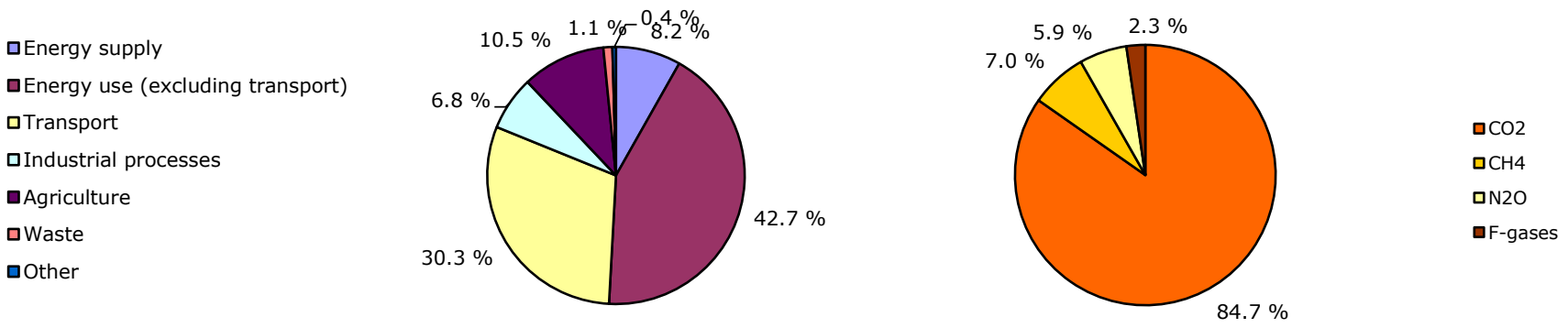
GHG trends and projections in Switzerland

European Environment Agency

Key GHG data ([1])	1990	2008	2009	2010	2011 ([2])	2012	1990–2011	2010–2011 ([2])
Average 2008–2012 target under the Kyoto Protocol (Mt CO_2-eq.)		48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6		
Total GHG emissions (Mt CO_2-eq.)	53.1	53.8	52.5	54.2	50.1	n.a.	-5.6%	-7.6%
GHG from international bunkers ([3]) (Mt CO_2-eq.)	3.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita (t CO_2-eq. / capita)	8.0	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.4	n.a.	-19.9%	-8.6%
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ([4]) (g CO_2-eq. / euro)	210	164	163	164	149	n.a.	-29.2%	-9.3%

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2010 ([1]) ([8])



Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2009–2010)

In 2010 emissions increased by 3.4% in 2009. A rise of energy use in households and the tertiary sector in 2010 resulted in higher energy-related emissions compared to 2009. Emissions from gaseous fuel consumption increased by 5.7% due to the coldest winter in the past 15 years. Increased process-related emissions from the chemical industries (16%), from metal production (21%) and from mineral industries (6%) were also observed compared to the previous year.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

([1]) Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

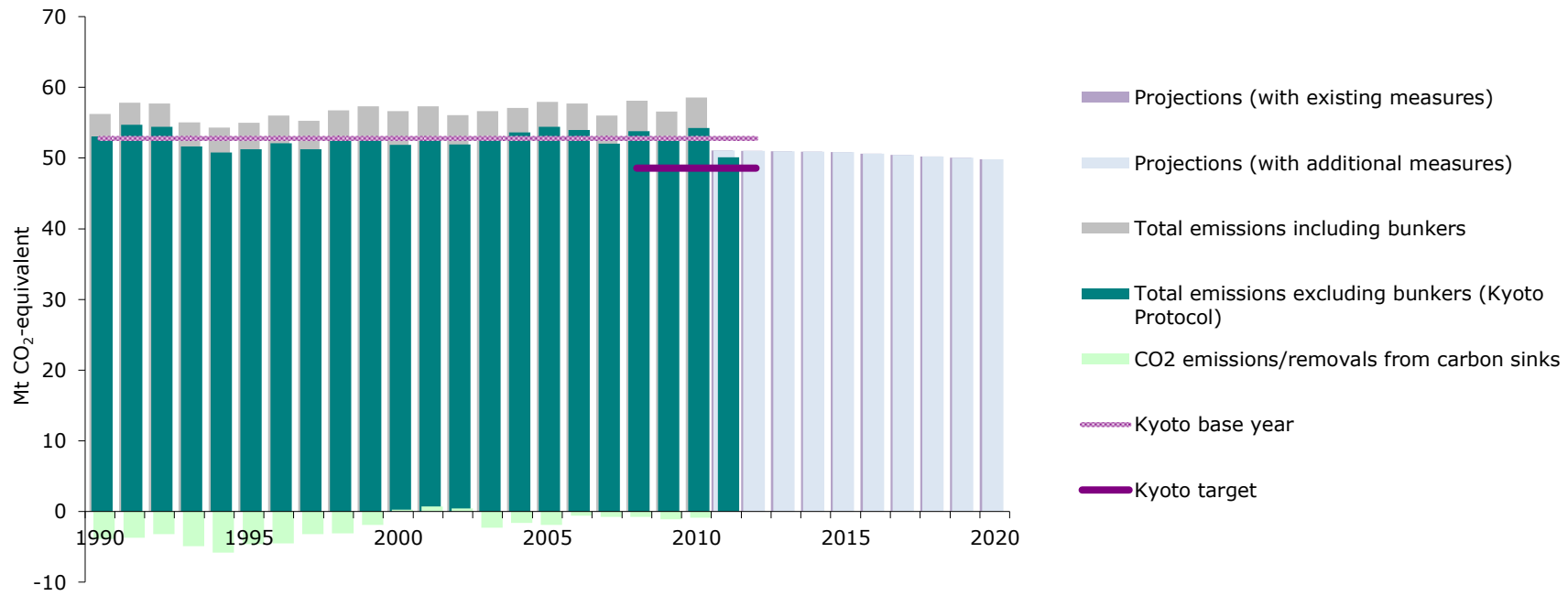
([2]) Based on national estimate of 2011 emissions.

