

Recipes that work and new horizons

7th Annual Report of SwissEnergy 2007/2008



SwissEnergy: a reliable platform

Once again, in 2007, SwissEnergy proved to be a reliable platform in a dynamic political environment. As an overall programme of partnership SwissEnergy could make a remarkable impact on promotion of energy efficiency and use of renewable forms of energies despite less funding. Now in its second stage (2006 to 2010), the programme is well underway – and the programme managers are now planning to redirect efforts in a further stage from 2010 to 2020.

The federal government implements part of its energy and climate policies through the SwissEnergy programme. Thus, the programme for energy efficiency and renewable forms of energy helps achieve the targets set in Switzerland's energy and climate policies, paving the way for sustainable energy supplies and reducing the country's dependence on fossil energy resources located abroad.

The targets of the programme are based on the Energy Act, the Kyoto agreement on the climate and the CO₂ Act. Such aims are as follows:

- **Climate:** Reduction of CO₂ emissions by 10 per cent by 2010 (compared to the 1990 level) according to CO₂ legislation.
- **Electricity:** Limiting the increase in electricity consumption to a maximum of 5 per cent compared to the 2000 level.
- **Renewable forms of energy:** Increasing the proportion of renewable forms of energy used in electricity production by 500 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) and in heat production by 3,000 million kWh.

To ensure it has the needed backing to attain these targets, the SwissEnergy programme relies on close partnerships involving the federal government, the cantons and municipalities, and numerous partners from the private economy, environmental and consumer organisations and from public and private sector agencies.

Much attained despite low funds

After a seven-year period the SwissEnergy-programme has once again been able to increase its impact on the energy field in a demanding environment.

- The additional impacts achieved in 2007 through voluntary measures encouraged by the SwissEnergy programme lie at about 3.5 petajoules (PJ). These impacts are about 16 per cent lower than in the previous year and constitute about 0.4 per cent of Switzerland's final energy consumption. The additional impacts fell again for the first time since the

programme was introduced to a level slightly higher than that of 2005.

- There are a number of reasons for the modest increase in impact: Federal funding of the SwissEnergy programme fell by seven per cent to a historic low of 39 million francs. The reference trend was modified once again mainly because of rising energy prices. Finally, the Climate Cent Foundation implemented promotion measures in 2007 that were both substantial and efficient. These measures also impinged upon the sector covered by the SwissEnergy programme

thus reducing its potential.

- From 2001 to 2006, the additional impacts of the SwissEnergy programme increased overall by more than 160 per cent.
- The continuing impact on energy consumption of all voluntary measures introduced by the Energy 2000 and the SwissEnergy programmes combined rose by three per cent to 31.6 PJ compared to 2006.
- The reductions in CO₂ output achieved in 2007 on the basis of continuing measures from the Energy 2000 and the



SwissEnergy programmes amounted to 2.7 million tonnes or 6 per cent of total CO₂ emissions (including outlying processes). Excluding outlying processes the figure was 1.7 million tonnes (approx. 4 per cent)

- In 2007 alone, the SwissEnergy programme generated gross investment totalling approximately 1,065 million Swiss francs. The net effect on employment is equivalent to approximately 5,100 person-years.
- Is the SwissEnergy programme still on target? In the rational energy use sector

the interim balance is mixed: Switzerland is slowly nearing the target values for emissions from combustibles in the CO₂ Act, but for vehicle fuels the shortfall has increased. As far as limiting the increase in electricity consumption is concerned, it is apparent that the target values cannot be reached with just the current efficiency measures. The programme is still on course, however, in the renewable energy sector, both with respect to heat and to electricity production (see fig. 1).

In view of what has been achieved, SwissEnergy remains an essential platform for all players in the energy sector and an integral factor in Switzerland's energy and climate policies. The combination of direct measures from cantonal promotion programmes and indirect measures at national and cantonal level is significant in the changed political and economical environment. What form the programme will take in 2010 and what the priorities will be will have to be determined in the coming years.

	Targets for 2010	Situation in 2007
Rational energy use		
Consumption of fossil fuels ^{1/2}	-10 %	-1.9 %
Electricity consumption ²	≤+5 %	+9.7 %
CO₂ emissions^{1/3}		
from combustibles	-10 %	-2.6 % ⁵
from vehicle fuel	-15 %	-11.2 % ⁵
	-8 %	+11.4 %
Renewable forms of energy		
Hydropower ^{2/4}	stable	+2.3 %
Other renewable forms of energy²		
Electricity ²	+0.5 TWh (+1 percentage point)	+0.38 TWh
Heat ²	+3.0 TWh (+3 percentage points)	+2.40 TWh

Figure 1 – SwissEnergy targets for 2010 and the situation in 2007.

1 Excluding foreign flights; domestic principle according to the CO₂ Act
 2 With reference to 2000
 3 With reference to 1990
 4 Average production anticipated
 5 Corrected for variations in the climate



Impacts on energy consumption in 2007

The programme management has continued to concentrate action on five priority sectors determined as to content, a process that began last year. The sectors are Building modernisation, Renewable forms of energy, Energy efficient appliances and electric motors, Rational use of energy and use of ambient heat by industry and Energy efficient, low-emission mobility. This consequent course has led to the following picture for 2007:

- The additional impacts achieved in 2007 – based on voluntary measures encouraged by the SwissEnergy programme – lie at about 3.5 PJ. These impacts are about 16 per cent lower than in the previous year and constitute about 0.4 per cent of Switzerland's final energy consumption.
- The clearly weaker rise in impacts can be traced to a number of factors. On the one hand, a reduction in the budget to approximately 39 million Swiss francs – 7 per cent less than 2006. On the other, a change in the accounting method for

impacts: The reference trends for some measures had to be changed because prices for energy rose. Further, impacts were divided and attributed to the activities of the Climate Cent Foundation and those of SwissEnergy.

