Switzerland
Contributions to the Presidency Roadmaps

Switzerland is pleased to submit contributions in response to the call by the COP30 President.

Switzerland welcomes the **Presidency Roadmaps on fossil fuels and forests** as a chance to go faster, further, and as a chance to be better prepared for the needed transitions.

The following conditions will determine the success of the Roadmaps:

- The Roadmaps must assist countries in tackling the challenges from the transition, identify and harness opportunities, anchor the transitions firmly in **1.5°C-aligned pathways**.

- The Roadmaps must do **more than spell out the challenges**, they must offer **concrete scenarios and next steps** for both the transition away from fossil fuels and the fight against deforestation. The Roadmaps must define a common understanding of key benchmarks and concrete operational guidance.

- The Roadmaps must be a sustained process, not a one-off report. Experience shows that standalone reports rarely change outcomes. What is needed is an ongoing platform for dialogue, learning and cooperation, including among fossil fuel-producing countries. We expect **more than a document**, rather **a process whereby we come together to develop concrete steps and tools** to prepare for the transitions and design effective national roadmaps.

- **Ownership must be shared**. Participating countries need to see their national circumstances and development priorities reflected in the process. This requires collective leadership. Brazil's role should be that of a convener and facilitator, not a single agenda-setter. The upcoming meeting **co-hosted** by Colombia and the Netherlands on the Just Transition Away from Fossil fuels offers an important opportunity to contribute to the Roadmap collaboratively from the outset. Beyond Parties, the perspectives of vulnerable groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities should be taken into account.

- We call on the Presidency to create this year a **coalition**, who takes forward the concrete next steps identified by the Roadmap. The coalition should be **global, but not necessarily universal**, and include key players for the transition on the ground, including a critical mass of G20 members, to ensure political relevance and economic weight, as well as countries who are critical for the transition. It should ensure that not only fossil fuel consumers, but also producer countries take part in the coalition. It should allow for an open collaboration between governments, sub-national actors, the private sector, including representatives from the financial sector and the fossil fuel industry, and other actors, including key academics and organizations, such as the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PCCA), the Global Renewables Alliance (GRA), the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA), the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate, etc. The coalition should work with cities, subnational governments, state-owned enterprises, and public procurement in driving demand side change.

- **Linkages to the UNFCCC process should be explicit**. The second Global Stocktake in 2028 could serve as a natural milestone to reflect progress, extract lessons and feed relevant elements of the Roadmap back into the multilateral process, helping to inform the next generation of nationally determined contributions. The coalition will be instrumental to eventually anchor the findings of the roadmap back into the multilateral process.

Part I – COP30 Presidency Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has made clear that meeting the 1.5°C goal necessitates a swift transition away from fossil fuel use. In modelled 1.5°C pathways, the lifetime emissions from existing and planned fossil fuel infrastructure would exceed the remaining carbon budget, implying that a substantial share of proven reserves must remain unburned. The IPCC's Sixth Assessment Synthesis confirms that continued expansion of unabated coal, oil and gas infrastructure will "lock-in" greenhouse gas emissions and strand assets, whereas early actions to transition away from fossil fuels would limit long-term costs.

The first global stocktake (GST) in 2023 underscored that current mitigation efforts are not on track for 1.5°C. and includes a collective reference to "transitioning away from all fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner in this critical decade" as necessary to keep 1.5°C within reach and achieve global net zero by 2050. To achieve the objective on transitioning away, it is necessary to both invest in sustainable and green energy and divest from fossil fuels.

a) What are the most critical barriers – whether physical, economic, financial, institutional, technological or social – preventing a transition away from fossil fuels?

The following barriers are the most critical:

1) Create a regulatory framework that provides economic opportunities, predictability and is broadly supported

   Achieving a long-term social consensus on the transition: different sections of the population and stakeholders have varying expectations of the transition process. At the same time, a regulatory framework designed for the long term is needed to ensure that the necessary investments and changes are made and that appropriate technologies are developed. A broad social consensus and appropriate policies are therefore required to drive this process forward.

2) Lack of adequate enabling environment, including low carbon prices and unfavourable conditions on capital markets for the transition

   Market prices currently do not reflect the true economic costs and risks of fossil fuels: carbon prices are too low to internalize economic costs of greenhouse gases, fossil fuel subsidies distort prices and the risk of stranded fossil fuel assets is not fully factored in due to unclear policy signals. Furthermore, uncertain macroeconomic, legal and policy environments lead to high cost of capital that make long-term investments in clean energy less attractive. Finally, there is currently an under-investment in research, development and early deployment of new clean technology due to incomplete protection of intellectual property rights and perceived risks of investment.

