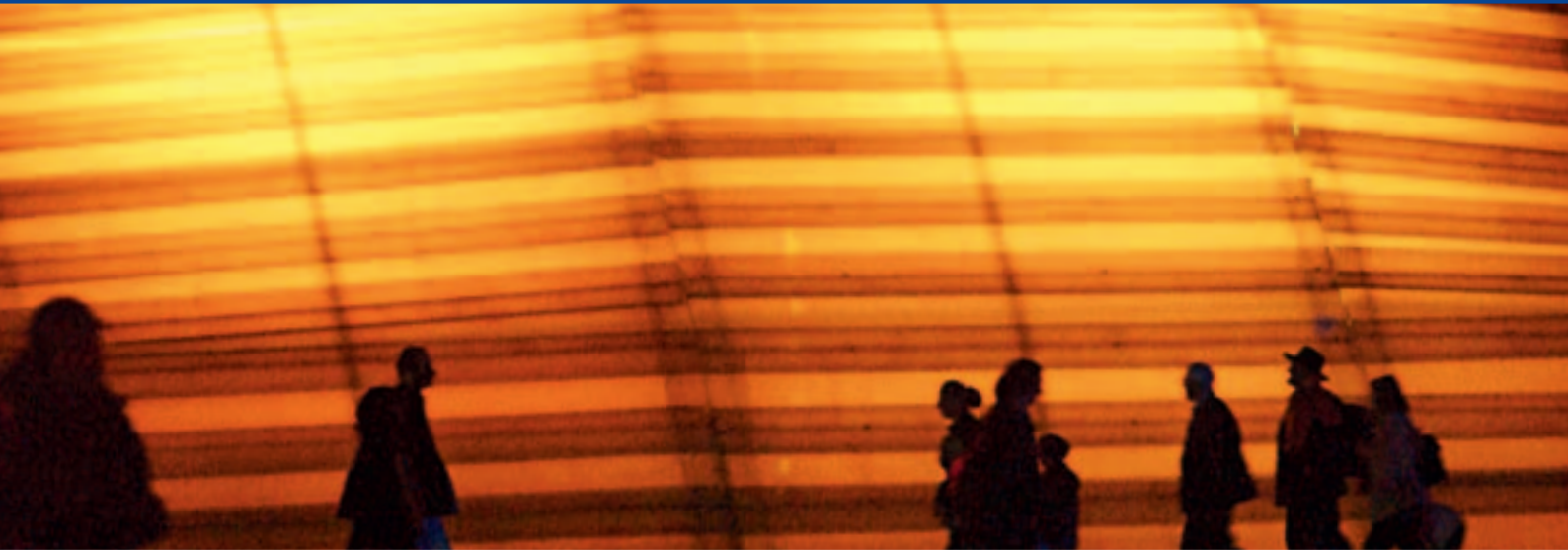


The energy network for today and tomorrow

8th Annual Report of SwissEnergy 2008/2009



Efficient and effective driver of implementation

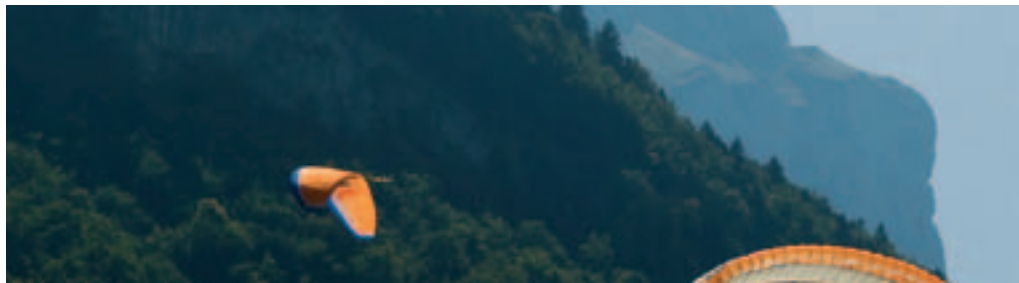
In 2008, in spite of the economic crisis, SwissEnergy increased its energy-related impacts on the previous year and significantly boosted the national economy. In the process the energy programme based on partnership used its own funds extremely efficiently – the cost-benefit ratio was clearly improved once again compared to 2007. The programme is thus set for the final sprint in the second stage (2006–2010) of its existence. As the only national network actively involving all the players in the fields of energy efficiency and renewable energy, the programme will continue its pioneering work into the future use of energy in the coming decade.

The SwissEnergy programme pools specialist knowledge, triggers innovation, promotes the marketing of more energy efficient products and of renewable technology and supports voluntary initiatives in the energy field. The programme also plays a major role in the implementation of Switzerland's energy and climate policy. SwissEnergy has set clear, ambitious goals:

- By 2010 the consumption of fossil fuels will be reduced by ten percent compared with the year 2000 and CO₂ emissions will likewise be reduced by ten percent in comparison with 1990.

- The increase in the consumption of electricity will be limited to five percent at most by 2010 compared to 2000.
- Hydropower, in particular small-scale hydropower plants, will be further promoted.
- The proportion of renewable forms of energy contributing to total energy production will grow by one per cent (500 gigawatt hours [GWh]) and to total heat production by three percent (3,000 GWh).

To achieve these targets the SwissEnergy programme is relying on a broadly based network in which all participants in the energy and climate policy act in concert. Close cooperation is fostered with the federal government, the cantons and municipalities, and numerous partners from the private economy, as well as from environmental and consumer organisations and agencies in the public and private sectors.



Accelerated impacts

After an eight-year period as an overall programme SwissEnergy has had a significant impact on energy consumption:

- In 2008, the additional impacts on energy consumption caused by voluntary measures initiated during the year by the SwissEnergy programme increased to 3.9 peta-joules (PJ), an increase of about 15 per cent on the previous year. This corresponds to approximately 0.5 percent of Switzerland's final energy consumption.
- Compared to 2007, the impact of all continuing voluntary measures from

the SwissEnergy programme from 2001 on combined increased to 22.1 PJ.

- The impact on energy consumption of all continuing voluntary measures introduced by the SwissEnergy programme and its precedent, Energy 2000, combined rose by five per cent to 33.2 PJ compared to 2007.
- The reductions in CO₂ output achieved in 2008 totalled 2.7 million tonnes, or six per cent of total CO₂ emissions (including outlying processes). Excluding outlying processes the figure was 1.9 million tonnes (approx. four per cent).

- The increase in additional impacts on energy consumption had a significant effect on the economy and on employment. In 2008 alone, the SwissEnergy programme generated investment totaling approximately 1,190 million Swiss francs (2007: 1,065 million francs). The impact on employment rose by 29 per cent to approximately 6,600 person-years, the best result attained since 2001.
- The SwissEnergy programme achieved these encouraging results on a budget of about 40 million francs. In 2008, the programme utilised the funds available most efficiently: only 0.18 centimes of subsidies were used to save one kilowatt-hour of energy – 14 per cent less than in 2007. In 2003 the amount needed was approximately 0.6 centimes.

