

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Switzerland's Third Biennial Report under the UNFCCC

Multilateral Assessment

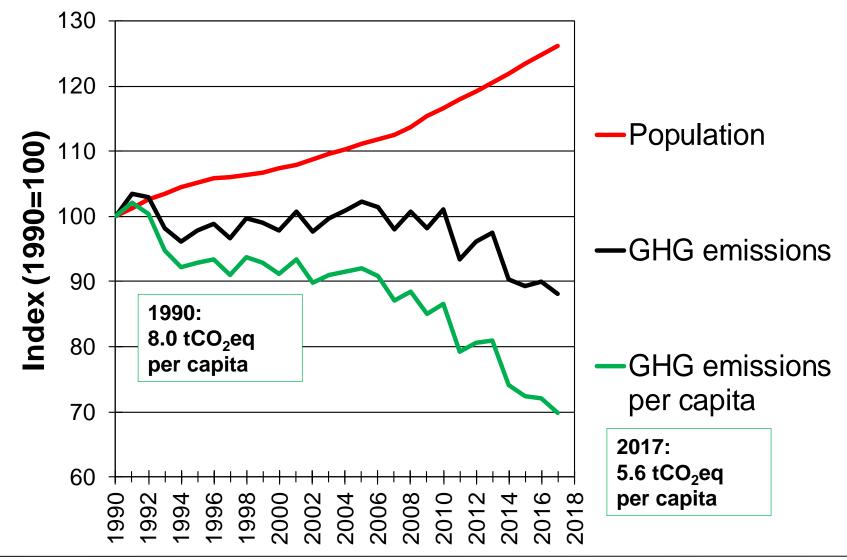
SBI 51

Madrid 9 December 2019

V Switzerland 1990–2017

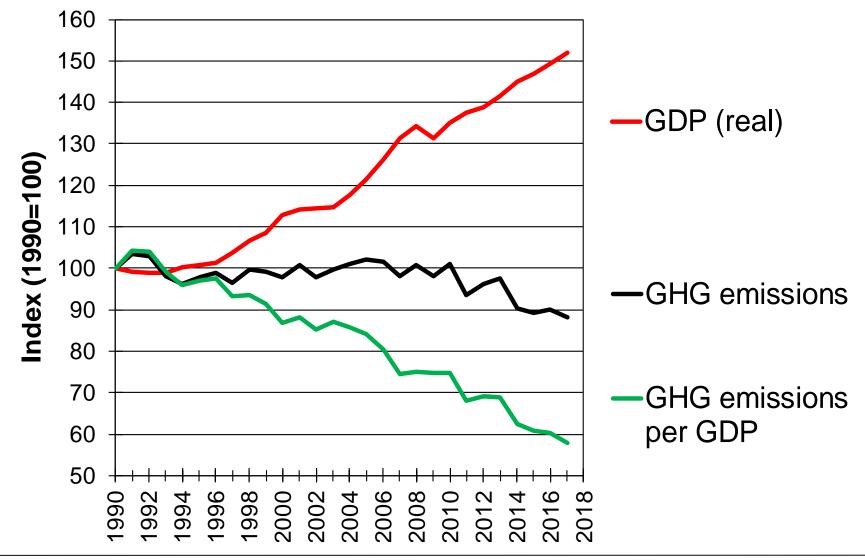
	1990	2017	Change
Population	6.8 million	8.5 million	+25%
GDP (real, 2010)	450 billion CHF	685 billion CHF	+52%
Index of industrial production	100 (1995)	158	+58%
Energy reference area of households	346 million m ²	501 million m ²	+45%
Passenger cars	3.0 million	4.6 million	+53%
Greenhouse gas emissions	53.7 million tCO ₂ eq	47.2 million tCO ₂ eq	-12%

GHG emissions per capita (1990–2017)



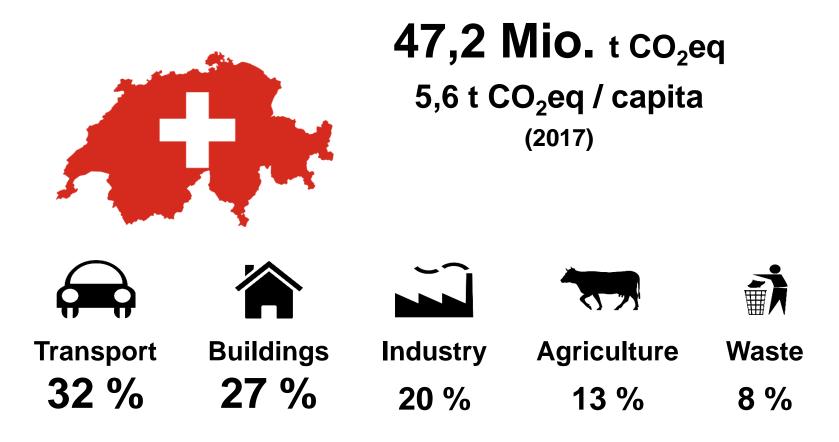
Multilateral Assessment, Switzerland SBI 51, Madrid, 9 December 2019

