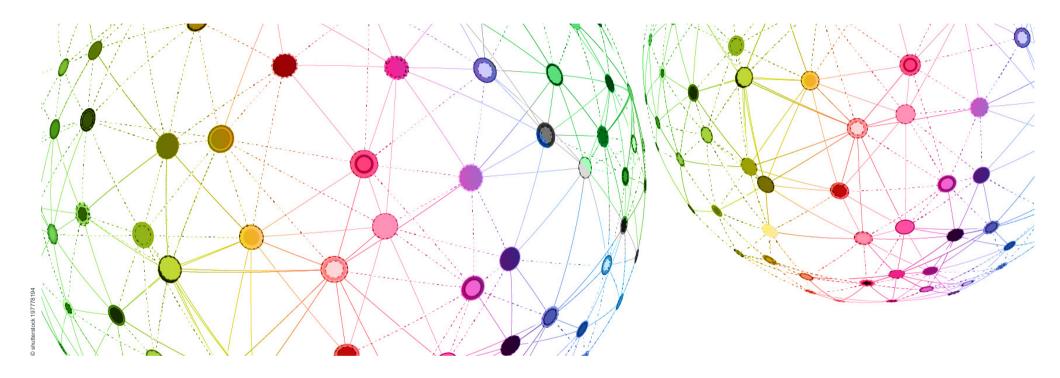


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STATUS OF THE SWISS ENERGY TRANSITION WHERE ARE WE NOW AND WHAT COMES NEXT?



CONTENTS

1. Guidelines

- 2. Where are we now?
- 3. What comes next?

SWISS ENERGY AND CLIMATE POLICY GUIDELINES

Energy Policy: Energy transition & Security of supply

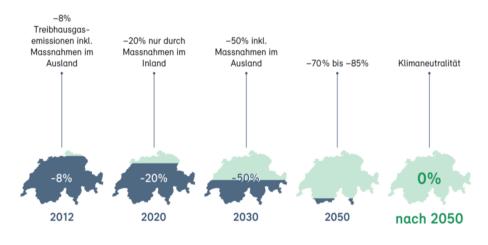


Energy Strategy 2050:

Guidelines for:

Average per capita energy consumption
Average per capita electricity consumption
Average domestic renewable production
excluding hydropower
Hydropower

Climate Policy: Planned Greenhouse gas reduction



CO₂-Act (currently in parliament): Binding reduction target for 2030:

- 50% (compared to 1990)

CO₂-Target 2050 shall be strengthened according Federal Council: Net Zero Emissions



GUIDELINES ENERGY STRATEGY

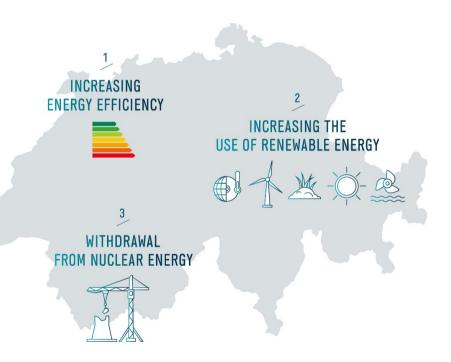
Area	2020 (short term, EnG)	2035 (medium term, EnG)	2050 (long term according to Energy Act dispatch)
Per capita energy	minus 16%	minus 43%	minus 54%
consumption	(compared to 2000)	(compared to 2000)	(compared to 2000)
Per capita electricity	minus 3%	minus 13%	minus 18%
consumption	(compared to 2000)	(compared to 2000)	(compared to 2000)
Yearly renewable energy	Min. 4400 GWh	Min. 11'400 GWh	Min 24'200 GWh
production (excl. hydro)			
Yearly hydro production	(no target)	Min 37'400 GWh	Min 38'600 GWh



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ENERGY ACT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



Measures to increase energy efficiency

Buildings, Mobility, Industry, Appliances

Measures to increase the use of renewable energy

Promotion, Improvement of legal framework

Withdrawal from nuclear energy

 No new general licences, step-by-step withdrawal – safety as sole criterion

Ensure access to international energy markets

Advance the conversion and expansion of electrical networks and energy storage

Strengthen energy research, P + D + L program and SwissEnergy

Exercise role model role of the public sector



MONITORING / INDICATORS

Monitoring Process started January 1st 2018 (annual SFOE report, 5-year Federal Council Progress Report)