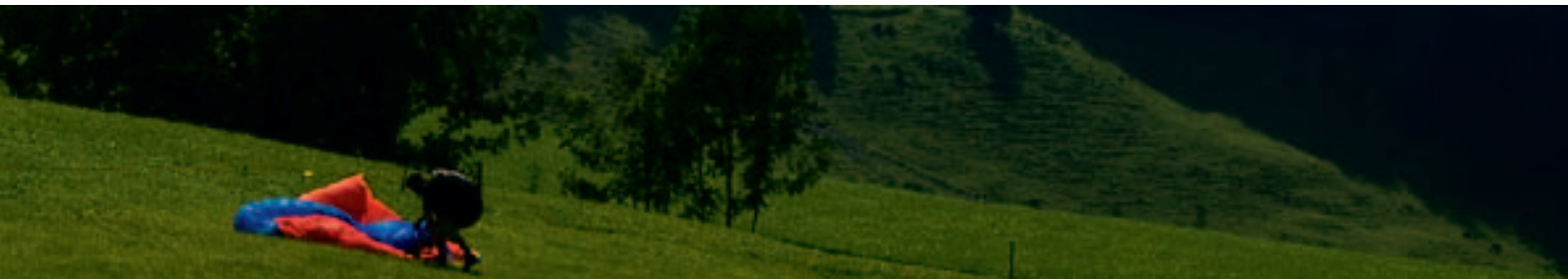


Is the SwissEnergy programme still on target? The interim balance for 2008 is mixed in the rational energy use sector: Switzerland is indeed on course to attain the target set in the CO₂ Act (–11.2% of the target of –15%) for CO₂ emissions from combustibles, however the shortfall between target and actual consumption of vehicle fuels is growing (+14.1% instead of the stipulated –8%). It is evident that the target for electricity consumption ($\leq +5\%$) is not likely to be reached because consumption increased once again (2008: + 12.1%).

In contrast the programme is on target in the renewable energy sector: 87% of the targets for the heating and electricity sectors had already been reached by the end of 2008 (see figure 8).

With such results, the SwissEnergy programme remains an important element of Switzerland's energy and climate policy. In times of economic uncertainty, the programme also serves as an example of how a long-term, sustainable economy should be planned while keeping the future in

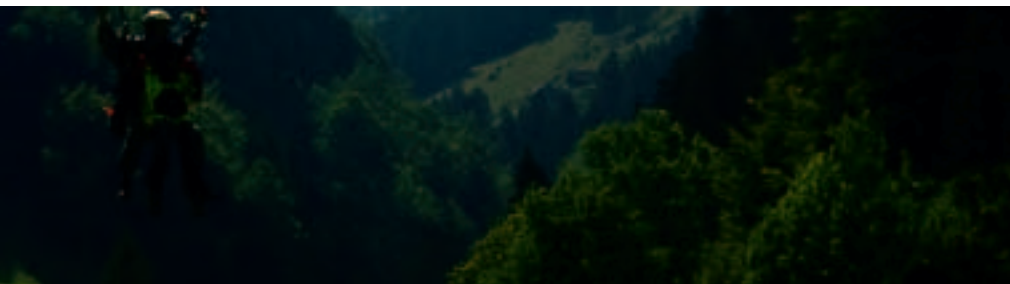
mind: a follow-up programme is now being planned for the 2011 to 2020 period. In this stage, too, SwissEnergy and the partners in the programme will be striving to improve energy efficiency, extend the use of renewable forms of energy, ensure the security of supplies, relieve the burden on the climate and thus promote a sustainable economy.



	Targets for 2010	Situation in 2007
Rational energy use		
Consumption of fossil fuels ^{1/2}	-10 %	+1.5 %
Electricity consumption ²	≤+5 %	+12.1 %
CO2 emissions^{1/3}		
from combustibles	-10 %	-1.6 % ⁵
from vehicle fuel	-15 %	-11.2 % ⁵
	-8 %	+14.1 %
Renewable forms of energy		
Hydropower ^{2/4}	stable	+2.6 %
Other renewable forms of energy²		
Electricity ²	+0.5 TWh (+1 percentage point)	+0.44 TWh
Heat ²	+3.0 TWh (+3 percentage points)	+2.63 TWh

Figure 1 – SwissEnergy goals for 2010 and situation in 2008.

- 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 2008

In the past year the programme management continued to concentrate on five priority sectors. These were building modernisation, renewable forms of energy, energy efficient appliances and electric motors, rational use of energy and of ambient heat by industry and energy efficient, low-emission mobility. This consequent course has resulted in the following picture for 2008:

- The additional impacts achieved in 2008—based on voluntary measures initiated by the SwissEnergy programme in the same year—constitute about 3.9 PJ. Following a significant decrease in impacts in 2007 as compared to 2006, the impacts in 2008 clearly rose again by about 15 per cent and now total 0.5

per cent of Switzerland's final energy consumption.

- The products that achieved the greatest supplementary impacts in 2008 were MINERGIE, the energy models for industry, the SwissEnergy programmes for municipalities, heat pumps and energy from wood.
- Compared to 2007, the impact of all continuing voluntary measures from the SwissEnergy programme from 2001 on combined increased to 22.1 PJ. The impacts of all continuing voluntary measures introduced by the SwissEnergy

programme and Energy 2000 combined rose by five per cent to 33.2 PJ.

- In the eighth year of the SwissEnergy programme approximately 3.0 PJ of combustibles, 0.4 PJ of vehicle fuels and about 0.5 PJ of electricity could be saved or substituted with renewable forms of energy as a result of voluntary and promotional measures at cantonal level.
- The additional impacts on energy consumption in the Public authorities and buildings sector increased dramatically in 2008 by 42 per cent over the previous year to 1.9 PJ.



