

No.	Responsible partner	Name of regulation/document/agreement/activity	Short name	Level of document	Year of adoption/revision	Type of document	Short overall description	YES/NO	IF YES description	YES/NO	IF YES description	YES/NO	IF YES description	Details relevant to the AM topics (from 1 - not relevant to 5 - high relevance)	Additional comments or clarifications by partners		
1	ROU	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Habitats Directive	EU	1992	Directive	The main aim of the Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed in the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. In applying these measures Member States are required to take account of the economic, social and cultural requirements, as well as regional and local characteristics. It is built around two pillars: the Natura 2000 network of protected sites and the strict system of species protection. At its core the Directive protects over 1,000 animals and plant species and over 200 so-called "habitat types" (e.g. Alpine rivers, natural forests or wetlands), which are of European importance.	YES	EU Habitats Directive does not define ecosystems but natural habitats. Natural habitats mean terrestrial or aquatic areas distinguished by geographic, climatic and biotic factors, whether activity natural or semi-natural. The Directive aims to ensure a balance between water/habitat and sustainable use of natural resources. Protected areas types are listed in the Annex I (Natural habitat types of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation), II (Ringing water – sections of water courses with natural or semi-natural dynamic features, average and major banks whose water quality shows no significant deterioration. Protected aquatic animals and plant species are listed in the Annex II (Animal and plant species of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation) and Annex IV (Animal and plant species of community interest in need of strict protection).	NO		NO	ROU reports that the Annexes need a revision: e.g. <i>Phytolacca thymifolia</i> , now listed in Annex V (rare on the European scale the species is highly endangered).				
2	SVK	DIRECTIVE 2000/60/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy	Water Framework Directive	EU	2000	EU Directive	Main issues are: Coordination in international basin districts and integrating water policy; Identifying and assessing surface and ground water bodies at risk; Management of artificial and heavily modified water bodies; Monitoring; Introduction of economic principles; Evaluation of Europe's waters; International co-operation; Climate Change - Addressing floods, droughts and changing aquatic ecosystems; Public Participation in River Basin Management Planning; Linking with the new Marine Strategy Framework Directive	YES	The main purpose of the Water Framework Directive is to establish a framework to maintain and improve aquatic environment in the Community.	YES	New hydropower projects are compatible with the WFD as long as they comply with the Art. 4.7 text	YES	Promotion of sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources	5			
3	RSE	DIRECTIVE 2009/28/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/55/EC	RES Directive	EU	2009	EU Directive	The DIRECTIVE 2009/28/EC promotes the control of European energy consumption and the increased use of energy from renewable sources, together with energy saving and increased energy efficiency, constituting important parts of the package of measures needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and comply with the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and with further Community and international greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments beyond 2012. This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets mandatory national targets for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy and for the share of energy from renewable sources in transport. It lays down rules relating to statistical treatment, Member States' joint projects, Member States' and with their countries' guarantees of origin, administrative procedures, information and training, and access to the electricity grid for energy from renewable sources. It establishes sustainability criteria for biofuels and biogas.	YES	In the preamble, at item (11) the Directive indicates that it is necessary to set transparent and unambiguous rules for calculating the share of energy from renewable sources and for defining those sources. In this context, the energy present in rivers and other water bodies.	YES	In the preamble, at item (17) the Directive indicates that where appropriate, the Commission should take account of the information contained in the assessment which contains useful data for the promotion of at least those areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations.	YES	In the preamble, the item (15) indicates that calculating the contribution of hydropower and wind power for the purposes of this Directive, the effects of climatic variation should be considered through the use of a normalisation factor. Further, electricity produced in pumped storage units from water that has previously been pumped uphill should not be considered to be electricity produced from renewable energy sources.	YES	In the preamble, at item (11) the Directive indicates that it is necessary to set transparent and unambiguous rules for calculating the share of energy from renewable sources and for defining those sources. In this context, the energy present in rivers and other water bodies.	5	DIRECTIVE 2009/28/EC (21 April 2009) on the premises (3) "encourage the exchange of best practices in production of energy from renewable sources between local and regional development initiatives and promote the use of structural funding in this area". The Article 5, item 3 indicates that for the purposes of paragraph 1(a), gross final consumption of electricity from renewable energy sources shall be calculated as the quantity of electricity produced in a Member State from renewable energy sources, excluding the production of electricity in pumped storage units from water that has previously been pumped uphill.