Objective: observe progress – create a case for intervening, if necessary

List of indicators (over 40)

- Consumption: Energy and electricity power consumption
- **Production:** Electricity production from renewables & hydro
- Network / Grid development: Long lead times for grid development, high voltage cables underground (owes to social acceptance)
- Security of supply: Diversification of energy supply, dependence on other countries, system adequacy (electricity)
- Expenditures & Prices: Economic impact
- **CO₂-Emissions**: Reduction of emissions
- Research & Technology: Public investment in research and innovation
- International environment: Switzerland is at the heart of Europe

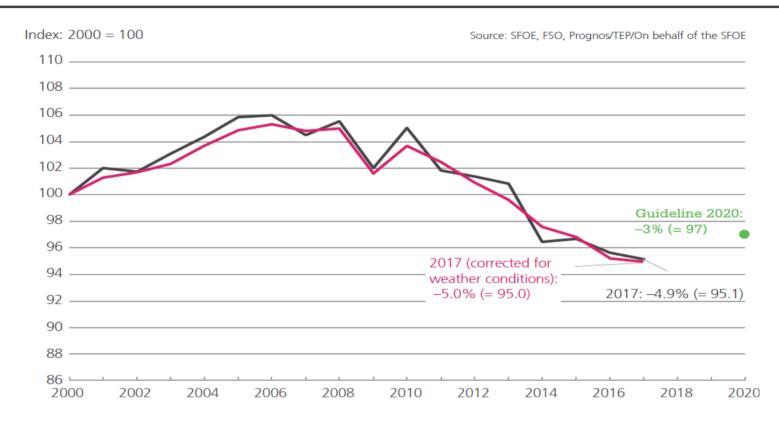
ENERGY EFFICIENCY PER CAPITA FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Guideline 2035: -43% (= 57)

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

PER CAPITA ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

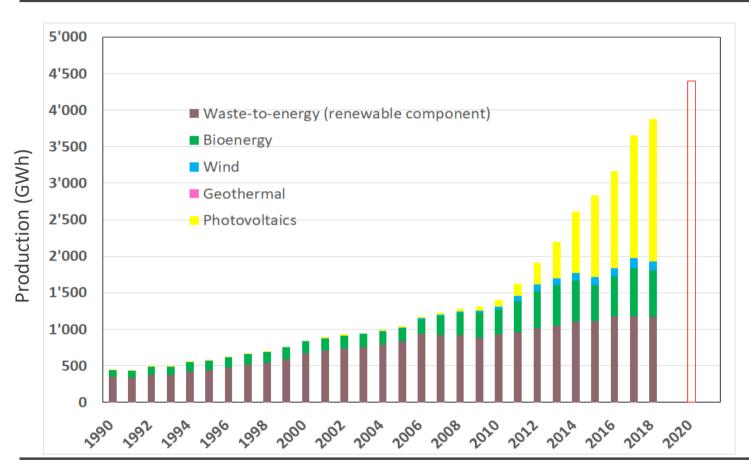


Guideline 2035: -18% (= 82)

Development of per capita electricity consumption² since 2000 (indexed)

2 Excluding statistical difference and agriculture

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION RENEWABLES (EX. HYDRO) - UPDATE



Guideline 2035: 11'400 GWh (+ 465 GWh p.a.)

Annual increases:

2017: 486 GWh 2018: 224 GWh

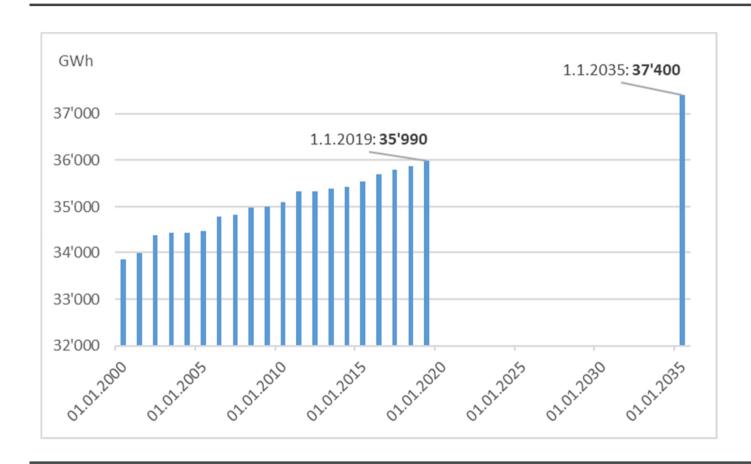
Short term-Guidelines are realistic and not challenging (+250 GWh p.a).