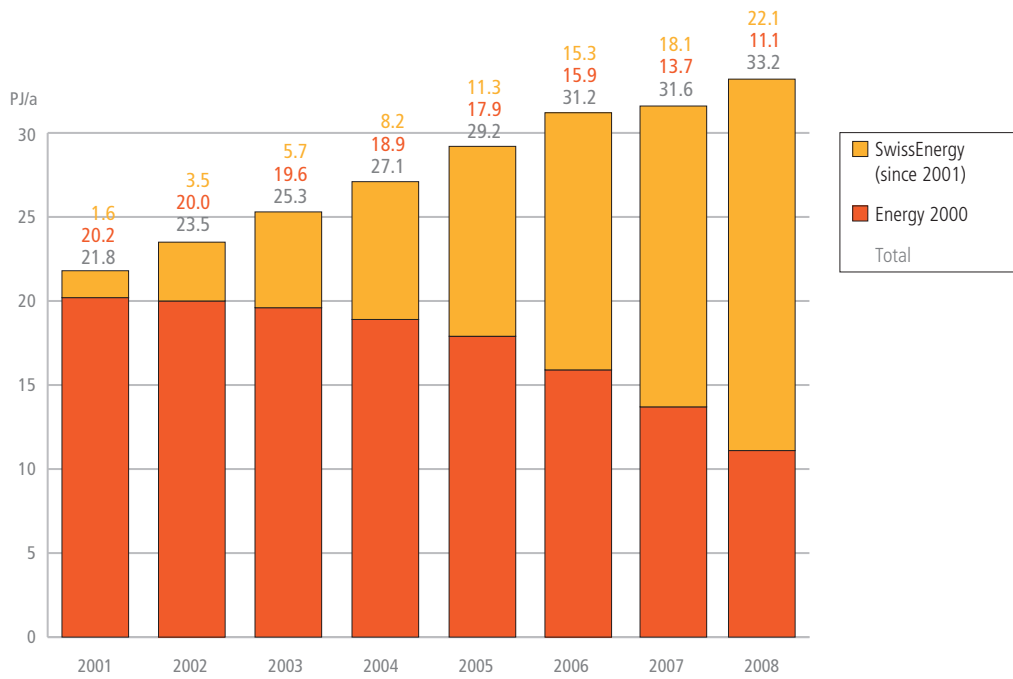
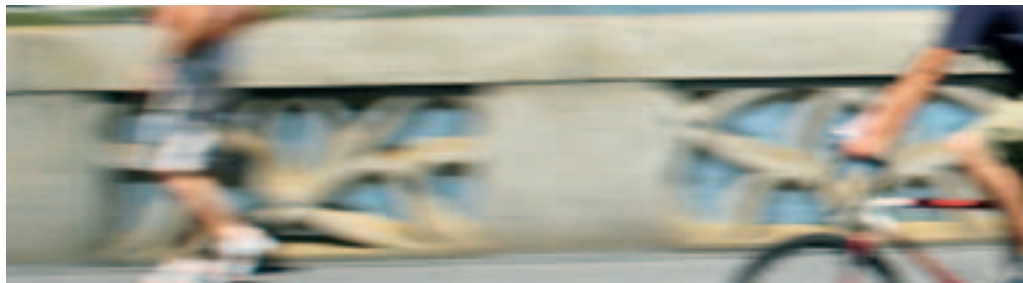
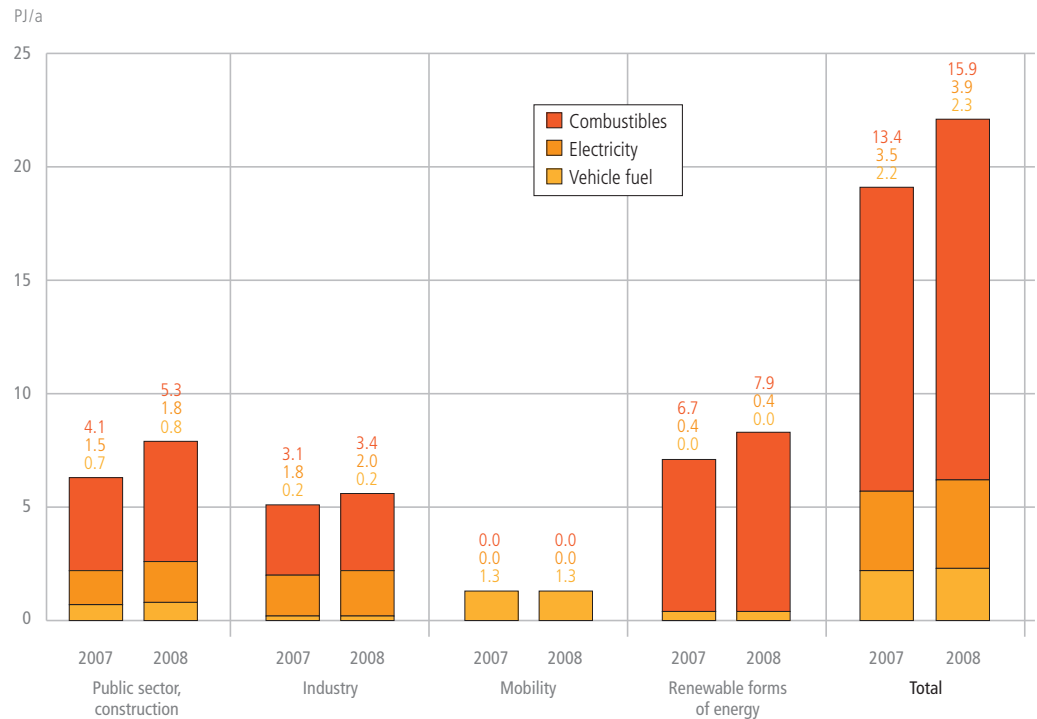


Figure 2 – Energy-related impacts from 2001 to 2008 based on voluntary measures introduced since 1990 as a result of the Energy 2000 and the SwissEnergy programmes according to the INFRAS impact analysis.



Figure 3 – Savings in energy and additional production from renewable forms of energy in the years 2007 and 2008 respectively including the continuing impact of voluntary energy-related measures generated during the SwissEnergy programme (excluding the impact of legislation).



- The Renewable energy sector achieved additional impacts of almost 1.3 PJ, an increase of 11 per cent. Here it should be noted that in 2008 for the first time impacts attributable to plant profiting from viable prices for delivery to the grid (KEV) was deducted from those achieved by the SwissEnergy programme.
- The additional energy-related impacts achieved in the Industry sector were reduced by about 6 per cent to almost 1 PJ. In this sector of the market the bulk

of the impacts were due to the activities of the Energy Agency for the Economy (EnAW). The reason for the decrease in the additional energy-related impacts in this sector can be traced to a fall in impacts in the EnAW's benchmarking model resulting from the introduction of an adapted method (modification of the reference trends).

- In the Mobility sector impacts increased by about 26 per cent to 0.14 PJ. However, as in the past only modest impacts

could be achieved in this sector. The voluntary target of a consumption of 6.4 litres per 100 kilometres for new cars by the end of 2008 set by Swiss vehicle importers in agreement with the federal government was clearly not achieved: the average fuel consumption of newly registered cars in 2008 was 7.14 litres per 100 kilometres.



