

## Country Template – Energy Management Programmes

Country Name: Switzerland

### 1. Programmes/policies delivering energy management in industry

- **Name of energy management programme/policy:**  
CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction and energy efficiency target setting process of combustibles in the industry (target agreements, Zielvereinbarungen)
- **Timeline (start/end) of programme/policy**  
The program started as voluntary system with the industry and services in 2001. At this time, enterprises cooperated voluntarily to agree on a CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction and an energy efficiency target. In 2008, as it could be foreseen that Switzerland would not reach its object stipulated in the Kyoto protocol (-15 % reduction of industry and combustibles related CO<sub>2</sub> in 2010 compared to baseline year 1990), a CO<sub>2</sub> regulatory tax was introduced. Enterprises with a CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction target could benefit directly from an exemption of the tax as long as the targets were reached. (On the second thought, participating in the tax exemption program or not depends on the redistribution of the tax. Companies with a large number of employees are better off when taking the redistribution.)
- **Is the policy/programme voluntary or mandatory?**  
The program started as a voluntary system. After introduction of the CO<sub>2</sub> regulatory tax, a retreat from the system would lead to financial consequences for the enterprise as the exemption of the CO<sub>2</sub> tax would fall away. Most enterprises which were permitted to take part in this exemption program stick to it.
- **What is the EnMS standard or component to be adopted? (e.g. EnMS standard, energy audits, assignment of an energy manager).**  
**Energy audits / energy assessments and opportunities assessments:**  
On the first hand, energy audits were conducted to find out potential savings and to agree on the targets. The energy agency of the economy (EnAW: **E**nergie **A**gentur der **W**irtschaft) was in charge of preparing these audits in collaboration with the enterprises. The enterprises have to become members of the EnAW to be admitted to this process. The audits were carried out by state representatives in collaboration with accredited and independent experts. The goal was to find saving opportunities and to agree on a CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction and an energy efficiency target. In addition, audits are conducted during the compliance period lasting from 2008 to 2012 to verify the quality of monitoring data and target fulfilling.  
**Appointment of an energy manager:** An energy manager from the enterprise is voluntary but the energy expertise is brought in by the so called “moderators”. They are part of the energy agency of the economy (EnAW) and they lead the enterprise representatives through the process of establishing the objects and the yearly data collection and monitoring.  
**Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) aspects:** Monitoring is required on a yearly basis. Data on energy consumption (fuel, electricity) and reduction projects are needed. The moderator helps to collect and report the data. The verification is done by the authorities, partly as a desk review but also by an auditing process.
- **What support (public) is provided? Please describe.**
  - i. **Financial support:** Exemption of the CO<sub>2</sub>-Tax for enterprises. The Agency (EnAW) is financially supported by the state but is mainly funded by member fees.

- ii. **Training:** Training is conducted by EnAW via moderators.
  - iii. **Technical assistance:** Via moderators.
  - iv. **Other**
- **Obligation to implement energy savings identified?**  
Yes, as described above.
- **Reporting to Government or public**
  - i. **What data is reported?** Energy consumption (categories natural gas, oil, biomass, district heat, electricity), saving projects (details on project, measured or calculated savings in t CO<sub>2</sub> and kWh), indicators (output production, others).
  - ii. **How frequently?** On a yearly basis.
- **Certification or external verification. Please describe.** See audit process above.
- **External recognition. Please describe.** In addition to the exemption of the tax, an over achievement can be traded via CO<sub>2</sub>-zertificates.

**2. Linkage with other programmes, policies or incentives (if not already covered above).**

- **Name of linked policy or programme:** ewz-Bonus / MuKEn / SKR
- **Description of how energy management programme is linked to other policy or programme.**

**ewz-Bonus:** This is an incentive from an electricity provider guaranteed to the enterprises in their supply area that are taking part of this target setting process. This is mainly worthwhile for enterprises which do not take part in the tax exemption program (service industry e.g. banks, insurance). They will get a discount of 10 % on their electricity bill for certain tariff categories.

**Grossverbraucher-Artikel (MuKEn / Regulation for large consumers):** The largest enterprises (more than 0.5 GWh electricity or more than 5 GWh heat consumption) can meet cantonal regulations by taking part in this target setting process.

**SKR (Stiftung Klimarappen, Climate Cent Foundation):** Companies with target agreements can sell to the Foundation overachievement of their target agreement.

**3. Future plans to promote energy management (e.g. if your country currently only has energy auditing, does it plan to increase the scope of this to include broader energy management obligations or other energy management components?).**

The current compliance period will last until the end of 2012. The development of a new system is in progress. The largest companies will probably be included in the EU-ETS System so that a Swiss solution is elaborated for the small and medium sized companies. The goal is to implement a system which covers the needs regarding energy and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. State support to introduce energy management systems such as ISO 50001 is under discussion.