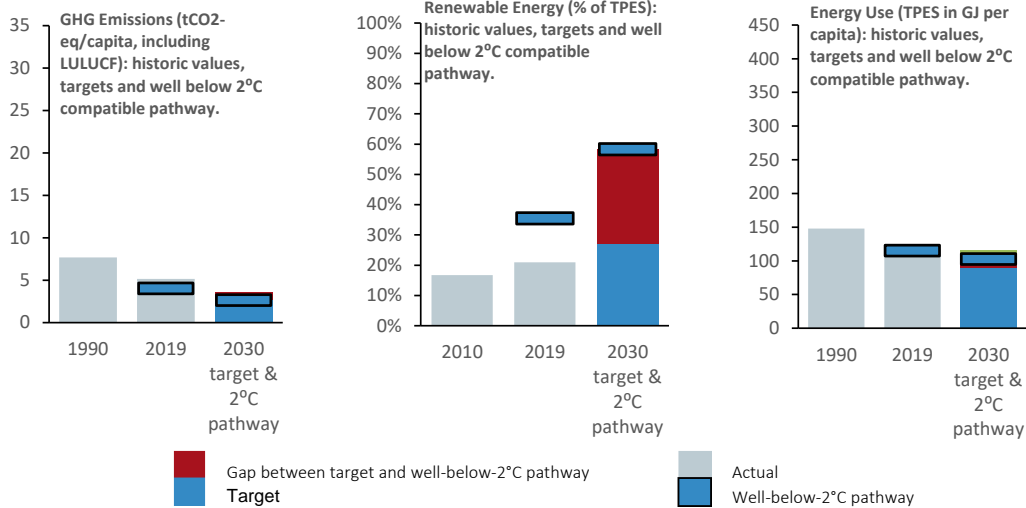
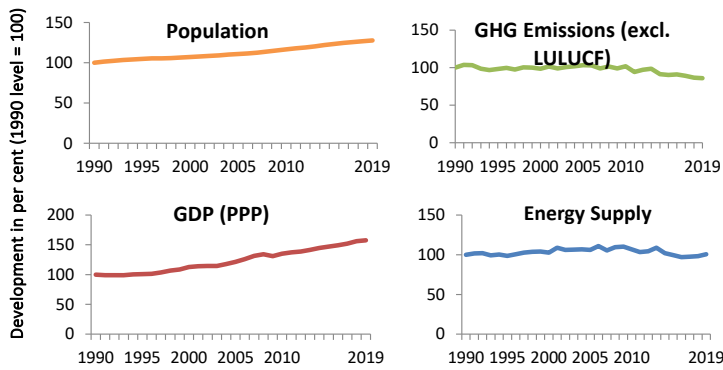


Well-below-2°C compatibility of current levels and 2030 targets



Development of Key Indicators



Key Indicators	2019
Population [million]	8,58
GDP per capita (PPP) [US\$]	68.173
GHG per capita (excl. LULUCF) [t]	5,38
GHG per GDP (PPP) [t/1000US\$]	0,08
TPES per GDP (PPP) [MJ/US\$]	1750,60
GHG per TPES [t/TJ]	0,05
Share of Renewable Energy of TPES***	20,93%

GHG = Greenhouse Gases
TPES = Total Primary Energy Supply
PPP = Purchasing Power Parity in prices of 2005
LULUCF = Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
Sources: World Bank (2021), PRIMAP (2019)

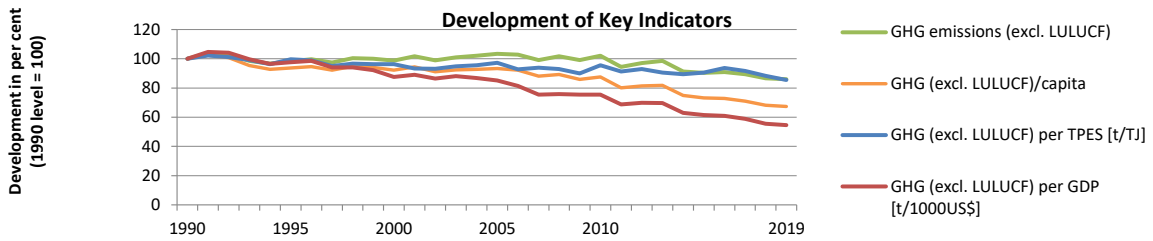
Indicators	Weighting	Score**	Rating	Rank
GHG Emissions	40%	75,07	High	14
GHG per Capita - current level (incl. LULUCF)	10%	80,94	High	16
GHG per Capita - current trend (excl. LULUCF)	10%	81,10	High	11
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	64,04	Medium	28
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	74,19	Medium	15
Renewable Energy	20%	45,99	Medium	23
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use - current level (incl. hydro)	5%	46,15	High	16
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	36,81	High	27
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	41,96	Medium	19
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	59,05	Low	33
Energy Use	20%	72,31	High	17
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	61,01	Medium	39
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	83,60	High	16
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	68,04	Medium	23
Energy Use (TPES) 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	76,58	High	15
Climate Policy*	20%	41,44	Low	36
National Climate Policy	10%	21,00	Low	51
International Climate Policy	10%	61,89	Medium	23

*Contributors to "Climate Policy" evaluation

The following national expert(s) agreed to be mentioned as contributor(s) to this year's CCPI: Georg Klingler Heiligtag (Greenpeace Switzerland)

** Unweighted

***incl. Hydro, excl. Traditional Biomass



Remarks

Switzerland drops one spot, to 15th, in this year's CCPI, but remains among the overall high-performing countries.

The country shows, like last year, high performance in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories, and medium in Renewable Energy. In Climate Policy, Switzerland falls 11 ranks and receives only a low rating.

Concerning its long-term climate strategy, Switzerland in 2021 committed itself to net zero emissions by 2050, but no further policies are in place on how to reach that goal. The CO2 Act, which the Swiss government planned and that was supposed to regulate emissions until 2030, was narrowly rejected by referendum in June 2021. Opponents had warned of rising prices resulting from higher taxes for fossil fuels. These arguments especially convinced those living in rural regions. The CCPI experts evaluated the failed CO2 Act as insufficient for reaching the net zero target. They urge the government to enact a more ambitious law as soon as possible.

Regarding international climate policy, the experts acknowledge the country's proactive role at the international diplomatic level in promoting transparency and mitigation. They do, however, request a higher financial contribution to public climate finance, and strengthening of Switzerland's engagement in loss and damage.

The following national expert agreed to be mentioned as contributor for this year's CCPI: Georg Klingler Heiligtag (Greenpeace Switzerland)