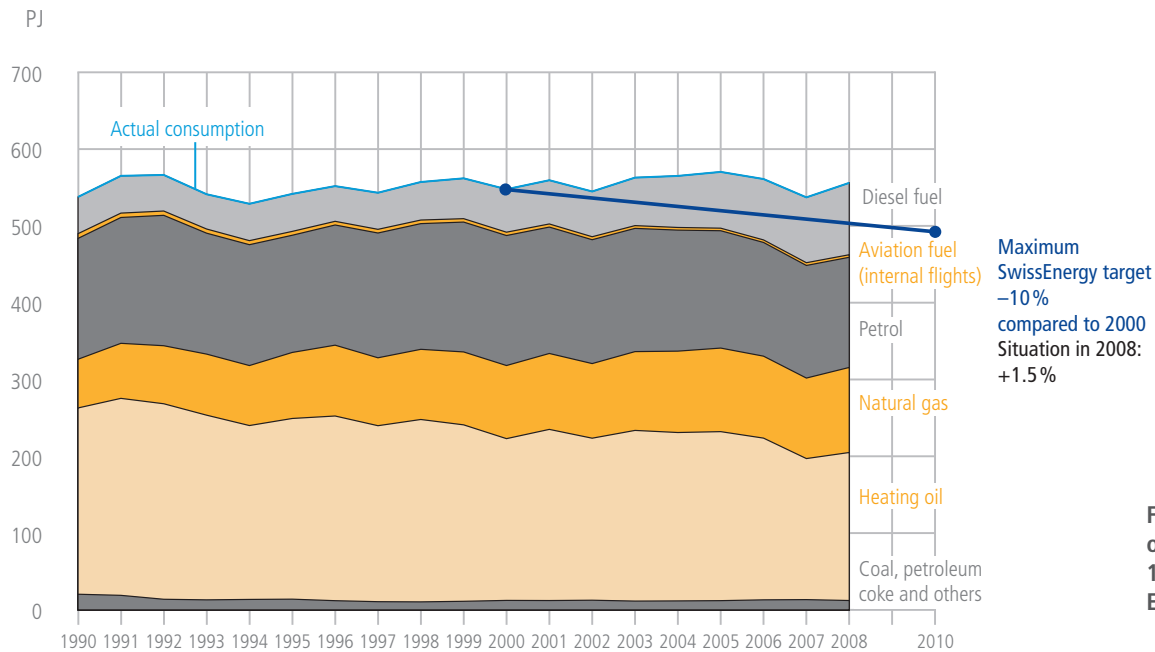
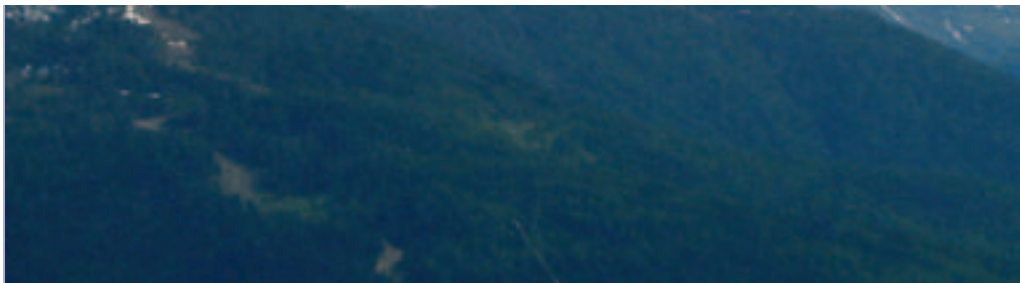


Figure 4 – Consumption of fossil-based energy, 1990 to 2008, and SwissEnergy target.



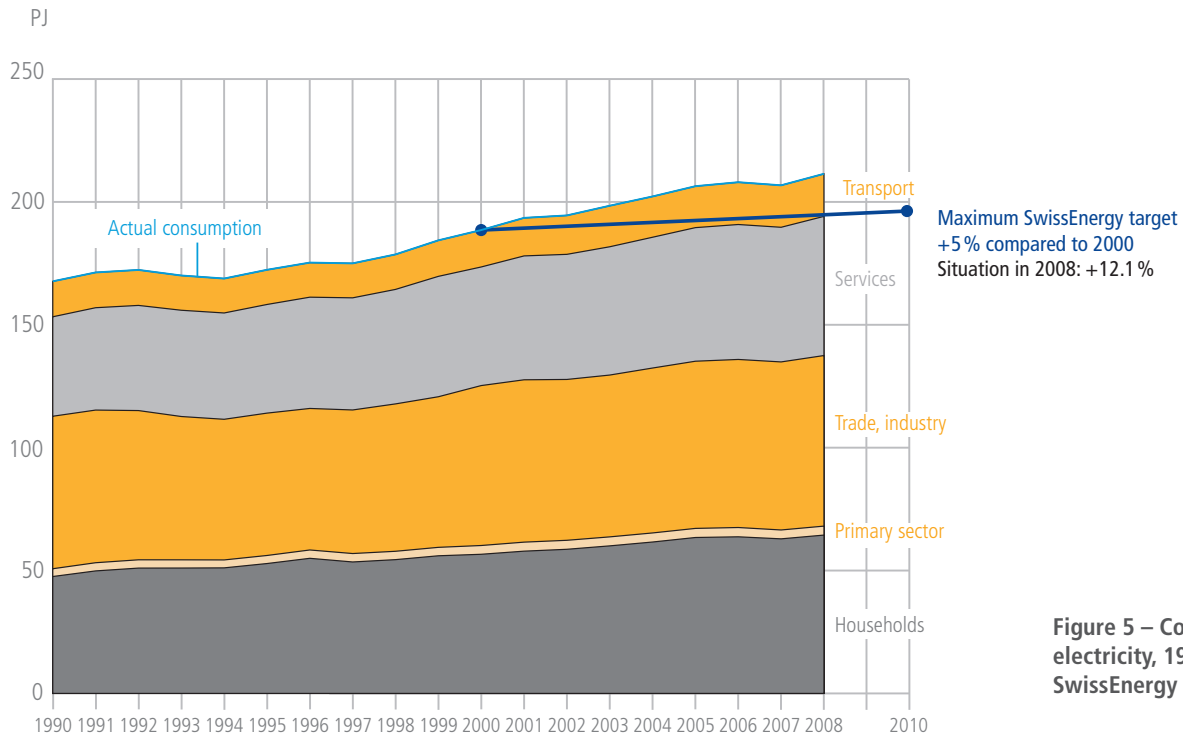


Figure 5 – Consumption of electricity, 1990 to 2008, and SwissEnergy target.

