

Switzerland Air Quality Policies

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes country-level policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (???) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to Vered.Ehsani@unep.org and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

Switzerland Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air quality in Switzerland has improved considerably in recent decades as a result of a large number of measures. ● However, various pollutants ambient concentration levels are still too high, such as winter smog pollution, the ozone in summer and excessive nitrogen contamination of forests and ecosystems. ● On the emissions side, particulate matter and climatically active gases are among the causes for concern. ● WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 800 premature deaths annually¹ <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The National Air Pollution Monitoring Network (NABEL) comprises 16 measuring stations distributed all around Switzerland. 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: exists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Switzerland has established air quality standards which form a part of the Ordinance on Air Pollution Control (OAPC) <p>National Air Quality Policy:</p> <p>Switzerland air pollution control policy is based on 1983 federal law on the protection of the environment and the 1985 ordinance on air pollution control</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air pollution is regulated by the Federal Environmental Protection Act (EPA) and the Ordinance on Air Pollution Control of 1985 (OAPC). As a general rule, air emissions must be limited at their respective source using state-of-the-art technology, provided the costs of doing this are not excessive. <p>Other: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES</p>	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments, tourism among others <p>GDP of country: USD 646.2 B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 26.8%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3.1% of the installed electricity generating capacity (18.07 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 24.3% from nuclear, 68% from hydroelectric plants and the rest 5.5% is generated from other renewable sources⁴ <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are no national targets or legal requirements for increasing the use of renewable energy, but some cantons have set regional targets. ● However, the producers of electricity from hydropower, solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, biomass and biological waste qualify for feed-in tariffs (subsidies). <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provisions on efficient use of energy can be found in the Federal Energy Act of 1998 and its complementing ordinances. <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transport is among the most important source of air pollution in Switzerland ● Public transport in Switzerland is well developed and several options spanning from railways, trams, metros and bus are available 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engine emissions are regulated based on the Ordinance on Air Pollution Control, OAPC of 16 December 1985, with a number of later amendments ● Emission requirements from new highway engines, both light- and heavy-duty, are harmonized to accept the current European Union regulations. <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ???</p> <p>Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p>

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

	<p>for commuters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of private cars is discouraged as demonstrated by the high fuel cost which stood at USD 1.55 per litre in 2015⁵. ● Private car ownership is high with 573 cars per 1000 individuals in 2012⁶ 	<p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)</i> ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR</p>	<p>Outdoor, open burning: <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i></p>	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i> ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR</p>	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ???</p> <p>Impact: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes/No)</i> ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p> <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p>

⁵ 'Gasoline Prices around the World, 28-Sep-2015 | GlobalPetrolPrices.com' <http://www.globalpetrolprices.com/gasoline_prices/> [accessed 5 October 2015].

⁶ World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <<http://chartsbin.com/view/1114>> [accessed 30 June 2015].