4	ALB	EU strategy for the Alpine Region - EUSAR	EU strategy for AR	EU	In progress	Report	After several proposals from Alpine regions and states, the European Council on December 21 2011 agreed on the principle of developing a macro-regional strategy for the Alpine region following the experience of the Baltic and the Danube strategies. No new regulation, no new institution, no new budget, a macro-regional strategy should address to coordinate better European, regional and national policies around several strategic objectives. Three main objectives have been defined for the Alps: 1. Developing the Alps, 2. Connecting the Alps, 3. Sustainable development of the Alps. The third thematic strategy focuses on the AM topic: "making the Alpine region a hotspot of energy efficiency and sustainable production of renewable energy".	Yes		Yes		Yes		5			
5	RSE	Science for Water - JRC thematic report	Science for Water - JRC report	EU	2012	Report	This report aims to begin a comprehensive overview of the work of the Commission's in-house science service, the Joint Research Centre (JRC), in relation to global water challenges. The description of the JRC's work on water is divided into six chapters: 1. Water balancing supply and demand, 2. Water quality, 3. Riverine ecosystems, 4. Water-related hazards and climate change, 5. Water governance and innovation in water and wastewater treatment. For each chapter, the detailed policy context is cited, showing clearly how and where the JRC is providing scientific and technical support to water-related policies. A list of publications and scientific tools are proposed.	YES	The report reports on the JRC services and scientific actions on mapping available current and future water, identification of areas that suffer, development of a model to facilitate the allocation of water between different end users with environmental and ecosystem aims. JRC has played an important role in providing scientific and technical support to the definition of good ecological status of waters from the source to the sea, with a proposal of quality indicators.	NO	The JRC's contribution to flood monitoring aims to provide support during a crisis (forecasting and monitoring tools in affected regions, a Global Flood Awareness System - GFAWS). Drought and desertification are other topics studied by JRC (contributions to expert networks) and research projects, development of a new World Atlas on Desertification - WAD. The JRC's business assessment modelling system, part of the GLOBAL Global Disaster Alerts and Coordination System (GDACS), helps to evaluate potential consequences of tsunami of seismic origin.	NO	In support to the Climate Change policy, the JRC integrates data, expertise and modelling tools from different disciplines to assess the impact of global warming.	NO	JRC also promotes the water governance between countries, for example the Danube basin case is highlighted.	3	This report is a very good base to identify 6-8 water subtopics, to be crossed between the 6 AM projects (WPA 2) and the Alpine Space needs (WPA 1). To complete the list, other "energy" subtopics are needed. These must be deduced from other documents.
6	SVK	COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT Report: Blueprint for EU Water	Impact Assessment report: Blueprint for EU Water	EU	2012	Report	Identification of water management problems that are relevant at EU level and specific objectives that the Blueprint should address (1. increasing the use of economic instruments for a better allocation of resources and internalisation of external costs, 2. fostering integration of water concerns into sector policies, by providing specific support to water management instruments, 3. advancing a more efficient water governance and effective working relationships between institutions, and fully integrate water quality, quantity and environmental aspects into water management, 4. Improving institutional and technical support to water managers, enabling effective decision making and reducing administrative burden)	YES	As potentially very effective measures that enable improvement of ecological status, "ecosystem protection and natural water retention measures (NWRM)" are recognised as a base for more established methods and the development of a common understanding on the setting of ecological flow at EU level, based on Member States monitoring data.	YES (subtopic)	To support water governance it is also recognized that Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive which ensures proper preparation of major development plans, where also hydropower is studied, has to be avoided.	YES (subtopic)	This issue is not directly addressed. Most relevant default objective to this column is improvement of economic growth and assessment of costs and benefits with increased use of economic instruments in the field of transport services.	5	This document should be considered as very relevant for guidance 2024+ - it is also prepared on the basis of detailed overview of adopted NRRPs in EU countries.		
