

Planning legislation

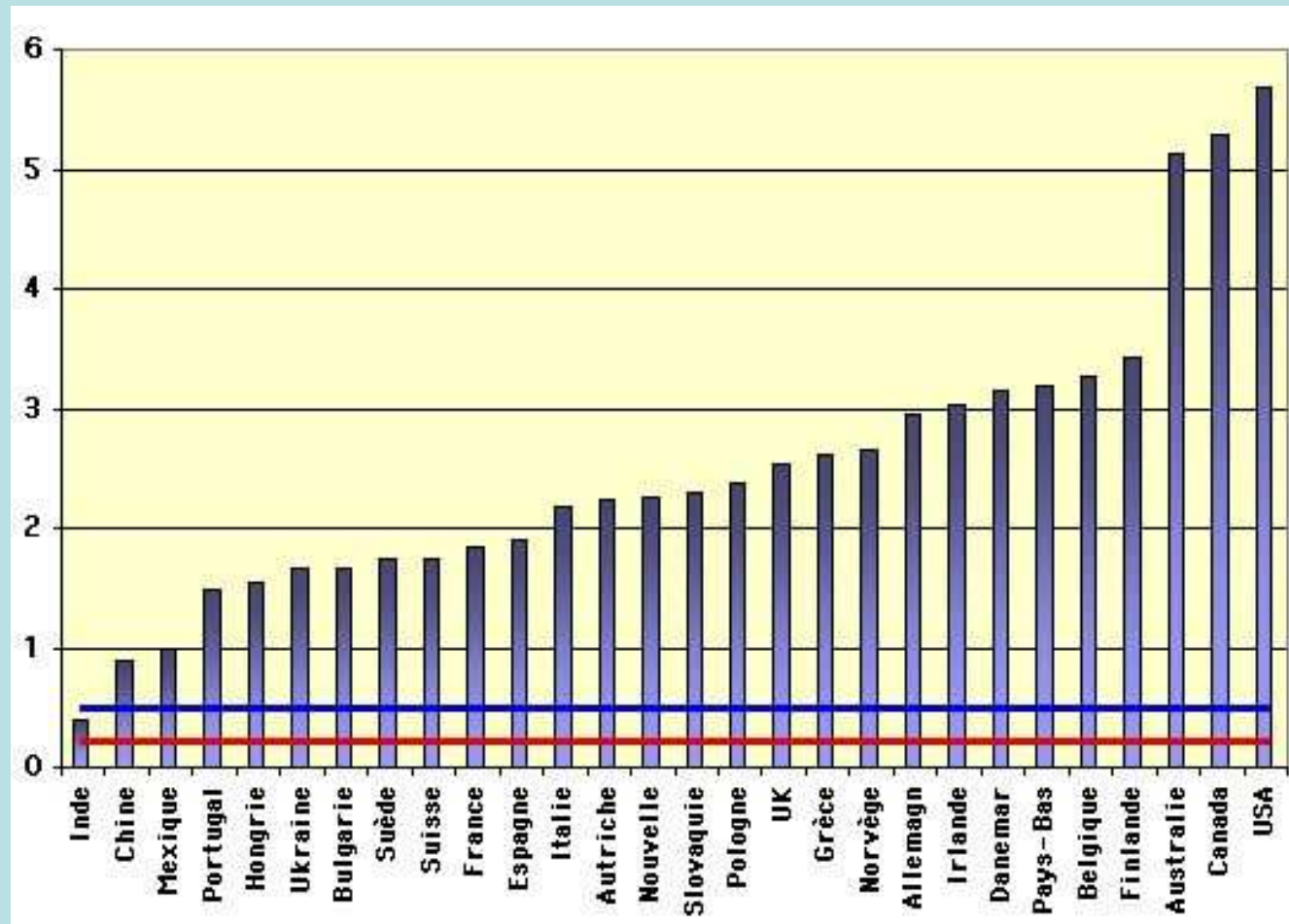
The Swiss case
Proposal of template

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Policies and measures related to the reduction of CO2 emissions

1. Benchmarking : Switzerland compared to other countries
2. Current situation in terms of CO2
3. Recent emissions trends
4. National policies and measures related to CO2 emissions
 - Objective
 - Description
 - Type of regulatory instrument
 - Status
4. Outlook : what will be done in the future ?

