

**Zeitschrift:** Energie extra  
**Band:** - (2004)  
**Heft:** 3: [english]

**Artikel:** "We have been overtaken" : Interview  
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**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-644036>

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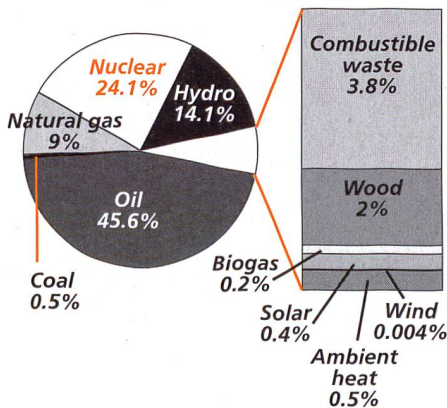
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The *SwissEnergy* programme allows for the yearly federal allocation of CHF 28 million (€ 18 million) to renewables (plus additional co-financing from cantons and local authorities). *SwissEnergy* wants to motivate the cantons to greater harmonisation of their regulation. As regards heat generation the programme has stayed on course up till now, but the efforts in electricity production have to be doubled.

## Primary energy



**Including hydropower, the renewables contributed 21% of Swiss energy supply in 2002.**

**Guiding principles.** New renewable energy sources can mostly only penetrate the market with massive state aid. In Switzerland, politics has a significant say in the utilisation of renewable energy sources.

With the direct democracy system, Swiss voters can continually influence legislation by means of popular votes – not always to the benefit of renewable energies. In 2000, three proposals for taxing non-renewable energy sources were rejected. In 2002, an electricity market law (with articles for the promotion of renewable energy) was turned down, as were proposals to phase out nuclear energy in 2003.

Another guiding principle of Swiss energy policy comes from federalism and the *subsidiarity principle* that goes with it: the Federal state steers with framework directives and delegates the implementation to the cantons.

This is the case for instance with *feed-in tariffs*. At the beginning of the 1990s, Switzerland was one of the first European countries to introduce feed-in tariffs.

**Voluntary agreements.** Furthermore, voluntary agreements with economic players are another favoured energy policy tool. They were

first introduced in 1990. One lesson from the programme of the 1990s was that voluntary measures are not stringent enough to reach ambitious targets. That is why the 2000 CO<sub>2</sub> Law, which stipulates a 10% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2010 in accordance with the Swiss Kyoto target, calls for introducing a CO<sub>2</sub> levy from 2004 at the earliest if it can be seen that the target will not be attained through voluntary measures. Companies that sufficiently reduce their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will not be subject to the levy.

**Research.** The Swiss are well advanced in the area of research, development and demonstration (RD&D). Between 1990 and 2001, Switzerland was one of the six industrialised nations that contributed 82 percent of RD&D in the renewables sector. In 2001, some 30 percent of Swiss energy research funds were allocated to renewable energy projects.

The examples on the following pages bear witness to Swiss creativity in the area of renewable energy sources.

## INTERVIEW

# "We have been overtaken"

**Five questions to National Councillor Doris Stump, member of the Swiss delegation to the Bonn Conference.**

*What does the Swiss delegation expect from its participation at the Bonn conference on renewable energy?*

We are interested in developments in other countries. We can learn from positive examples and experiences, communicate our success stories and make our products known.

*In which areas can you highlight Switzerland as a pioneering country, or a country which can advise and/or support other countries?*

The promotion of the Kompogas project has been extremely successful. Biogas is also being used to power vehicles. Kompogas plants are under construction in other countries. Furthermore, the Swiss quality assurance concept for heat pumps and large wood-heating systems, for example, is a subject of great interest in various countries and in some cases has been taken over entirely. Switzerland has also performed pioneering work in the area of integrating photovoltaic installations. This includes aesthetic integration in pitched roofs, the use of translucent modules in roofs and the use of solar cells in noise abatement walls. The overall concept is that of the multi-functionality of solar systems.

*In what areas can Switzerland benefit from international cooperation?*

International cooperation is of major significance for all areas of energy efficiency and renewables. Cooperation has a long history in research. In terms of P&D and bringing to market, cooperation must be fundamentally strengthened, especially in view of the fact that these final development stages are cost-intensive and the small Swiss market alone cannot repay the development costs.

We are also able to present our modern technologies to an interested international audience. At the same time we can study the for-

eign support programmes for renewables and learn from their experience.

*What role does the AEE (Swiss Agency for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency) play in the international dialogue on renewables?*

So far the individual member associations of the AEE have fostered contacts with European countries. The AEE itself has concentrated on activities in Switzerland. I shall be availing myself of the opportunity to make contact with representatives of other energy agencies in order to network ourselves internationally.

*How has Switzerland's position on renewable energy changed over the last few years compared with other countries?*

The high proportion of hydropower in the Swiss electricity supply system gave us a leading position with regard to renewable energy. For a long time our country was therefore a model as far as promoting new sources of renewable energy within the framework of *Energy2000*. In the meantime, other nations have overtaken us. The EU programme to double the share of renewable energy by 2010 is worthy of particular mention in this context. In various member states of the Union, large-scale wind power installations, solar power plants and biogas plants are being built and tens of thousands of new jobs have already been created. There is consequently a pressing need for an effective support programme in Switzerland.



**Dr Doris Stump, 54, now a publisher, originally a high-school teacher of German and English, is the vice-president of the Swiss Agency for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. Since 1990 she has been a municipal councillor in Wetztingen, and since 1995 she has sat as a social democrat in the National Council, the lower house of the Swiss parliament.**