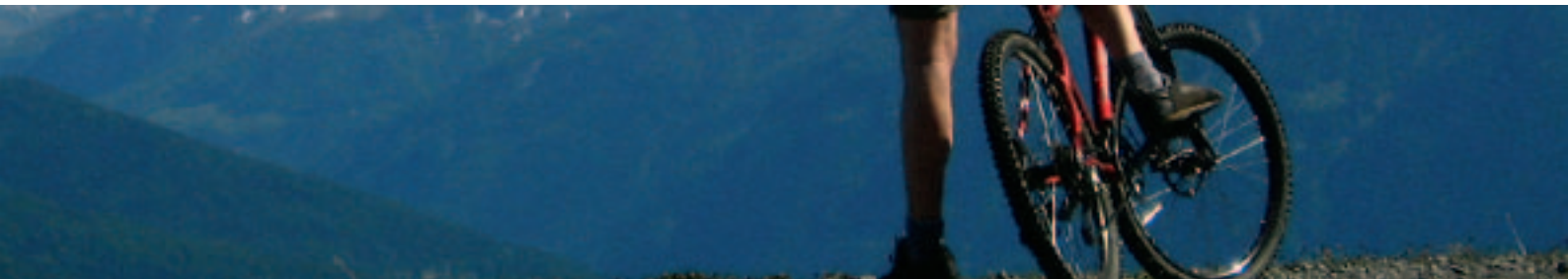
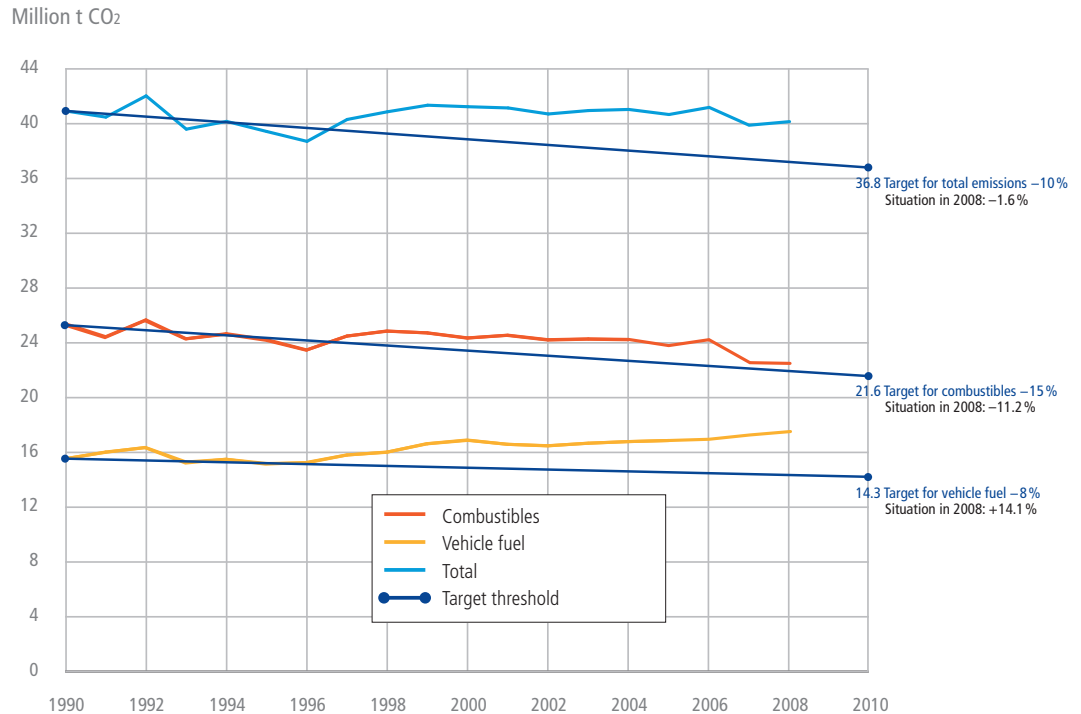


Figure 6 – CO₂ emissions, 1990 to 2008, and targets according to the CO₂ Act.



Impacts on the economy

Countering the economic crisis

The effectiveness of the funds employed increased clearly over the previous year: only 0.18 centimes of subsidies were dispensed in 2008 to save one kilowatt-hour of energy – 14 per cent less than in 2007. In 2003, the amount needed was about 0.6 centimes, so the programme has increased in efficiency year by year. Evidently, specifically focussing measures and investments made by the Swiss-Energy programme in earlier years have paid off in the various market sectors.

This demonstrates that even on a tight budget the programme can achieve significant additional impacts.

More investment generated

In 2008, with a budget of 40 million francs, SwissEnergy, the cantons, partners in the market and the target groups concerned generated gross investment and other expenditure totalling approximately 1,190 million francs (2007: 1,065 million francs). If cantonal funding is included (about 45 million francs) this means that

one franc of public funding generated 14 francs of private investment.

Very positive impact on employment

The employment market profited more in 2008 from the SwissEnergy programme than in many of the foregoing years: the net effect on employment achieved in 2008 is equivalent to about 6,600 person-years, the best result since 2001. The reasons for the good result were increased investments and high energy prices. The effect of the latter was to release more funds per terajoule of energy saved than in previous years. These funds flowed into the economy from investments and consumption, thus generating employment.



	Million CHF
Additional revenue	
Income tax	51–84
Value Added Tax	3–29
Unemployment Insurance (lower amounts paid out)	312–505
Total additional revenue	366–618
Expenditure	
Federal government funding of SwissEnergy ¹	40
Funding generated by cantons as a result of the SwissEnergy programme	45
Decrease in energy tax revenue	12
Total expenditure	97
Balance (positive)	269–521
Investment generated² by voluntary measures³	1,190

Figure 7 – Impact of voluntary SwissEnergy measures in 2008 on public finances and the unemployment insurance, and investment generated by SwissEnergy funding in 2008.

1 Including global subsidies of CHF 13.4 million to cantons

2 Funding by federal government, cantons and other SwissEnergy partners

3 Including cantonal promotional programmes



Activities in 2008

Energy City's 20th anniversary

In 2008, the Energy City label not only celebrated its 20th anniversary, it was also the most successful year yet in the history of the SwissEnergy programme for municipalities. Twenty-three further municipalities were awarded the Energy City label for their exemplary energy policies. St Gallen also received the "European Energy Gold Award". This means the number of Energy Cities – large and small – had climbed to 175 as at 1 January 2009. Two point eight million people, more than one third of the Swiss population, live in an Energy City. The energy-related impact could be increased in this sector by eleven per cent.

Apartment development optimised in western Switzerland

The non-profit association energho, a Swiss-Energy partner, optimises technical installations in buildings, thus improving energy efficiency. At the request of a major factor in western Switzerland energho applied the same technology used in public buildings to optimise energy use in an apartment development. With success: the "Immeuble Champ Fleury" in Chavannes (VD), which has 118 residential units and a total area of 9,500 square metres, has saved 16 per cent on heating and 33 per cent on general electricity consumption in three years. Operating times and water temperature in the warm water circuit were optimised at the central twin oil burner heating system supplying the area. As a result of the savings in energy the factor's costs for the optimisation of the system by energho were recovered after only three years.