1. Switzerland in the world – emissions of CO2



2. Current situation

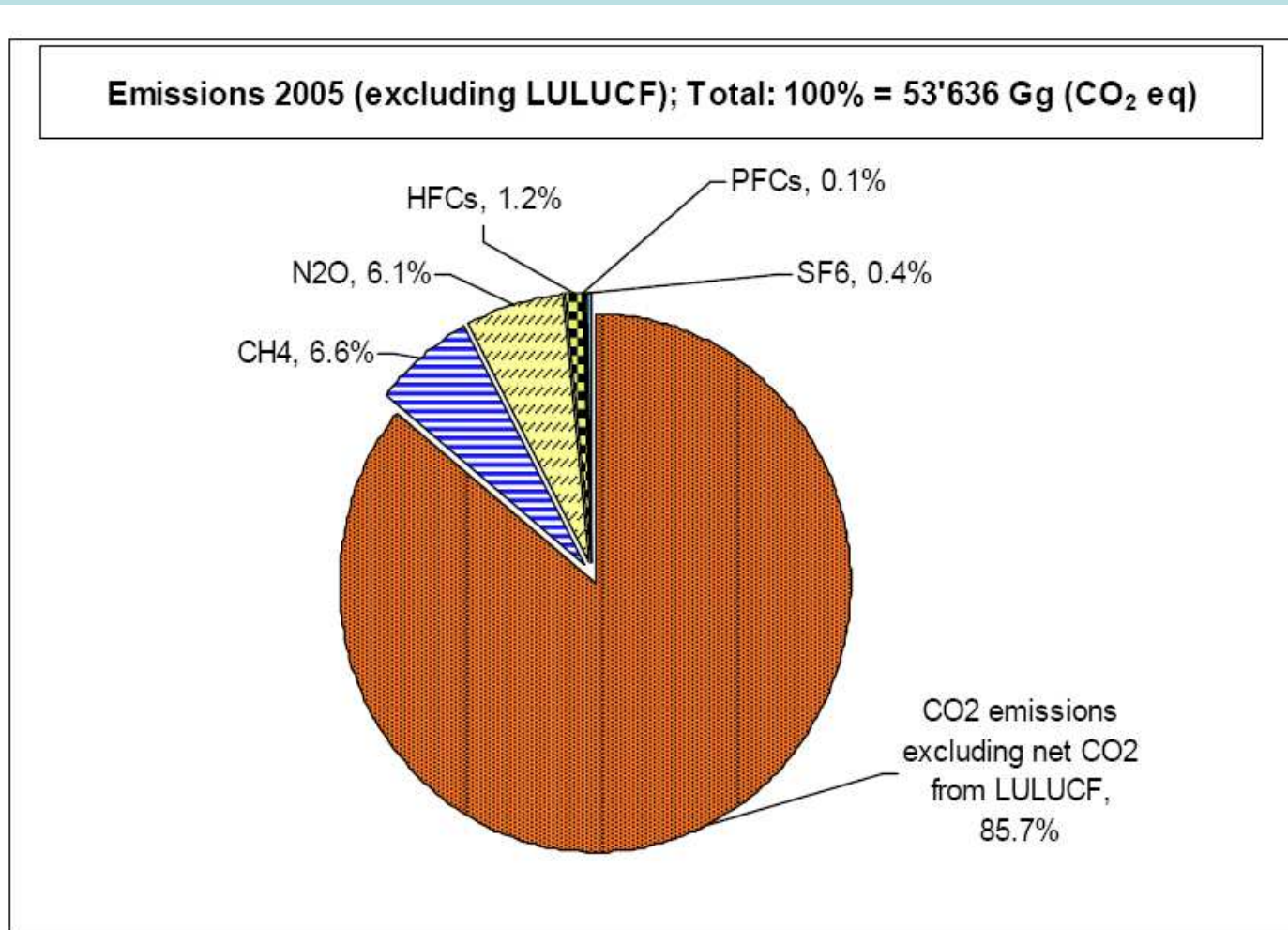
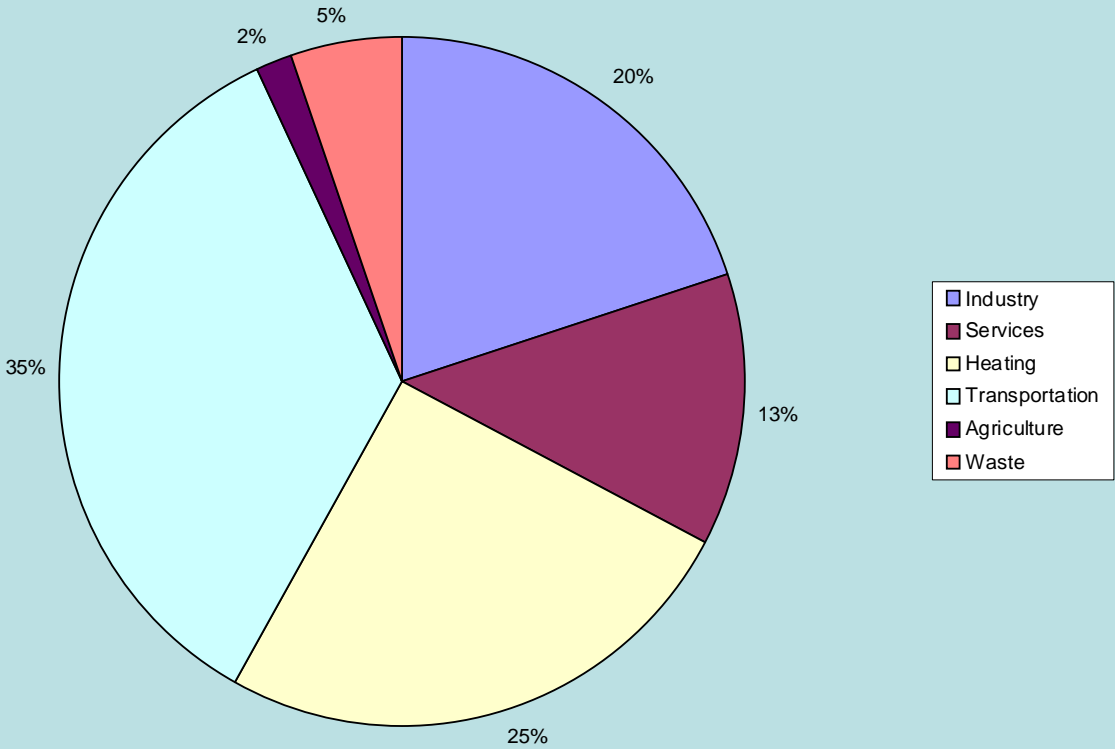