7	ROU	Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources	Blueprint for EU Water	EU	2012	Other	The EU's water policy has been successful in helping to protect our water resources. This Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources aims to tackle the obstacles which hamper action to safeguard Europe's water resources and is based on an extensive review of the existing policy. The Blueprint is based on a number of elements and analyses, including the EU State of Water report, the Commission assessment of the Member States River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) and Review of the Policy on Water Scarcity and Droughts, and the Fitness Check of EU Freshwater Policy. Moreover, it is accompanied by an Impact Assessment. The Blueprint is based on extensive public consultations both in the framework of its development and in the Fitness Check of EU Freshwater Policy. It is accompanied by an Impact Assessment. The Blueprint is based on extensive public consultations both in the framework of its development and in the Fitness Check of EU Freshwater Policy. It is accompanied by an Impact Assessment. The Blueprint is based on extensive public consultations both in the framework of its development and in the Fitness Check of EU Freshwater Policy. It is accompanied by an Impact Assessment.	YES	The long-term objective of the Blueprint is to ensure the sustainability of all activities that impact water bodies securing the availability of good-quality water for sustainable and equitable water use. The Blueprint will encourage a more forward-looking water governance and environmental protection. This approach tries to ensure a sustainable balance between water demand and supply, taking into account the needs of both people and the natural ecosystems we depend on.	YES	Although the Blueprint objective is not new, it is the first time that so much information has become available on water status throughout the continent, particularly thanks to the development of RBMPs, water bodies and the environmental assessments. These and the other measures proposed in the Blueprint will encourage a more forward-looking water governance and environmental protection. This approach tries to ensure a sustainable balance between water demand and supply, taking into account the needs of both people and the natural ecosystems we depend on.	YES	While ecological status assessments still need improvement, it appears that the most widespread pressure on ecological status in the EU (EU Member States) originates from changes to water bodies due, for example, to dams for hydropower and navigation or draining land for agriculture end-users for flood protection. There are known ways to address these pressures and they should be applied. Where existing structures built for hydropower, navigation or other purposes break river continuity and, often, fish migration, mitigation measures such as fish passes and fish lifts should be standard practice. This is now happening, mostly for new developments, as a consequence of WFD requirements (Article 4.7) but it is important to progressively retrofit existing structures in order to improve water status. Most there are plans to make significant new changes to water bodies. Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) should be made in addition to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for specific projects. For instance, national and regional plans to develop hydropower should be subject to a SEA to verify where the dams could be located to minimise negative environmental effects and vulnerability to climate risks, or to complete the plans with alternative renewable energy sources development. Similarly, SEAs plan to develop related mitigation should look into which waterways could support more traffic at the lowest environmental cost and in the most sustainable combination with other transport modes. The Commission will be particularly vigilant on the enforcement of Article 4.7. Transboundary issues also should be addressed in the EU's relations with third countries, including in the framework of the European neighbourhood and enlargement policies.	5	For ROU, the Blueprint is the document: REA IMPACT ASSESSMENT!		
