

# Switzerland Case Study

## Analysis of National Strategies for Sustainable Development

This document is one of 19 country case studies that form the knowledge base for a synthesis report entitled “National Strategies for Sustainable Development: Challenges, Approaches, and Innovations Based on a 19-country Analysis.” The synthesis report and country case studies are available electronically at:

<http://www.iisd.org/measure/capacity/sdsip.asp>  
<http://www.gtz.de/rioplus/download>

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### Notice to Reader

Information in the country case studies was obtained primarily from publicly available sources (e.g., Internet and literature sources) and, where possible, was supplemented through interviews with government officials. The information was up-to-date as of May 2004. Every effort was made to ensure that official national sustainable development focal point contacts had the opportunity to provide feedback on the research, but such contacts were not successful in all cases. **This case study is in an unedited, working paper format.**

These case studies are made publicly available to add to the national sustainable development strategy knowledge base. The project’s research partners accept responsibility for any inaccuracies or omissions. The views expressed in this working paper do not necessarily represent the views of the funding partners.

The research partners welcome your comments on this country case study. Please e-mail comments to Darren Swanson at [dswanson@iisd.ca](mailto:dswanson@iisd.ca).

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## **1 Introduction: Switzerland Description**

Switzerland is a landlocked country in Western Europe, with a population of approximately 7.3 million people. Switzerland is known globally for its independence and neutrality. “The political and economic integration of Europe over the past half century, as well as Switzerland's role in many UN and international organizations, has strengthened Switzerland's ties with its neighbours. However, the country did not officially become a UN member until 2002. Switzerland remains active in many UN and international organizations, but retains a strong commitment to neutrality” (CIA 2003). Currently the country is evaluating the decision to join the European Union.

### *Economy*

Switzerland is a stable modern market economy with low unemployment and a highly skilled labour force. In recent years, the country has brought its economic practices largely into conformity with the European Union's to enhance international competitiveness. The GDP is estimated at US\$233.4 billion (purchasing power parity) with a real growth rate of 0.1% (2002 est.) (CIA 2003). GDP per capita in 2002 was US\$32,000 (CIA 2003). Switzerland's predominant industries include: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, and precision instruments. The labour force by occupation is 70% services, 26% industry, and 5% agriculture (CIA 2003). Unemployment was 3.6% in 2003 (Swiss Statistics a 2004).

### *Society*

Switzerland is a federal republic with three different political levels, including the Confederation, the cantons, and the communes. The Confederation has authority in all areas in which it is empowered by the Federal Constitution, such as foreign and security policy, customs and monetary affairs, protection of the environment (Article 74), forests (Article 77), fishery and hunting (Article 29), and protection of animals (Article 80).

There are 26 cantons, and each canton has its own constitution, parliament, government and courts. The Federal Constitution also delineates the powers of the cantons, including zoning (Article 75), and natural and cultural heritage (Article 78). Sustainable Development is a joint responsibility, whereby “The Confederation and the Cantons shall strive to establish a durable equilibrium between nature, in particular its capacity to renew itself, and its use by man” (Swiss Federal Government 1999, Article 73).

The Confederation is structured as a Federal Assembly, which consists of the National Council and the Council of States. The President, who is both the chief of state and the head of government, is elected annually by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Council is the cabinet for the Federal Assembly (CIA 2003).

The national languages are German, French, Italian, and Romansch (Swiss Federal Government 1999, Article 4). Switzerland's human development index ranked 10<sup>th</sup> out of 175 countries in 2001 (UNDPa 2003, p. 237). Switzerland was not ranked in the human poverty index of 2001 (UNDPb 2003, p. 248), but the Federal Statistical Office indicates that in 2002 approximately 9% of the population lived below the poverty line (2003). The life expectancy at birth is 79 (UNDPa 2003, p. 237).

*Environment*

With a surface area of approximately 41,300 sq km, Switzerland's terrain is mostly mountains with a central plateau of rolling hills, plains, and large lakes. Switzerland's climate is temperate, but varies widely with altitude. The primary natural resources in Switzerland include hydropower (potential), timber and salt. Switzerland has an environmental sustainability index of 66.5 (ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 142) (Yale & Columbia 2002, p. 3). CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita were 6 tonnes in 2001 (World Bank 2001, p. 204).

*Note to Readers*

Research sources for this report are primarily Swiss government reports. Some reference is also made to OECD reviews, and SD/WSSD Implementation Country Profiles prepared for Stratos Inc.