SCCER-SoE:

- Geothermal is absent
- Possibly 5-30 GWh from Lavey and Haute-Sorne by 2025.

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ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION HYDRO POWER - UPDATE

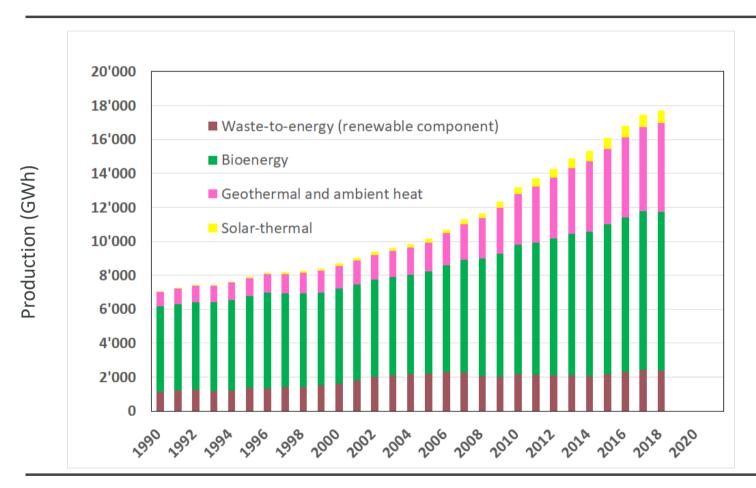


Guideline 2035: + 85 GWh p.a.

Recent SFOE-Report:

- Guidelines 2035 (still) manageable with actual potential
- Potential small hydro & residual water volumes relevant

OPPLY ADDITIONAL: HEAT SUPPLY RENEWABLES



No numeric guideline

Annual increases:

2016-2017: 446 GWh 2017-2018: 235 GWh

Swiss Federal Office of Energy is currently working on a "heat and cooling strategy"

SCCER-SoE:

- Shallow geothermal is doing well (80-300 GWh annual weather-adjusted growth)
- (Deep) geothermal will enter the picture – about 300 GWh in project pipeline

GRID DEVELOPMENT

ELECTRICITY NETWORK STRATEGY (IN FORCE 6/2019)

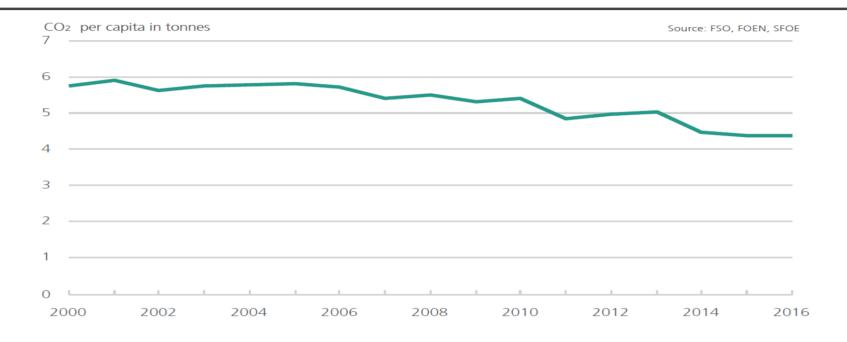
- **Progress of grid extension** (especially grid level 1, *«electricity highway»)*: Simplified phases of decision for network extension
- Predefined cost overrun factors for simplified acceptance of placing cables underground (development of grid levels, 3, 5, 7 see back up; currently 86% of the grid is underground) to increase social acceptance

