

Switzerland

CCPI Rank		2025
Country	CCPI 2024	CCPI 2025
▼ Switzerland	21	33

Switzerland falls 12 places to 33rd, remaining an overall *medium* performer in this year's CCPI. The country receives a *medium* rating in GHG Emissions and Energy Use, and *low* in Renewable Energy and Climate Policy.

The drop in the overall ranking is mainly due to Switzerland's declined ranking for climate policy.

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is divided into domestic and overseas emissions reduction components, as Switzerland has clearly stated that part of the reductions will be achieved by supporting action abroad. The overall target is a reduction of 'at least' 50% from 1990 levels by 2030.

Reworked CO2 Act still not enough

The CCPI national experts generally report governmental reluctance toward taking more action on climate change mitigation. This can be seen in the low political acceptance of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) judgment of April 2024. More than 2,500 senior woman from Switzerland complained about the government's inaction in protecting them, as their age and gender made them particularly vulnerable to the effects of heatwaves linked to climate change. Before the ECtHR, the complainants alleged the Swiss government had failed to respond seriously to their requests for measures to combat climate change.

In March 2024, the Swiss Parliament adopted a reworked version of the CO2 Act, including reduction measures for 2025–2030. However, the measures do not correspond to the 50% by 2030 reduction target. Rather, they are only expected to lead to a domestic reduction of 30–35%.

The experts criticise the absence of regulations for the agricultural, industrial, and financial sectors, and no possibilities of combatting the high consumption levels.

The experts welcome the Federal Act on a Secure Electricity Supply from Renewable Energy Sources, which the Swiss parliament approved in autumn 2023 and 68.7% of the Swiss electorate accepted in June 2024. The law is based on how energy supplies are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain at all times. International conflicts and the electricity supply's restructuring in Europe create a risk of being unable to import sufficient electricity, especially in the winter. At the same time, Switzerland's electricity demand will increase. The proposed legislation lays the groundwork for Switzerland to rapidly increase its production of electricity from renewable energy sources to secure its supply.

No fossil fuel production, but other support for fossil fuels persists

There is no fossil fuel production in Switzerland, though extremely expensive fossil fuel back-up plants are planned in the country. Swiss banks and insurance companies are also financing fossil fuel production abroad. The experts criticise the absence of rules for the financial sector, to stop the financing and insuring of fossil fuel production and expansion.

Internationally, Switzerland supports high ambitions in the UNFCCC processes. However, the experts call for increased climate finance to achieve a fair share, as Switzerland contributes only around 60% of its fair share.

Albert Rösti, a former oil lobbyist was appointed as new environment minister. This move is expected to affect Switzerland's role as a frontrunner in climate negotiations.

The CCPI experts call on Switzerland to raise its ambitions toward reducing the country's GHG emissions, both domestically and abroad, to be compatible with the Paris 1.5°C target. In particular, Switzerland should focus on the rather weak policies leading up to 2030, which foresee only a 34% reduction from 1990 levels, rather than 50%, as is defined in the Swiss NDC. This greater cut could be achieved by implementing effective regulations in all sectors, especially for the traffic, agricultural, and financial sectors.

Key Outcomes

- Switzerland falls 12 places to 33rd, remaining an overall medium performer in this year's CCPI
- The CCPI national experts generally report governmental reluctance toward taking more action on climate change mitigation
- Key demands: raise ambitions toward reducing the country's GHG emissions, both domestically and abroad

CCPI Experts

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

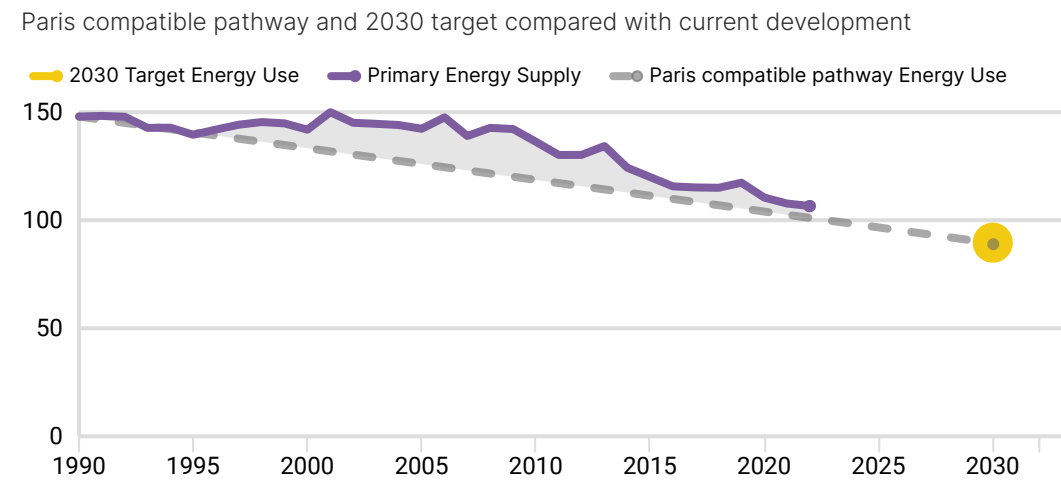
- Georg Klingler & Nathan Solothurnmann (Greenpeace Switzerland)
- Alliance Sud