3) Lack of clarity on how to concretely phase out fossil fuels step-by step on a domestic level

   The concrete steps for the transition away from fossil fuels need to be determined at the country level. This includes tackling a number of challenges associated with the transition: how can the transition be managed without energy prices increasing in the short or medium term? How to adapt energy systems and grids to integrate renewable energy fast enough? How to differentiate in a standardized way between complex, future technological pathways to produce energy carriers/sources, which can decrease or increase CO_2-emissions? How can energy efficiency be addressed properly and sector-wise?

b) What potential levers, whether economic, financial, institutional, social or technological, exist for accelerating the implementation of the transitioning away commitment?

Switzerland recommends prioritizing the following solutions:

Solution 1: **Common benchmarks to phase out fossil fuels by 2050**
Solution 2: **Align on the right enabling environment and incentives to phase out fossil fuels**
Solution 3: **Encourage national roadmaps**

Solution 1: Common benchmarks to phase out fossil fuels by 2050

Rationale:
Agreeing on common steps and benchmarks through to 2050 would provide clarity and reduce investment risk. The Roadmap should establish a shared understanding that fossil fuel consumption and production must peak and decline globally, with indicative timelines differentiated by country context. Shared expectations would shape markets, investment decisions, and national planning far more than abstract commitments.

The IPCC concludes that limiting warming to 1.5-2°C will require leaving a considerable share of oil, gas, and coal reserves unexploited. In line with this, countries are increasingly adopting targets and laws that commit to net-zero emissions by mid-century, which inherently demand a fossil fuel transition.

According to the IPCC, projected CO_2 emissions of existing and currently planned fossil fuel infrastructure without additional abatement exceed the total cumulative net CO_2 emissions in 1.5°C pathways with no or limited overshoot. The global use of coal, oil and gas in 2050 is projected to decline with median values of about 95%, 60% and 45% respectively, compared to 2019. Coal assets are projected to be at risk of being stranded before 2030, while oil and gas assets towards mid-century.

The growth of emissions from coal power slowed after 2010, and even declined between 2011 and 2019, primarily due to a slowdown of economic growth and fewer coal capacity additions in China. Discussions of a global "peak coal", however, may be premature, as further growth was observed in 2019 (source: IPCC AR6).

Common benchmarks such as:
- Phase-out of unabated coal by 2030 (advanced economies) and 2040 (globally)
- Phase out fossil fuels by 2050, including subsidies for fossil fuels

The Roadmap should develop benchmarks through to 2050, consistent with 1.5°C. The Roadmap should explore whether the push within MDBs to scale clean energy and phase down fossil fuel investment (no coal, no upstream oil and gas, clearly defined selection criteria on downstream and midstream natural gas-fired projects, e.g. investments in gas pipelines should only be made if there is a clear plan to transition to green hydrogen or biogas) can serve as benchmark for the full financial sector.

It should be further explored how such common benchmarks and time frames are **incorporated into climate transition planning, as well as disclosure and management of stranded assets and climate transition risks.**

Solution 2: Align on the right enabling environment and incentives to phase out fossil fuels

Rationale

- The Roadmap should help clarify what the transition implies for the right enabling environment and incentive structures for public and private investment. It should address critical issues such as new fossil fuel investments, inefficient subsidies, carbon pricing,) or management of stranded asset risks.

Core proposals

- The Roadmap should align on international efforts to **eliminate harmful fossil fuel subsidies**, including efforts to harmonize methodologies to promote transparency and tracking at the global level.
- The Roadmap should identify next steps **to expand the use of carbon pricing, and** to discuss appropriate levels reflecting true economic costs of greenhouse gas emissions based on best scientific evidence (IPCC)
- The Roadmap shall discuss **further supply-side and demand-side policies and measures** that facilitate the transition.
- The Roadmap should include the **international harmonization of rules for alignment of financial flows with the goals of the Paris Agreement,** e.g. through common rules for transition plans, as well as disclosure and management of climate risks, including stranded asset risks.
- It should also define the roles of key **development and financial** actors, including multilateral development banks in de-risking investments, lowering cost of capital, crowding in private capital and supporting enabling policy environments.
- The Roadmap should identify technical assistance and support for countries that desire to diversify their energy mix, including through the **promotion of country platforms.**

Further proposals include:

- **Support fiscal transition planning** for countries heavily reliant on fossil revenues.