- In the fifth year of the SwissEnergy programme a total of 2.7 PJ of combustibles, 0.3 PJ of vehicle fuels and about 0.5 PJ of electricity could either be saved or substituted with renewable forms of energy as a result of voluntary measures and promotional measures at cantonal level.

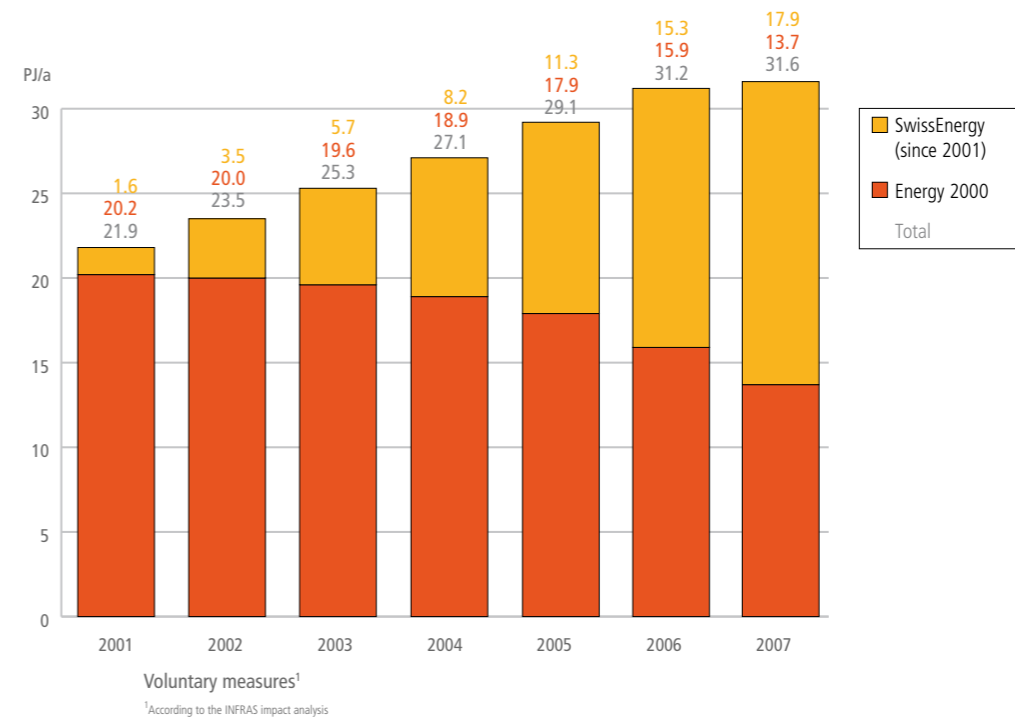
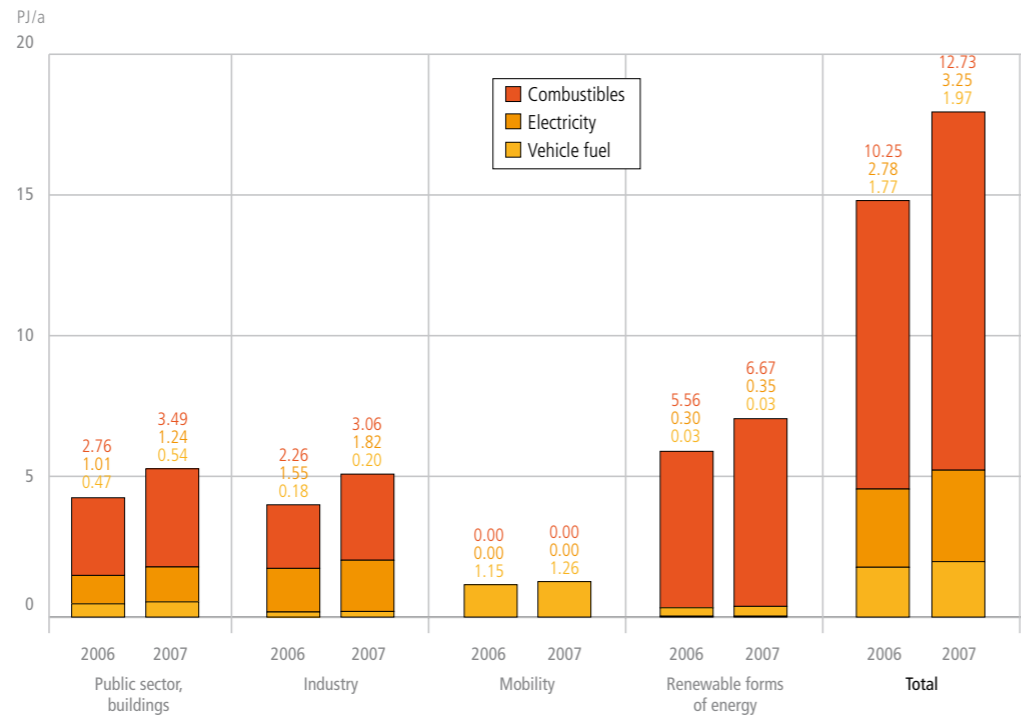


Figure 2 – Energy-related impacts from 2001 to 2007 based on voluntary measures introduced since 1990 as a result of the Energy 2000 and the Swiss-Energy programmes.



