

Energy policy as public policy

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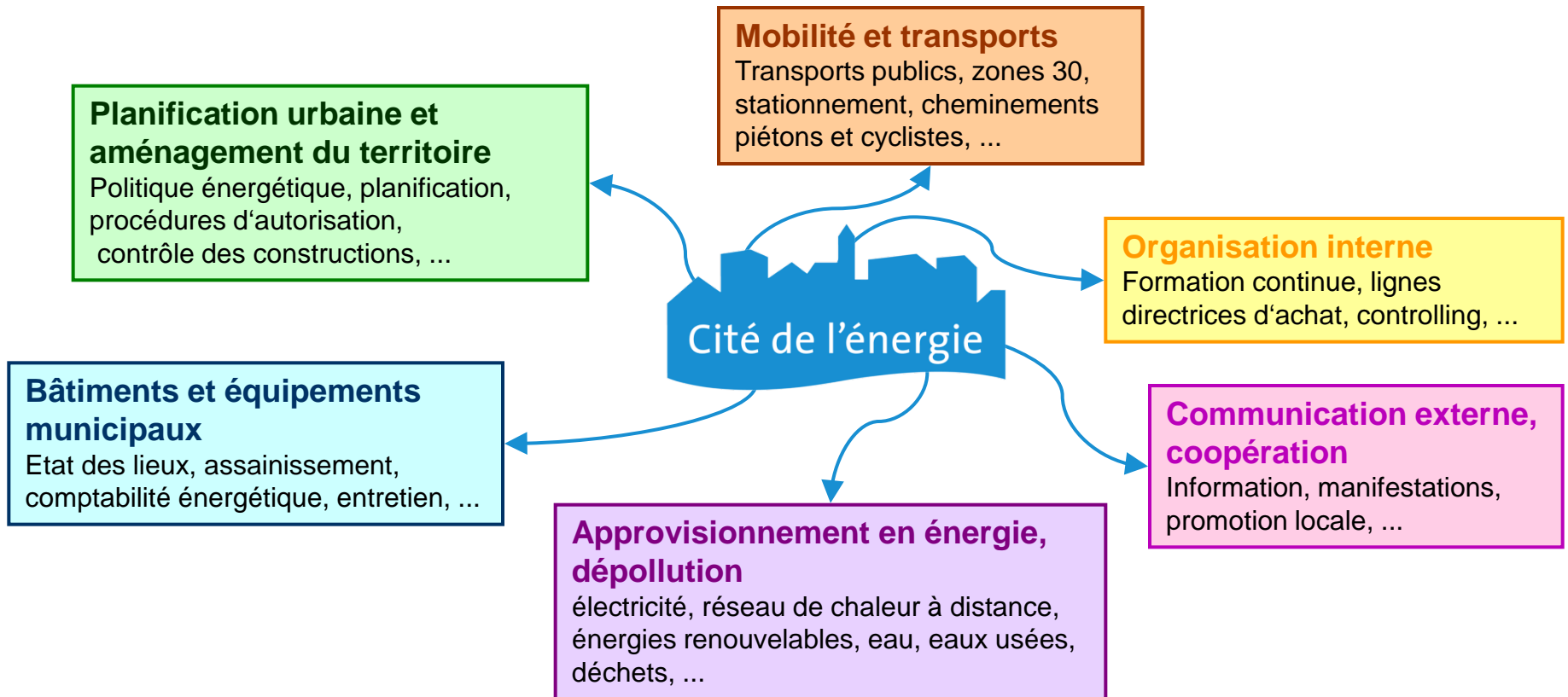


Lausanne



Lausanne, Cité de l'énergie

Les propositions d'action se basent sur un catalogue de mesures avec différents champs d'actions

