

SWITZERLAND

1. CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Urban population

Total population

Functional Urban Area population* Share of urban population

Average urban growth

8.779

5.755

66%

4%

*Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

Building data

Building stock

Built before

Annual construction

Annual construction rate

2021

3.71

268,060 **2021**

2.5%

Residential

Non-residential

1,785.3

thousand dwellings

(2022)

(2022)

N/A

million m²

60.80%

45.3

thousand dwellings

(2021)

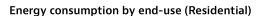
N/A

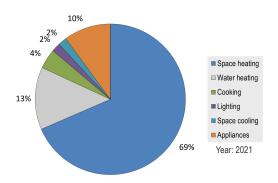
Energy & emissions data

Residential buildings**	1990	2021	+/- rate
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	215	226	5.2%
	1990	2020	+/- rate

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²

GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)





Heating degree days***

Non-residential buildings

Final energy consumption (PJ/year)

2,680.8

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

21.9

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

² https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what

Ministries/Agencies responsible for BEE (building energy efficiency) and related policies

Cantonal/regional directorates for construction





Swiss Federal Office for Buildings and Logistic

E	Other

Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	A B C D E	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE

Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards

√		Local governments can customise national standards.
	þt	Local governments can <u>not adjust national standards,</u> ut the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate.
	All build	Local governments cannot <u>adjust national standards.</u> ing codes, standards or requirements are uniform across the entire country.
√	Neighbourhood level approach/planning	Programmes for Energy Regions, Smart Cities and 2000W Areas.
√	The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level	Studies on implementation of National/Cantonal building programmes.
√	More ambitious policy instrument by local	Buildings are largely in the competence of Cantons. Some Cantons are more progressive (Basel-Stadt, Geneva, Zurich) than others.

Capacity building

governments

Government funding programmes to train/enhance skills for SMEs

Designing for ZEB	✓	Insulation <a>
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	✓	Installation of energy efficient equipment 📝
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings	√	Other _



Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation

Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	Priority ✓
Providing funding for training	\checkmark
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	Priority 🗸
Developing online platforms to share best practices	
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	
Offering grants to hire consultants	
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	✓
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	√
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	
Establishing mentorship programmes	
Other	

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	_	_	_	_	_
LT-LEDS	_	✓	_	_	_
Ministerial plan	_	_	_	_	_

Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

	Fossil fuel-free buildings		District heating/cooling
台	Insulation		Heat pumps
Ä	Rooftop PVs	->- ≈≈	Solar heating of water
•	Other renewable energy	<u> </u>	Other



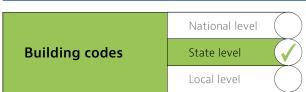
Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials **Energy poverty** Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality via decarbonising buildings Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED) Energy bill coupon Energy coach/consultation Other

4. **DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS**

S_M Low-income in Elderly in Households with more than 3 children

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings



Note: Policies targeting specific households

Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings		
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Renovated	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Non-residential buildings		
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Renovated	✓ AII	☐ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	✓
Primary energy consumption	✓
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	√
Energy efficiency of equipment	√
Operational carbon reduction	
Whole life cycle carbon	
Comprehensive green building assessment	=
Other	



Stricter standards for public buildings than private	buildings	^	For new construction	For renovation
	Public bui	ildings	Public hou	using
Energy efficiency	Α '	۹ .		<u> </u>
Zero energy/emission		<u>.</u>		
Renewable energy		<u>,</u>		
Embodied carbon/life cycle		_		 _
Locally sourced & recycled materials		_		
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment Types of certificates/programme	✓	Target for Manda	tory FPC	
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)		New buildings		✓
Energy labelling on passive house			(non-residential)	
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption			gs for renovation	
Comprehensive built environment certification			gs for sales/rent	
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions			<u>gs 101 sales/Territ</u>	
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA				
Database of CFP/EPD	✓	☐Governmental	✓ Non-government	ral
Grant for using the following materials	√	☐ Low-carbon	☐ Bio-based	☐ Reused
Policy tools for reusing building materials				
Mandatory declaration		 □ Public		☐ Non-residential
Limit value on CO2 emissions		 □Public	Residential	☐ Non-residential
standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings Climate resilience		□Office (rent/sale	e) □ Public buildings	□Other
& Extreme heat adaptation measures implemen	nted in the build	ing sector		
Strategic orientation of main building facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	res
Light coloured and reflective materials		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	es
Green roof		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	es
Green facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	res
Other				
♣ Floods/storms adaptation measures impleme	nted in the build	dina sector	_	
Lowest liveable floor above ground level		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	/es
Roof drainage system		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	
Hip-roof		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	
Hurricane straps		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	
Impact-resistant glass		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	
Backup generators		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	
Microgrids		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Publicly available geographic database with clim	nate	-	ate system on climate	
risk information		Resilience to flo		
Flood risk		Resilience to he		
Heat wave		Other		
Storm				
Wild fire				
Other		This survey is desi	ianad for national gove	ornmonts