MINERGIE – a runaway success

The Minergie building label is still forging ahead: at the end of 2008 there were 10,907 certified Minergie, 275 Minergie-P, 36 Minergie-ECO and 12 Minergie-P-ECO buildings in Switzerland. The total energy reference area of all buildings conforming to these standards at the end of 2007 was more than 11,400,000 square metres. Since the standard was introduced in 1998 more than 11,000 buildings in Switzerland have been awarded one of the Minergy labels. The standard applies to single houses and apartment buildings, large premises for service industries and industry, office blocks and hotels. It is also gaining ground as the standard for refurbishments. More buildings than ever are being refurbished to the Minergie standard. However, the great potential for economies that could be achieved by renovating to the Minergie standard has not yet been exhausted and the Swiss-Energy programme has work to do in this sector.

CO₂ tax effective

In 2008, one notable event in the Industry and Services sector was the imposition of the CO₂ tax on combustibles for the first time from the beginning of the year. All the target agreements with industry had to be converted into binding agreements in good



“Westside” recognises the signs of the times

Shopping and leisure centre, avant gard architecture and low energy consumption are no longer contradictions in themselves, as is ably illustrated by the newly opened “Westside” shopping mall in Berne-Brünnen. “Westside” is the largest building constructed by SwissEnergy partner Minergie. The quality label for new and refurbished buildings means in the case of “Westside” that the annual heating requirement for the over 140,000 square metre building according to initial calculations amounts to just 11,500 megawatt-hours, half as much as a traditionally built construction. About 50 per cent of the energy for heating is produced by a modern wood pellet furnace, 35 per cent is gained by a heat recovery system and just 15 per cent comes from heating oil, which is only used to cover peak periods.



time. In the meantime, the number of target agreements made under the auspices of the Energy Agency for Industry (EnAW) could be further enlarged. By means of such target agreements companies undertake to increase energy efficiency and reduce CO₂ emissions. The number of companies now integrated in this process rose from 1,791 at the end of 2007 to 1,899 at the end of 2008. So, when the Cemsuisse association is included, 43 per cent of CO₂ emissions from combustibles used by Switzerland's industry sector are now the subject of target agreements.

Renewable forms of energy gain ground

The Renewable energy sector is well on the way to reaching its target of providing an additional 500 GWh of electricity and

Aldi draws power from the deep

Aldi, the German discounter, is not just interested in keeping prices low: at its new distribution centre in Domdidier in the Canton of Fribourg Aldi Suisse has planned and realised a new concept to extract energy from the deep. Planning was done in cooperation with BEC Borel Energy Consulting engineering office in Payerne, a member of the western Switzerland section of the Heat Pump Association and a partner of the SwissEnergy programme. The reference object, which began operations in 2008, is equipped with an underground geothermal heat storage system consisting of 400 energy pillars and a 500-kilowatt heat pump. The plant supplies a substantial proportion of the building's heating energy requirement and 100 per cent of the cooling energy; the building has an area of 63,000 square metres and is equipped with a boiler for peak periods.



“Extra!, Extra!”

Keeping people up to date with energy efficient refurbishment methods and renewable energy in an amusing and entertaining manner without getting lost in technical jargon: this is what SwissEnergy’s popular “Extra Editions” accomplish. In 2008 the programme delivered two issues of the newspaper free to all occupiers of the 1.2 million detached and semi-detached houses in Switzerland. Those who want to thoroughly modernise homes by replacing old oil heating systems and apply for subsidies can find the most important information in the “Extra Edition for Home Owners”. SwissEnergy reaches all Swiss municipal administrations by means of the “Extra Edition Municipalities & Energy”. The idea behind the newspaper is to stimulate people to action, deliver ideas and report on what has already been done in towns and villages in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy.



3,000 GWh of heat per year from renewable energy by 2010 (in comparison to levels in 2000).

With a further 266 GWh of **heat** (corrected for variations in the climate) in 2008 this sector has only improved by about half as much as the previous year, but is still on course to meet the target: 87.7 per cent of the target for 2010 has been achieved.

- As in other years the largest contribu-

tion came from wood. Here too growth has slowed somewhat as with the other biomass fuels.

- For the first time energy from heat pumps has exceeded energy production from waste (renewable wastes) because 10 per cent less heat produced from wastes was used in 2008.
- The trend to heat pumps continues unchanged: at 12.4 per cent the increase in this sector, in 2008 as in 2007, was the largest percentage increase in any sector. In addition to a further increase in market share, use of heat pumps increased in new one- and two-family houses, in refurbishments and more large capacity pumps were employed even though the price of oil fell suddenly and steeply.
- Increasing numbers of wood pellet heating systems were used in refurbishments.



- Use of solar panels increased clearly by 10 per cent, so growth in this sector was almost as strong as in the heat pump sector.

The increase in **electricity** produced from renewable forms of energy was slightly higher than that for heat production from the same source. In 2008, an additional 57 GWh of electricity were produced from renewable sources of energy. This sector is on course to attain the targets: 87.6 per cent of the agreed target for 2010 has already been attained.

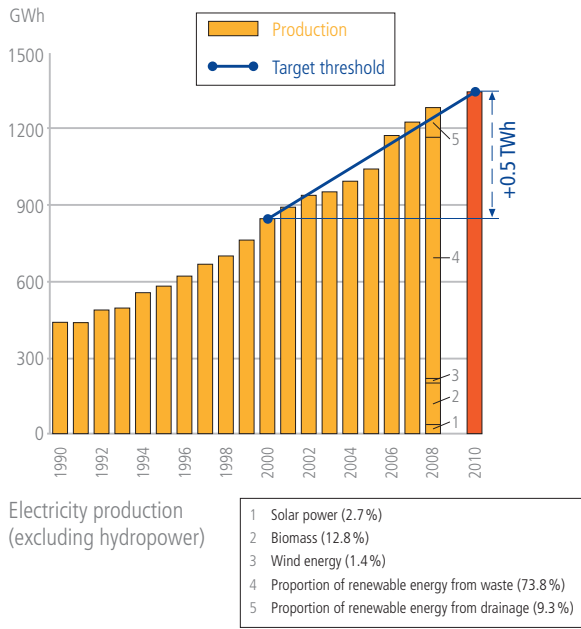
- There was only a minimal increase over 2007 in electricity produced by waste incineration plants, however such plants still make the greatest contribution to achieving energy targets.