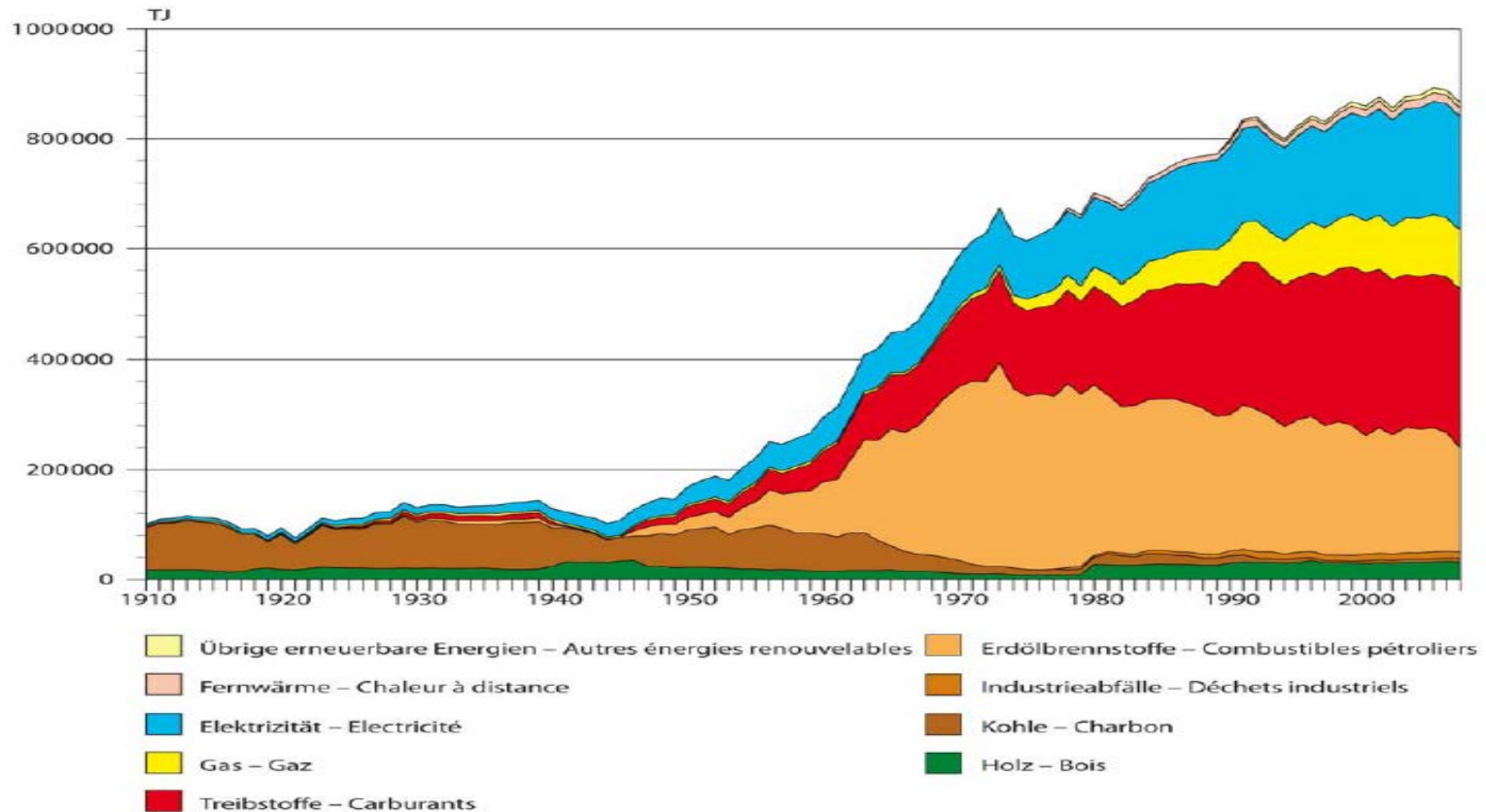


Switzerland



Energy use in Switzerland

Endenergieverbrauch 1910–2007 nach Energieträgern
Consommation finale 1910–2007 selon les agents énergétiques



Quelle: BFE, Schweizerische Gesamtenergiestatistik 2007
Source: OFEN, Statistique globale suisse de l'énergie 2007





Solde des coûts cumulés à la hausse et à la baisse découlant du premier paquet de mesures jusqu'en 2050

- + Investissements dans l'efficacité
- Economies de coûts d'énergie et d'importations d'énergie
- + Coûts liés à l'accroissement des capacités de production
(ces coûts sont toutefois moins élevés avec une baisse de la demande)
- + Réseaux

