



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Switzerland

First Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress

**COP30 in Belém, Brazil
November 2025**

Switzerland's 2031-2035 NDC

Switzerland's second nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement 2031–2035



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New NDC: at least **-65% by 2035** compared to 1990

To be implemented as an **emission budget of 106.8 million tonnes of CO₂ eq.**, or an average reduction of GHG emissions by at least 59% over 2031–2035.

The communication includes **new sectoral targets**

- In the **building** sector: By 2035: -66% | until 2040: -82% | By 2050: -100%
- In the **transport** sector: By 2035: -41% | Through 2040: -57% | Until 2050: -100%
- In the **industry** sector: By 2035: -42.5% | Through 2040: -50% | Until 2050: -90%
- In other sectors (**agriculture**, waste, F-gases): By 2035: -33%

New intermediate targets to 2040

- Between 2031 and 2040: minus at least 64% on average;
- Until 2040: minus at least 75%;
- Between 2041 and 2050: minus at least 89% on average.

The NDC includes a commitment to reduce reliance on carbon markets in the period 2031-2035 compared to the previous NDC period.



Switzerland's new NDC

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Annex to Switzerland's second NDC 2031–2035: Contributions to the outcome of the first Global Stocktake

Switzerland intends to contribute to the global commitments of the first global stocktake inscribed in Decision 1/CP.4.5 inter alia by the elements described below:

1) Energy transition

(a) Tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030

The Federal Act on a Secure Electricity Supply from Renewable Energy Sources, adopted by the Swiss population by referendum on 9 June 2024, includes targets for the expansion of electricity production from renewable energies:

- Electricity production from renewable energies, excluding hydropower, is to reach at least 35,000 GWh by 2035 and at least 45,000 GWh by 2050.
- Net electricity production from hydropower must reach at least 37,900 GWh in 2035 and at least 39,200 GWh in 2050. For pumped storage power plants, only production from natural flows is counted.
- Every five years, the Federal Council will set interim targets, globally and for specific technologies. It will monitor the achievement of the targets and take measures to achieve them in good time.

The Act sets energy efficiency targets:

- The net quantity of electricity imported during the winter half-year (October 1 to March 31) must not exceed the indicative value of 5 TWh.
- In order to increase security of supply in winter, energy efficiency measures must be implemented that reduce electricity consumption by 2 TWh by 2035.
- If it becomes apparent that these efficiency gains cannot be achieved, the development of renewable energy power plants may be intensified.

The Act further sets consumption targets:

- The average energy consumption per person per year is to be reduced by 43 percent by 2035 and by 53 percent by 2050, compared with 2000 levels.
- The average electricity consumption per person per year is to be reduced by 13 percent by 2035 and by 5 percent by 2050, compared with 2000 levels.

(b) Accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power

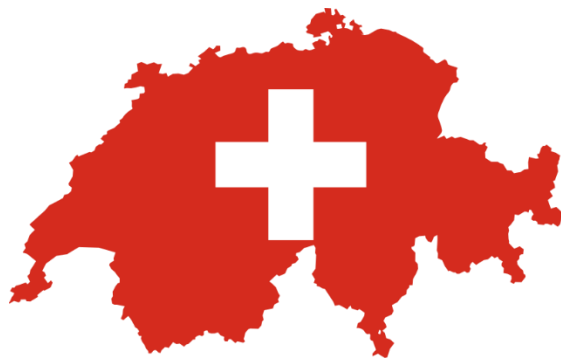
No coal is mined in Switzerland. In Switzerland, coal represents 0.5 percent of total energy consumption and is used 99 percent by the cement industry and 1 percent by households. The cement industry is increasingly replacing coal with non-recyclable waste such as used tires, residual wood, etc.