Electrobikes grace the streets

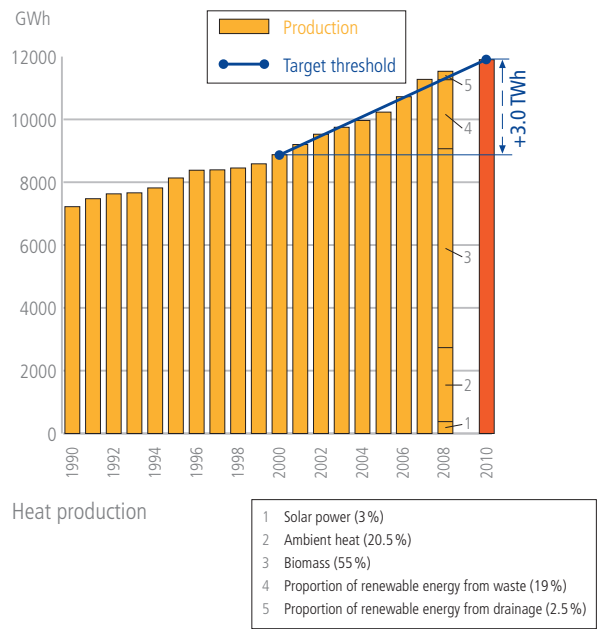
More and more motorists and other road users are switching to quiet, low-consumption electric powered bicycles, not only to go to work but also to explore mountain passes and valleys in their leisure time without getting out of breath. In 2008, for the third year in succession, sales increased by more than 50 per cent over 2007. More than sixteen thousand electrobikes were sold in total. The NewRide programme alone led to sales of 16,000 electric two-wheelers. The SwissEnergy partner supported the introduction to the market of electrobikes in German-speaking and in western Switzerland. One of the flagship brands is Flyer, the electrobike marketed by Biketec AG. At the beginning of 2009 the company won the coveted "Watt d'Or" trophy, awarded by the Swiss Federal Office of Energy, for its clever networking of e-bikes and tourist areas.

- The largest increase was noted in the production of electricity from wood
- With an increase of more than 27 per cent above average growth was seen in photovoltaic installations.





Situation target 2008: 87.6%



Situation target 2008: 87.7%

Figure 8 – Production from renewable forms of energy (electricity and heat), 1990 to 2008, and production in 2008 from the various energy sources..



Finances

40 million francs well spent

In 2008, the SwissEnergy programme had at its disposal 40 million francs of funding provided by the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE) for direct and indirect affirmative measures, information and consulting, which was 3 per cent more than in 2007. Of this sum 7.0 million francs were used in the Renewable energy sector, the same amount as in 2007.

14.2 million francs were available for measures to promote rational use of energy in the sectors Public authorities and buildings, Industry, Appliances and mobility (2007: 13.6 million francs). SFOE expenditure for management, controlling, general marketing, and continuous education and training amounted to approximately 5.3 (5.1) million francs. 13.4 million francs were paid out to the cantons in 2008 as global contributions under the conditions of the Energy Act.

Additional funding from cantons

A further 45 million francs were used by the cantons for direct and indirect promotional and pilot and development measures. Thus, an overall total of 85 million francs of public funding (federal government and cantons) was used for promotional measures in 2008.



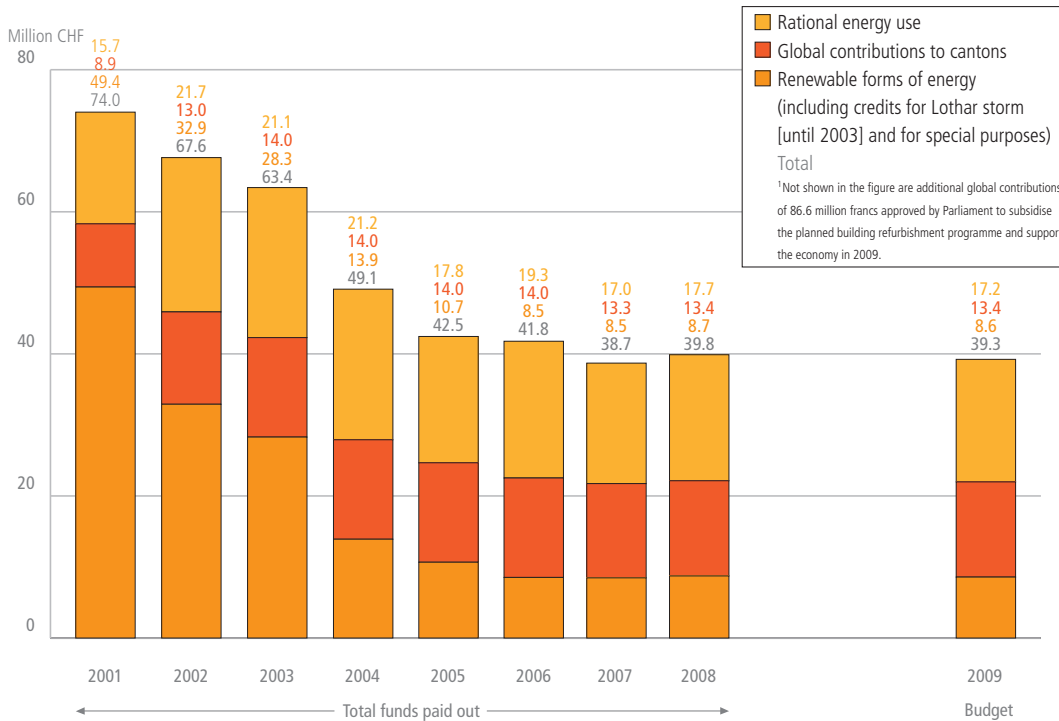


Figure 9 – Federal funds for the SwissEnergy programme 2001 to 2009 (funds for programme management, continuous education and training, evaluation and overall communications are divided proportionately between rational energy use and renewable forms of energy).

Current trends, conclusion and outlook

Cantons with revolutionary energy regulations

The cantons are focussing on more energy efficient buildings. According to the specimen energy regulations approved by the Conference of Cantonal Energy Directors (EnDK) future new buildings will only employ half the heating energy used today. As such the regulations more closely resemble the current Minergie requirements. Further, from August 2009 on the cantons will introduce a standard cantonal voluntary energy certificate for buildings (GEAK). Similar to the energy label for household

appliances and lighting, the energy certificate for buildings shows graphically how much energy a building consumes. Plans are being made to incorporate the energy certificate for buildings in the Energy Act. It will be the prerogative of the Cantons to decide whether the certificate will be made obligatory.

Building refurbishment programme on the way

In spring 2009, the Federal Parliament approved a long-term building refurbishment programme that will begin in 2010.

The programme will be partly financed through the CO₂ tax and will run for a limited period of 10 years. A maximum of 200 million Swiss francs per year is being made available of which at least two-thirds will be used for façade insulation and one-third for promotion of renewable forms of energy, use of ambient heat and energy efficient building technology. The nationally coordinated building refurbishment programme is now being set up in cooperation with the cantons. Two million francs is now available for preliminary measures as decided by Parliament in the 2008 winter session. These funds were allotted to top up the budget for promotional measures in the energy and ambient heat sector for 2009 from 14 to 100 million francs. Of these funds a maximum of 80 million francs will be dispensed as global contributions to the cantons and a maximum of 18 million francs will be used in a campaign to introduce the energy certificate for buildings.