• = **39 milliards de francs au total**

Variante d'offre C&E | Sources: Prognos 2012, Consentec 2012

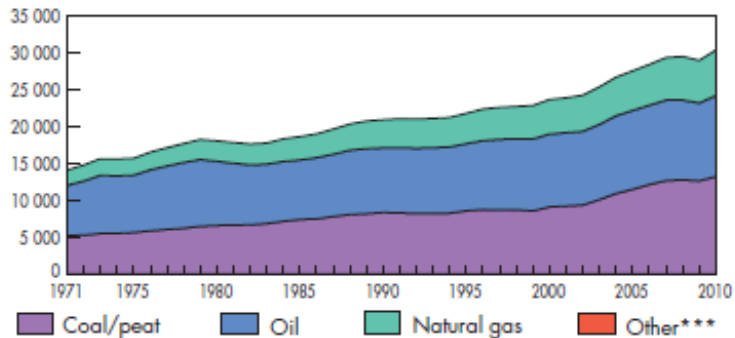


The world

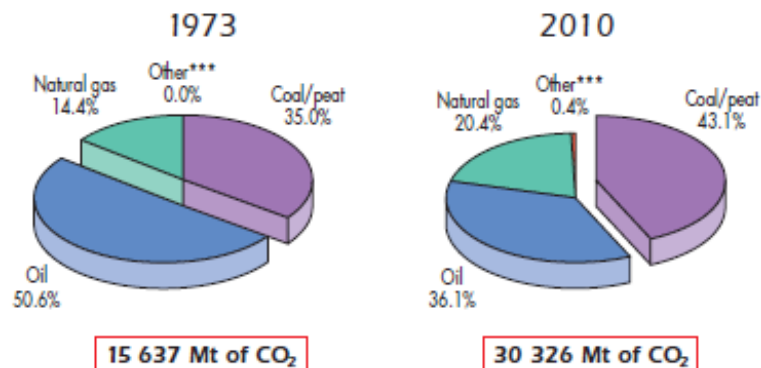


CO₂ Emissions by Fuel

World* CO₂ emissions** from 1971 to 2010 by fuel (Mt of CO₂)



1973 and 2010 fuel shares of CO₂ emissions**



*World includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.
 **Calculated using the IEA's energy balances and the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.
 CO₂ emissions are from fuel combustion only. ***Other includes industrial waste and non-renewable municipal waste.





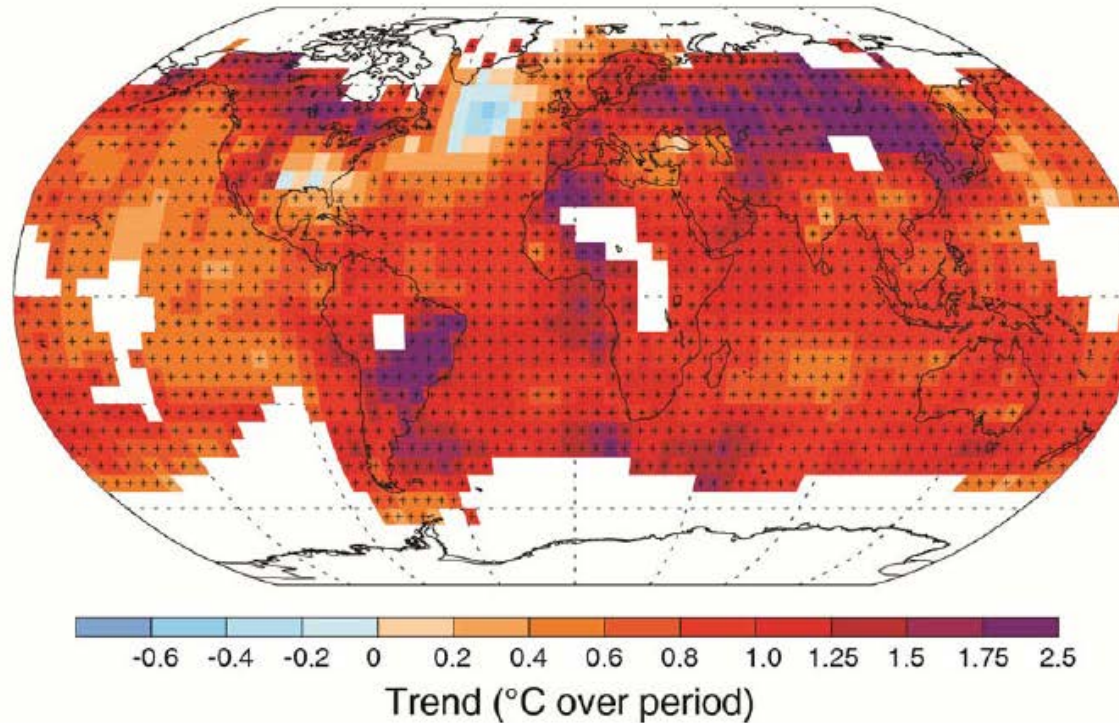
2014 IPCC report

Human influence has been detected in warming of the atmosphere and the ocean, in changes in the global water cycle, in reductions in snow and ice, in global mean sea level rise, and in changes in some climate extremes (Figure SPM.6 and Table SPM.1). This evidence for human influence has grown since AR4. It is *extremely likely* that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century. {10.3–10.6, 10.9}



2014 IPCC Report



(b) Observed change in average surface temperature 1901–2012



And here comes the WTO...

- Among the trade restrictions that seem particularly relevant for energy are subsidies that distort trade, certain practices by state trading enterprises, exclusion from participation in government procurement markets, transit restrictions for transporting energy, and restrictions on exports, on investment and on the movement of energy service providers. WTO disciplines address many of these issues, although not always by design, and certainly not as part of an overarching approach that takes into account multilaterally agreed energy policy objectives. (Pascal Lamy, 2013)





“Act only according to that maxim whereby you can, at the same time, will that it should become a universal law.”

Immanuel Kant



Thank you for your attention