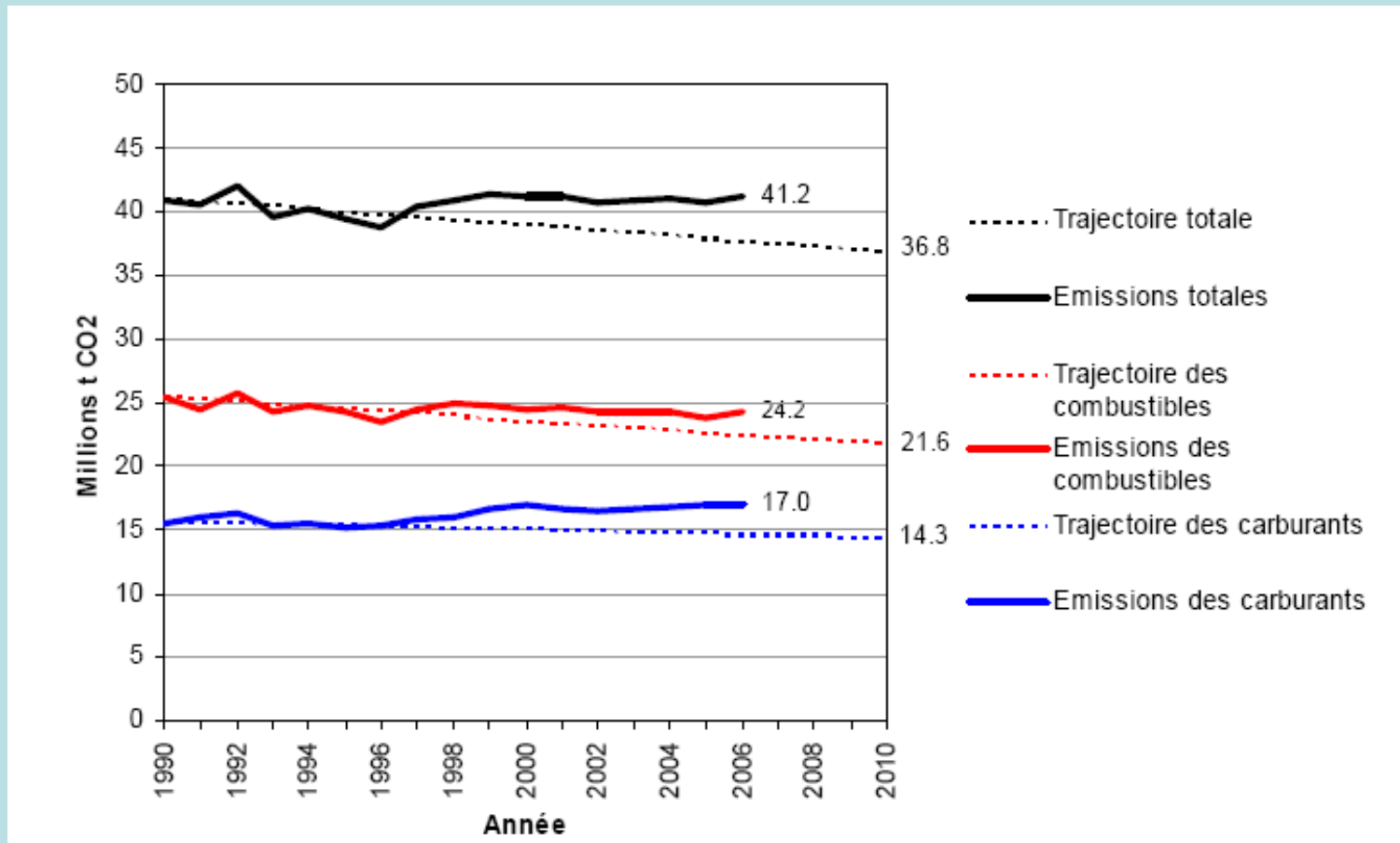
Figure 1 Contribution of individual gases to Switzerland's GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF), 2005.

