



2024/25 Report on the Climate Cent Foundation's Allocation of Resources

for the attention of

the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications  
(DETEC)

in compliance with the agreement dated 29 April 2022

27 June 2025

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## **1 Purpose of this report**

In compliance with the Climate Cent Foundation (CCF)'s obligation under clause 2 of its agreement with the Swiss Confederation dated 29 April 2022, the present report details the Foundation's use of its financial resources in conformity with its goal and purpose. The report takes stock of the CCF's activities since 1 July 2024 and explains that and how the CCF has met its obligations as set out in clause 2 of the aforementioned agreement.

## **2 Conditions to be met by the Climate Cent Foundation**

The Climate Cent Foundation is to use its financial resources mainly to support projects carried out chiefly in the private sector in Switzerland and abroad that harness technologies which durably remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere (Negative Emissions Technologies [NET]) or which directly capture fossil resp. geogenic CO<sub>2</sub> at source to be durably stored underground or in materials (Carbon Capture and Storage [CCS] resp. Carbon Capture and Utilisation [CCU]).

The Foundation is further to keep supporting projects abroad expected to yield attestations that can be credited toward the Swiss Confederation's commitments under international law.

As far as possible, the projects are to yield attestations that meet the quality requirements set out in the Swiss CO<sub>2</sub> Ordinance. All attestations are to be handed over to the Swiss Confederation.

## **3 Available resources and commitments**

The Climate Cent Foundation reported no revenues in the period under review. A total of CHF 5'936'141 was paid out to meet incurred commitments (see table below) and to cover the CCF's operating expenses.

Taking into account investment profits, as per 24 June 2025 the CCF's resources stood at CHF 84'942'083.

## **4 Collaboration with the Swiss federal authorities**

In the period under review, according to the agreement in place, delegations of the Compensation Directorate and the CCF's Foundation Council mutually attended a meeting of the other body.

Table: Commitments incurred by the CCF and payments made

	Commitments (in CHF)	Paid out 1.1.2014 to 30.6.2025 (in CHF)	of which paid out in the period under review (in CHF)	Attestations delivered from 1.7.2022 to 30.6.2025 (units)
Ci-Dev	21'850'000 (23'000'000 USD)	13'743'746	5'588'074	191'278 (CER2)
TCAF	11'875'000 (12'500'000 USD)	1'413'164	172'027	–
Tuki Wasi, Peru	15'356'000 (15'356'000 EUR)	8'105'010	–	–
NET / CCS	44'580'000	–	–	–
Total	103'661'000	23'261'920	5'760'101	191'278 (CER2)

## 5 Ongoing activities

### 5.1. Participation in the Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev)

Since early 2014, the CCF has held a share of USD 23 million in the World Bank's *Carbon Initiative for Development* (Ci-Dev), in operation until the end of 2027 ([www.ci-dev.org/](http://www.ci-dev.org/)). In the period under review, the fund's period of activity was extended by two years.

The fund also numbers among its investors the governments of Great Britain and Sweden, which hold shares of respectively GBP 50 million and USD 23 million. Of these amounts, GBP 35 million and USD 40 million are available for the purchase of certificates; the remaining funds go toward activities granting governments, financial institutions, the private sector and civil society improved access to the carbon market.

The portfolio currently numbers ten programmes in Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda and Uganda. The Ci-Dev had signed purchase agreements with another five programmes, which in the meantime have been terminated because for various reasons the programmes did not make headway or reach implementation. In the period under review, agreements were amended for seven of the programmes, in order to make as full a use as possible of the fund's resources in spite of occurring shortfalls in delivery. Nonetheless, USD 8 million are

expected to remain unused by the end of the fund's period of activity and will be refunded to investors.

In the period under review, the CCF received delivery of 6'137 CER2 from one programme in the portfolio. Over the fund's operation to date, it has received 284'105 CER2. For regulatory reasons, these last CER2 could not be transferred to the CCF's account in the Swiss Emissions Trading Registry, and their cancellation was thus arranged within the UN's CDM Registry.

With the exception of Mali and Uganda, from 2021 onward emission reductions of programmes registered under the Kyoto Protocol are certified according to the *Standardised Crediting Framework* (SCF) developed by the World Bank, whose application was agreed with the other six partner countries within the framework of *Host Country Agreements* (HCA). The first 13'583 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> reductions certified under this standard were issued for the programme «Energy Access Quality Improvement Project» (EAQIP) in Rwanda. For their part, programmes in Mali and Uganda aim for registration under the UN's Article 6.4 mechanism.