Figure 3 – Savings in energy and additional production from renewable forms of energy in the years 2006 and 2007 respectively including the continuing impact of voluntary energy-related measures generated during the SwissEnergy programme (excluding the impact of legislation).



- The additional impacts in the Public authorities and buildings market sector rose slightly in 2007 to around 1.4 PJ.
- In the Renewable energy market sector an additional impact of almost 1.2 PJ was achieved in 2007. The most dominant fields here were heat pumps and energy from wood.
- Based on the figures, the additional impacts in the Industry market sector amounted to approximately 1.1 PJ. This corresponds to a decrease of about 21 per cent over 2006. The reason is a clear fall in the additional impact in the Energy Agency for Industry's (EnAW)

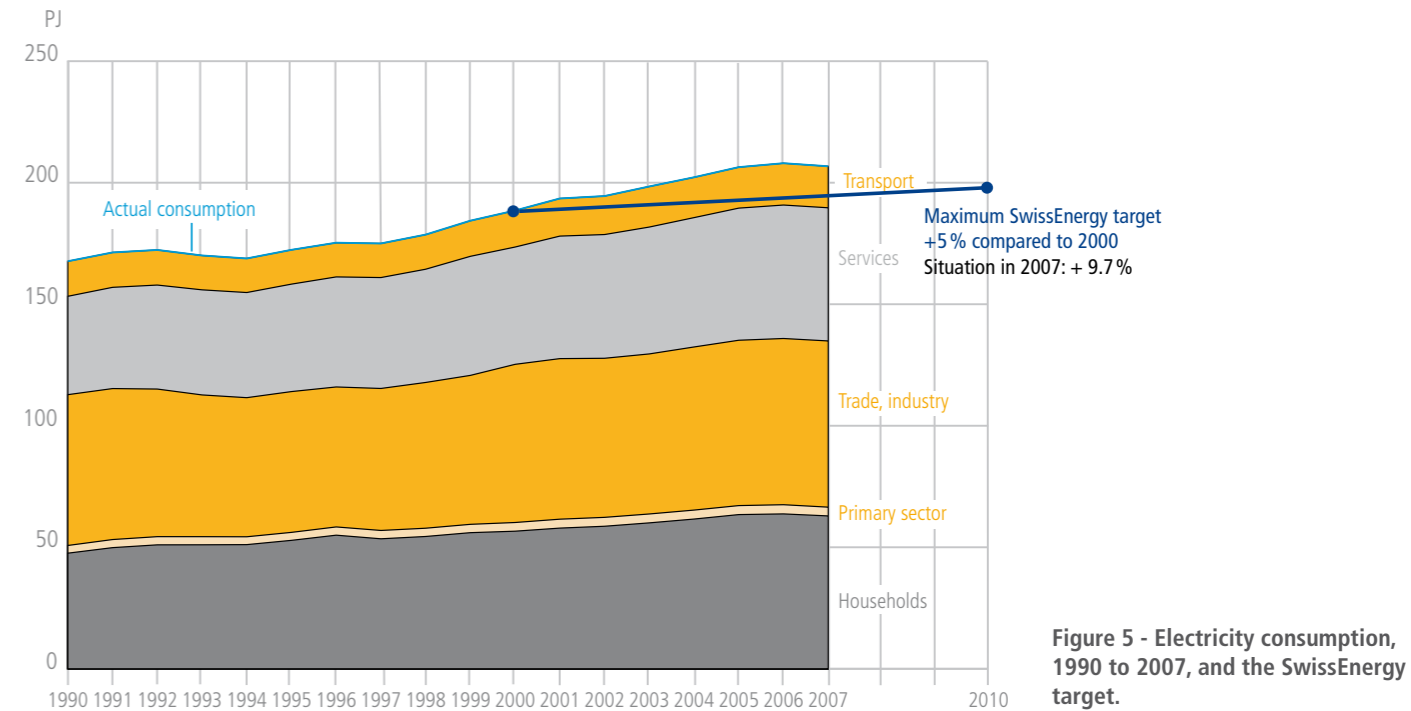
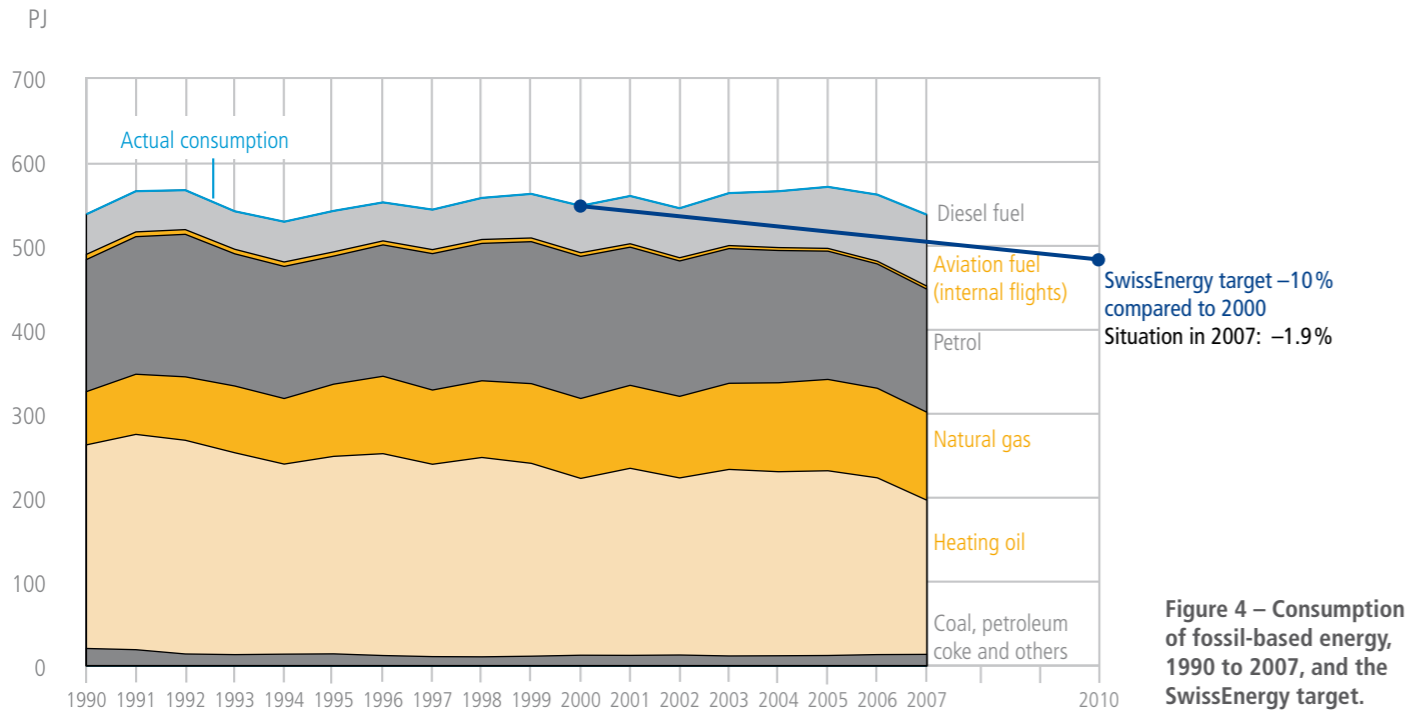
energy model and in particular in the electricity sector. In the Industry market sector the majority of the impacts were due to the activities of the EnAW.