2. Current situation

Sources of CO2 emissions



3. Recent emissions trends



4. Swiss policies and measures



The Swiss Federal constitution

- Art. 2 Sustainable development is favoured
Natural resources have to be preserved
- Art. 73 Principle of sustainability
- Art. 74 Establishes the foundation for Switzerland's environmental protection policy. Introduction of the precautionary principle and of the Polluter-pays. Delegation of implementation to the cantons.
- Art. 89 Promotion of energy respectful to environment ; efficient energy consumption.

Federal Act on the Protection of the Environment (LPE) Principles

- Precautionary principle
- Polluter-pays principle



Restriction of emissions

Federal Act on the Reduction of CO2 Emissions

1. Objectives

1. Overall reduction of 10 % of CO2 emissions by 2010 compared to 1990 level
2. Reduction of 15% of emissions due to heating/process fuels
3. Reduction of 8% of emissions due to transport fuels

Federal Act on the Reduction of CO₂ Emissions



Ordinance on Air Pollution Control (OPair)

Target : protect public health

- Precautionary emissions thresholds
 - Air quality standards

Federal Act on the Reduction of CO2 Emissions

1. A CO2 tax on heating fuels



A CO2 tax on heating fuels

Introduction in stages

↘ 6%, otherwise :

In 2008 : a tax rate of 12 CHF per tonne of CO2

↘ 10% otherwise :

In 2009 : a tax rate of 24 CHF per tonne of CO2

↘ 13,5% otherwise :

In 2010 : a tax rate of 36 CHF per tonne of CO2

Exemption from the CO2 tax...