*Switzerland's Profile by Selected Indicators*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value</b>
Human Development Index (and ranking) – 2001	0.932 (10 <sup>th</sup> )
Human Poverty Index (and ranking) – 2001	NA
Environmental Sustainability Index (and ranking) – 2002	66.5 (5 <sup>th</sup> )
GHG Emissions -2001	6 tonnes per capita of CO <sub>2</sub>
GDP and GDP per capita – 2002	US\$233.4 billion and US\$32,000

## **2 Content of the National Sustainable Development Strategy**

The Swiss Federal Council issued the “Sustainable Development Strategy 2002” in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. This single, multi-dimensional strategy aims to integrate the principles of sustainable development across the board, in every sector of policy.

*Strategy Content*

The cornerstones of the 2002 strategy are as follows:

- Emphasis on an equilibrium between the three pillars of sustainable development (economy, society, environment)
- A fundamentally wide-ranging strategy, i.e. not confined to a small number of policy areas
- Practical and results-oriented measures, in the sense of a specific plan of action (see Appendix A for list of measures)
- Involvement of cantons, communes, civil society and the private sector (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 1)

The strategy outlines six basic guidelines for sustainable development policy (see Appendix B). The guidelines are based on principles of sustainable development now enshrined in the new Federal Constitution, as well as on the three-dimensional concept of sustainable development – economy, society and the environment.

The bulk of the strategy is comprised of ten action areas, with a total of 22 measures (see Appendix A). The action areas and supporting measures cover a wide variety of sectors including: economic and financial policy; education; social cohesion; health; environment and natural resources; spatial and settlement development; mobility; development cooperation and peace; and monitoring instruments. It is interesting to note that almost all of these measures build on existing policies and/or initiatives that Switzerland has had in place for various lengths of time. Some of the new initiatives include monitoring of sustainable development (i.e. indicators) and sustainability assessments.

The final component of the strategy outlines some basic elements of the implementation framework, including discussion on responsibilities and structures; scheduling, monitoring and evaluation; financing; and the partnership-based approach and communication. The strategy identifies the need, however, to establish detailed next steps for implementation, including timetables, funding, and partnerships.

#### *Coordination and Linkages with Other Strategies or Planning Processes*

Underpinning the Sustainable Development Strategy 2002 is Switzerland's new Federal Constitution of 1999, which elevates sustainable development to the status of a national goal. The new Federal Constitution further imposes a binding requirement for sustainability action on all levels of government, as well as incorporating sustainable development into its foreign policy goals.

A sectoral policy related to sustainable development has been prepared for the agriculture sector, namely the Agriculture Policy 2002 initiative which promotes subsidies for noncompetitive purposes, such as the preservation of natural resources, the maintenance of the rural landscape and the decentralized use of land (Foreign Trade Barriers, p. 392).

Switzerland's Sustainable Development Strategy 2002 is integrated into the national planning processes. For instance, the strategy was developed following the established participatory consultation process. Interim assessment reports of the strategy are being completed according to the legislative planning windows. Finally, measures under the Strategy are to be financed according to existing budgetary processes.

#### *Integration of Sustainable Development Principles*

The Swiss Strategy acknowledges that "If our responsibility towards the future is to be fulfilled the precautionary, polluter-pays and liability principles also need to be supported at all levels as fundamental preconditions for economic, environmental and social action and viable long-term conduct" (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 9). The Strategy's action areas and measures demonstrate its cross-sectoral nature and its consideration of the triple bottom-line by covering areas such as health, social cohesion, financial policy, mobility, and environment.

### **3 Institutional and Procedural Aspects of the National Sustainable Development Strategy**

### ***3.1 Development and Institutional Aspects***

In response to the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the Swiss Federal Council mandated the creation of an initial national sustainable development strategy, with the clear mandate to concentrate on a “small number of practicable measures, designed to reinforce and complement the activities already initiated in the course of the 1995-1999 legislative period” (Swiss Federal Council 2001, p. 7). This “Sustainable Development Strategy in Switzerland” was approved by the Federal Council in 1997, five years after the Rio Conference.