However, with one exception, it will not be possible to issue thus certified emission reductions in form of international attestations resp. *Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes* (ITMOs), as the Swiss CO<sub>2</sub> Ordinance explicitly excludes this possibility for programmes registered under the Kyoto Protocol. SCF-certified emission reductions will therefore be issued and then cancelled in a registry kept by the World Bank. Any UN-certified emission reductions would be issued and cancelled in the UN's international registry.

The aforementioned exception concerns the programme in Rwanda, whose crediting period started on 1 January 2021. It will have to be ascertained whether to treat it as a pilot activity (akin to «Tuki Wasi», see section 5.3), in which case it may qualify for the issuance of ITMOs according to the provisions of the Swiss CO<sub>2</sub> Ordinance.

## **5.2. Participation in the Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF)**

The CCF and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) are jointly participating in the World Bank's *Transformative Carbon Asset Facility* (TCAF), in operation since 2017 and until the end of 2028. They hold shares of USD 12.5 million each, thereby in total meeting minimal share requirements for having a say in the selection of funded activities. The other major investors are the governments of Great Britain (GBP 60 million), Norway (USD 80 million) and Sweden (USD 25 million). Germany, Canada and Spain also hold shares on a smaller scale.

Countries involved in the TCAF aim to make use of the possibility set out in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for signatory states to cooperate on a voluntary basis. Great Britain and the SECO are using their resources toward climate finance, which explicitly precludes counting certificates toward national emission targets. By contrast, like Norway and Sweden, the CCF plans to use the certified emission reductions toward fulfilling national emission targets.

However, it remains doubtful that projects funded by the TCAF could be authorised under the Swiss CO<sub>2</sub> Ordinance and thus yield ITMOs. Just as in the case of the Ci-Dev, certified emission reductions will likely have to be issued and then cancelled in a registry kept by the World Bank.

Still only one agreement is in place for the purchase of certificates. It was signed with the project "Innovative Carbon Resource Application for Energy Transition" (iCRAFT) in Uzbekistan. The project creates incentives for the Central Asian country of Uzbekistan to reform its energy subsidy system with the aim of reducing fossil energy use and thus carbon emissions. By 2026, the government aims to reduce energy subsidies in such a way that prices in the power and gas sectors cover costs. The funds provided by the TCAF are used to cushion the impact of rising energy prices for lowest-income consumers and to fund campaigns to raise awareness as to the necessity and the benefits of cost-covering energy prices.

With these reforms, over the years 2022–2027 Uzbekistan is anticipated to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by a total of 60 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. The verification of emission reductions achieved in 2023 was finalised in April 2025. As in the previous year, climate finance investors took on and paid for 500'000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> reductions.

Funding possibilities are being assessed for a handful of other activities. These are located in Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam and deal with waste management, energy, transport and rice cultivation.

### **5.3. Pilot activity Tuki Wasi**

In development since 2017 and in operation since 2019, the pilot activity "Tuki Wasi" is aimed at the country's poorest households and strengthens the Peruvian market for improved cook stoves by means of competitive calls for tenders and standardisation ([www.tukiwasi.org](http://www.tukiwasi.org)). In November 2021, the CCF signed a purchase agreement for ITMOs with the programme owner Microsol S.A.S., after a legal framework had been established for the issuance and transfer of such certificates with an implementation agreement signed between Switzerland and Peru in October 2020.

More specifically, the CCF – and in a downstream transaction the KliK Foundation – is purchasing up to 960'000 ITMOs from Microsol until 2030. Following completion of the pilot phase, in which 1'000 cook stoves were installed according to defined specifications, the actual project launched in summer 2022. Three public calls for tenders secured contracts with four companies, which have committed to building 35'000 cook stoves. The CCF has prefinanced the construction of these cook stoves with EUR 5.53 million. Around 32'000 cook stoves are currently already in operation.

The activity's authorisation by the two partner states is imminent. Verification is currently being carried out for emission reductions achieved during the period 2022 to 2024.

## 5.4. NET / CCS projects

In order to identify projects worth funding in the fields of NET / CCS, in summer 2022 the CCF carried out a call for proposals. Of the 21 projects submitted, 14 have been detailed further. In the end, five projects were granted funding approval for CHF 10 million each. The funding agreements were signed in August 2023. In the period under review, it has become apparent that two of the projects could not be implemented to the anticipated extent. The overall commitment was thus reduced to CHF 44.58 million.