GHG emissions per GDP (1990–2017)



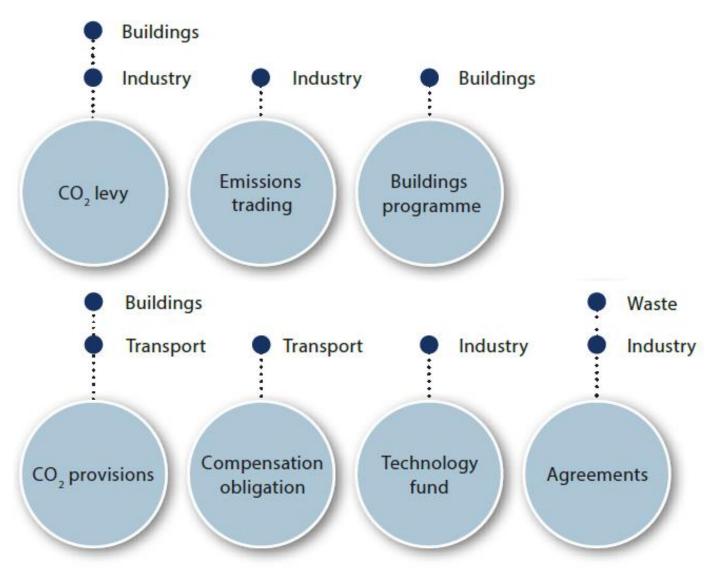
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Switzerland's GHG emissions in 2017