Interim assessment reports provided input to the next edition of the national sustainable development strategy which the Federal Council mandated for completion by 2002. One of these assessment reports is the Swiss Federal Council’s “From Rio to Responsibility – Switzerland’s Progress towards a Policy of Sustainable Development, 1992-2002”, which was prepared for the Secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development in July 2001. This assessment highlights several challenges facing Switzerland in the integration of sustainable development, such as:

- **social challenges:** increasing poverty risk due to globalization; growing healthcare costs; need to integrate sustainable development into education and training
- **economic challenges:** need to continue internalization of external costs; need for economic policy to provide stronger innovative impetus for new solutions; need to shift tax burden from employment to the consumption of natural resources
- **environment challenges:** need to address area of emissions and climate change; biodiversity and land use; need to set relevant targets
- **international relations challenges:** difficulty in presenting and asserting position and experience in the international arena without being a member of the EU; need for coherent policy for integrating groups of foreigners into the population (Swiss Federal Council 2001, pp. 17-18)

Refinement of the strategy was also mentioned in the report on legislative planning for 1999-2003.

Therefore, in March 2002 the Swiss Federal Council issued the national Sustainable Development Strategy 2002, a “proposal containing new foundations for further development of the Federal Council’s strategy” of 1997 (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 2).

The 2002 strategy was created within the IDARio (German abbreviation for Interdepartmental Rio Committee) framework. IDARio is a directorate-level interdepartmental committee established by the Federal Council in 1992 to oversee follow-up activities to Rio. It includes representatives from federal agencies whose mandate is related to sustainable development (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 2).

The IDARio serves as an information, coordination and discussion platform with regard to all federal activities and processes of relevance to sustainability. The committee is chaired on an annual rotating basis by federal agencies reflecting the three pillars of sustainable development - the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape, and one office from the Federal Department of Home Affairs. The secretariat of the IDARio is operated by the Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE) (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 36). This office has also a coordinating function for sustainable development within the government. Swiss government officials noted that this committee is active, and although the chair rotates annually, the secretariat support provided by ARE is stable and constant (Wachter 2004).

The Federal Office for Spatial Development is one of eight federal offices falling under the Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication. “The ARE aims to make a substantial contribution to sustainable spatial development in Switzerland and its regions and to shape this development in line with the relevant provisions” including the sustainable development strategy (ARE 2003).

Technical support from national experts was utilized in the development of the strategy. However, other than reference to OECD’s 2001 document entitled, “Strategy for Sustainable Development: Guidance for Development Cooperation” (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 4), Switzerland did not use any international external technical support (Wachter 2004).

**Box 1: Recent Assessment of the 2002 Strategy**

The Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication completed an interim assessment report which evaluated the status of implementation of the 2002 strategy, and of the implementation progress on the Johannesburg commitments. The report generally found that implementation on all 22 measures of the strategy is moving ahead, but more slowly than originally planned due to national budgetary constraints. The report identified that 13 of the 26 cantons have launched some sustainable development initiatives, and 100 communes have launched Agenda 21 type initiatives (represents about 25% of Switzerland's population). The report identified some other key developments such as:

- Referendum on Ecological Fiscal Reform was defeated in 2000. However, Switzerland is now looking at energy taxes. A decision of Federal Council was to create a **CO<sub>2</sub> tax**, to be implemented within the first 6 months of 2004.
- **Land use planning** initiatives have been the result of good collaboration between the Confederation and the cantons
- A total of 115 **indicators** have been created, and the list is operational (see Table 1 for details on MONET). The report identified that the challenge will be to keep indicators updated in light of budget cuts.

Generally, the report also found the Switzerland's policy objectives are well aligned to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, although progress and implementation are varied (IDARio 2004).

**3.2 Participation Aspects**

Like many European countries, the Swiss strategy was developed based on a participatory approach, with participation of the cantons, civil society and the private sector using the nation's established consultation procedure (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 5). In the consultation process, a draft version of the strategy was submitted to the cantons and various stakeholder groups, and comments were taken into consideration in the final strategy.

Swiss government officials acknowledge that due to timing constraints, participation from the cantons in developing the strategy was not as thorough as originally intended. However, in the aftermath of writing the strategy, the cantons have been much more actively involved. For instance, the Federal Office for Spatial Development has created a forum where cantons and communes are working in-line with the Confederation on sustainability issues, such as indicators. This forum, although created after the strategy was written, has proved a successful demonstration of motivating the sub-federal and civil society to be involved drawing on the technical capacity and expertise of these groups (Wachter 2004). The cantons, civil society and the private sector are also to be involved during the implementation phase, as in a number of the areas covered they play a crucial role (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 7).