All five projects involve carbon capture in Switzerland, mainly in biogas facilities. Three of the projects are aimed at storing the CO<sub>2</sub> in building materials in Switzerland, while the other two plan to transport the CO<sub>2</sub> to other countries to be durably stored underground. The projects' status is currently as follows:

- **Sika, ReCO2ver:** Sika Services Ltd has developed a process named ReCO2ver, in which demolition concrete is mechanically separated and broken down into its main components gravel, sand and cement powder using additives. In a tank, the cement powder is then injected with CO<sub>2</sub> from various capture points. A mineralisation process transforms it into carbonated powder, which can in turn be used for the production of cement / concrete / mortar. Next to the sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the carbonated powder, the technology reduces resource consumption by making it possible to reuse the original components of demolition concrete. The carbon sink performance under contract amounts to 9'800 t CO<sub>2</sub> until 2030.

The request for assessment of the project's suitability for the issuance of attestations was submitted to the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) in due time before the end of 2023 and is still being processed. No order has yet been placed to build a first facility.

- **Zirkulit, sequestration of biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> in concrete granulate:** Zirkulit Ltd has developed a circular concrete whose special formulation ensures a lower proportion of cement and thus a reduced carbon footprint compared to conventional concrete. This concrete granulate is further injected with biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> captured in biogas plants, storing the CO<sub>2</sub> in concrete via mineralisation. The contracted quantity amounts to 16'500 t CO<sub>2</sub> until 2030.

The request for assessment of the project's suitability for the issuance of attestations was submitted to the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) in due time in March 2024 and is still being processed. A first carbon capture facility was commissioned in October 2024. A mobile sequestration facility has been in operation since August 2024.

- **Neustark, BEST:** Neustark Ltd has developed and brought to market maturity a process for storing CO<sub>2</sub> in recycled concrete. The project involves setting up liquefaction facilities for CO<sub>2</sub> captured in biogas plants as well as carbon sequestration facilities next to recycled concrete factories, in which concrete granulate is injected with CO<sub>2</sub> in special reaction containers, durably storing the CO<sub>2</sub> in concrete through mineralisation. The project focusses on the gassing of

concrete granulate that is subsequently used not to produce recycled concrete but rather as loose crushed material, for example in road construction. The contracted quantity amounts to 14'500 t CO<sub>2</sub> until 2030.

The request for assessment of the project's suitability for the issuance of attestations was submitted to the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) in due time before the end of 2023 and is still being processed. Five carbon capture facilities have now been commissioned. Three sequestration facilities have been set up but not yet put into regular operation.

- **CO2 Energie, Nesselbach Extension:** The biogas plant in Nesselbach processes food waste to produce methane, which is fed into the natural gas grid. To this end, CO<sub>2</sub> is captured from the biogas. Since November 2022, a liquefaction facility has been in operation to bring the CO<sub>2</sub> to food grade quality. Following an expansion of the biogas plant, an additional processing facility is under construction to scale up the feed-in of natural gas. The CO<sub>2</sub> captured in this process is liquefied, exported by truck, train and boat to storage sites abroad, and durably stored underground. The contracted quantity amounts to 14'380 t CO<sub>2</sub> until 2030.

The request for assessment of the project's suitability for the issuance of attestations was submitted to the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) in due time in November 2024. The carbon capture facility is under construction, with completion expected by late 2025. The necessary storage capacity has been secured by contract in Denmark.

- **Neustark, TOGETHER:** Under this project, Neustark Ltd plans to build liquefaction facilities next to several biogas plants in Switzerland that already capture CO<sub>2</sub> for natural gas processing, and to transport the liquefied CO<sub>2</sub> to storage sites in Iceland by truck, train and boat. The contracted quantity amounts to 13'000 t CO<sub>2</sub> until 2030.

The request for assessment of the project's suitability for the issuance of attestations was submitted to the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) in due time in October 2024. The necessary storage capacity in Iceland has been secured by contract. The storage of first deliveries is imminent.

## 6 Transfer of emission reductions

On 13 September 2022, the CCF handed over to the Swiss Confederation all CER2 then in its possession. Since then, the CCF was delivered another 185'141 CER2 generated under the Ci-Dev. As the CCF is not expecting to receive any further certificates dating from the Kyoto Protocol's second commitment period, on 18 June 2025 these CER2 were transferred to the Swiss Offset Account (account number CH-100-1000-0).



In May 2025, another 6'137 CER2 were issued within the CDM Registry for a project under the Ci-Dev, which for regulatory reasons may no longer be transferred to the CCF's account in the Swiss Emissions Trading Registry. In agreement with the Swiss Confederation, these will be cancelled directly within the CDM Registry.

## **7 Outlook**

In the 12 months ahead, the focus of the Climate Cent Foundation will be twofold. On the one hand, it will be working on the "Tuki Wasi" programme's first verification. On the other hand, it will be supporting the implementation of selected programmes and projects in the fields of NET / CCS up to the issuance of attestations.

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