Solution 3: Encourage national roadmaps and corporate roadmaps

Rationale

- National roadmaps, or other existing planning forms, which capture nationall legislation, policies, targets, define the strategy how a country intends to manage its process to transition away from fossil fuels. This provides not only an investment signal but also an investment security.
- National roadmaps, or other existing planning forms that fulfill the same purpose, are a chance to aggregate the expected decrease in demand for fossil fuels in the medium and long term. Those informations are crucial for producers and investors to be able to adapt their strategies and assess financial risks.

Core proposals

- Include an explicit invitation for countries, regions, companies and financial institutions (including development bank) to develop national, sectoral, or corporate roadmaps, or align their strategies with the Presidency Roadmap.

c) What country, regional or sector roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?

In democracies such as Switzerland, the citizens have the last word on climate and energy policy. This means that climate and energy policies must benefit form the support of the population. A clear legislative framework is key.

Switzerland has a long-standing climate policy. The Climate and Innovation Act is the blueprint for Switzerland's long-term climate policy. The law sets the objective of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, as well as intermediate emission reduction targets for 2040, along with an average reduction over the period 2031-2040. The law includes indicative values for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the main sectors (building, transport and industry).

Experience shows that incentives and redistributive schemes work best to garner support from the population. Switzerland has experimented with carbon pricing schemes, including CO_2 tax, flight tickets levies (not in effect), and other instruments, with varying degrees of success.

Carbon pricing mechanisms (such as carbon taxes or emissions trading systems) are effective tools to internalise the climate cost of fossil fuels and incentivise cleaner alternatives.

Switzerland's experience with carbon pricing

Market-based policies and measures such as the CO_2 levy and the emissions trading scheme play a dominant role in Switzerland's climate policy. Since 2018, the federal government has set the rate of the CO_2 levy to 96 Swiss francs per tonne of CO_2, and has increased it to 120 Swiss francs per tonne of CO_2 as of 1 January 2022. This currently results in annual revenues of about 1.2 billion Swiss francs. A third of the revenues (at most 450 million Swiss francs) flows into the national buildings refurbishment programme, allowing the federal government and the cantons to support energy-efficient renovations. Another 25 million Swiss francs is transferred to the technology fund. Around two thirds of the revenues are available annually for redistribution. The federal government distributes the funds between the population and the Swiss economy in proportion to the CO_2 levy paid. Households living in poorly isolated buildings that still rely on fossil heating systems are affected relatively strongly. However, the redistribution of the CO_2 levy on a per capita basis significantly moderates these negative effects and counteracts the regressive nature that carbon taxes generally have.

The Swiss population has supported **long-term legislation** aiming at expanding solar power and hydropower, improving energy efficiency, and providing for winter reserves.

Switzerland intends to contribute to the global commitments of the first global stocktake inscribed in paragraph 28 of Decision 1/CMA.5 by the elements described below[1]:

(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:

[1] For a complete list, please refer to Switzerand's Annex to its NDC, published on 29 January 2025 on the UNFCCC NDC Registry: Nationally Determined Contributions Registry | UNFCCC

- 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) Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science

Switzerland understands transitioning away from fossil fuels as including both consumption and production of fossil fuels. Switzerland does not extract fossil fuels, however the last active refinery produces about 25 to 30% of its end fossil fuel consumption. In addition to setting energy efficiency and energy consumption targets, Switzerland has put in place the following strategies, plans, or policies towards reducing fossil fuel consumption, including consumption-based emissions, with a view to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels:
- Measures in the buildings sector: The Confederation will initiate an extraordinary tenyear programme to replace fossil fuel-fired heating installations, electric resistance heating systems, hot water preparation systems, and measures to increase energy efficiency of buildings. This programme is additional to the existing Buildings Programme, which aims to support emission reductions in buildings.
- If the replacement of the heating system is accompanied by thermal insulation measures in buildings, the Confederation may provide a guarantee for these measures.
- Support for innovation in companies: The Confederation will also support the application of innovative technologies and processes in companies. This programme is limited to 6 years (2025-2030). The Confederation will provide a maximum of CHF 1,2 billion in total (CHF 200 million per year).
- Companies that would like to apply for support must provide a net-zero roadmap that lays out a reduction path reaching net-zero emissions in 2050 the latest and including negative emission pathways.

These measures are subject to budgetary constraints and possible austerity measures.

Finally, Switzerland is promoting **corporate roadmaps** as a key instrument to reach net zero:

In Switzerland, the Climate and Innovation Law foresees that all companies must have reduced their emissions to net zero by 2050 at the latest. In this context, at least direct and indirect emissions must be taken into account. To achieve this objective, companies and industries may develop roadmaps. The Swiss government shall provide guidelines, standards, and professional advice to companies or industries that develop such roadmaps by 2029. It may take into account recognized international standards in this area.

d) How can a just, orderly and equitable transition best reflect the diverse realities of countries at different stages of development and with different degrees of dependence on fossil fuels?