Federal Act on the Reduction of CO2 Emissions

2. Voluntary measure for transport fuels

The « Climate cent » proposed by the Swiss Oil Association



The climate cent

- **Target** : reduction of 1,8 millions of tonnes of CO2 by 2010
- **Measure** : 1,5 centime per liter of fuel
- **A fund** is created for climate protection – to sponsor projects in Switzerland and mostly abroad

The « Climate cent » and other incentive measures aren't enough



Climate change affects the Swiss economy

Federal Energy Act (1998)

Main principles

- Extensive cooperation with the private sector
- Priority to voluntary measures
- Regulation of the division of responsibilities between the government and the cantons
- Funds for cantons that have established programmes promoting energy efficiency and renewable forms of energy.

SwissEnergy Programme (2001-2010)

Targets

- Reduction of 10 % of CO₂ emissions in 2010
- Consumption of electricity should increase by less than 5%
- Hydropower production should not decrease
- Share of renewable energy should increase

Transportation



Transportation



Buildings

Minergie label

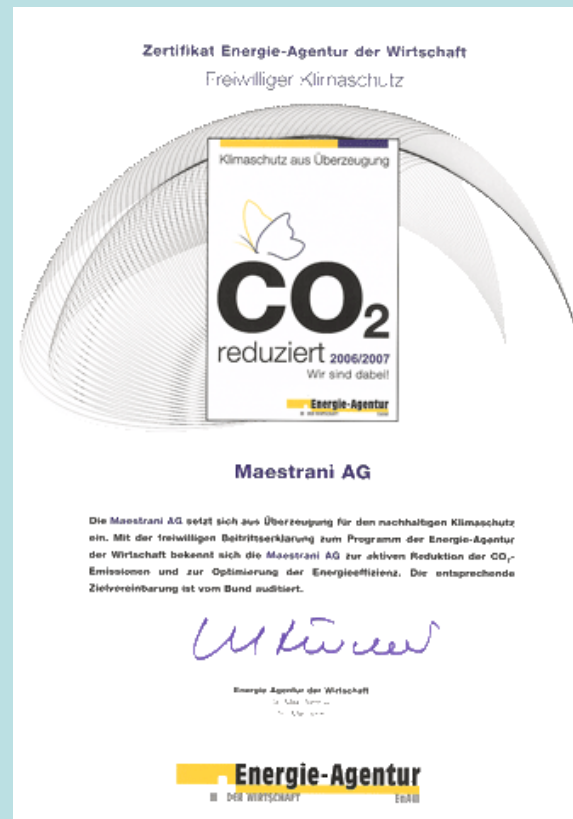


Household appliances



Companies

Agreement with the Energy Agency for the Economy (EAEc)



Energy City label



Without the Swiss energy programme :

The CO₂ emissions would have exceeded the current level by 2,8 millions of tonnes !

4. Outlook : what will be done in
the future ?

A global view : « Energy Prospects for 2035 »

A set of challenges

Exhaustion of fossil resources

Climatic change

Expiration of operating nuclear stations

Expiration of contracts for electricity importation



Energy efficiency

Renewable energies

A global view : « Energy Prospects for 2035 » (Conseil Fédéral, 2007)

Four scenarios

The first two are based on trends

The second two are based on objectives

1. Pursue the current policy
2. Reinforce of the collaboration between the economic and political domains – slight increase of thresholds
3. New priorities : decrease the CO₂ emissions/person of 34% by 2035
4. Ideal scenario : 2000 watts society ; decrease tj of 48% by 2035

In conclusion : there are « nice » Swiss laws...but also « some » obstacles :

- When it affects ways of life
- When it affects financial prospects
- A democratic legislative system which is very slow !



The objectives aren't met !

Towards a global territorial approach

