



Country profile –Switzerland

Country: Switzerland												
Support schemes	Electricity and heat production			Consumption				Transport		Supply and others		
	RES	Fossil	Nuclear	RES	Fossil	Electricity	Heat	Biofuels	Fossil	RES	Fossil	El./heat
1. Direct subsidies												
Direct on-budget subsidies												
Feed-in tariffs	9, 1											
Feed-in premiums												
Adjustment Aids												
Inherited liabilities												
Induced transfers												
Others	10			12, 11								
2. Fiscal measures												
Energy Tax Allowance												
Energy Tax Exemptions												
Other Tax Deductions					15, 14, 4, 3, 2				13, 6			
Earmarked refunds of taxes					7, 5				19			
3. Transfer of risk to government												
Adjustment Aids												
Inherited liabilities												
Others	16											
4. Other financial measures												
Adjustment Aids												
Other Tax Deductions												
Others						8						
5. Non-fiscal measures												
Quota obligations												
Priority Grid Access	17											
Others	18											

No.	Datasource	Description
1	RES-LEGAL	Feed-in tariff (KEV): In Switzerland, electricity from renewable energy sources is supported through a feed-in tariff scheme. Operators of renewable electricity plants are entitled against the grid operator to payment for electricity exported to the grid. The tariff varies according to the used renewable energy source. In general, all renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible for support. Regulations: EnG (Energiegesetz - Energy Act); EnV (Energieverordnung - Energy Regulation)
2	OECDTADFFSS	CO2 tax exemption for large consumers (coal). This measure exempts certain large consumers (i.e. energy-intensive companies) from Switzerland's CO2 tax on heating and process fuels. Companies exempted from the CO2 tax must, however, commit to legally-binding CO2 reduction targets.
3	OECDTADFFSS	CO2-Tax Exemption for Large Consumers (gas)
4	OECDTADFFSS	CO2-Tax Exemption for Large Consumers (petroleum)
5	OECDTADFFSS	Excise-Tax Refund for Farming, Forestry and Fishing. The use of fuel for farming, forestry and fishing purposes is entitled to a refund from the excise tax that normally applies to mineral oils consumed in Switzerland.
6	OECDTADFFSS	Excise-Tax Exemption for Certain Transport Companies. This tax provision allows companies that have been granted a concession for the transport of persons to benefit from a reduction in the rate of the excise tax that normally applies to mineral oils consumed in Switzerland.
7	OECDTADFFSS	Excise-Tax Refund for Public Interest. The use of fuels is in certain cases of public interest entitled to a refund of the excise tax that normally applies to

		most sales of mineral oils in Switzerland (e.g. stationary electricity generation).
8	OECDTADFFSS	The Swiss electricity market is only partially liberalised. Most companies and all households are subject to regulated prices, which in the past have generally been lower than the ones at the electricity exchange.
9	Other	Coverage of additional costs for renewable electricity (MKF). As of 1 January 2005 a system was put in place that allowed operators of renewable electricity power plants to receive a payment for the additional cost of renewable electricity generation ('Mehrkostenfinanzierung', MKF) that are above the wholesale electricity price. It covers hydro power (< 1 MW), solar PV, geothermal, wind energy, biomass, and biogas. The MKF system was replaced by the KEV system (see below) as of 1 January 2009 for all renewable electricity units that entered into operation after 31 December 2005.
10	Other	A stabilisation programme in support of the Swiss economy was adopted in March 2009 worth CHF 710 million (EUR 579 million) in total. As part of this programme CHF 60 million (EUR 49 million) were allocated to the energy sector. Out of the 49 Million, CHF 20 million (EUR 16 million) were available for PV plants that were on the KEV waiting list. CHF 10 million (EUR 8 million) were available for the support of the replacement of electric heating systems. CHF 30 million (EUR 24 million) were available for district heating projects using at least 80% heat waste and renewable energy sources (BFE, 2009).
11	OECDTADFFSS	Revenues from the CO2 tax are redistributed to the population through the social security system, and to businesses in proportion of wages paid. Since 2010, the tax has been partly earmarked for modernisation and promotion of renewable energies in buildings.
12	OECDTADFFSS	For transport fuels, a private initiative known as the Climate Cent exists since 2005, whereby a surcharge of CHF 0.015 per litre is levied by mineral-oil importers on imports of both gasoline and diesel. Revenues from this surcharge are invested into CO2-reduction projects both in Switzerland and abroad.
13	Other	Reduced mineral oil tax for natural and liquid gas. A reduced tax rate applies to natural and liquid gas to reduce GHG emissions in the transport sector since mid-2008.
14	Other	Mineral oil tax exemption for biofuels. Biofuels are exempt from the mineral oil tax levied on natural gas and mineral fuels.
15	Other	Climate Cent exemption for biofuels.
16	Other	Risk sharing guarantee scheme for geothermal projects. Risk guarantees can cover up to 50% of the investment costs of a geothermal project.
17	Other	Guaranteed grid access. The Energy Act stipulates that grid operators need to provide access to the grid to third parties (independently of the energy source) and remunerate the renewable electricity fed into the grid according to the regulated tariffs for renewable electricity. The network operator can refuse grid access if additional renewable electricity generation capacity would endanger the stability of the grid.
18	Other	EnergieSchweiz. A platform for voluntary measures in support of the transition to a low carbon energy system including the deployment of renewable energy sources.
19	OECDTADFFSS	The performance-related heavy-vehicle fee (HVF), which has been in force since 2001, is a federal tax levied on the basis of total weight, emissions level, and the distance (in kilometres) travelled inside Switzerland. Some vehicles are also exempt from the HVF: agricultural vehicles; vehicles used

for the concessionary transport of persons; vehicles used by emergency services; military vehicles; etc