8	ALB	COMMISSION DECISION on establishing a template for National Renewable Energy Action Plans under Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	Template for RES Plans	EU	2009	Requirements	In December 2008 the new Directive 2009/28/EC on the use of renewable energy was approved, setting a target of 20% of energy use to be sourced from renewable resources by 2020. The first step in the implementation of the renewable energy Directive was the establishment of a template of minimum requirements for National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs). On 10 June 2009 the Commission Commission Decision 2009/28/EC adopted a template setting out minimum requirements for National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs). The purpose of the template is to ensure that NREAPs are complete, cover all of the requirements of the Directive, and are compatible with each other and with future Member States' national reports on the implementation of the Directive.	No	The NREAPs are required to include detailed measures on a multitude of topics to fulfil the requirements listed in the Directive. The list of main areas to be covered by the plans are as follows: - Year-by-year estimates of gross final energy consumption, as well as estimated trajectories of energy from renewable sources. The estimates must be broken down to sector-specific trajectories for heating and cooling, electricity and transport.	Yes		3					
9	ROU	Call texts & focus of HORIZON 2020 - Interlinkage with AM	Horizon 2020	EU	In progress	Research programme	The NREAPs are required to include detailed measures on a multitude of topics to fulfil the requirements listed in the Directive. The list of main areas to be covered by the plans are as follows: - Year-by-year estimates of gross final energy consumption, as well as estimated trajectories of energy from renewable sources. The estimates must be broken down to sector-specific trajectories for heating and cooling, electricity and transport.	Yes	The NREAPs are required to include detailed measures on a multitude of topics to fulfil the requirements listed in the Directive. The list of main areas to be covered by the plans are as follows: - Year-by-year estimates of gross final energy consumption, as well as estimated trajectories of energy from renewable sources. The estimates must be broken down to sector-specific trajectories for heating and cooling, electricity and transport.	Yes		3	Information taken out of HORIZON2020 WORK PROGRAMME 2014 - 2015 12 Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials				
10	ALB	IMPACT ASSESSMENT Accompanying the document Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 96/79/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Directive 2002/27/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources	Impact Assessment for amending RES Directive	EU	2012	Report	The Renewable Energy and Fuel Quality Directives (Directive 2009/28/EC and Article 19(1) of Directive 2009/28/EC) both include an obligation to review the impact of indirect land use change (ILUC) on greenhouse gas emissions associated with biofuels. Therefore, the main purpose of the impact assessment is to measure the impact of indirect land-use change on greenhouse gas emissions of biofuels, within the wider policy objectives of the targets that by 2020 at least 10% of transport fuels are renewable and that greenhouse gas intensity in road transport fuels is reduced by at least 6% compared to 2010.	Yes	Five policy options were considered in the impact assessment: - Increase the minimum greenhouse gas saving threshold for biofuels (B) - Introduce additional sustainability requirements on certain categories of biofuels (C) - Attribute a quantity of greenhouse gas emissions to biofuels reflecting their estimated ILUC impact (D) - Limit the contribution from conventional biofuels to the Renewable Energy Directive target (E)	Yes		3					
11	SVK	Strategy Development for the Alpine Space - Final Report	AS- Final report	Region	2013	Report	The aim of the Alpine Space strategy development project is to (1) elaborate a long-term strategic orientation and help identify priorities for the Alpine Space, (2) pave the way towards a future Alpine Space Programme (ASP) in the period 2014-2020 by identifying the priorities and strategic orientations, (3) contribute to the debate on a possible macro-regional strategy for the Alps, investigating whether there are topics and sub-topics which call for a Union European perspective within a broadly "regional" strategy.	YES (subtopic)	To support national transboundary development 4 objectives were identified: Water and ecosystem management issues must be considered through sustainable management of bioenergy and sustainable resources management. Where proper inclusion of ecosystem services analysis was carried out.	YES (subtopic)	Alpine ecosystems is significantly impacted by hydropower. Tensions to increase hydropower production are recognised. Tools and objective based improvement of existing RPs schemes with considerations of sustainability, innovations and resources management.	NO		5	Identified objectives: Objective 1: Balance and equity in access to services of general interest across the Alps. Objective 2: A dynamic and innovative SME sector and thriving entrepreneurship. Objective 3: Enhanced cohesion based on Alpine traditions and cultural diversity. Objective 4: Sustainably managed biodiversity and landscapes. Objective 5: Sustainable resource management and production. Objective 6: Shared responsibilities and fair co-operation among Alpine partners.		