The transition away from fossil fuels is uneven across regions and requires major investment, careful management of price shifts, and safeguards against economic and social instability. This is why countries agreed in Dubai that the transition must be just, orderly and equitable.

At the same time, the Roadmap must avoid simplistic categories. Transitions cannot be defined solely by development status or by producers versus consumers, as all producers are also consumers. Producer countries vary widely in their dependence on fossil fuel exports and their capacity to diversify. Transition pathways will therefore differ – for example, between highly electrified states and those with limited electrification options. A credible roadmap must reflect this diversity and provide concrete pathways for economies that are highly dependent on fossil fuel exports.

Working on both supply and demand, the Roadmap should provide guidance to avoid disorderly phase out shocks. The Roadmap should support technical work made at the country level, to work with countries to help them prepare for the transition and expand and diversify their energy mix. A prime example is the work carried out by the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA) and the BOGA Fund.

In addition to the above reflections, the following perspectives are critical:

1) Differenciate across fossil fuels
Rather than treating all fossil fuels equally, the Roadmap could **address sequencing across coal, oil, and gas, and across different countries and regions**. This would allow for more rational decisions on where early phaseouts deliver the greatest climate and economic benefits, while avoiding disorderly exits.

Hence **the Roadmap should enable modular participation:** countries opt into **modules** (e.g. coal exit, oil & gas decline, power system transformation, clean industry). The transition away from fossil fuels can take place at different speeds, but with a **shared direction and transparency**.

2) Plan policies to drive down supply and demand
Historically, most climate policies have tended to focus on demand. We encourage the presidency to look into options to manage the decline in supply and demand in a manner that helps avoid both overinvestment and sudden price shocks. It should address the role of state owned enterprises and nation al oil companies, which are central actors but often absent from transition discussions.

The Roadmap could differentiate between supply side and demand side measures.
Supply-side measures:
- **Phase-out schedules** and managed decline protocols for **existing production**, aligned with carbon budgets. Prioritize substitution/replacement and closure of most emissions-intensive operations first (in particular coal);
- Commitment to **halt new exploration and extraction** licenses. Ideally with monitoring and verification;
- Address the role of **state owned enterprises** and national oil/gas companies further and constructively, which are central actors but often absent from transition discussions.

Demand-side measures:
- Consider critical **framework conditions**, including policy and state-owned enterprises reform, and market-based instruments;
- **Carbon pricing** architecture and targets;
    - **Fossil fuel subsidy reform**, redirecting investments to renewable energy and just transition programs;

- **Harmonized efficiency standards** and transition plans, e.g. for gas vehicles, fossil boilers, etc. Tax credits and subsidies for efficiency upgrades and technology switch;
- **Investment in public infrastructures** such as grid expansion and modernization, EV charging networks, hydrogen infrastructure, etc;
- **Innovation acceleration**, e.g. R&D spending on new technologies, e.g.battery storage, pumped hydro storage, electrolysers, direct air capture driven by renewable energy and green hydrogen for hard-to-abate sectors etc..

Some measures can both address the supply and the demand side:

- Strengthen **financial sector rules** to ensure stranded asset and transition risks are disclosed and taken into account in investment decisions

Here, **international cooperation** is needed so countries work together on key actions and concrete next steps:

- Align **regulatory approaches**,e.g. power market reform, grid planning, fossil subsidy removal, financial sector regulations;
- Coordinate **technology deployment**, e.g.standardised definitions and balancing/typology frameworks, hydrogen corridors, industrial clusters, EV supply chains;
- Pool **demand signals**, e.g.green public procurement, advance market commitments.

3) Root the transition away from fossil fuels in a people-centered transition, as recommended by the IEA.

The transition should build in social protection and workforce transition measures, particularly in regions with high dependence on fossil fuel employment. It should highlight what kind of technical assistance and support is available for those countries who desire to expand their energy mix. The Roadmap should outline how the transition can work hand in hand with with industrialization, access to energy, and poverty reduction.

The Roadmap should encourage commitments to just transition strategies, reskilling, regional development, and social protection, supported by adequate financing mechanisms. It should promote inclusive processes that engage workers, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples, and recognize gender and youth dimensions as well as the role of the informal sector.