SECURITY OF SUPPLY

DIVERSIFICATION SUPPLY, GROSS IMPORT SHARE, SYSTEM ADEQUACY

- Diversification of Energy Supply
 - Petroleum ~ 50%, Electricity ~ 25%, Natural gas 14%
 - Changes (compared to 2000): Petroleum (-10%), Gas (+3%), Electricity (+2.5%), Wood & Charcoal (+1.3%), Other Renewables (+2.4%), District heating (+0.8%)
- Import share gross energy consumption: 75.3 percent
- System adequacy (availability of electricity & transportation capacities)
 - **SFOE** (ETH & UNIBAS): Security of supply non-critical until 2035 provided integration into the European electricity market. Update in autumn 2019.
 - ElCom: Security of supply guaranteed for 2025 in probable scenario, even when some stressors are taken into consideration. Situation will become more strained in very extreme (and unlikely) stress scenarios.
 - PLEF: Study of Central-Western-Europe: no serious problems for CH (2023/24).

CO2-EMISSIONS EMISSION PER CAPITA



Per capita CO₂ emissions from energy sources (in t CO₂ per capita)

CO2-Emissions in TOTAL: 37 Mio. tonnes (2016) -10% (2000)

Shares: 41% Transport excl. air traffic, (-0.7 Mio. tonnes, but + 3%), 24% Households, 12% Service Sector

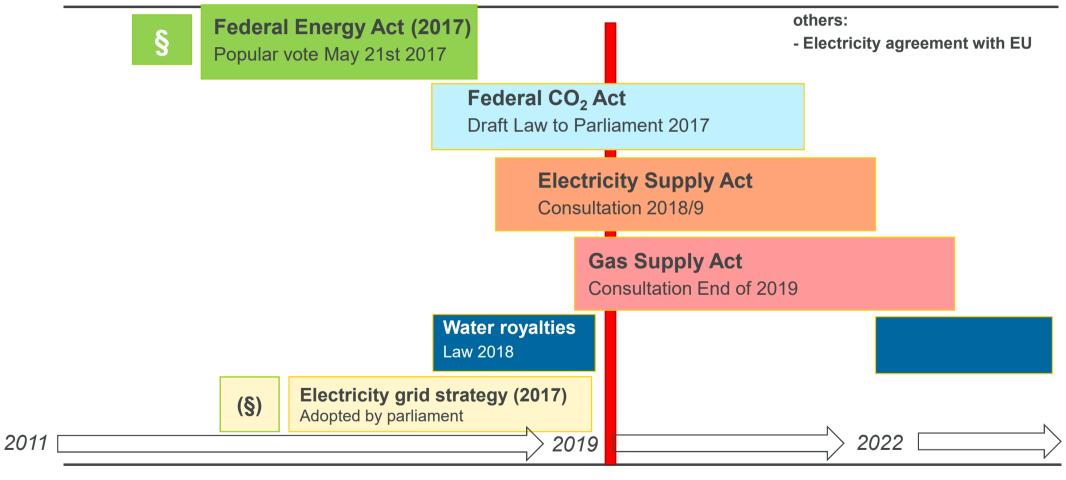


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OVERVIEW OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS



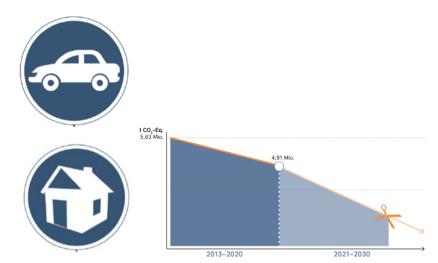


REVISION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ACTION

Aims	Measures in the revision
Security of Supply	Storage Reserve (for late months in winter) Default for basic supply (nudging of households energy-mix)
Affordable prices & enhancing efficiency	Market Opening Sunshine Regulation (transparency instrument, Incentive Regulation) Regulation of flexibility (ownership rights, integration into network planning, peak shaving, differentiated contracts,) Network tarification (less energy related tariffs possible, dynamic tariffs) Measuring (market opening for industry & large producers)
Integration of renewables	Regulation of flexibility Default for basic supply
Growth of internal production & CO2-reductions	No topic (several inputs during consultation)



REVISION OF FEDERAL CO₂ ACT



Measures transport sector

- Emission standards cars & light duty vehicles (e.g. 2021-24: 95g / 147g, 2025 29: following EU regulations)
- Increasing compensation fuel importers (*max 90%, min 15% in CH*)