28	SVRS	Report on the implementation of the Water Framework Directive River Basin Management Plans for Slovenia	RBM Slovenia	National	2012	Report	Report from the Commission on the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. Recognition of weaknesses and recommendations (pages 15-14) to complete the 1st river basin management cycle, and in response for the second cycle of the WFD.	YES	The assessment methods for the classification of ecological status are not fully developed for all biological quality elements in all water categories. All assessment methods for the status assessments should be developed.	YES (indirect)	Renewable energy is not addressed. One of significant pressures defined in the RBMP are hydro-morphological changes of surface water bodies due to hydropower.	YES (indirect)	Harmonisation process has been carried out with the hydropower and agricultural sectors. Exemptions according to Article 4(7) have been used on three surface WBs in Dobra Bled, because four new hydropower plants are planned there. The RBMP provides justification for carrying public interest for these projects based on the national energy program and the strategic environmental assessment for this project. Slovenia carried out a cost-benefit analysis of the hydro-morphological assessment. Main measure to improve status in connection with WFD is setting of minimum Ecological Flow requirements.	4	Main weakness: There is no clear link between the pressure analysis and the identified significant pressures. The assessment methods for the classification of ecological status are not fully developed for all biological quality elements in all water categories. The biotic standards for metrics, benthic macroinvertebrates or macroinvertebrates were not applied for the chemical status assessment. In the context of measures related to Article 7 (water pricing policy), an economic analysis has not been prepared for all water services identified, because of inaccessibility of data. The RBMPs do not contain information on whether international co-ordination has been carried out in practice. Regulation of habitats should comply with the requirements of Article 6(2).
29	BOKU	European waters - assessment of status and pressures	EU Waters	EU	2012	Report	The report is based on an assessment by the EA of the RBMPs and data reported by Member States. This information in the RBMPs, together with other related sources of information, has been analysed to establish an assessment of the status and pressures affecting Europe's waters. This work by the EA reflects the cooperation with the Commission on the assessment and implementation of the WFD as laid out in Article 18 of the WFD according to which: The EA Commission shall publish a report on the implementation of this directive at the latest 12 years after the date of entry into force of this directive (two years after the Member States have delivered the RBMPs). The report shall among others include the following: - a review of progress in the implementation of the directive; - a review of the status of surface water and groundwater in the Community undertaken in coordination with the European Environment Agency; - to the EA's opinion, the report's results present good and robust European overviews of the data reported by the first RBMPs, and of the ecological status and pressures affecting Europe's waters. Caution is advised concerning country and river basin district (RBD) comparisons, as results may be affected by the methodology approach used by the individual Member State. Likewise, it is not advisable to draw detailed conclusions on the chemical status results in the first RBMPs, there was a lack of chemical monitoring and of comparability of the information on chemical status of water bodies among Member States.	YES	4.1.2. (b) (3) With higher population density and an increased proportion of arable land, the biological status of river water bodies deteriorates and the pressure increases, both for diffuse pollution and for hydro-morphological pressures. The proportion of classified river water bodies in less than good ecological status or affected by pressures rises from less than 40 to 46 to 70 % when population density and the proportion of arable land climb from the lowest to the highest category. This pattern is a clear indication that population density and proportion of arable land are two major drivers responsible for the pressures affecting the ecological status of present of European rivers.	NO		YES	The establishment of ecological flows serves to maintain essential processes of healthy river ecosystems and good ecological status of water bodies. Where water resources are over allocated or overexploited, ecological flow requirements impose a reduction in cap for water withdrawal, which the water resource economic sectors have to bear. Measures to alleviate the impacts of hydropower (H) shall take both to mitigation of pressures from existing plants and the impacts of any new plants. Some possible mitigation measures include: - installing fish passes for upstream and downstream migration, including fish protection facilities, in particular for downstream fisheries; - setting minimum ecological flow requirements including mitigation of disruption of flow dynamics, and the distribution of hydropowering; - sediment management to avoid flooding and degradation due to downstream erosion.	4	