- Mobility was and still remains a problem sector for SwissEnergy. The additional impact fell compared to 2006 by 15 per cent reaching only 0.1 PJ. As before it remains difficult to make a major impact in this sector. Further, target agreements with the vehicle industry could not be met: The average fuel consumption of new motorcars sold in Switzerland did in fact fall by 2.5 per cent in 2007 over 2006 to 7.43 litres per 100 kilometres.

However, the positive result is in itself insufficient to make good the backlog from previous years and to attain the goal set in the target agreement of 6.4 l/100 km by the end of 2008.

- The effectiveness of the funds employed is virtually the same as the previous year. Achieving an economy of one kilowatt-hour of energy in 2007 required 0.21 cents of funding. However, compared to 2002, the energy-related impact per franc invested has approximately tripled.





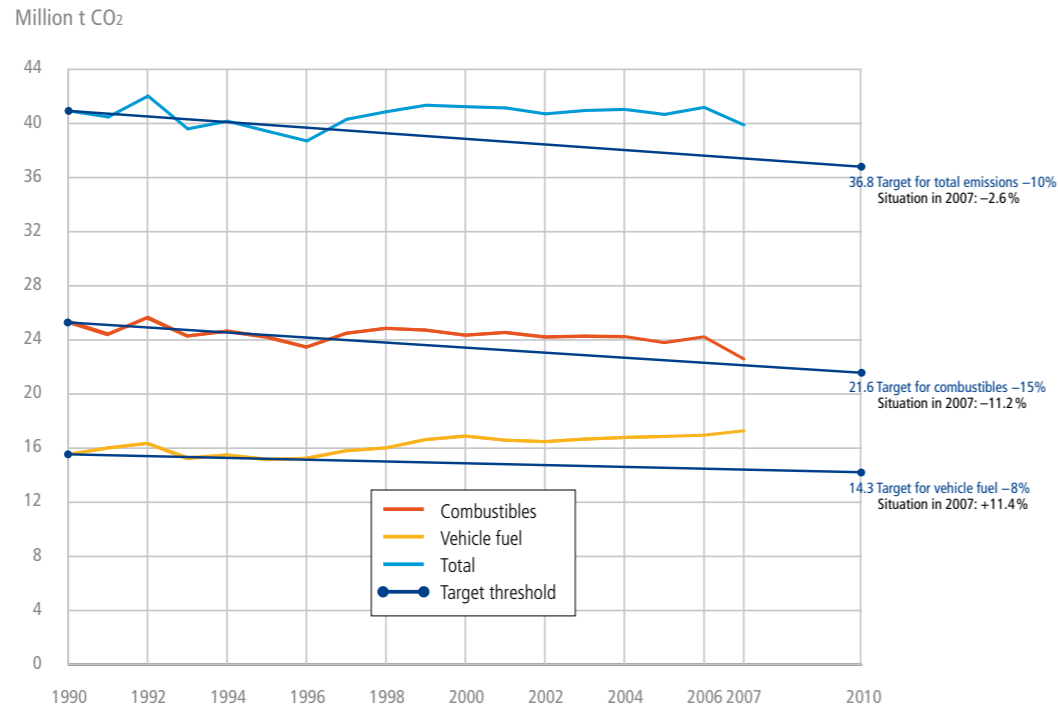


Figure 6 – CO₂ emissions, 1990 to 2007, and targets according to the CO₂ Act.

Impacts on the economy

An efficient programme

In comparison with 2006, the effectiveness of the funding employed by the Swiss-Energy programme could be more or less maintained. In comparison to 2002, the effect per franc of funding was tripled in 2007. Evidently, focussing measures on specific sectors and the investments made by SwissEnergy in earlier years are now paying off in various market sectors which means the programme can still achieve significant additional impacts although the budget is tight.

