it was adopted it fully fulfilled its requirements and went even beyond them. Clear political signal to industry was decisive:

MAJOR DROP IN EMISSIONS FROM TOXIC METALS IN CARS
ENDS Europe DAILY, Thursday 2 December 2010

Lifecycle emissions from lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium in cars have fallen by nearly 100% since most uses of the heavy metals were banned under the 2000 end-of-life vehicles (ELV) directive, a study by Germany's NkoIntitute has found.

13) We want to cut emissions in the EU by 80% to 95% by 2050. Some of the measures needed to achieve this could bring about more sustainable growth, extra jobs, accelerated innovation, cleaner air, increased energy security and lowering our vulnerability to external energy shocks. Which of these do you think should be top of the list? What should the EU do to maximise the benefits you think should be delivered in priority by future climate action? **(optional)**

14) What sectors do you think may be most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, and what policies do you think the EU should pursue to help them to adapt? Do you have any suggestions on the integration of adaptation policies in the Common Agriculture Policy, civil protection, environment, energy, transport, research and development policies? **(optional)**

15) Do you have success stories that could lead to new initiatives for steering EU transition to a low-carbon economy you wish to highlight? Please add other further comments or suggestions here if you wish. **(optional)**

⇨ **For these questions, please refer to the annexed paper on ongoing initiatives at the level of the Alpine Convention**

Additional Comments

Please include any additional comments you might have related to any of the questions asked or in general on the Roadmap for a low carbon economy by 2050.
Please insert text (max 5000 characters) or upload a document (1 document, max 1 MB). You can also send us documents via email (CLIMA-ROADMAP2050@ec.europa.eu). Please, if possible, do not submit lenghty documents. **(optional)**