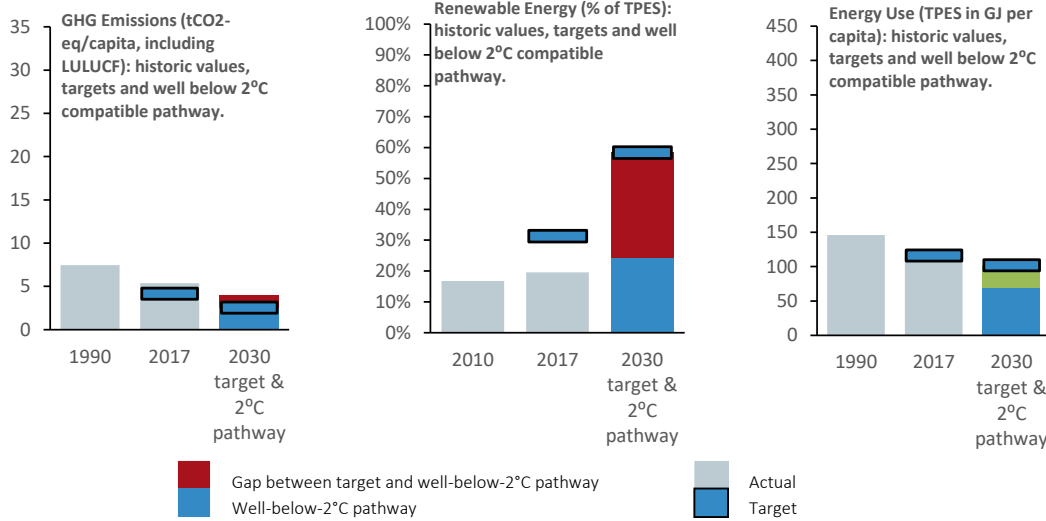
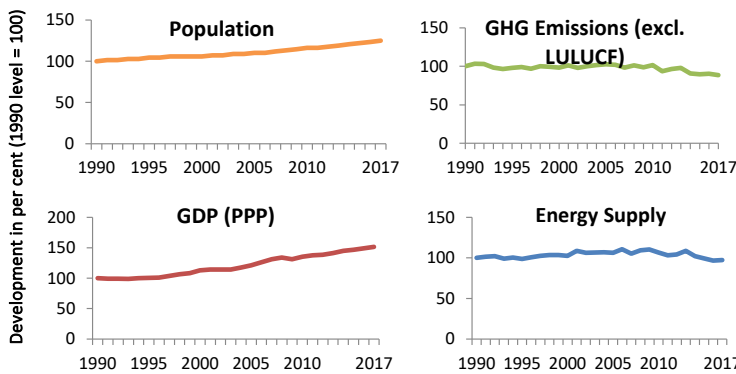


### Well-below-2°C compatibility of current levels and 2030 targets



### Development of Key Indicators



Key Indicators	2017
Population [million]	8.50
GDP per capita (PPP) [US\$]	54776.47
GHG per capita (excl. LULUCF) [t]	5.55
CO <sub>2</sub> per GDP (PPP) [t/1000US\$]	0.06
TPES per GDP (PPP) [MJ/US\$]	2.13
CO <sub>2</sub> per TPES [t/TJ]	47.57
Share of Renewable Energy of TPES***	19.55%

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: IEA (2019), PRIMAP (2019)

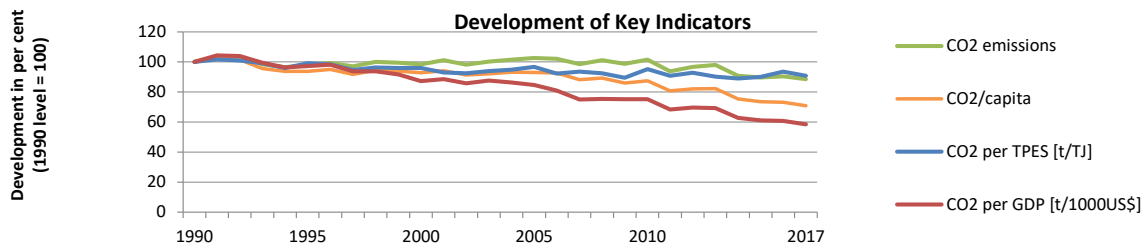
Indicators	Weighting	Score**	Rating	Rank
<b>GHG Emissions</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>68.95</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>14</b>
GHG per Capita - current level (incl. LULUCF)	10%	79.06	High	13
GHG per Capita - current trend (excl. LULUCF)	10%	64.29	High	8
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	59.07	Medium	24
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	73.36	Medium	19
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>34.67</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>30</b>
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use - current level (incl. hydro)	5%	45.05	High	14
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	32.06	Medium	34
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (excl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	24.32	Low	32
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	37.24	Low	39
<b>Energy Use</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>72.95</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>11</b>
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	61.96	Low	34
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	70.30	High	7
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	72.83	High	18
Energy Use (TPES) 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	86.74	High	11
<b>Climate Policy*</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>57.55</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>23</b>
National Climate Policy	10%	57.87	Medium	25
International Climate Policy	10%	57.22	Medium	27

### \*Contributors to "Climate Policy" evaluation

The following national expert(s) agreed to be mentioned as contributor(s) to this year's CCPI: Jürg Staudenmann (Alliance Sud), Georg Klingler (Greenpeace).

\*\* Unweighted

\*\*\*incl. Hydro, excl. Traditional Biomass



## Remarks

Compared to last year's edition, Switzerland falls seven places to rank 16, still ranging among the relatively high-rated countries. In the categories GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy and Energy Use, Switzerland's ratings remain similar to last year, with high ratings for GHG Emissions and Energy Use and a medium rating for Renewable Energy. The considerable decline in Switzerland's position can therefore be linked to the significant drop in the rating that national experts gave for Switzerland's climate policy performance. Its national climate policy assessment now receives a medium instead of a high rating. Experts criticise overall low ambition and lack of implementation of the country's climate policy. When it comes to emissions reduction, Switzerland announced a 2050 net-zero goal in August 2019, which however still lacks a binding strategy to secure its implementation. The 2030 target of 30% domestic and an additional 20% international emissions reduction by 2030 compared to 1990 levels is also not in line with a well-below-2°C pathway. Additionally, experts point to ongoing fossil fuel subsidies and noted with concern a recent rise of transport emissions, as those are not yet included in the country's effective carbon tax system. Experts furthermore note that the ineffective renewable energy support schemes along with weak future targets are not in line with a well-below-2°C pathway.