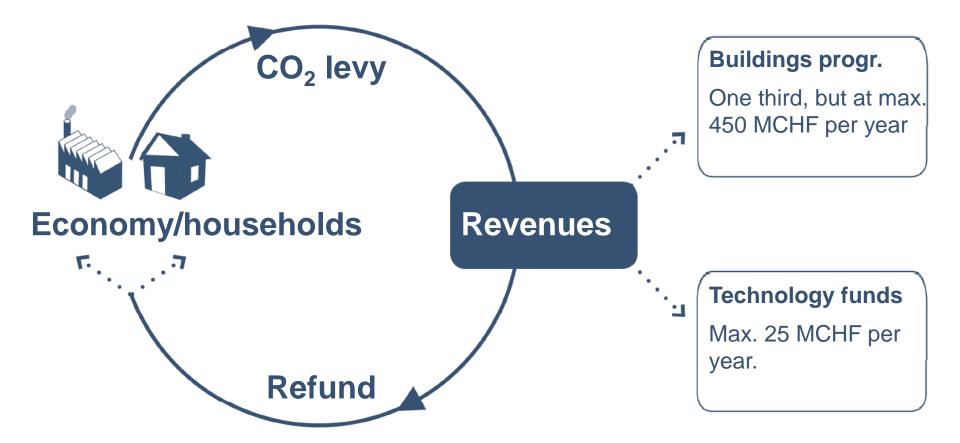


~ 76% of emissions from fossil fuel use

Policies and measures of the CO₂ Act

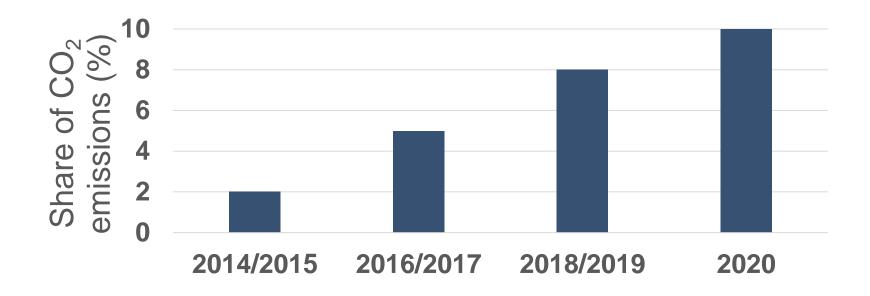


CO₂ levy on heating and process fuels



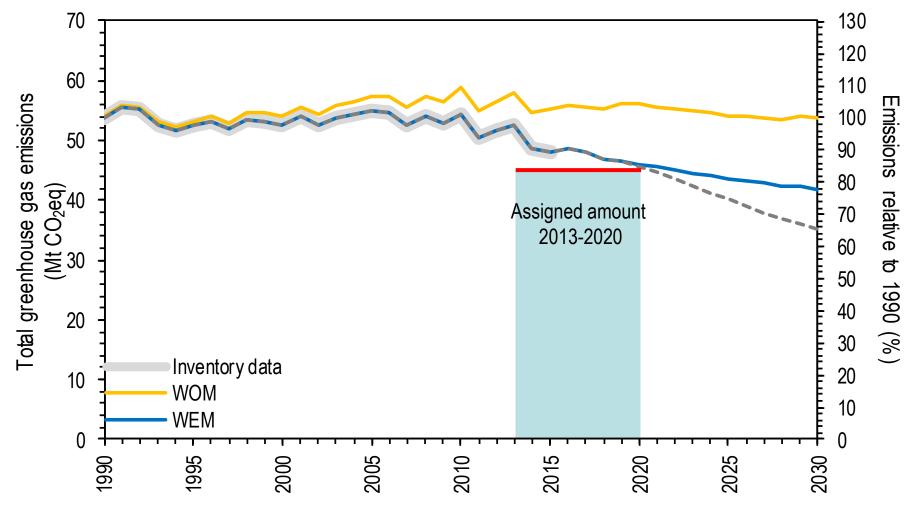
- Levy automatically increases if targets are not met
- Currently at 96 CHF per tonne CO₂

Partial compensation of CO₂ emissions from motor fuel use

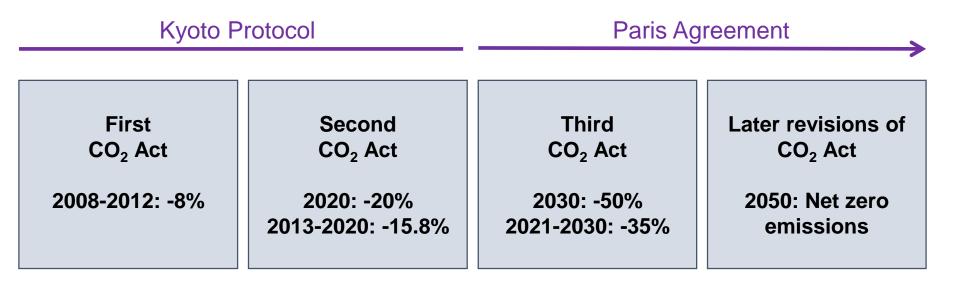


- Importers of fossil motor fuels are to compensate an increasing share of emissions
- Domestic emission reduction projects financed by a surcharge on fuels (max. 0.05 CHF per litre)

Projections of Switzerland's greenhouse gas emissions



Milestones in emission reduction





7 Third CO₂ Act

- Revision of the CO₂ Act beyond 2020: targets and measures till 2030 currently discussed in Parliament
- Government approach: strengthening of existing policies and measures
- Parliament to decide on
 - share of emissions to be reduced domestically
 - increase of CO₂ levy and partial earmarking of revenues for refurbishment of buildings and fuel switch to renewables
 - enhanced or additional measures, e.g.
 - share of transport fuel emissions to be offset by domestic measures and by market mechanisms
 - CO₂ standards for new and old buildings per m² heated surface (as of 2023)
 - introduction of airplane ticket levy, partially earmarked to foster innovation



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Thank you for your attention

PAT A monormal to

Switzerland's climate policy



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Short version of Switzerland's NC7/BR3 (for the general public):

www.bafu.admin.ch/ui-1803-e

BACKUP SLIDES

Policy-making process in Switzerland – 'Revision of CO₂ Act beyond 2020'

- 1) Government launches formal consultation
- 2) Government submits finalized draft to Parliament
- National Council (1st Chamber): Examination/consultation in committee and plenary → rejected in final vote in late 2018
- Council of States (2nd Chamber): Examination/consultation in committee and plenary → adopted amended draft in autumn 2019

National elections in fall 2019

- 5) National Council (1st Chamber): committee and plenary to deliberate on basis of amended draft
- 6) Reconciliation procedure (in case of unresolved differences between Chambers' drafts) \rightarrow final vote by both chambers
- 7) Referendum (if requested by > 50'000 voters)
- 8) Entry into force

2016

2019

2020

2021

Expected effects of domestic measures

Measures expected to contribute the most to an-ual
GHG emission reduction by 2020 (in Mt CO2eq)National buildings refurbishment programme1.12CO2 levy on heating and process fuels1.60Building codes of the cantons1.76

CO2 emission regulations for newly registered vehicles1.70Partial compensation of CO2 emissions from motor fuel use1.50Measures within Forest Policy 20201.20

Provisions relating to substances stable in the atmosphere 0.90