Boost for investment

In 2006, with a budget of 39 million francs, SwissEnergy, the cantons, partners in the market and the target groups concerned generated gross investment and other expenditure totalling approximately 1,065 million francs. This constitutes only a marginal decrease over 2006. Counting cantonal funding (35.5 million francs) this means that one franc of public funding generated 14 francs of private investment.

Impulse for the job market

The programme helped stimulate the job market. The net effect on employment achieved in 2006 is equivalent to about 5,100 person-years. The market sectors Renewable energy and Public authorities and buildings made the greatest impact on employment because of the high volumes of investment and expenditure generated. The main beneficiary of the employment volume created was the construction and building technology branch. Positive effects were evident in the machinery and transport, consulting, planning and IT branches.



	Million CHF
Additional revenue	
Income tax	40–72
Value Added Tax	3–26
Unemployment Insurance (lower amounts paid out)	237–431
Total additional revenue	280–529
Expenditure	
Federal government funding of SwissEnergy ¹	39
Funding generated by cantons as a result of the SwissEnergy programme	35
Decrease in energy tax revenue	8
Total expenditure	82
Balance (positive)	198–447
Investment generated² by voluntary measures³	1,065

Figure 7 – Impact of voluntary Swiss-Energy measures in 2007 on public finances and the unemployment insurance and investment generated by SwissEnergy funding in 2007.

¹ Including global subsidies of CHF 13.27 million to cantons

² Funding by federal government, cantons and other SwissEnergy partners

³ Including cantonal promotional programmes

Activities in 2007 – and five good examples

New Energy Cities active

In 2007, 15 further towns received the Energy City label. Delsberg and Winterthur were awarded the “GOLD european energy award”. By 1 January 2008, the number of Energy Cities in Switzerland had risen to 152. 2.5 million people – more than one third of the Swiss population – live in an Energy City. A further 130 municipalities, with an additional million inhabitants, participate in the SwissEnergy programme for municipalities. In 2007, an above average number of new municipalities joined the programme. The impact on

energy consumption could be increased by six per cent.

MINERGIE forging ahead

As the building standard of the future, MINERGIE increased its market share even further in 2007: At the end of 2007 there were 8,273 certified MINERGIE, 173 MINERGIE-P, 13 MINERGIE-ECO and 5 MINERGIE-P-ECO buildings in Switzerland. The latter two standards were introduced in 2006; in 2007 the first buildings of the type were certified to the new standards. The total energy reference area of all

buildings conforming to these standards at the end of 2007 totalled approximately 8,230,000 square metres. More than 8,000 buildings in Switzerland have been awarded the label since the standard was introduced in 1998. It is also gaining ground as the standard for building renovations. Increasing numbers of buildings are being upgraded to the MINERGIE standard. However, the great potential that could be achieved by MINERGIE standard renovations has not yet been sufficiently utilised.





Living in a zero energy area

Live and work in a modern urban setting – and still conserve the environment. The Eulachhof development on the area formerly occupied by Sulzer in Winterthur is the first apartment complex in Switzerland with a zero energy balance. The buildings with 132 tenanted apartments and eight business premises are built to the MINERGIE-P-ECO label standard. They are very well insulated, equipped with efficient building technology and ecological materials are used throughout. The electricity supply for the building comes from a photovoltaic array. The special windows are a shining example of new technology: each glass element is filled with salt crystals. When the sun shines the crystals absorb and store heat, which is radiated into the interior on cooler days. The glass façade regulates the heat keeping the building cool in summer and warm in winter.

Target agreements for industry extended

The number of target agreements under the auspices of the Energy Agency for Industry (EnAW) could be further extended. Under such target agreements companies undertake to increase energy efficiency and reduce CO₂ emissions. By the end of 2007 about 1,800 companies were tied into this process (2006: 1,657). So, when the Cemsuisse association is included, over 40 per cent of CO₂ emissions produced from combustibles by Switzerland's industry sector are now the subject of target agreements.

Companies economise on energy and costs

Economise on energy and reduce CO₂: these topics are of interest to companies if there is a financial incentive. The key here is energy process integration using which the total thermal input of a company can be optimised by skilfully linking heat sources and heat sinks. The best-known tool in this field is Pinch analysis. The massive increases in energy prices have led to a revival of Swiss industry's interest in this method. Along with the Energy Agency for Industry (EnAW) SwissEnergy was able to conduct Pinch analysis pilot projects in the



Blattmann's plant traps waste heat

At Blattmann Switzerland Ltd in Wädenswil waste heat doesn't simply go to waste. The industrial plant manufactures basic products for the food industry such as glucose, starch and dextrin. That requires a lot of energy and leads to large quantities of waste heat. Using Pinch Analysis the complex processes employed were studied in detail so as to identify how much waste heat could be re-used. It was seen that 90 per cent of the total potential heat recovery identified or 600 to 660 kilowatts could be used industrially. The return of condensate system was also optimised. The core of the new heat recovery system is the network of hot water pipes, which pre-heat both the dryer air and other plant. Process optimisation was concluded in 2007 as part of the Pinch pilot project launched by the Federal Office for Energy (FOE) and the Energy Agency for the Economy (EnAW). By implementing the measures documented in the study Blattmann Ltd can sink its energy consumption by 15 per cent. The reduction in CO₂ emissions achieved amounts to 727 tonnes per year. The measures identified by means of Pinch Analysis and the cost of the study can be amortised within three years.