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Supplement to Switzerland's Long-Term Climate Strategy – NDC 2031–2035

29 January 2025

Switzerland's GHG emissions in 2023



40.8 Mio. t CO₂eq

4.6 t CO₂eq / capita



Transport

34 %



Buildings

22 %



Industry

22 %



Agriculture

16 %



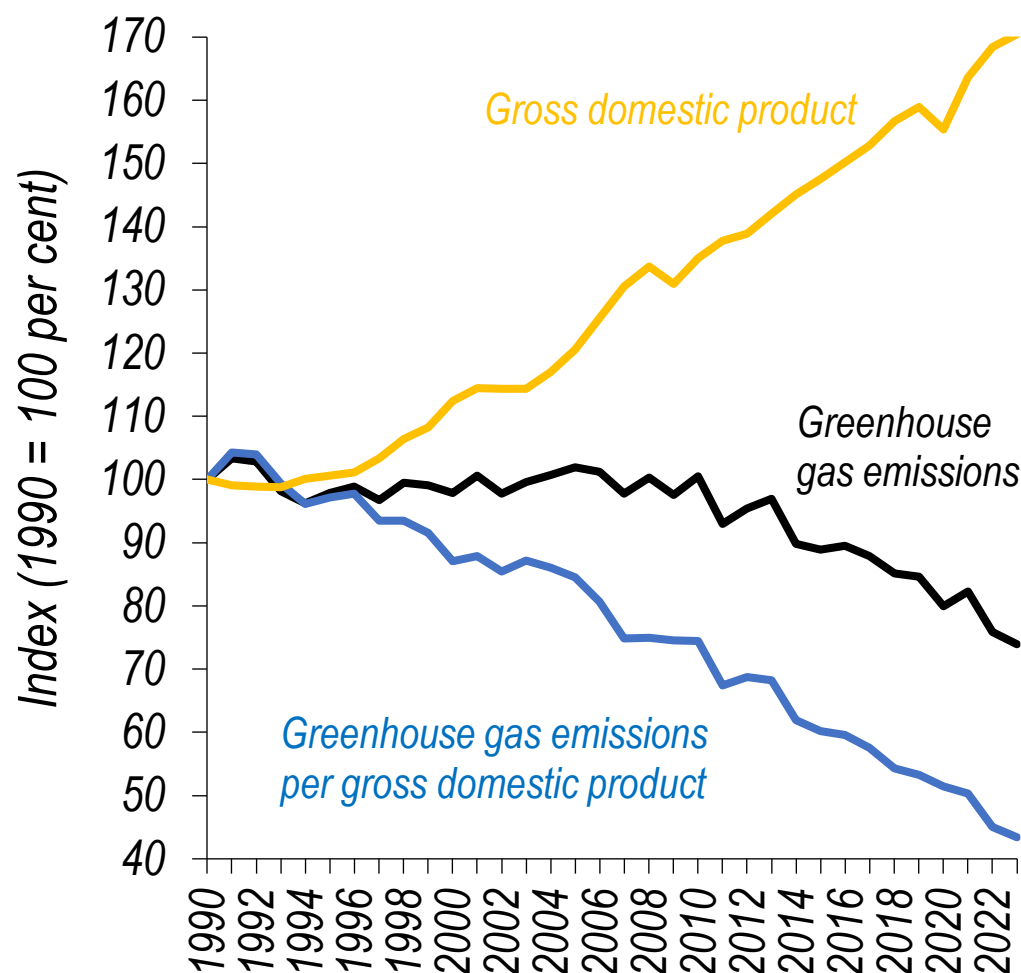
Waste

6 %

F-Gases



GHG emissions per GDP (1990–2023)