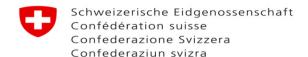
Measures buildings sector

- Cantonal measures ("Gebäudeprogramm" financed by CO₂ levy, until 2025)
- Focus building refurbishment: Subsidiary introduction CO2 emission limits buildings (by 2029, based on status 2026/27; until 2050 – 80%

Measures industry

- Emission trading (linking CH-EHS & EU-EHS, higher reduction of emission rights)
- Increase maximal CO₂ levy on fossil fuels (210 CHF)
- Technology fund (financed by CO₂-levy)

In discussion: airline ticket tax, new climate fund, emission standards heavy trucks, emission offset by electromobility, prolongation tax exemptions renewable fuels,...

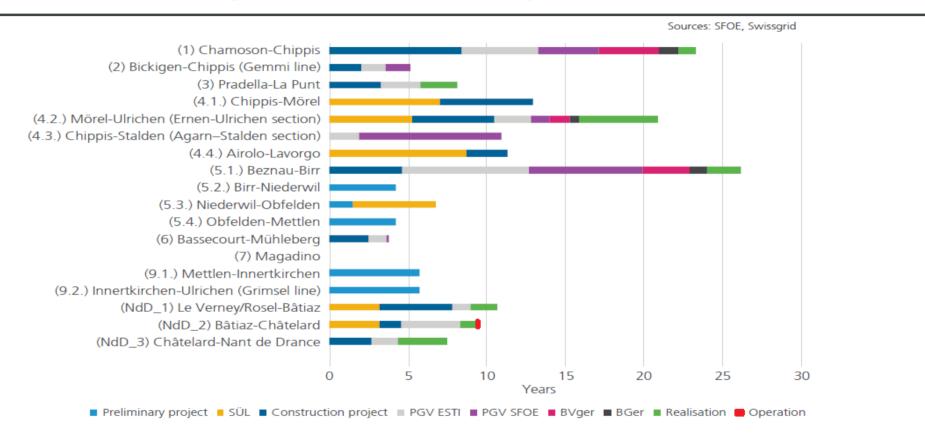


Bundesamt für Energie BFE Office fédéral de l'énergie OFEN Ufficio federale dell'energia UFE Swiss Federal Office of Energy SFOE



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GRID DEVELOPMENT SWISSGRID (GRID LEVEL 1)



Accumulated duration of project phases of selected grid plans in years on grid level 1 as at 17 October 20187



OVERVIEW GRID PROJECTS

GRID PROJECT	DESCRIPTION AND MAIN AIMS	CURRENT STATUS ⁵	PLANNED OPERATION ⁶
1. Chamoson–Chippis	New 30 km long 380 kV overhead transmission line between Chamoson and Chippis Dismantling of almost 89 km of power lines in the Rhone plain Transfer production from hydropower plants in Valais Improved connection between Valais and the Swiss and European high tension grid Contribution to grid security in Switzerland	Realisation	2021
2. Bickigen-Chippis (Gemmi line)	Modernisation of substations at Bickigen and Chippis and of the existing 106 km route by increasing current to 380 kV Installation of a 220/380 kV grid coupling transformer in the Chippis switchgear facility Improved transfer of electricity production from Valais Contribution to security of supply	PGV SFOE	2021
3. Pradella-La Punt	Increase voltage from 220 to 380 kV on existing 50 km route Modification of switchgear at Pradella and increase of voltage to 380 kV Elimination of existing bottleneck Contribution to Swiss and European grid security	Realisation	2021
4. Chippis–Lavorgo 4.1. Chippis–Mörel 4.2. Mörel–Ulrichen (Gommer line) 4.3. Chippis–Stalden 4.4. Airolo–Lavorgo	Increase voltage to 380 kV on 124 km Chippis-Mörel-Lavorgo axis (Chippis-Stalden remains at 220 kV) Dismantling of existing lines over 67 km Supplements the main supply route for Ticino Elimination of a critical supply bottleneck	4.1. Construction project 4.2. BVGer (Mörel-Ernen)/ Realisation (Ernen-Ulrichen) 4.3. PGV SFOE (Agarn- Stalden)/Construction project (Chippis-Agarn) 4.4. Construction project	2024
5. Beznau-Mettlen 5.1. Beznau-Birr 5.2. Birr-Niederwil 5.3. Niederwil-Obfelden 5.4. Obfelden-Mettlen	Optimisation of existing route over 40 km by increasing current to 380 kV and upgrading on a stretch of 24 km Elimination of a structural bottleneck Creation of the conditions needed to combine domestic hydropower plants with fluctuating energy from wind and photovoltaic plant to respond to demand	5.1. Realisation 5.2. Preliminary project 5.3. SÜL 5.4. Preliminary project	2025