As mentioned, the strategy was developed within the confines of the participatory process used in the Swiss Federal Administration. Accordingly, the first phase of consultation was at the IDARio level, where all relevant federal departments could provide input to the strategy and proposed measures. Once approval from IDARio was received, the strategy was then submitted to the two-tier consultation process. Here, the strategy was

first approved at the federal office level, and then subsequently at the Ministerial level (Wachter 2004).

### **3.3 *Monitoring Aspects***

The Swiss strategy is structured such that the lead agency for each measure is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of implementing their respective measures (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 36). However, it is the IDARio secretariat, through the Federal Office for Spatial Development, which is responsible to produce an annual report, with a concise summary of the results, on the basis of the information that these agencies provide. The IDARio reviews the annual report, and then the information is made available to the Federal Council, Parliament and the Federal Administration.

An interim report on the status of implementation covering the period of 1999-2003 (corresponding to the legislative period) has been prepared. With completion of this interim report, the strategy has been extended for another four years and incorporated into the plans for the 2004-2007 legislative period. Indicators have been developed to facilitate this assessment through a system entitled MONET (discussed in Table 1). The indicators allow for a systematic and objective tracking of economic, environmental, and social performance (Swiss Statistics b 2004). Appendix D lists the 26 areas under which the 115 indicators are organized.

Swiss government officials indicate that there are currently no implications for failing to implement the measures identified in the strategy (Wachter 2004).

The interim reports and in-depth evaluation of the strategy are designed to identify improvement opportunities and prompt their implementation.

The 2002 Strategy does not specifically mention Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA). However, through the strategy the Federal Council has established that “sustainable development is not an additional sectoral policy, but a ‘regulative idea’ that is to be integrated into all sectoral policies” (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 11). “If sustainable development is to be achieved, the three target dimensions need to be considered at an early stage and problems need to be tackled in an interdisciplinary manner in the interest of viable long-term solutions” (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 12). As such, the Federal Council is promoting a cross-sectional approach for the present strategy, with measures being developed in interagency and interdepartmental working groups” (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 11).

Further, in response to Measure 22 in the strategy, guidelines on completing “sustainability assessments” have been written (available in English on [www.are.ch](http://www.are.ch)). The concept of sustainability assessment is to evaluate effects of draft legislation, concepts and projects in terms of the three dimensions of sustainable development and to indicate potential deficiencies early enough in the process to influence the direction. The guidelines are already well accepted within the Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication. Ultimately, it is hoped that these guidelines can be used throughout the Swiss government in other sectors (Wachter 2004).



### 3.4 *Implementation Aspects and Specific Initiatives*

Although political responsibility for the strategy rests with the Federal Council, responsibility for ensuring that the strategy is pursued lies with the IDARio (see Appendix C for responsibilities).

With regards specifically to implementation, responsibility for the implementation of individual measures lies with the lead agency for each respective measure. If necessary, the lead agency will work with partners from the IDARio working groups.

According to Swiss government officials, an implementation schedule and detailed targets for each of the 22 measures identified in the strategy have been prepared. This implementation planning document is available in German on the web. There are no intentions to translate it to other languages because it is primarily a technical document intended for internal use only (Wachter 2004).

In terms of financing, the strategy indicates that “sustainable development is to be achieved not by expanding government activities but primarily through the prioritization and reallocation of existing resources. The aim is thus to reorient existing Administration activities towards sustainable development” (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 38). Therefore, details of the costs and financing of measures identified in the strategy are to be further defined as implementation is undertaken. “Financing of individual measures must be secured via ordinary budgetary process” (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 38).

In addition to the strategy being communicated via the internet, Swiss government officials noted that the strategy was prominent at the Swiss National Exposition in 2002 as part of the campaign preparing for Johannesburg’s WSSD. Although other communication campaigns to circulate the strategy are not in place, Swiss government officials did note that data regarding implementation of some of the measures is being made public (in German and French), through MONET (see Table 1 for more details).

Table 1 highlights some of Switzerland’s innovative initiatives undertaken to implement sustainable development.