Key Indicators

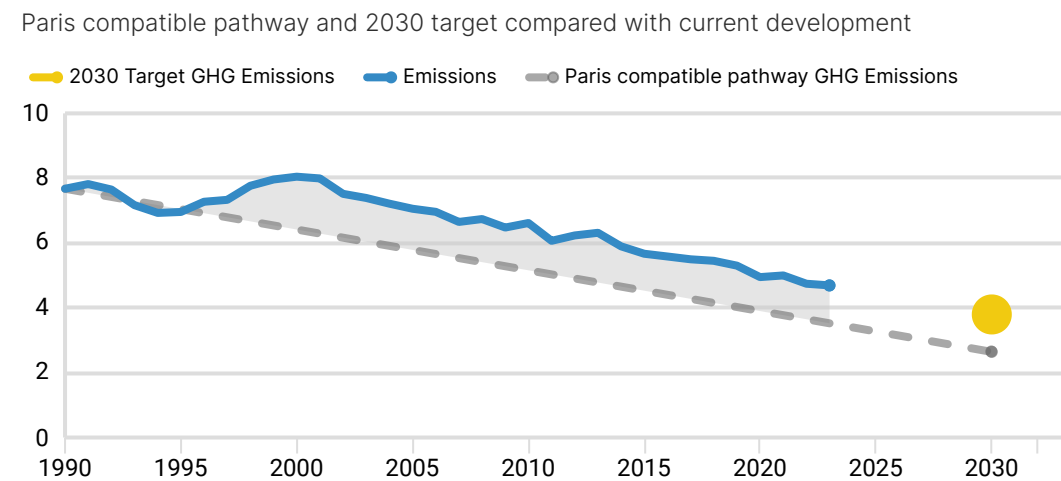
Indicators	Weighting	Rating	Rank	Change
Overall	100%	Medium	33	-12
GHG Emission	40%	Medium	23	
GHG per Capita - current level (including LULUCF)	10%	High	15	
GHG per Capita - current trend (excluding LULUCF)	10%	High	13	
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	Medium	28	
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	Medium	35	
Renewable Energy	20%	Low	29	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (TPES) - current level (including hydro)	5%	Medium	14	
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	Medium	37	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (TPES) (excl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Very Low	25	
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (including hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Very Low	36	
Energy Use	20%	Medium	20	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	Medium	32	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	High	16	
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	13	
Climate Policy	20%	Low	48	
National Climate Policy	10%	Low	45	
International Climate Policy	10%	Low	43	

CCPI 2025: Target comparison

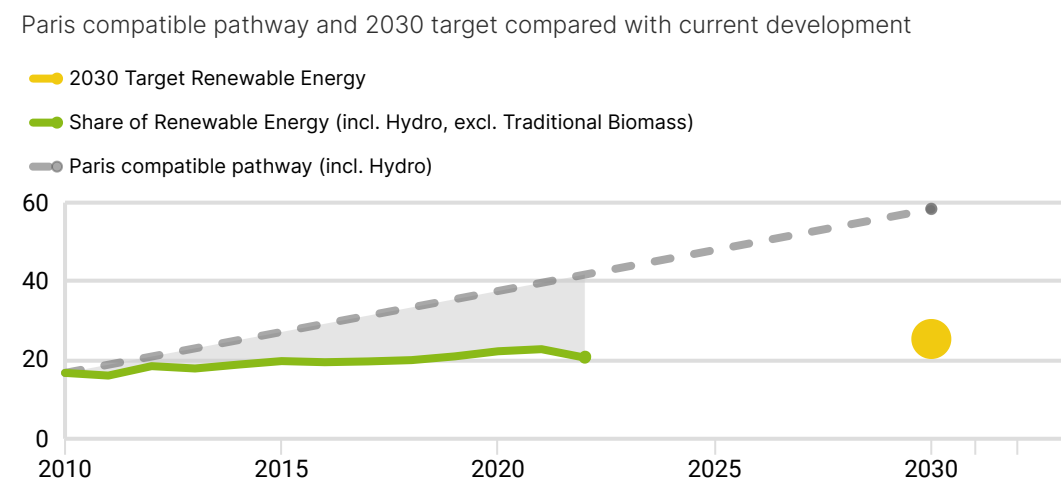
Energy Use per Capita (GJ)



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



Share of Renewable Energy (in % of TPES)



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/>.