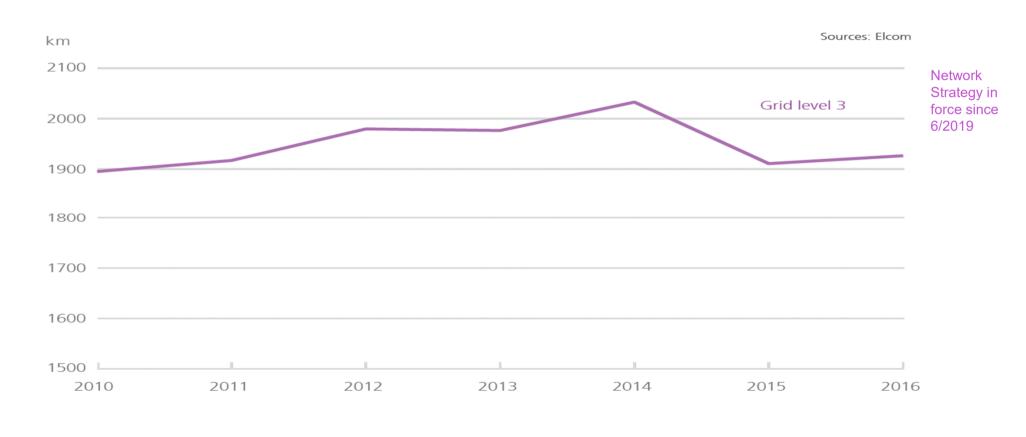
GRID PROJECT	DESCRIPTION AND MAIN AIMS	CURRENT STATUS ⁵	PLANNED OPERATION ⁶
6. Bassecourt– Mühleberg	Upgrading of the existing line over a length of 45 km by increasing the voltage level to 380 kV because decommissioning Mülleberg nuclear power plant will lead to withdrawal of some feed-in at the 220 kV grid level Contribution to Swiss grid security and security of supply	PGV SFOE	2025 From the end of 2019 technically ready for provisional change to 380 kV if required in compliance with the original authorisation for the line
7. Magadino	Installation of transformers between the 220 kV and 380 kV grids The aim is to improve the transfer of energy generated in Maggiatal by hydropower Contribution to security of supply in Ticino	Project idea	2024
8. Génissiat– Foretaille	 Upgrading of (replacement of cable) the existing 220 kV twin lines over a length of 17 km Eliminates frequent bottlenecks which occur for imports from France 	In operation	Concluded in 2018 and in operation
9. Mettlen-Ulrichen 9.1. Mettlen-Innert- kirchen 9.2. Innertkirchen- Ulrichen (Grimsel line)	Upgrade the existing 220 kV line over 88 km to cope with a future increase to 380 kV Important for the connection of new pump storage power plants to the 380 kV grid and transfer of energy to the rest of Switzerland	Preliminary project	2030
Anschluss Nant de Drance NdD_1 Le Verney/ Rosel-Bâtiaz NdD_2 Bâtiaz-Châtelard NdD_3 Châtelard- Nant de Drance	 Connection of pump storage power plant Nant de Drance to the high tension grid Part of the strategic grid in the Swissgrid initial grid Contribution to integrate new renewable energy sources 	NdD_1 Realisation NdD_2 in operation NdD_3 Realisation/ partly operational	2017–2019

Overview of grid projects, status and proposed date of operation (as at 17.10.2018)