**Table 1: Selected Sustainable Development Initiatives**

Initiative	Outline
MONET	MONET is an indicator system created for the monitoring of sustainable development ( <b>M</b> onitoring <b>N</b> achhaltiger <b>E</b> ntwicklung), created in response to the Strategy, IDARio, and the legislature session plans for 1999-2003. MONET is carried out jointly by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests & Landscape, and the Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development. The system aims to provide information about the current situation and trends in social, economic and

	environmental aspects of sustainable development and to demonstrate Switzerland's position compared to other countries. MONET has identified 26 topics of relevance to sustainable development, and each topic is illustrated with 4 to 10 indicators. It is designed as an information source for the public, politicians, and the Swiss federal government. For more information: <a href="http://www.monet.admin.ch">www.monet.admin.ch</a>
Sustainable assessment guidelines	In response to Measure 22 in the strategy, guidelines on completing "sustainability assessments" have been written (available in English on <a href="http://www.are.ch">www.are.ch</a> ). The concept of sustainability assessment is to evaluate effects of draft legislation, concepts and projects in terms of the three dimensions of sustainable development and to indicate potential deficiencies early enough in the process to influence the direction taken. The guidelines are already well accepted within the Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication. Ultimately, it is hoped that these guidelines can be used throughout the Swiss government in other sectors (Wachter 2004).
Federal Constitution 1999	The adoption of the new Federal Swiss Constitution enshrines sustainable development. It includes sustainable development as one of the national objectives. Article 73 also binds organs of state at all levels to "strive to establish a durable equilibrium between nature, and, in particular, its capacity to renew itself, and its use by man". The foreign policy objectives also include key elements of sustainable development. "The constitution also establishes new principles and policies for most of the sectoral policies relevant to sustainable development" (Swiss Federal Council 2001, p. 5).

Box 2 highlights one of Switzerland's particularly innovative sustainable development initiatives:

**Box 2: IDARio****IDARio**

To facilitate the implementation of the commitments entered into at Rio, in March 1993 the Federal Council set up the Interdepartmental Committee (IDARio) under the annually rotating chair of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs and the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape and one office from the Federal Department of Home Affairs. The secretariat of the IDARio is operated by the Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE). This office has also a coordinating function for sustainable development within the government.

Responsibility for ensuring that the strategy is rigorously pursued lies with the IDARio, which undertakes the following tasks:

- Ensuring the coherence of the policies of the various federal agencies
- Analysing assessments on behalf of the Federal Council
- Submitting proposals for improvements, if necessary
- Defining common principles for the provision of information and communication regarding the strategy and the measures in question.

The IDARio is an innovative institution, in that it optimizes collaboration between those sectors involved in sustainable development. Although its secretariat is housed within the Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications, it is accountable to the Federal Council. Further, it is responsible for overseeing the lifecycle of the strategy – from development, through implementation, and monitoring and reporting.

### 3.5 Summary of National SD Strategy

The table below summarizes Switzerland's sustainable development strategic initiatives.

**Table 2: Summary of Switzerland's National Sustainable Development Strategy**

Criteria/Aspects	Outline
<b>Content of SDS</b>	
- Typology	- National Sustainable Development Strategy, multi-dimensional, cross-sectoral
- Content	- Contains: guidelines, 10 action areas, 22 measures, basis for implementation framework
- Linkages with other strategies and planning processes	- Swiss Federal Constitution; integrated into national planning process
<b>Development Aspects</b>	
- Legal basis, state of process	- Policy created by government with input from government and non-government stakeholders. Builds on 1997 strategy. 2002 strategy incorporates input from interim assessments. Approved and issued by Federal Council in 2002
- Institutions, responsible agencies	- IDARio (federal agencies reflect three pillars); secretariat under Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication
- Decisions and negotiation	- Participatory approach to development, with participation of cantons, civil society and private sector using national consultation procedure
- External Support	- Only reference to OECD guidance documents. National expertise relied upon
<b>Participation</b>	
- Coordination	- Coordinated by Federal Office for Spatial Development
- Inter-governmental actors	- IDARio: State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape, office from Federal Department of Home Affairs
- Civil society, NGOs actors	- Participatory approach to development, with participation of cantons, civil society and private sector using national consultation procedure
<b>Monitoring, Reporting and Adaptation Aspects</b>	
- Responsibilities & Mechanisms	- Separate implementation plan with timelines, responsibilities, etc. Lead agency responsible for reporting on respective measures. IDARio secretariat to produce annual report summarizing results of implementation. Report to Federal Council, Parliament and Federal Administration
- Compliance mechanisms	- No compliance mechanisms or implications for failure to comply
- Learning and Adaptation	- Interim assessment reports to provide improvement opportunities; MONET indicators to monitor progress
- Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment	- No information on SEA. Federal Council identified need to consider all three target dimensions at early planning stages, and has developed guidelines for sustainability assessment
<b>Implementation of SDS</b>	
- Responsibility and	- Political responsibility rests with Federal Council.