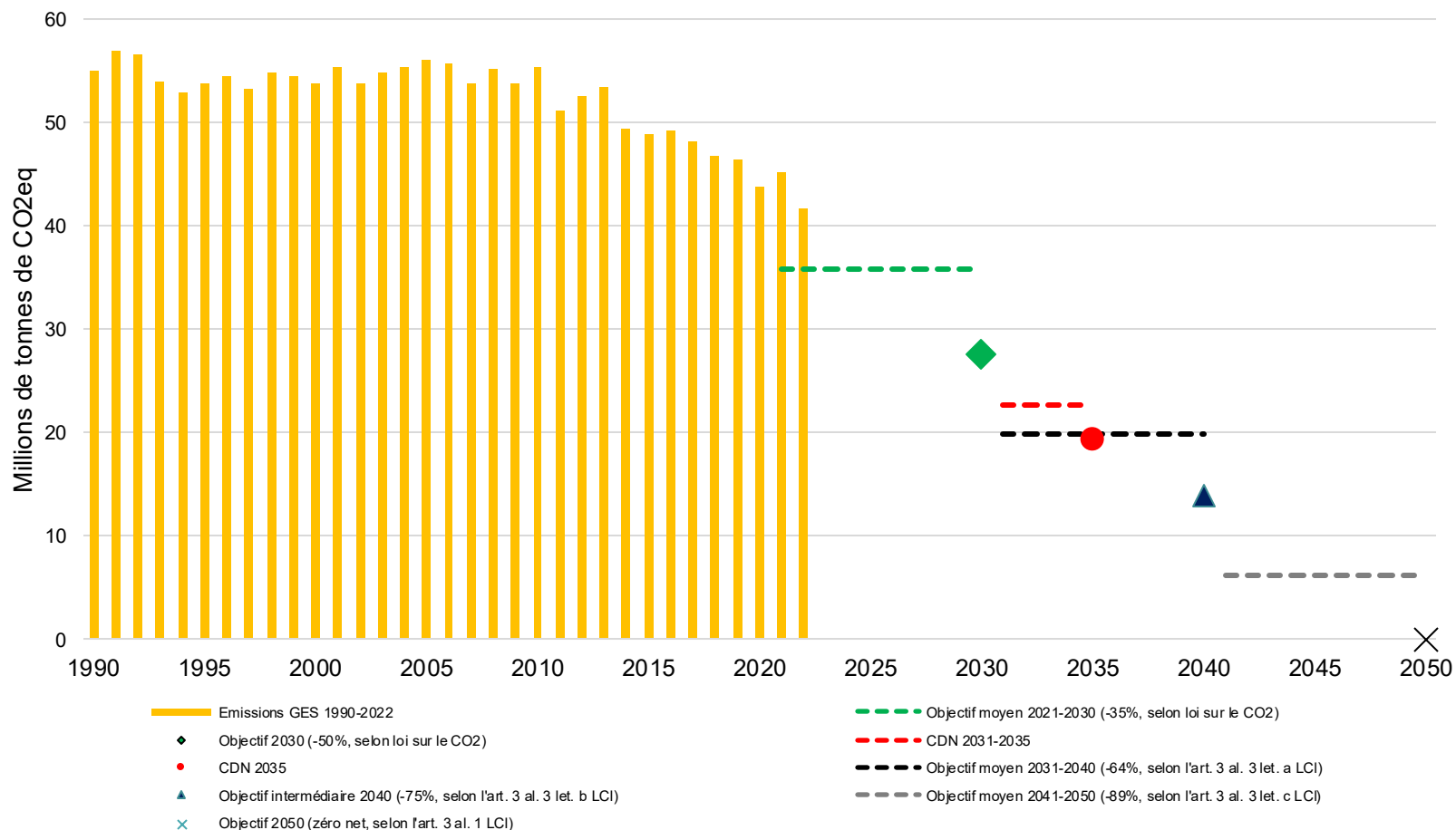


1990 → 2023: +70.4 %

1990 → 2023: -26.1 %

1990 → 2023: -56.6 %

GHG emission projections



Milestones in emission reduction

Kyoto Protocol

Paris Agreement

First CO₂ Act

2008-2012: -8%

Second CO₂ Act

2020: -20%
2013-2020: -15.8%

Third CO₂ Act

2030: -50%
2021-2030: -35%

Climate and Innovation Act + Later revisions of the CO₂ Act

2050: Net zero
emissions



2012



2020



2030



2050



The Climate and Innovation Act

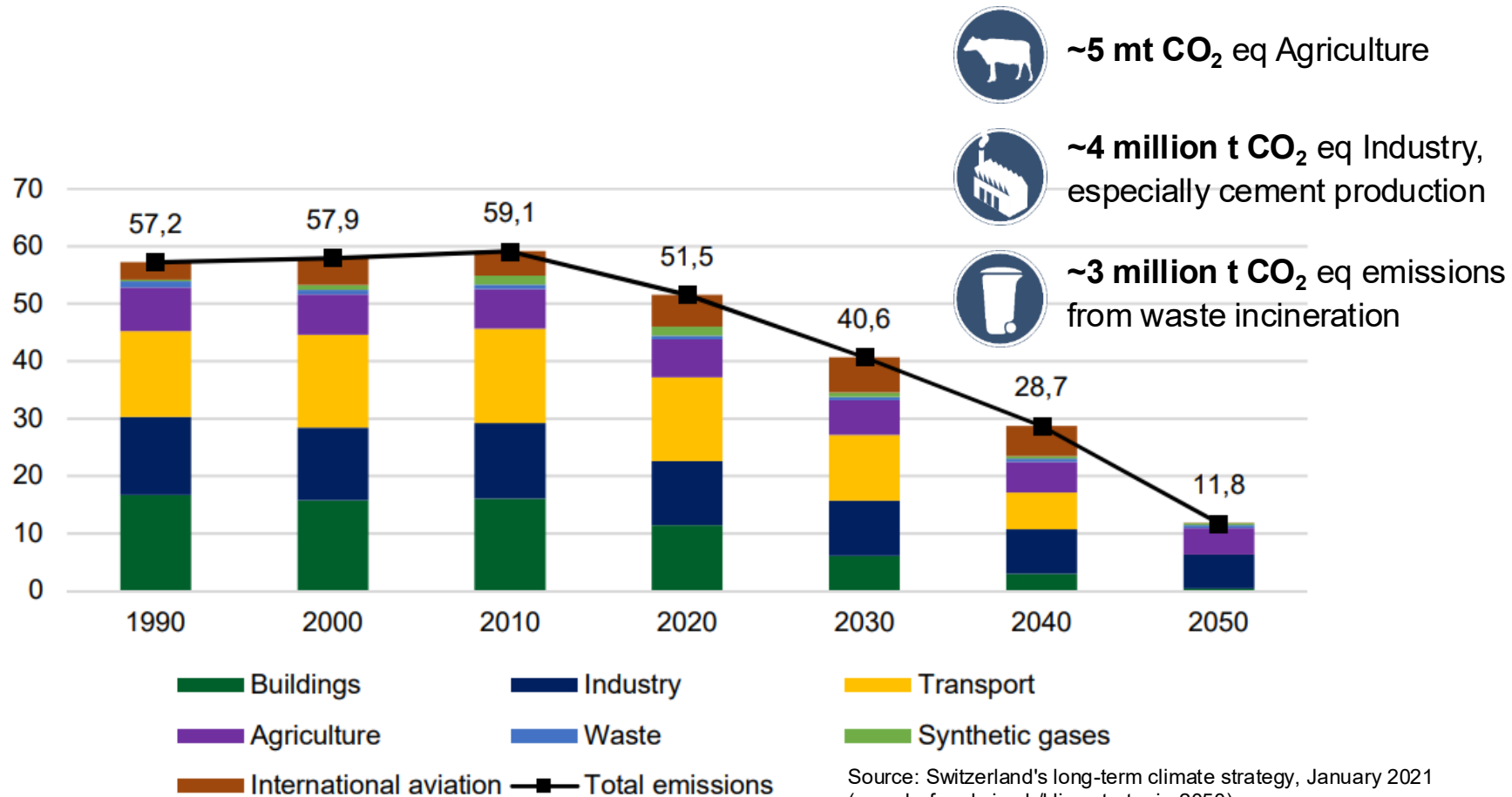
A Framework for Climate Policy in Switzerland

- The target of net zero emissions in Switzerland by 2050 is anchored in law for the first time.
- **Intermediate targets** for greenhouse gas emissions by 2050:
 - Average targets for 2031-2040 and 2041-2050
 - Targets for 2040 and 2050
- Unavoidable emissions to be offset with negative emission technologies (engineered and natural solutions, such as reforestation).
- **Sectoral targets for buildings, transport and industry** established.
- Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.
- Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.