See the countryside by bike

New routes are being opened up to cyclists in Switzerland: thanks to the sponsorship of the SwissEnergy programme Cycling in Switzerland's network of cycle paths that has existed since 1998 has been greatly extended and improved. The nine national cycles routes that have been in existence since 1998 could be supplemented with an additional 50 routes. The routes are 4,500 kilometres in length overall and lead cyclists through every part of Switzerland and also through the Principality of Liechtenstein. All the regional routes have two-digit numbers and are officially signposted just like the major national routes. The regional routes are all indicated in detail on the new map available on www.veloland.ch from where they may be downloaded and printed free of charge. In spring 2008, Cycling in Switzerland was integrated into the offering of Switzerland Mobility. This also offers hikers, mountain bikers and canoeists a national, uniformly signalised "Best Routes Network", which is presented in a most attractive manner on the site www.schweizmobil.ch.

premises of five Swiss companies. For three companies use of Pinch analysis revealed that additional potential thermal energy economies of between 15 and 30 per cent could be achieved. The measures required after the analysis can be amortised within a maximum time period of four years.

Renewable forms of energy on the increase

Both electricity production and heat production from renewable forms of energy further increased in 2007. SwissEnergy is well on the way to reaching its target of providing an additional 500 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of electricity and 3,000 GWh of heat per year from renewable forms of energy by 2010 (in comparison to levels in 2000).

Heat: With a further 551 GWh of heat (corrected for variations in the climate) produced in 2007, this sector has already attained 80 per cent of its target for 2010.

- Wood and waste (renewable proportions) still make the greatest overall contribution in this sector.
- The greatest percentage growth was recorded in the heat pump sector with 11.5 per cent compared to 2006. In addition to a further increase in market share, use of heat pumps increased in new one- and two-family houses and in building renovation.
- The number of solar panels increased strongly over 2006. The number of biogas plants remained roughly the same as in the preceding year.

A biogas plant fit for the second generation

They were already speaking about biogas when many didn't even know what it was. The Schnyder family belong to Switzerland's biogas pioneers. As far back as 1979 Christoph Schnyder realised his own biogas project on his farm. His son, Thomas, has now brought the plant into trim and extended it for the future: improved fermentation and higher biogas yield are two of the main features of the modernised plant, which began operation in October 2007. 2,000 cubic metres of pig manure and 900 cubic metres of cattle manure are processed in the biogas plant annually along with 1,500 tonnes of co-substrates. Two gas turbines produce electricity and heat from the biogas. Soon either a third turbine or a gas engine will be added. About one million kilowatt-hours of electricity will be produced here every year.



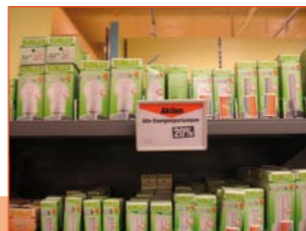
- Further progress was made in the building renovation sector. Heat pumps and wood-pellet burners are gaining a greater share of the market because of the steep increase in the price of oil.

Electricity: The increase in production of electricity from renewable forms of energy was more modest. In 2007, an additional 52.9 GWh of electricity were produced from renewable sources of energy. In this



sector 75 per cent of the agreed target for 2010 has already been attained.

- The greatest absolute gain was noted in the wood sector; electricity production from wood increased to 92.4 GWh, more than double the quantity for 2006.
- By contrast waste incineration plants produced less electricity, however such plants still make the greatest contribution to achieving energy targets.
- Above average growth was recorded in the photovoltaic sector although in contrast to 2006 some larger facilities were installed.



energyday07 features the energy saving bulb

At the energyday07 A was not just called for but was rather very much in demand. All over the country thousands bought products or traded in old ones under deals offered by partners of energyday07. About 350,000 energy-saving bulbs passed over the shop counters. Advice and information were in demand – on the hotline, via Internet and at customer centres. Consumers were successfully motivated to contribute to greater energy efficiency and to take note of the energy label showing the efficiency classes ranging from A to G. Seventy-two per cent of the Swiss population were aware of energyday07 – unprompted 42 per cent, prompted 30 per cent. This was the result of a survey carried out at the end of November on behalf of the SwissEnergy programme. The intention is to build further on this success in the current year. All the present partners have said they will participate. energyday08 aims to achieve greater energy efficiency by encouraging people to switch off electric devices, for example at plug connectors.

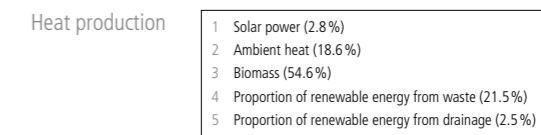
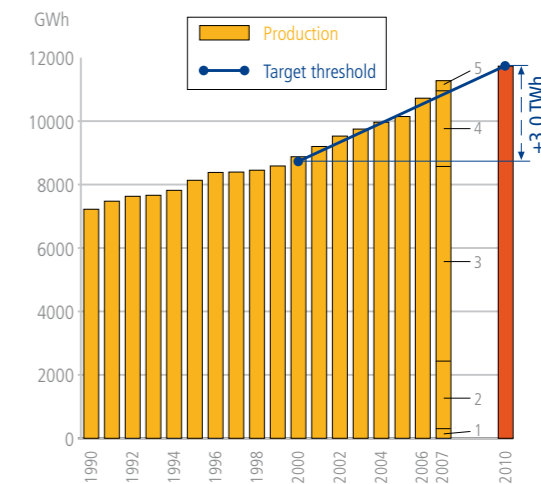
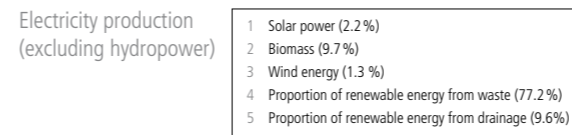
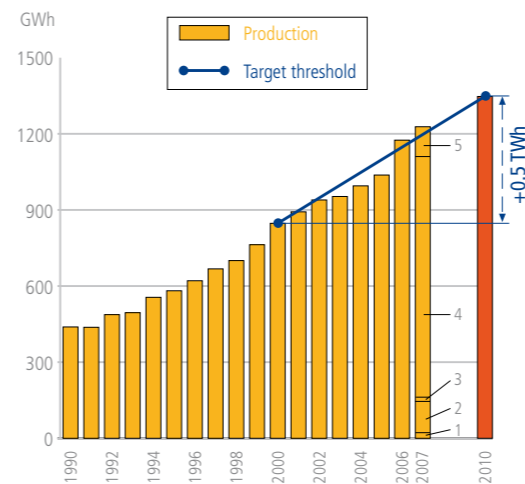


