CCPI
Climate Change
Performance Index

Switzerland

CCPI Rank		2027
Country	CCPI 2026	**CCPI 2027**
▲ Switzerland	26	24

Switzerland ranks 24th in the CCPI, up two places from the previous year, and remains among the *medium* performers. It receives a *high* rating in GHG Emissions and Energy Use, *medium* in Renewable Energy, and *low* in Climate Policy.

Climate target for 2030 at risk despite overseas offsets

Switzerland aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 50% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050. However, the CCPI country experts expect it to miss its 2030 targets, and they are critical of the lack of sufficient domestic climate measures and emissions offset projects. Its reliance on emissions offsets abroad is also widely criticised by the experts. The country is highly unlikely to purchase enough credits through the compliance market that meet Swiss legal requirements to achieve its targets. Moreover, its current emissions levels and climate finance contributions fall short of a fair contribution to the 1.5°C goal.

Lack of incentives for carbon-neutral transport

The experts welcome the Emissions Trading System (ETS) and domestic measures for industry, as well as pricing mechanisms, subsidies, and standards intended to reduce GHG emissions. However, funding cuts to various climate-related programmes and measures have slowed implementation of important climate policies.

Switzerland's consumption levels are very high, transport emissions remain high, and aviation emissions are rising rapidly. Although more sustainable transport alternatives, such as public transport, are available, there are few financial incentives to encourage people to switch. Electric vehicle (EV) uptake is relatively slow in Switzerland compared with neighbouring countries. The phase-out of fossil gas for heating also is progressing slowly.

Important role in financing fossil fuel extraction

Although Switzerland has no fossil fuel extraction, it plays an important role in the global fossil fuel market. It is home to some of the world's largest commodity traders and acts as a key player in oil commerce. The country is also placing considerable emphasis on energy security and considering investment in new emergency power plants that would use liquid fuels during an international electricity shortage. Discussions are also underway about ending the planned nuclear energy phase-out set out in the Swiss Energy Strategy 2050.

However, faster expansion of renewables is vital for replacing the ageing nuclear power plants and providing enough electricity for the growing number of battery EVs and data centres. Solar power has the greatest potential to increase Swiss electricity production, but there are still no standards for solar energy on all buildings.

At the international level, the experts note that Switzerland often has acted as a frontrunner in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) diplomacy, providing high-quality climate finance. However, they stress that climate finance falls short of Switzerland's fair share and is being reduced. They call for more funding for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage.

Overall, the experts call for mitigation policies to phase out fossil fuels, an increase in carbon pricing for all gases and sectors, and introduction of targets for aviation and agriculture.

Key outcomes

- Switzerland ranks 24th in the CCPI, up two places from the previous year, and remains among the *medium* performers.
- The country relies heavily on emissions offsets abroad and lacks sufficient domestic climate policies, meaning it will most likely miss its 2030 reduction target, even with offsets.
- Key demands: Introduce binding policies to phase out fossil fuels, raise carbon pricing for all gases and sectors, and set targets for aviation and agriculture

CCPI Experts

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

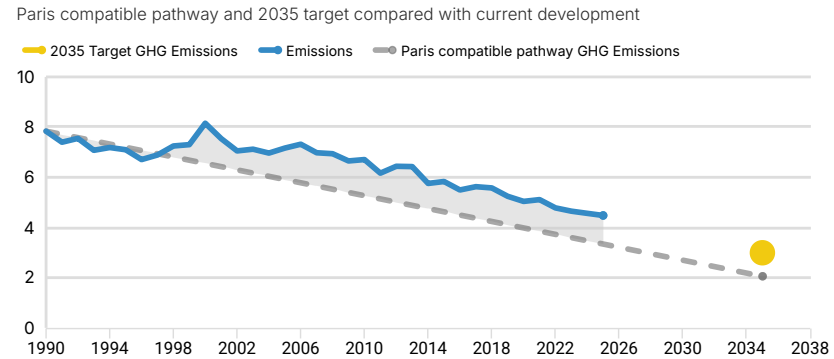
- Nathan Solothurnmann (Greenpeace Switzerland)
- Luc Leumann (Verkehrs-Club der Schweiz)
- Patrick Hofstetter (WWF Switzerland)
- Bettina Duerr (Fastenaktion)

Key Indicators

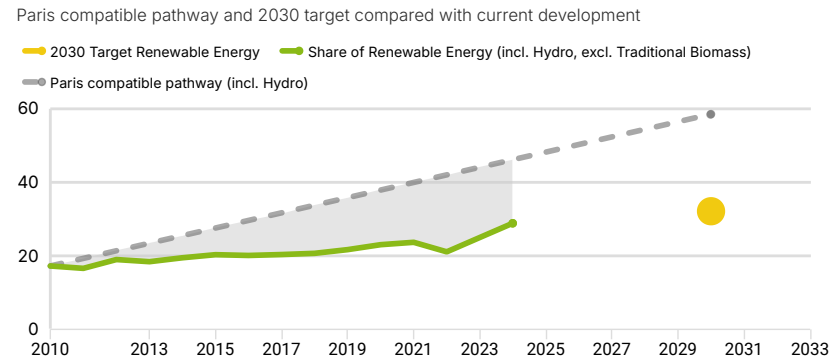
Indicators	Weighting	Rating	Rank	Change
Overall	**100%**	**Medium**	**24**	**2**
GHG Emission	**40%**	**High**	**18**	
GHG per Capita - current level (including LULUCF)	10%	High	16	
GHG per Capita - current trend (excluding LULUCF)	10%	High	12	
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	Medium	29	
GHG 2035 Target - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	Medium	38	
Renewable Energy	**20%**	**Medium**	**18**	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (TPES) - current level (including hydro)	5%	High	11	
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	Medium	33	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (TPES) (excl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Low	16	
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (including hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Low	34	
Energy Use	**20%**	**High**	**12**	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	Medium	33	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	High	10	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Medium	19	
Energy Use 2030 Target - compared to a well below two-degrees-benchmark	5%	Medium	12	
Climate Policy	**20%**	**Low**	**38**	
National Climate Policy	10%	Low	33	
International Climate Policy	10%	Low	40	

CCPI 2027: Target comparison

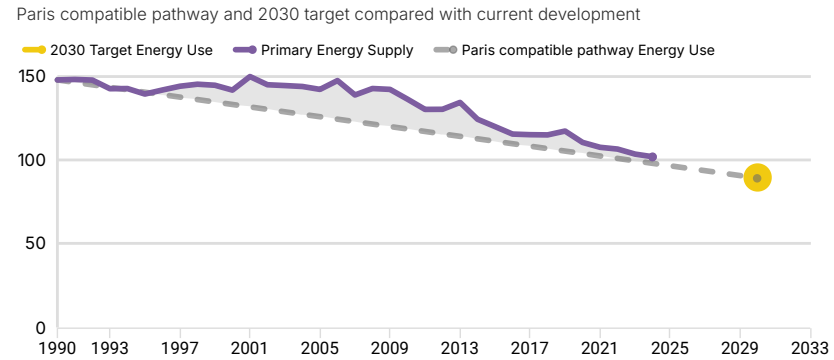
GHG emissions per capita (t CO2 eq., incl. LULUCF)



Share of Renewable Energy (in % of TPES)



Energy Use per Capita (GJ)



For more information on how to read the target comparison graph please visit our website https://ccpi.org/faqs, where you can also find all other country texts https://ccpi.org/countries/.