Finally, the Roadmap should address the fact that renewable energy sector, energy efficiency measures, digitalisation and development to green energy creates net jobs overall, but not automatically in the same places/sub-sectors and with the same qualifications as before.

According to the IEA Net Zero Analysis[2], "the progressive removal of consumption subsidies for fossil fuels, many of which disproportionally benefit wealthier segments of the population that use more of the subsidised fuel. Phasing out the subsidies would provide more efficient price signals for consumers, and spur more energy conservation and measures to improve energy efficiency. The impact of phasing out subsidies on lower income households could be offset through social electricity tariff systems, direct payment schemes or other means at lower overall costs to the economy".

[2] https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050

ANNEX: Recommended next steps

To conclude, Switzerland would like to offer the following reflections on concrete next steps, in addition to the points highlighted above.

1) Lean on international cooperation, including to avoid creating new race-to-the-bottom extractive activities

The Roadmap should promote reforms in the sustainable management of metals and minerals needed for the energy transition. It should facilitate discussions and encourage parties to engage on the issue of critical minerals within the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and ensure sustainable supply chains for renewables and batteries, diversify sources. In coming year, it will be key to work on avoiding new dependencies and preventing new forms of resource concentration.

On mainstreaming the phase out of fossil fuels in the financial sector, the Roadmap should interact with the MDBs, IMF, the FSB, central banks through the Network for Greening the Financial Sector (NGFS), the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate, UN PRI and various private sector and financial industry alliances, to build a common understanding on phase out targets, indicators, and appropriate measures.

On trade and climate change, the Roadmap must avoid undermining the work of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and encourage more countries to join the Agreement on Climate Change, Trade and Sustainability (ACCTS) initiative that also seeks to tackle fossil fuel subsidies. It should also interact with the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidies Reform, COFFIS, and other initiatives that promote the removal of fossil fuel subsidies to include their lessons.

2) Include measurable indicators based on clear and transparent definitions such as fossil fuel demand, renewable power share, electrification rates, methane emissions, renewable investment flows.

The Roadmap could identify measurable indicators for the transition away from fossil fuels. The IEA, IRENA could provide a public dashboard for the measurement of indicators. The Roadmap should foresee an annual reporting on milestones through the IEA, as well as independent verification of fossil fuel production/consumption data.

Compliance mechanisms: the Roadmap could explore the introduction of peer review processes, as well as approaches for non-compliance.

Part II — COP 30 Presidency Roadmap for Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

There is no way to keep global warming below 1.5°C, deliver on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and realize sustainable development without halting deforestation and forest degradation, forest protection and conservation, managing forests sustainably, and adapting the ecosystem to climate change. Yet, Parties are far off track from halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030[3].

Switzerland welcomes the initiative of the COP30 Presidency to take forward the implementation of paragraphs 33 and 34 of the first global stocktake outcome (Decision 1.CMA/5). The Roadmap must be a global operational action plan, that goes beyond identifying challenges (covering the "what"), with a special focus on the "how" to achieve the 2030 target in a concrete and operational way. Key to the Roadmap's success is a voluntary participatory and iterative multi-stakeholder process creating broad ownership. Finally, its outcome must be integrated into the UNFCCC's work.

Key messages on expectations for the Roadmap for Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

For the process:

a) If we want the Roadmap to be more than a toolbox of possible actions, we have to translate its objective into concrete operational targets, milestones and prioritized measures.
b) The Roadmap's objective must be based on and aligned with existing global commitments set out in various international fora, including therelevant international instruments. It should include a perspective beyond 2030 to sustain action in an inclusive, just, and equitable manner.
c) To accelerate political momentum, we propose to include selected high-level political messages in the Roadmap, for Parties' reflection.

For the substance:

d) The Roadmap must identify action-orientation next steps, that are based on the best-available science.
e) The achievement of the 2030 target requires a Roadmap with global scope on all the world's forest ecosystems (boreal, temperate and tropical forests), while reflecting regional differences and ensuring national sovereignty.
f) Synergies among mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity conservation, combatting desertification, and sustainable development must be leveraged for comprehensive impact.
g) Special focus should be on risks - anthropogenic and climate-induced - inter alia drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and increasing climate-related risks, on challenges in addressing those, and on solutions including sustainable management of forests, restoration, and adaptation to climate change.
h) Efforts should draw from and build upon established frameworks and approaches in sustainable forest management at both international and national levels. This includes engaging relevant stakeholders and supporting ongoing initiatives aimed at tackling deforestation and forest degradation, while accelerating the implementation of sustainable forest management policies, measures, and practices.