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Coordination  - Financing and capacity - Communication <i>Specific SD Initiatives</i>	Implementation of individual measures is responsibility of individual lead agency, working with partners in the IDARio. Strategy applies largely to government initiatives - Financing to be secured through ordinary budgetary process - Communication through web, and National Exposition in 2002 - MONET – sustainable development indicator system - Sustainability assessment guidelines - Federal Constitution 1999
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## Appendix A – Switzerland’s Action Areas and Measures

<b>Action Area 1: Economic Policy and Public Services</b>	
Measure 1	WTO and sustainable development
Measure 2	Concept for public services in the infrastructure sector
<b>Action Area 2: Financial Policy</b>	
Measure 3	Fiscal incentives for the economical use of resources
Measure 4	Introduction of an integrated product policy
<b>Action Area 3: Education, Research, Technology</b>	
Measure 5	Raising public awareness via the education system
Measure 6	Promotion of scientific cooperation with developing and transitional countries
<b>Action Area 4: Social Cohesion</b>	
Measure 7	Countering new poverty risks
<b>Action Area 5: Health</b>	
Measure 8	National “Health Diet Exercise” Programme
<b>Action Area 6: Environment and Natural Resources</b>	
Measure 9	Refinement of energy and climate protection policy
Measure 10	Support for clean-fuel vehicles
Measure 11	Incentive strategy for nature and the countryside
Measure 12	Strengthening the system of international environmental governance
<b>Action Area 7: Spatial and Settlement Development</b>	
Measure 13	Sustainable spatial planning programme
Measure 14	New regional policy strategy
<b>Action Area 8: Mobility</b>	
Measure 15	Guiding principles for sustainable mobility
Measure 16	Strengthening public transport
Measure 17	New policy on road safety
<b>Action Area 9: Development Cooperation and the Promotion of Peace</b>	
Measure 18	Participation in the formulation and implementation of a multilateral sustainability policy
Measure 19	New forms of development funding
Measure 20	Civilian peace promotion, conflict prevention and reconstruction
<b>Action Area 10: Methods and Instruments</b>	
Measure 21	Monitoring of sustainable development
Measure 22	Sustainability assessment

## **Appendix B – Six Guidelines for Sustainable Development Policy**

1. Fulfilling our responsibility towards the future
2. Equal consideration to the environment, economy and society
3. Recognizing the individual characteristics of the dimensions of sustainable development
4. Integrating sustainable development into all policy areas
5. Improving coordination between policy areas and enhancing coherence
6. Achieving sustainable development on the basis of partnership



**Appendix C – Responsibilities of the IDARio Secretariat**

The secretariat of the IDARio which is operated by the Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE) performs the following tasks:

- Ensuring liaison between federal agencies, e.g. by organizing meetings of the IDARio
- Drawing up a detailed strategy implementation program
- Engaging other partners, especially the cantons and towns, in a closer dialogue
- Communicating the strategy both horizontally, at the federal level, and to the other parties involved
- Establishing and maintaining interchange with European partners regarding national strategies (Swiss Federal Council 2002, p. 37).

**Appendix D – Thematic Categories of Switzerland’s Indicators**

1. Social security and prosperity (6 indicators)
2. Health (7 indicators)
3. Subjective living conditions (6 indicators)
4. Housing (5 indicators)
5. Culture and leisure (7 indicators)
6. Social cohesion and participation (9 indicators)
7. Development cooperation (3 indicators)
8. Education and science (6 indicators)
9. Information (5 indicators)
10. Physical security (6 indicators)
11. International trade and competitiveness (12 indicators)
12. Domestic markets (8 indicators)
13. Employment (8 indicators)
14. Research, development and technology (3 indicators)
15. Production (7 indicators)
16. Consumption (4 indicators)
17. Mobility (10 indicators)
18. Materials, wastes and emissions (7 indicators)
19. Soil (6 indicators)
20. Water (5 indicators)
21. Air (6 indicators)
22. Climate (4 indicators)
23. Land use (6 indicators)
24. Biodiversity (6 indicators)
25. Energy (7 indicators)
26. Forests (5 indicators)