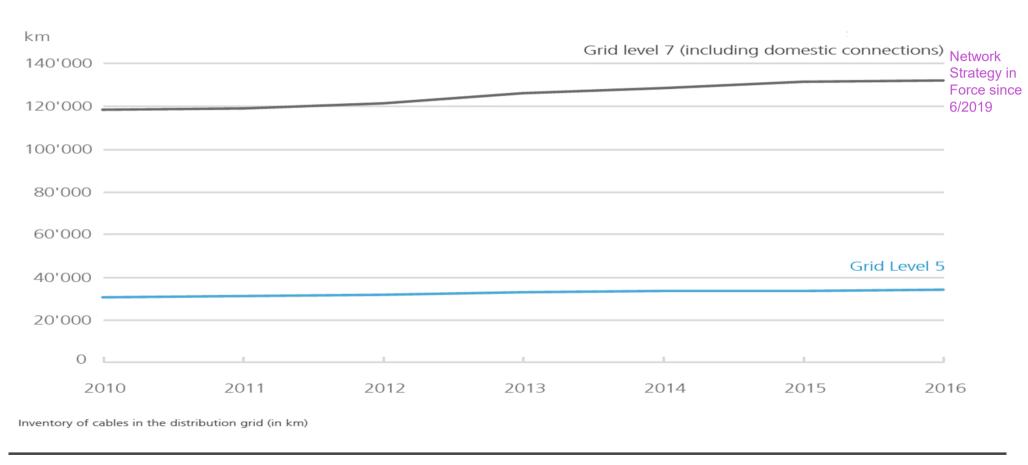
5 As at 17 October 2018 6 According to Swissgrid plans

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GRID DEVELOPMENT PLACING CABLES UNDERGROUND (LEVEL3)

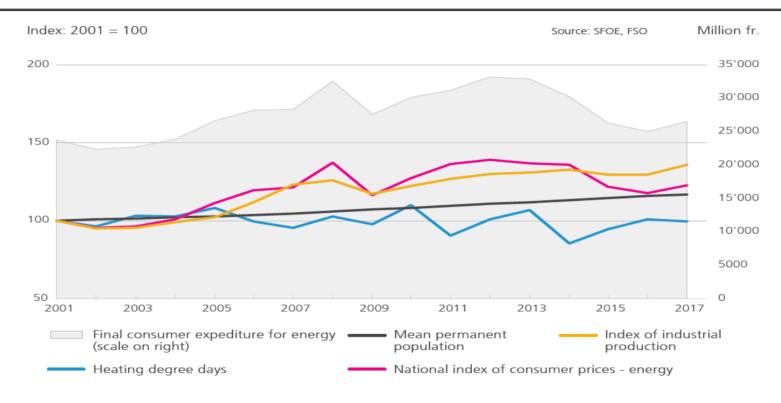


GRID DEVELOPMENT PLACING CABLES UNDERGROUND (LEVEL5 & 7)



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EXPENDITURES & PRICES FINAL EXPENDITURE FOR ENERGY



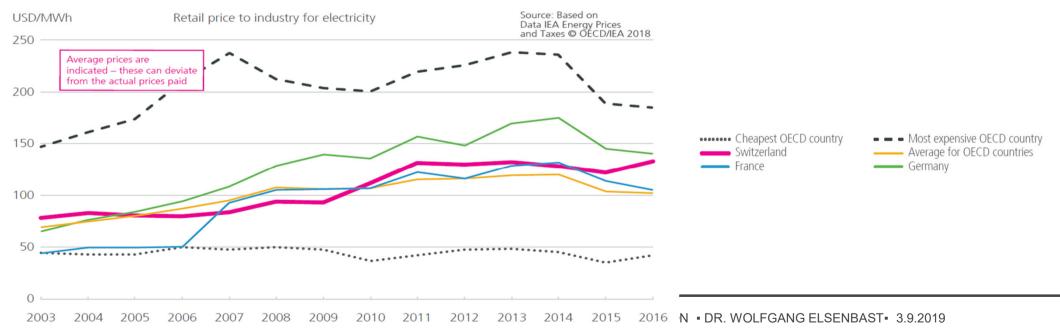
Final consumer expenditure for energy (in million francs) and significant influencing factors (indexed)