30	ISE	Energy Roadmap 2050	Energy Roadmap 2050	EU	2011	Guidance	In the Energy Roadmap 2050 the Commission explores the challenges posed by delivering the EU's decarbonisation objective while at the same time ensuring security of energy supply and competitiveness. It responds to a request from the European Council. The EU policies and measures to achieve the Energy 2050 goals and the Energy 2050 strategy are ambitious. They will continue to deliver beyond 2020 (aiming to reduce emissions by about 40% by 2050). They will however still be insufficient to achieve the EU's 2050 decarbonisation objective as only less than half of the decarbonisation goal will be achieved in 2050. This gives an indication of the level of effort and change, both structural and social, which will be required to make the necessary emissions reduction, while keeping a competitive and secure energy sector.	NO		YES (indirect)	High Renewable energy sources (RES). Strong support measures for RES leading to a very high share of RES in gross final energy consumption (75% in 2050) and a share of RES in electricity consumption reaching 97% (including hydroelectricity, as well as additional, as (7) renewables the substantially, even. The share of renewable energy (RES) rises substantially in all scenarios, achieving at least 57% in gross final energy consumption in 2050, up 41 percentage points from today's level of around 16%. The share of RES in electricity consumption reaches 94% in a High Energy Efficiency scenario and 97% in a High Renewable scenario that includes significant electricity storage. In a decarbonised energy RES supply even at times of low demand. Furthermore reports that Storage technologies remain critical. Storage is currently often more expensive than additional transmission capacity, gas backup generation capacity, which conventional storage based on hydro is limited. Greater efficiencies in the use and competitive costs require improved infrastructure for integration across Europe.	YES (indirect)	The item 1.4. Engaging the public is crucial, says that: The social dimension of the energy roadmap is important. Energy cannot be supplied without technology and infrastructure. In addition, cleaner energy has a cost. New pricing mechanisms and incentives might be needed but measures should be taken to ensure pricing schemes remain transparent and understandable to final consumers. Decisions need to be informed and engaged in the decision-making process, while technological choices need to be aware of the local environment.	5	
31	ARM	Energy 2020 - A strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy	Energy 2020	EU	2010	Guidance	In 2007, the Council adopted energy goals aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, to increase the share of renewable energy to 20%, and to make a 20% improvement in energy efficiency. However, these goals will be hard to achieve by 2020. It is therefore necessary to reinforce the tools which will make it possible to set the EU on the path to competitive, secure and sustainable energy. The "Energy 2020" Communication identifies the energy priorities for the period up to 2020, i.e. to reduce energy consumption, improve the internal market, develop infrastructure, improve technology, protect consumers and reinforce the external dimension of energy policy. These goals will be achieved through a series of legislative proposals: 1. Achieving 20% energy savings by 2020 by focusing on buildings and transport sectors which represent a substantial energy potential. 2. Ensuring the free movement of energy using the internal market with the establishment of a Blueprint for the European infrastructure for 2020 (Blue e-Infrastructure). 3. Providing secure, safe and affordable energy for European consumers by sharing good practices in the area of financing support, simplifying competition and alternative dispute resolution schemes. 4. Developing innovative energy technologies and support the launch on the European market of innovative low-carbon technologies. 5. Strengthening external links by encouraging the participation of neighbouring countries, promoting a future of low-carbon energy in the world and legally binding nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation standards.	NO		YES (indirect)			5		
32	SVRS	Bonn2011 Conference: The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus - Solutions for a Green Economy	Water, Energy and Food Nexus	EU	2012	Synopsis	The Conference has provided a first platform for consideration of the close interlinkages of water, energy and food security and the benefits of a nexus perspective in a multi-stakeholder process. The specific message from Bonn2011 is clear: outcomes of the 2012 in June 2012 must acknowledge and address the interdependencies between water, energy and food and act upon the challenge to make the nexus work for the poor and for all of us.	YES	Ecosystems should be considered as a natural capital, where payments for ecosystem services (PES) can provide economic incentives for sustainable ecosystem management. The goal of PES is to provide enabling conditions for more sustainable resource use and pro-poor benefits, while maintaining or restoring natural capital.	YES (indirect)	If Green Economy is considered as a vital component of the nexus solution, but achieving this new structure will require support and investment from the financial sector.	YES	A balanced approach to future dam development is foreseen. It should include hydropower and irrigation development together with environmental flow releases and flood protection.	4	This document exposed that strong leadership and communication must be established on international level. The document can be considered on more principle level.
