

What is Switzerland's energy strategy?

Switzerland's energy relies mainly on hydroelectric, nuclear, and natural gas, as well as imported petroleum for cars since Switzerland produces no fossil fuels. Launched in 2011, the 2050 Energy Strategy aims to shift towards sustainable energy practices, achieving climate neutrality and reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

What type of energy is used in Switzerland?

Most energy consumed in Switzerland is in the form of petroleum and motor fuels (43%), followed by electricity (26%) and gas (15%). Most of this energy is used by private households and transport (each one third), while manufacturing and services each account for just under one fifth.

Are Switzerland's electricity and gas markets fully liberalised?

Switzerland's electricity and gas markets are not yet fully liberalised and there has never been public support for this despite the government's efforts. Moreover, skyrocketing energy prices due to the energy crisis have reduced support for further opening the market.

Why is electricity consumption declining in Switzerland?

Since 2015, electricity consumption in Switzerland has been on a downwards trend. The energy transition is currently being implemented in Switzerland through the Energy Strategy 2050, with the goal of climate neutrality.

Why is Switzerland importing electricity in winter?

With the expected changes to the energy mix in neighbouring countries, the winter import dependency might become critical, although Switzerland is importing electricity mainly at times when electricity prices are low in Europe.

How much energy does Switzerland consume per capita?

Energy consumption per capita has been declining in Switzerland for years: although the population grew by 28.7% between 1990 and 2020, energy consumption decreased by 5.9% during the same period. Most energy consumed in Switzerland is in the form of petroleum and motor fuels (43%), followed by electricity (26%) and gas (15%).

The Energy Data Summit, held during Energy Week @ ETH 2023, participants discussed the pivotal role of open energy data in Switzerland's energy transition. Our blog discusses the key takeaways of the summit, including the significance of energy data, the current status of open energy data in Switzerland, and the existing challenges and ...

Here you will find the latest information and links on the supply situation for the various sources of energy in Switzerland, and on other energy-related topics. Gas supplies from Russia to the ...

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developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

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Dezember 2022 die Vernehmlassung zum Bundesgesetz über die Aufsicht und Transparenz in den Energiegrosshandelsmärkten (GATE) eröffnet. Das neue Gesetz verpflichtet die Marktteilnehmer, der Eidgenössischen Elektrizitätskommission (ElCom) Angaben über ihre Transaktionen und Handelsaufträge zu übermitteln.

Here you will find the latest information and links on the supply situation for the various sources of energy in Switzerland, and on other energy-related topics. Gas supplies from Russia to the west are currently severely restricted, meaning the supply situation is critical. The Federal Council is therefore calling on everyone to save energy.

Switzerland's energy balance provides information on domestic production, import / export, storage, conversion, own consumption, transport and grid losses and ...

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Switzerland's energy balance provides information on domestic production, import / export, storage, conversion, own consumption, transport and grid losses and consumption of the various energy carriers in Switzerland on an annual basis.

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Energy efficiency is a key pillar of Switzerland's strategy towards reaching its energy and climate targets for 2030 and the net zero target for 2050. Switzerland shows notable decoupling between energy consumption and economic growth.

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Our recent study investigates how Switzerland's integrated energy system could use power-to-gas, gas-to-power, and other flexible resources to balance seasonal mismatches while complying with national energy policies for sustainability and energy security.

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