[3] Forest Declaration Assessment 2025 - Forest Declaration Assessment

(a) What are the most critical barriers - whether physical, economic, financial, institutional, technological or social - preventing the halting and reversing of deforestation and forest degradation?

There is much knowledge existing on critical barriers and also on solutions to address them which should feed into the Roadmap's development. The Report on the fifth global dialogue and investment-focused event under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work Nelly, held in 2025 with Parties and stakeholders[4], can serve as a key input.

Overall, critical barriers include:

- Weak forest governance: insecure land tenure, corruption, low enforcement capacity, unclear regulations.
- Agriculture expansion, particularly through palm oil, soy, cattle, cocoa, coffee, rubber.
- Complex global supply chains with indirect effects and leakage.
- Limited policy guidance and action on degradation drivers and lack of standardized methodologies.
- Subsistence pressures such as fuelwood, charcoal and smallholder farming driving degradation.
- Economic constraints: poverty, lack of alternative incomes, price volatility, global market incentives.
- Demographic pressures: population growth, urbanization, and migration.
- Social constraints: smallholders unable to meet strict sustainability and traceability requirements.
- Technological and data gaps: limited traceability, inconsistent definitions, poor monitoring systems.

(b) What potential levers, whether economic, financial, institutional, social or technological, exist for accelerating the implementation of the commitment to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation?

Deforestation and forest degradation are complex issues with drivers that reach far beyond LULUCF. Effective action requires a mix of measures including a multitude of policy instruments. Critical levers are outlined below that should be translated into dedicated and prioritized measures to implement paragraphs 33 and 34 of 1.CMA/5.

National and international policies

The Roadmap should be based on and aligned with existing global commitments set out in various international fora including the three Rio Conventions, the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) (UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030[5] (UNSPF) and the Global Forest Goals), and the Agenda 2030. The Roadmap should identify proven policies both at the national and internationallevel, which could include:

a) regulatory levers such as due diligence systems and deforestation free supply chain rules;
b) supply chain transformation through certification and transparency tools.

Moreover, national land-use and management policies can serve as crucial lever, particularly by including integrative landscape approaches and sustainable and adaptive land-use practices that can simultaneously contribute to more resilient food systems and enhance food security and nutrition.

Strengthening sustainable food systems can play a critical role in reducing pressure on forests while contributing to food security. Reduction of food loss and waste alongside shifts towards healthy diets that are less reliant on land-intensive commodities can reduce overall demand for agricultural land. Regeneration of degraded agricultural land can increase yields without having to open up new land for production. Promoting holistic and systemic agricultural management practices based on agroecological and other innovative approaches play an important role for enhancing resilience, restoring ecosystem functions and limiting agricultural expansion into forests. Repurposing agricultural support towards sustainable agriculture and food systems can also contribute to reducing deforestation drivers.

[4] Summary_report_5th_MWP_GD_IFE.pdf

[5] United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 (E/RES/2017/4): https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1291337?ln=en&v=pdf

National planning instruments
Specific measures to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation in national planning tools (i.e. NDCs and NAPs (UNFCCC/UNCCD), NBSAPs (UNCBD)), or respective updates/annexes can be used to track implementation and harness synergies between multilateral agreements. The international forest agencies and institutions (UN, FAO and all other 16 institutions under the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) engaged in supporting countries in a diversity of technical and capacity building functions must be invited to implement the Roadmap.

Financial instruments
Financial investments and adequate economic incentives are key to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation while ensuring the sustainable management of existing forests and restoration. The Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, multilateral development banks and jurisdictional REDD+ mechanisms are important multilateral funding instruments next to domestic and bilateral public sources. Private finance mobilization is key such as outlined by the "Forest Finance Roadmap for Action[6]" of the Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership. Innovative instruments, such as outcome bonds, natural asset companies or the TFFF can enable the mobilization of private finance at scale. Furthermore, financial market regulators can provide guidelines on how to disclose and manage nature-related risks. Therefore, it will be important to include asset owners, asset managers, philanthropies, development finance institutions and financial regulators in the discussions.

Institutional engagement on halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation
The institutions that implement global forest policy and support countries with technical and capacity-building must explicitly be invited and supported to enhance their contribution to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation. Therefore, the Roadmap's activities should integrate existing mandates in its framework. These institutions include the FAO (FAO Forestry Roadmap[7]), UNDP, UNEP, and the other of the 16 institutions of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), as well as multilateral and bilateral support. In addition, producer support is an essential lever to enable better capacity building, income diversification, climate resilient agriculture.