Figure 8 – Production from renewable forms of energy (electricity and heat), 1990 to 2007, and production in 2007 from the various energy sources.



Finances

Still 39 million francs of funding

In 2007, the SwissEnergy programme had at its disposal 39 million francs of funding provided by the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE) for direct and indirect affirmative measures, information and consulting, 7 per cent less than in 2006. Of this sum 6.8 million francs was used in the Renewable energy sector, the same amount as in 2006. 13.6 million francs were available for measures to promote rational use of energy in the sectors Public authorities and buildings, Industry, Appliances and mobility (2006: 15.3). SFOE expenditure for man-

agement, controlling, general marketing, and continuous education and training amounted to approximately 5.1 (2006: 5.7) million francs. Around 13 million francs were paid out to the cantons in 2007 in the form of global contributions under the conditions of the Energy Act. With the exception of promotion of pilot and development projects, no further federal funds were earmarked for measures to directly promote rational use of energy and renewable forms of energy.

Additional funding from cantons

A further 35.5 million francs came together from the cantons to be used for direct and indirect promotional and pilot and development measures. An overall total of 74 million francs of public funding was used for promotional measures in 2007.

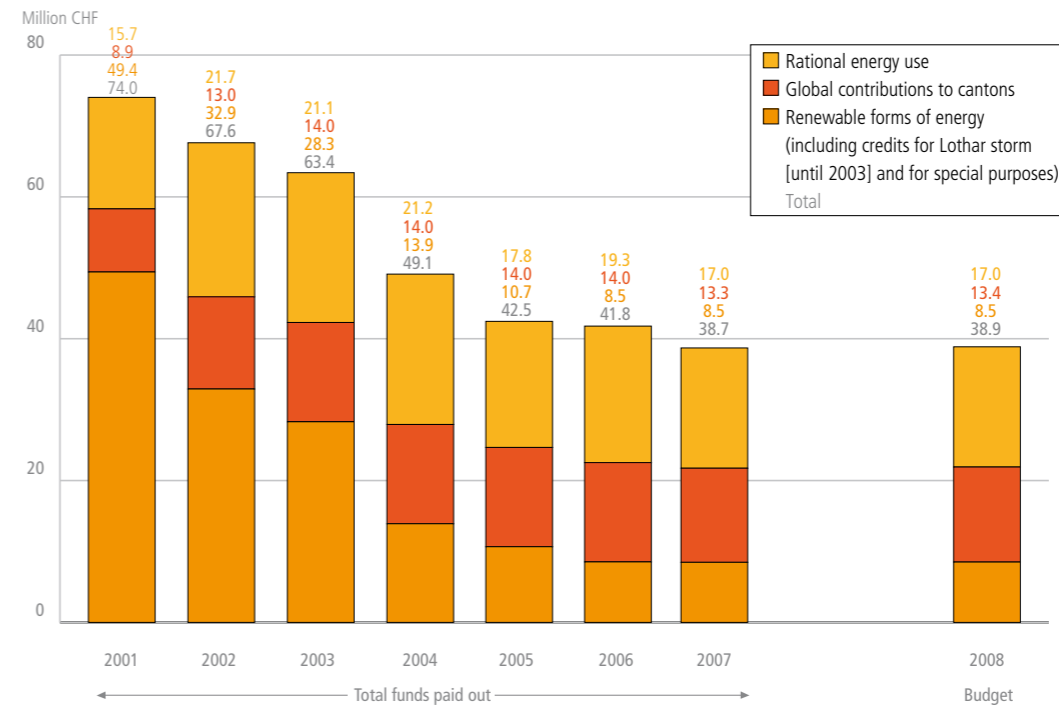


Figure 9 – Federal funds for the SwissEnergy programme 2001 to 2008 (funds for programme management, continuous education and training, evaluation and overall communications are divided proportionately between rational energy use and renewable forms of energy).



Current trends, conclusion and outlook

Successful CO₂ policy

Significant in 2007 was the definite decision taken on the introduction of the CO₂ fee for combustibles on the 1 January 2008. Companies that use fossil fuels efficiently and undertake to reduce CO₂ emissions can apply for exemption from the fee. By the time the 1 September 2007 deadline arrived over 900 applications had been received. CO₂ emissions from combustibles were reduced markedly from 2006 to 2007. The rate for 2008 of 12 francs per tonne of CO₂ emissions will therefore also apply unchanged in 2009.