33	ROELEM	Renewable Energy Projections as Published in the National Renewable Energy Action Plans of the European Member States	RES projections	EU	2011	Report	The Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC) addresses various subjects related to the development of renewable energies in the European Member States, among others to legally binding share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption. Each Member State is requested to complete a set of tables on how it expects to meet its 2020 target, including the technologies and the trajectory to reach it. The current report makes use of the fact that these tables have been defined in a consistent way. All data have been collected from the NREAP (National Renewable Energy Action Plan) documents and they are available as a data report (this report), a database containing all data from the NREAPs (in excel format) and a set of figures from the data report. The purpose has been to allow easy comparison for further analysis by the audience. The focus of this work is on the numbers and figures of the renewable energy projections. All other subjects addressed in the documents, such as renewable energy policies, costs and benefits and grid integration issues have not been considered in the current analysis.	NO		YES	The document presents in tabular and graphic form the following information: - the national overall targets for the share of energy from renewable sources for the year 2020 and a reference value for the year 2005; - indicative trajectory for each Member State, that must be attained or exceeded in the reference years specified; - comparison among different Member States; - comparison among different renewable resources. The information are taken from the NREAP.	NO		3	The document presents an overview of all data that have been published in the National Renewable Energy Action Plans. The data are reported in a tabular and graphic format, to facilitate the comparison among countries and different renewable resources. There are no additional information respect to the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAPs), 21, 22, 23).
34	ADM	Alpine Convention Protocol on the implementation of the Alpine Convention in the field of energy	Energy Protocol	Region	2005 (2012)	Agreement	The Protocol gives the opportunity to ensure the exchange of ideas on the changes the shared power system will undergo and seek solutions to balance the protection of the environment and the use of land and energy. The Platform gives the opportunity to ensure the exchange of views on the changes the alpine power system will undergo and seek solutions to balance the protection of the environment and the use of land and energy. Being aware of the importance of the energy issue and the impacts energy infrastructures can have on the Alps, the Platform "Energy" was set up by ministers at the 8th Alpine Conference. The Platform works on the basis of the Protocol on Energy of the Alpine Convention but also on the basis of the climate and energy strategies on national, regional and local levels. Energy-intensive sectors such as transport and tourism will be dealt with as priority, in accordance with the objectives of the current Multi-annual work program (MWP 2011-2015). Furthermore, the Platform shall also contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan on Climate Change in the Alps, which focuses on promotion of energy efficiency and climate friendly energy. The Platform will operate on two levels, as a core group of experts and at the same time in the form of expert workshops with a wider range of stakeholders. The three main topics which are shaping the mandate of the Platform in the year 2013-2015 are: Energy usage: Strengthening the role of final users, the first focus will be on their contribution in consumption reduction by means of efficiency and sufficiency. Energy production: In this area some conflicts may arise between the interest in the production of energy and the requirements of a sustainable development. This area is confronted with the challenge to respond to growing energy demand and to the requirements of a sustainable development. Because of their volatility, renewable energy sources set specific requirements of regional natural conditions and are particularly important for the vulnerable alpine ecosystems. Energy transport: The focus will be on the energy system as a network, grid stability, decarbonisation and possible interconnections among the questions to be discussed. The role that the Alps play as corridor in the transport network as well as its function of storage of renewable energies will be considered in this topic of discussion. Furthermore, sustainable energy use has to be complemented with conservation and maintenance of areas.	Yes	Indirectly	Yes	The main objectives of the Platform are: - Preparation of a baseline report, which will include a general overview of the situation in the Alps (up to the 10th Alpine Conference); - Comparison of the systems, strategies and concepts for the integration of renewable energy sources on the market; - Workshops; - Raising awareness about energy conservation; - Exchange of experience on the production of energy from renewable sources, as well as reduction of energy consumption and energy efficiency.	Yes	(7) / Alpine Signals FOCUS 1 DRAFTING GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF SMALL HYDROPOWER IN THE ALPINE REGION http://www.alpine.org/en/publications/alpine_documents/04f_common_guidelines_en.pdf	5	