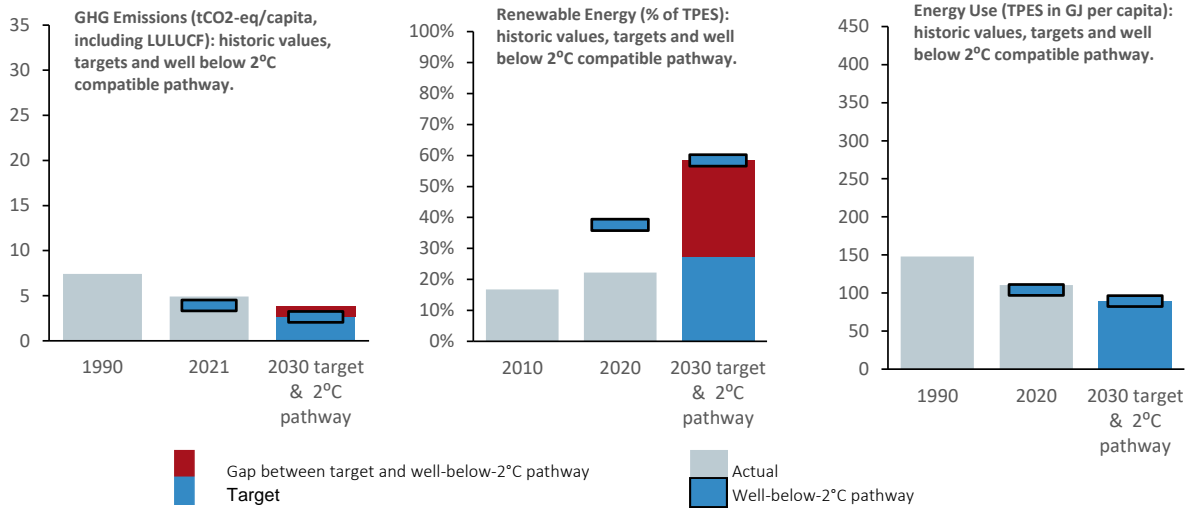
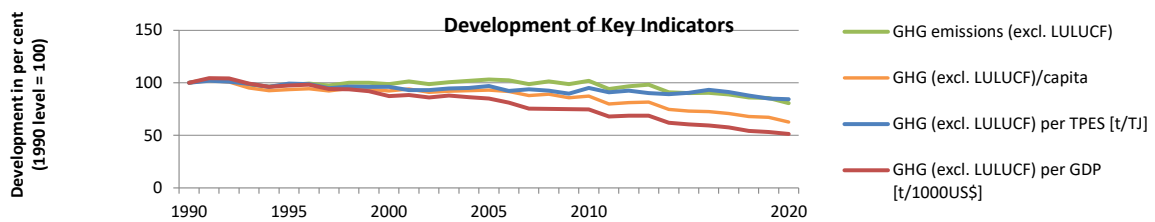


Well-below-2°C compatibility of current levels and 2030 targets



Indicators	Weighting	Rating	Rank
GHG Emissions	40%	Medium	15
GHG per Capita - current level (incl. LULUCF)	10%	High	
GHG per Capita - current trend (excl. LULUCF)	10%	High	
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	Medium	
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	Medium	
Renewable Energy	20%	Medium	25
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use - current level (incl. hydro)	5%	High	
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	Medium	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Low	
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Low	
Energy Use	20%	Medium	19
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	Low	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	Medium	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Medium	
Energy Use (TPES) 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Medium	
Climate Policy	20%	Medium	20
National Climate Policy	10%	Low	
International Climate Policy	10%	Medium	



Remarks

Switzerland falls seven places to 22nd place, meaning it is no longer among the CCPI high performers and now ranks medium overall. The country receives a medium for all four main CCPI categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

Since 2021, Switzerland has aimed to reach net zero by 2050. Also in 2021, the Federal Act on the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CO₂ Act) amendment for regulating emissions by 2030 was narrowly rejected by referendum.

Implementation is still missing

The CCPI experts point out that Switzerland needs to improve its policies and that while it is part of the Paris Agreement, implementation is still missing.

The consumer-based footprint is three times as much as the domestic footprint, as Switzerland imports more than double the amount of domestic emissions through products. These emissions are not included in the CCPI ranking because this ranking uses a territorial approach to emissions and ascribes GHG emissions to the countries that emit them.

Key Outcomes

- Switzerland falls seven places to 22nd place, meaning it is no longer among the CCPI high performers and now ranks medium overall
- In 2021, the CO₂ Act amendment for regulating emissions by 2030 was narrowly rejected by referendum
- Key demands: improve policies and speed up implementation

CCPI experts

The following national experts agreed to be mentioned as contributors for this year's CCPI:

- Georg Klingler Heiligtag (Greenpeace Schweiz)