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EXPENDITURES & PRICES ENERGY EXPENDITURES, RETAIL PRICES

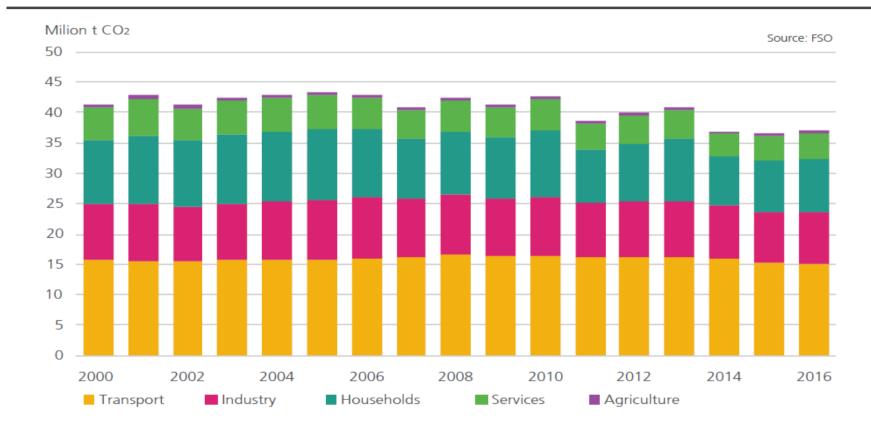
Expenditures for Energy

- 26.5 billion CHF (2017); + 0.7 % p.a. (23.8 billion CHF in 2000), GDP-share constant **Prices**
 - Development of retail prices (<u>electricity</u>, gas, petrol prices, heating oil, diesel)



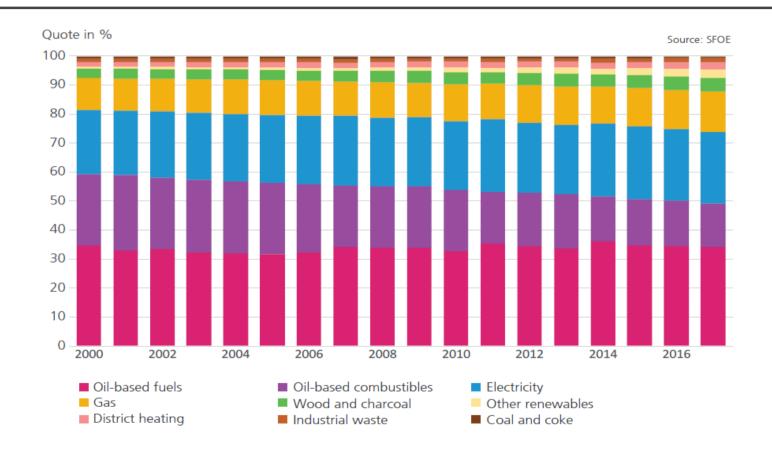
CO2-EMISSIONS

EMISSIONS FROM ENERGY SOURCES



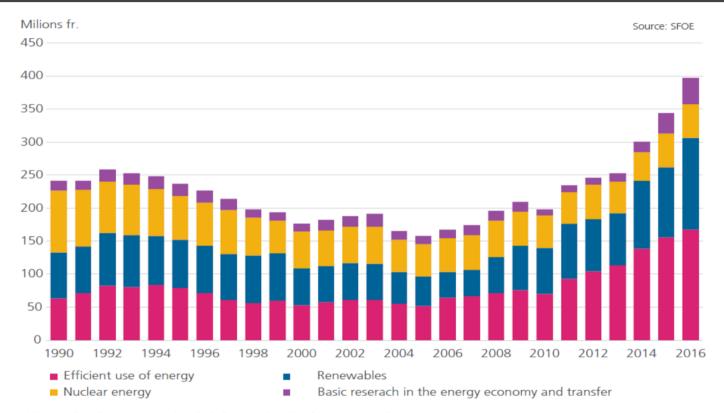
CO₂ emissions from energy sources in total and by sector (in million tonnes CO₂ excluding international air traffic)

SECURITY OF SUPPLY DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY SUPPLY



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ENERGY RESEARCH: PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION



Public expenditure for energy research by field of research (in million francs, actual sum)11

¹¹ Expenditure includes a share in overheads (indirect research costs) of the research institutes.