

Future international climate regime

Switzerland is currently examining its climate policy for the period after 2012, including national and international aspects: the Federal Council prepares a report on these matters; timeframe: end of the year

We look forward establishing an international climate regime that:

- Is environmentally integer and ensures real emissions reduction**
- Contributes to sustainable development of all countries**
- Is fair and equitable**
- Ensures the participation of all major emitters**
- Strengthens international cooperation, incl. technology transfer**
- Makes use of economic instruments**
- Is conducive to domestic action**



Approaches to reduce GHG

We support:

- **A wide portfolio of measures and actions including: GHG Intensity Objectives, Promotion of Technologies, Sectoral measures**
- **Voluntary objectives in several sectors and through policies and measures in developing countries**
- **Participation of developing countries to emission trading on the basis of caps**

The efforts done by Switzerland so far to reduce its GHG emissions cover a number of sectors, in particular energy, transport, agriculture and forestry

The basis for complying with commitments under the Kyoto are:

- **Federal Law on the Protection of the Environment: mitigation of emissions from waste disposal, synthetic gases and GHG precursors**
- **Law on the Reduction of CO₂ Emissions (1999): energy related CO₂ emissions (75% of Switzerland's GHG emissions)**

Consideration of the broader international context is essential for the effectiveness and costs of all these policies.



Long-term GHG reduction potentials

Switzerland is considering various energy scenarios (to 2035)

Longer-term, Switzerland is facing major challenges for further reducing its energy-induced CO₂ emissions (other gases and sources are still being assessed), because:

- i) per capita and per GDP emissions from Switzerland are already amongst the lowest among OECD countries (less than half OECD average); the cost of incremental domestic abatement measures exceeds the cost of measures abroad by ten-fold or more**
- ii) Switzerland's electricity generation is currently carbon-free; this might change, depending on how Switzerland will cover a looming electricity supply gap in the future: gas-fired power or nuclear are the two only options, since even ambitious energy efficiency gains and renewables promotion may not suffice to bridge the gap**

The cost of the emissions reductions will depend on the level of international commitments and cooperation, in particular through the Kyoto mechanisms