Monitoring and reporting
Parties' Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), can provide crucial information to track progress towards paragraphs 33 and 34 of 1.CMA/5 . This can be complemented by information from additional sources, inter alia the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments, the Joint Research Center JRC, and Global Forest Watch, and advanced monitoring using geolocation and remote-sensing. Measurable indicators for climate, biodiversity, and socio-economic outcomes could be included at national and subnational levels.

(c) What country, regional or sector experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared regarding forest conservation and restoration?

Switzerland offers to share its expertise on the protection, conservation and sustainable management of temperate forest ecosystems with the COP30 Presidency and interested Parties in the margins of the Roadmap's development process, including but not limited to the issues related to subsequent examples.

Forest governance
Switzerland can showcase a long-standing history in forest governance leading to the ecosystems' conservation, sustainable and close-to-nature forest management, and fostering adaptation of forest to climate change. Since the first federal Forest Act in 1876, extended nationwide in 1902, Switzerland has demonstrated strong commitment to sustainable forest management, successfully reversing historical depletion and achieving a comnsiderable increase in forest area since the mid-19th century. The current Forest Act of 1993 mandates sustainable practices, prohibits clear-cutting. Switzerland's federal system has enabled innovative multi-level governance approaches that balance diverse ownership structures

[6] 34 Governments Launch the Forest Finance Roadmap for Action - The Forest & Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP)
[7] FAO Forestry Roadmap, (COFO/2024/5.1): https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/19b6579b-d5de-44f2-b488-ae9ad81e0813

with stringent conservation standards, integrating ecological, economic, and social dimensions. In 2025, the Swiss Integrated Forest and Wood Strategy 2050[8] was adopted. The Strategy combines our forest and wood policy taking into account other relevant sectoral policies. The Strategy's implementation is in joint responsibility between Confederation, Cantons and other relevant stakeholders. Switzerland can contribute further practical insights on forest governance and stakeholder engagement to inform the elaboration of the Roadmap.

Multifunctional and close-to nature forest management as an integral part of forest conservation and restoration

Switzerland has developed extensive expertise in multifunctional and close-to-nature forest management, deeply embedded in national forestry practice. Close-to-nature management emphasizes mixed stands of site-adapted tree species, natural regeneration, and richly structured forests both horizontally and vertically. Switzerland's Forest Act (1993) mandates sustainable management and requires the Confederation to ensure that forests fulfill multiple ecological, economic, and social functions simultaneously. Respective practices are an integral part of our forest conservation and restoration efforts and offer valuable lessons for discussions.

Adaptation of forests to climate change

Adaptation - together with biodiversity and the ecosystem's multifunctionality - is a prerequisite for conserving forests and sustaining their benefits. In face of climate change, Switzerland is particularly committed to close-to-nature and adaptive management practices including biodiversity conservation as key tool to adapt forests to climate change. Respective measures allow to minimize climatic induced risks, thereby ensuring the long-term provision of forest ecosystem services (including mitigation) and thus well-being of humans and nature. Adaptive measures include the subsequent «five adaptation principles»: 1) enhancement of tree species diversity; 2) enhancement of structural diversity; 3) enhancement of genetic diversity; 4) elevation of individual trees' disturbance resistance; 5) reduction of rotation periods, as appropriate. To incentivize action, framework conditions (legal, policy, technical) towards adaptation of forests to climate change on domestic level, have to be strengthened, contributing to national efforts, including forest conservation and restoration.

Valuation of forest ecosystem services

The valuation of ecosystem services is a critical tool to create visibility of the multiple services that forests provide. Respective information can feed into evidence-based decision-making processes, long-term planning, including on forest conservation and restoration, and can be used to value respective activities. Switzerland is working on the topic of ecosystem valuation and is happy to share respective experience and learning.

International cooperation

Given their relevance for sustainable development, forests, conservation and restoration are important topics for Switzerland's international cooperation efforts in the area of biodiversity, climate change, disaster risk reduction, environment, sustainable trade and responsible value chains (including coffee and cacao), and the fight against poverty.

Country and regional best practices crucial to efforts for halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation, forest conservation and restoration:

1) Forest governance

Effective governance (including community-led forest stewardship) is key to strengthen national framework conditions (legal, policy, technical) to tackle deforestation and forest degradation, forest conservation and restoration. Such measures could be informed amongst others by the Model Forest Act Initiative[9], be supported by the COP30 Intergovernmental Land Tenure Commitment[10], and include a follow-up to the Call to Action on Integrated Fire Management and Wildfire Resilience[11].

2) Technical strategies and solutions

- Policy-driven reductions in commodity-driven deforestation and sustainable trade partnerships.