Further negotiations with the Climate Cent Foundation

The reduction target established in the CO₂ Act will not be attained without further measures because of the situation in the vehicle fuel sector. According to today's estimates, by 2010 the shortfall will amount to 0.5 million tonnes of CO₂ per year. For this reason, at its meeting of 20 February 2008, the Federal Council resolved that the Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC) should enter into negotiations with the Climate Cent Foun-

ation. The "climate cent" was introduced in October 2005 as a voluntary measure and consists of a fee of 1.5 cents per litre on petrol and diesel fuel. The existing agreement with the Foundation is to be changed to the extent that a substantial part of the remaining shortfall can be covered by the climate cent.

Action plans approved

In 2008, the Federal Council approved the two specific action plans submitted by the DETEC to attain climate and energy targets. Under the plans the consumption of fossil fuels will be reduced by 20 per cent by 2020, the proportion of renewable forms of energy contributing to total energy consumption will be increased by 50 per cent and a cap of a maximum of 5 per cent will be set on the increase in

consumption of electricity between 2010 and 2020. After 2020, the action plans anticipate that the consumption of electricity will stabilise. The action plans consist of a pragmatic package of measures that mutually complement and reinforce one another. The package combines incentives (for example a bonus system for vehicle taxation), direct promotional measures (for example a national programme of building renovation) and regulations and minimum standards (for example prohibition of the use of incandescent bulbs).

Generate a wave of renovation

Almost half of all CO₂ emissions in Switzerland stem from the Buildings sector. Hundreds of thousands of buildings require renovation. Therefore, in its action plans the Federal Council has placed clear

emphasis on building renovation. In the forefront of the plan is a national building renovation programme. This should generate a wave of renovations throughout Switzerland. For such a programme to be effective and to generate an exponential amount of private investment, funding of about 200 million francs per year would be required. The various possible methods of financing the plan are currently being discussed. One feasible solution would be to earmark part of the CO₂ fee on combustibles.

Investment boom in green electricity

About 5,000 applications for the indemnity to cover costs for delivery to the grid were received between May and the end of July 2008. This demonstrates the substantial interest in this new promotional instru-

ment and the potential for green electricity production that can thus be tapped. According to the amended Ordinance to the Energy Act, the Federal Office for Energy is required to determine the construction quota for photovoltaic installations each year on the basis of the development of costs to ensure continuous development in this sector. Ensuring developments do not take place in a stop-and-go manner and that long waiting lists in the photovoltaic sector are reduced as soon as possible will be further tasks for the SwissEnergy programme.

Tax on bio-fuels falls

To lower the CO₂ emissions caused by traffic, lower taxes will be charged on natural, liquid and bio-gas fuels and other fuels derived from renewable raw ma-



terials. At the end of January 2007, the Federal Council approved the Ordinance to the amended Act on the mineral oil tax and determined the legislation would take force on 1 January 2008. Fuels such as biogas, bio-ethanol and biodiesel will be exempted from the tax if the ecological and socio-economic balance is positive. Taxes on natural gas and liquid gas will be reduced. Such tax reductions should lead increasingly to substitution of fossil fuels by fuels derived from renewable raw materials and natural gas. Using such fuels will lead to a reduction of CO₂ emissions from traffic. In addition, emissions of pollutants such as respirable particles or ozone will be reduced through increased use of gas as fuel. Today the emphasis is on fuels from waste and subsidiary products.

The outlook for SwissEnergy

The Federal Council's SwissEnergy programme runs until the end of 2010. In the coming two years, in consultation with all parties the programme management will determine what form the programme will take and how it will be continued after 2010. This process commenced already with this year's balance and strategy conference. Participants discussed in workshops what questions would confront the SwissEnergy programme in the future. All the conference participants were of the opinion that a further stage was required extending from 2010 to at least 2020. The main arguments in favour of this opinion: In view of the changed environment it was felt that a co-ordination programme was needed in addition to more practical activity and increased promotion of public awareness. Opinions were also clear as to the programme content: In the future the programme should also take the form of an action programme for both energy efficiency and the use of renewable forms of energy. On behalf of the strategy group the SwissEnergy programme management drew up a concept for a "SwissEnergy after 2010" programme. The concept will be finalised by spring 2009 and thereafter be used by the Federal Council as the basis for a decision on the course to take.

Conclusion: SwissEnergy successful overall

In 2007, the SwissEnergy programme functioned successfully overall in a changed environment. More and more players from industry and from environmental circles use the platform. The SwissEnergy programme is benefiting from the healthy economical situation and the high prices for fossil-based energy. The changed political environment (CO₂ fee, Kyoto process) also gave a boost to the programme. Both the population and politicians have once again become more conscious of the environment and it has become more important on the political agenda. However,

other factors, such as the reduction in funds for subventions, modification of the reference trends on the basis of changed overall conditions and stagnating demand in significant market sectors, had a negative effect. This means that in the current year the focus of the programme will have to become even narrower: on the one hand on mobility, a problem sector where progress is urgently required, and on the other on building renovation and renewable forms of energy. The strengths of the SwissEnergy programme will need to be brought bear all the more in these sectors.

Annual report on the Internet

SwissEnergy's annual reports will no longer be delivered on a CD ROM. This saves the programme costs and contributes to the environment. However, all the reports can be found at the Internet address below and be conveniently downloaded from there:

English

www.swissenergy.ch/annualreports

German

www.energieschweiz.ch/jahresberichte

French

www.suisseenergie.ch/rapportsannuels

Italian

www.svizzeraenergia.ch/rapportiannuali



**“If there were no such thing as the SwissEnergy programme, it would have to be invented immediately.
With this platform for energy efficiency we are heading towards the 2,000-watt society.”**

Michael Kaufmann, head of the SwissEnergy programme

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