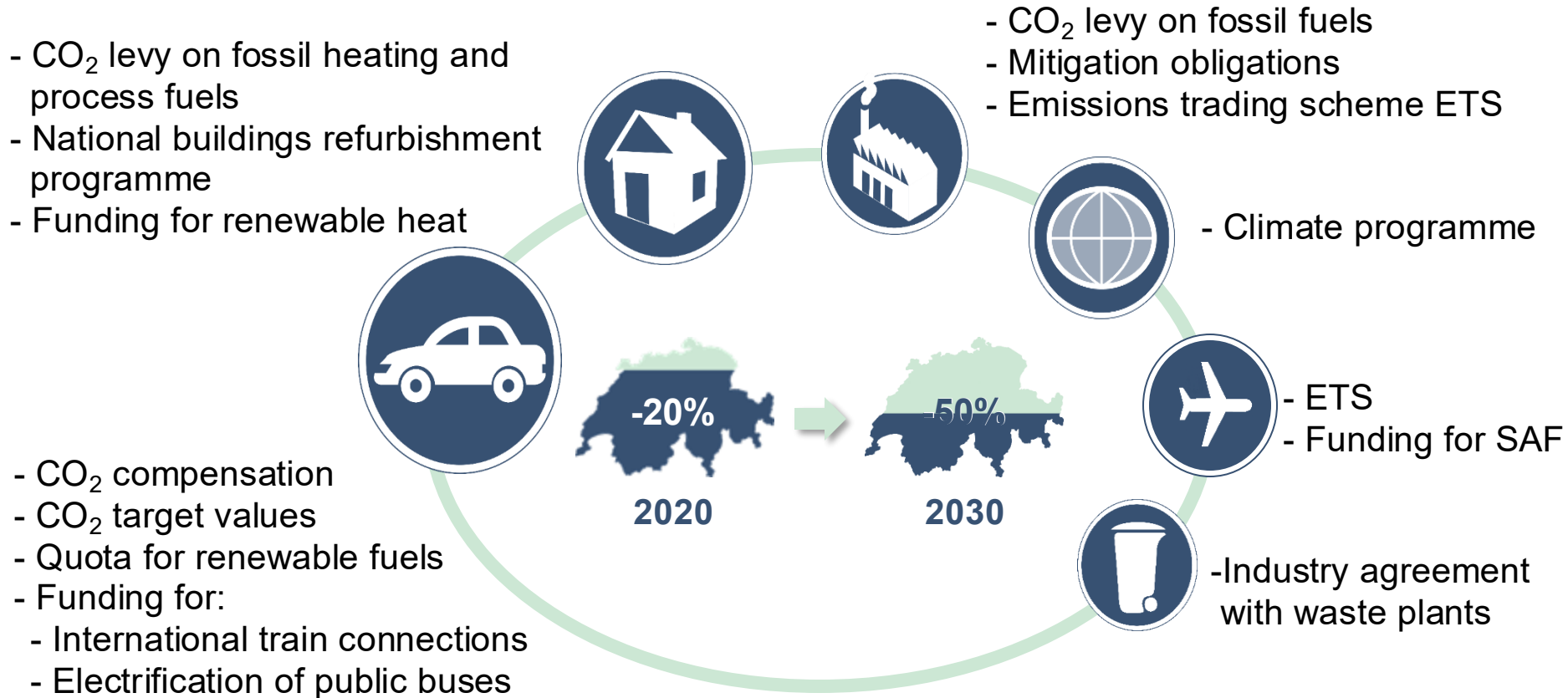
The Climate and Innovation Act

Anchoring the long-term strategy in law





The CO₂ Act until 2030



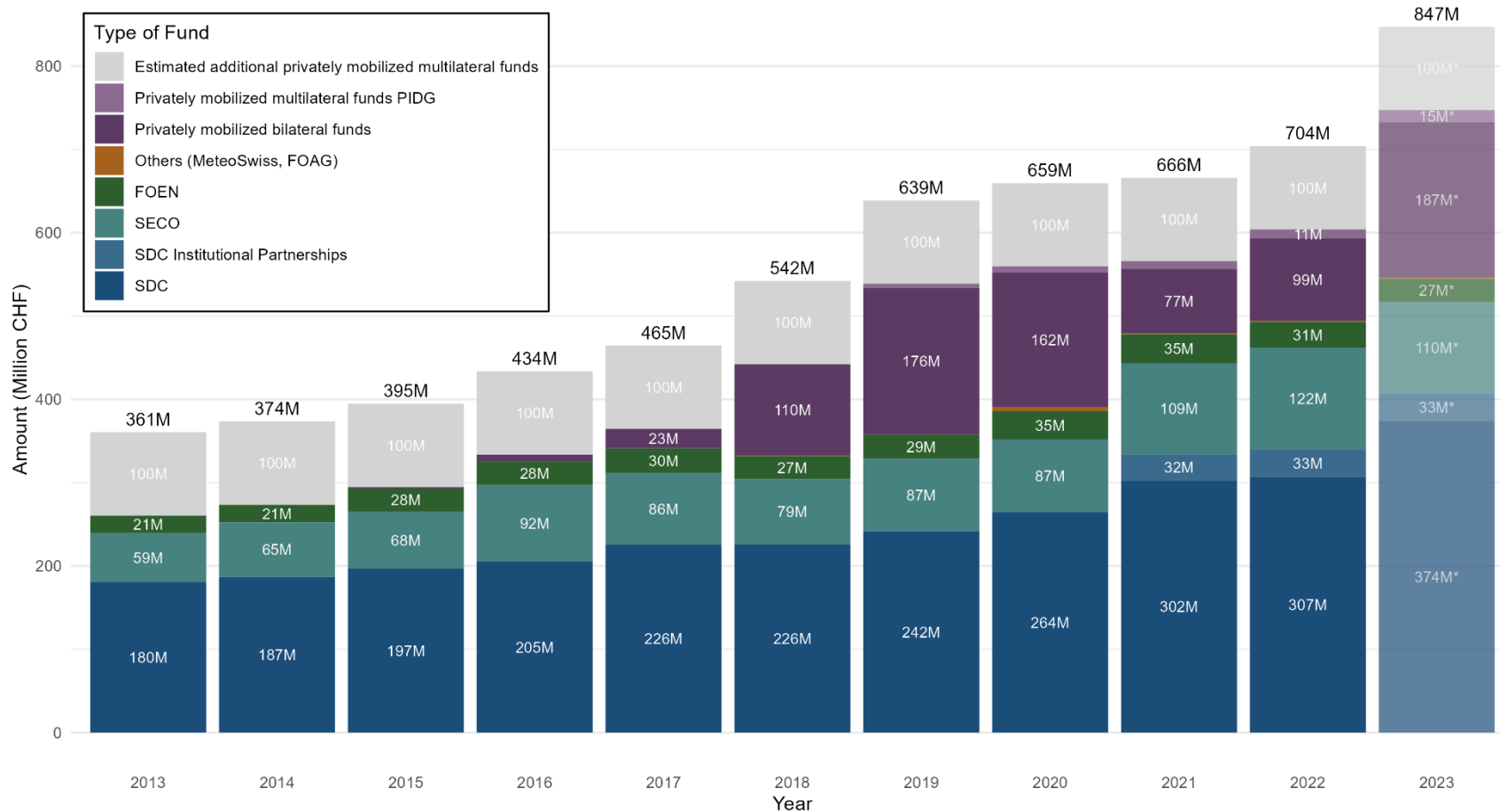
International cooperation

- Switzerland will achieve part of its NDC through cooperation under Article 6, operationalizing:
 - environmental integrity
 - no double counting
 - sustainable development
- Bilateral agreements to implement Article 6:
 - First agreement: Peru (October 2020)
 - 15 agreements currently active
 - Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) from Thailand (2024) and Ghana (2025) recognized
 - Latest agreement with Norway (2025): GHG removals
- Switzerland is eager to share its experiences with interested Parties



Switzerland's Article 9 contribution

Swiss International Climate Finance (2013-2023)



* Provisional figures for 2023. Stand: October 29, 2024

Switzerland's Article 9 contribution

- Switzerland's assessed **fair share** to the USD 100bn goal: 450-600 million USD
- **Public climate finance** increased from USD 479mn in 2021 to USD 494mn in 2022
- **Bilateral private climate finance mobilized** increased from USD 87mn in 2021 to USD 110mn in 2022
- Switzerland's public climate finance is **demand driven** and implemented with the approval and by/in close collaboration **with local stakeholders**.
- **Channels:** In 2021-2022 about 2/5 of our climate finance goes through multilateral channels and about 3/5 through bilateral channels.
- **46 partner countries** of our bilateral engagement are primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa, Northern Africa, Asia, Middle East, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.



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Thank you