[8] Integrated Forest and Wood Strategy 2050

[9] The Model Forest Act Initiative (MoFAI): A Global Partnership to Improve the Legal Protection of Native Forests | Asian Development Bank

[10] COP30 Intergovernmental Land Tenure Commitment - The Forest & Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP)

[11] Call to Action on Integrated Fire Management and Wildfire Resilience (2).pdf

- Agroforestry and other agroecological approaches as more forest-compatible systems.
- Multi-stakeholder commodity platforms promoting deforestation-free supply chains. In this regard, Switzerland maintains networks on soy, cocoa, palm oil, and coffee.
- Effectiveness of international mechanisms such as REDD+.

3) Peer-to-peer exchange and learning

Dedicated space for Governments and stakeholders for peer-to-peer learning and exchange can allow for progress towards the implementation of paragraphs 33 and 34 of 1.CMA/5.

(d) How can forest conservation, sustainable management, and restoration best reflect the diverse realities of countries at different stages of development, the rights and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, and different degrees of forest cover?

The Roadmap has to encompass all the world's forest ecosystems (boreal, temperate and tropical forests), as well as mangroves. It must leverage synergies among mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity conservation, combatting desertification, and sustainable development. The Roadmaps should set special focus on risks (i.e. anthropogenic and climate-induced), inter alia drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and increasing climate-related risks. It should also identify challenges in addressing those. The Roadmap should as such include Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities as forests' stewards. It should address forest governance, land rights, traditional knowledge, livelihoods and sustainable management and use of forests, forest protection, conservation, restoration and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Regional differences must be reflected.

Addressing diverse country realities

- Use context specific strategies that address both direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and systemic causes (i.e., poverty, governance, markets).
- Strengthen land rights, participation and knowledge integration of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
- Tailor measures to different tropical, temperate, and boreal forest ecosystems.
- Support mechanisms to enable smallholders to comply with sustainability and traceability requirements.
- Align forest protection, conservation, and sustainable management with development needs through livelihood diversification, climate resilience and sustainable value-chain development, and sustainable and adaptive land-use practices simultaneously contributing to more resilient food systems and enhance food security and nutrition.

ANNEX: Recommended next steps

1) Assess the gap between current action and efforts needed for the implementation of the paragraphs 33 and 24 of 1.CMA/5

A lot of research and knowledge is already existing on the topics of halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation. Work on the Roadmap should set specific focus on how to bridge the current implementation gap and scale up actions to achieve the 2030 target.

2) Define and prioritize actionable measures to implement paragraphs 33 and 34 of 1.CMA/5

As part of the inclusive Roadmap process, existing mesures should be mapped and prioritized in regards of their potential in contribution to halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation. A list of priority measures connecting the "what" with the "how" on halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation should be part of the Roadmap's output.

3) Set clear milestones till 2030 and include a long-term perspective

The prioriotized actionable measures should be guided by milestones up until 2030. Further, the roadmap should include a perspective beyond 2030 to sustain action in an inclusive, just, and equitable manner.

4) Report to the second Global Stocktake on progress made on implementing the Roadmap and yearly showcasing of action and peer-exchange and learning

Tracking progress towards the implementation of parasgraphs 33 and 34 of 1.CMA.5 is key to assessing and evaluation progress and hence guide effective action towards 2030 and beyond. This could be complemented by a yearly showcasing of action and peer-exchange and learning. We support exploring how UNFCCC can be used to discuss the outcomes of the Roadmap once launched (e.g., as part of the Global Implementation Accelerator).

5) Linking commitments of the Conventions to drive collective ambition

In 2026, the three Rio Conventions will all have COPs. The Roadmap could be presented at each of the COPs, with forests, trees, and ecosystems being a unifying challenge and opportunity to integrate climate, biodiversity, and combat desertification. At UNFCCC COP31, a high level event could be used to launch the Roadmap, with a message to halt the destruction and degradation of the Earth's ecosystems and forests and support implementing agencies to mobilize together for their restoration. This was successfully carried out for example at UNFCCC COP28 at the Rio Pavillion.

6) Meaningful engagement in the Roadmap's development process in 2026

Along the process in 2026, meaningful engagement with Parties and stakeholders is key to lunch a Roadmap that can serve as actionable tool to guide and scale up implementation required to achieve halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030. Key events in 2026 should be used for this engagement (incl. UNFF, SB64, FAO COFO, CBD and UNCCD COP, UNFCCC pre-COP, and Climate Weeks) along with the possibility of other forms for contribution to the Roadmap's development.