SwissEnergy communicates with the public

SwissEnergy has strengthened its basic communication. National campaigns, such as the current one entitled "So einfach" (So simple), feature TV advertising as well as an Internet site named www.so-einfach, which offers energy saving tips. The campaign entertainingly shows how we all could simply reduce our consumption of electricity, vehicle fuel and combustibles and save a lot of money. Another important instrument used by SwissEnergy is "Extrablatt" (Extra Edition). The newspaper has a printing of 1.2 million copies and is sent to all who live in detached and semi-detached houses; the "Extra Edition Municipalities & Energy" has a printing of 60,000 and is sent to all municipal administrations. A new brochure that presents examples of past and present initiatives taken by SwissEnergy and its partners and also contemplates the future in the energy field rounds off SwissEnergy's communication programme.

Run on payments for green electricity

There is great interest in plant for generating electricity from renewable sources: so great in fact that federal government funds for green electricity have already been exhausted. Since May 2008 so many

applications have been received for payment of viable prices for delivery to the grid (KEV) that the cost ceiling for the programme has now been reached. As of February 1, 2009 all further applications for new electricity generation plants based

on hydropower (up to 10 megawatt), and energy from photovoltaics, wind, geothermal, waste and biomass will be placed on a waiting list. Further expansion of green electricity generation in Switzerland is unlikely on the basis of the present KEV promotional system. Changes in the legislation are needed so as to thoroughly exploit the economic potential of electricity from renewable sources. The main measure would be to raise the KEV cost ceiling or abolish it entirely.

Significant step towards more energy efficiency

On June 24, 2009 the Federal Council took a significant step toward achieving greater energy efficiency. By introducing new regulations for many of the main



electric appliances in Switzerland new standards were set and huge savings in electrical energy were made. By approving the amended Energy Act the Federal Council put into force new regulations for three areas, household lighting, household appliances and electronic equipment. In most of these areas Switzerland has adopted the EU regulations other than where the European regulations were not yet in force or if such were less strict than the Swiss requirements. The Federal Council had already agreed to regulations for household lighting as far back as March 17, 2008. These will now be synchronised with the EU regulations as of September 1, 2010. Because of the gradual tightening of energy efficiency requirements incandescent bulbs will also

disappear completely from the market in Switzerland by the end of 2012. The new regulations permit savings of almost one billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy per year, corresponding to electricity costs of about 150 million francs.

Measures for more economical cars

Switzerland intends to reduce CO₂ emissions from motor vehicles and create incentives to encourage motorists to buy cleaner cars. CO₂ emissions from newly registered vehicles in Switzerland will be reduced significantly with targets similar to those of the EU. An amendment to the CO₂ Act is already in the consultation stage. Using the proposed model CO₂ emissions from private cars could be reduced between 2012 and 2020 by an

average of about one million tonnes per year. The EU target for CO₂ emissions from newly registered vehicles for 2015 is 130 grammes per kilometre. By using a similar implementation model Switzerland should be able to reach the same target.

Education and training campaign launched

Continuous education and training in the energy sector is becoming more important daily; the SwissEnergy programme will have a significant role to play in the future. Today the building industry is suffering from a lack of qualified personnel. Rapid technical change coupled with modern techniques for realising greater energy efficiency in buildings and the backlog in the refurbishment sector have made the situa-



tion in the industry more acute. Providing support for branch associations in training people to work in the energy sector is now an urgent priority. At the beginning of 2009 the Swiss Federal Office of Energy SFOE and the SwissEnergy programme launched the "energiewissen.ch" (energy knowledge) programme. The programme will help train the workforce to use modern methods to achieve greater energy efficiency in buildings using renewable forms of energy. In addition to building planners it is primarily the expertise of the installation and construction trades, building contractors and facility managers that is in demand. The role of federal government will be to unite all those involved in energy relevant education and training within the SwissEnergy programme.

Catalyst and multiplier for the next decade

Even after 2010 the intention is that the SwissEnergy programme will remain an indispensable hub for everything to do with renewable energy and energy efficiency while also contributing to energy security. A broad consultation procedure on the first draft of the future programme to run from 2011 to 2020 showed that there was a clear commitment from all consulted. A substantial majority was in favour of continuing the programme. From the standpoint of SwissEnergy's strategy group the goal is clear: even after 2010 SwissEnergy will contribute significantly to a safe, economic, environmentally-friendly energy supply producing low CO₂ emissions. The programme will make a major contribution to the development of new technology and speed up its introduction to the market. Simultaneously it will help to create sustainable jobs. According to the draft concept the priorities for SwissEnergy after 2010 will continue to be buildings, mobility, process and production facilities, appliances, lighting and electric motors. Growing importance is being attached to supplying information, consulting, sensitising the public to issues and continuous education and training in the energy field. The participants in the consultation procedure were clearly in favour of retaining the present form of organisation, that is integration in the federal administration. This basic model has proved its worth and guarantees the necessary independence and credibility. By the autumn of 2009 the Federal Council is expected to take a decision in principle about continuing the SwissEnergy programme after 2010.

Conclusion: SwissEnergy firmly established

As a broadly based network the SwissEnergy programme once again cleverly exploited its strengths in 2008. Despite the slump in the economy towards the end of 2008 and the negative developments in the construction industry throughout the year, as an overall programme for energy efficiency and renewable energy the SwissEnergy programme was successful and achieved a significant impact on energy consumption. The network is firmly established in the energy field and is able to compete with promotional programmes, such as the Climate Cent Foundation and new instruments like

viable prices for delivery to the grid (KEV). This confirms the role played by voluntary measures in supplementing legal measures, the CO₂ tax and other promotional instruments. The increase in funds and, at least in the first three quarters of 2008, – the high price of oil – all had a positive effect on the impact achieved by the SwissEnergy programme.

Therefore, in the current year the SwissEnergy programme will have to take more time to coordinate the various legal, market-based and promotional measures. Above all in view of the various programmes planned

in the energy sector as measures to stabilise the economy. Central here too will be building refurbishment, renewable energy, and the education and training of specialists who can implement the planned measures.

Annual reports on the Internet

The various annual reports of SwissEnergy can be downloaded from the following addresses:

German

www.energieschweiz.ch/jahresberichte

French

www.suisseenergie.ch/rapportsannuels

Italian

www.svizzeraenergia.ch/rapportiannuali

English

www.swissenergy.ch/annualreports



“SwissEnergy has been a successful product for ten years, so it will certainly remain so in the next ten.”

Michael Kaufmann, head of the SwissEnergy programme

Production and printing:

Concept, editing, layout: Swiss Federal Office of Energy, Communication

Figures: Grafikwerkstatt Upart, Bern

Photos: Christoph Grünig, Alessandro Della Bella, Swiss Federal Office of Energy and iStockphoto.com. Good examples: programme partners.

Published in four languages (German, French, Italian, English)

Bern, October 2009

Publisher and distribution:

SwissEnergy Programme Management

Swiss Federal Office of Energy SFOE

Mühlestrasse 4, CH-3063 Ittigen

Phone +41 31 322 56 11, Fax +41 31 323 25 00

contact@bfe.admin.ch · www.swissenergy.ch