([3]) International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

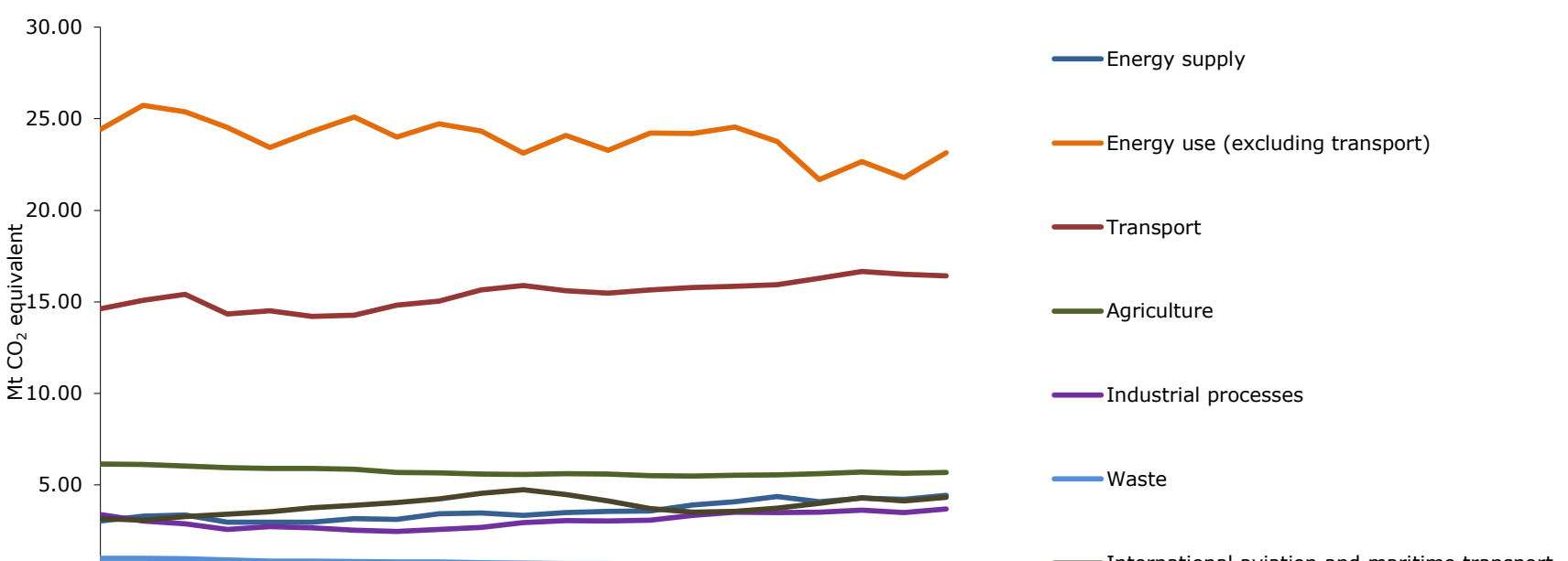
([4]) Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005 market prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. GDP information for the year 1990 is not available for some countries. For this reason, the 'GHG per GDP' values presented in the '1990' column correspond to the following years: 1991 (EU-15, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (EU-27 and Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Annual macro-economic database (AMECO), European Commission, 2012.

([8]) LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions



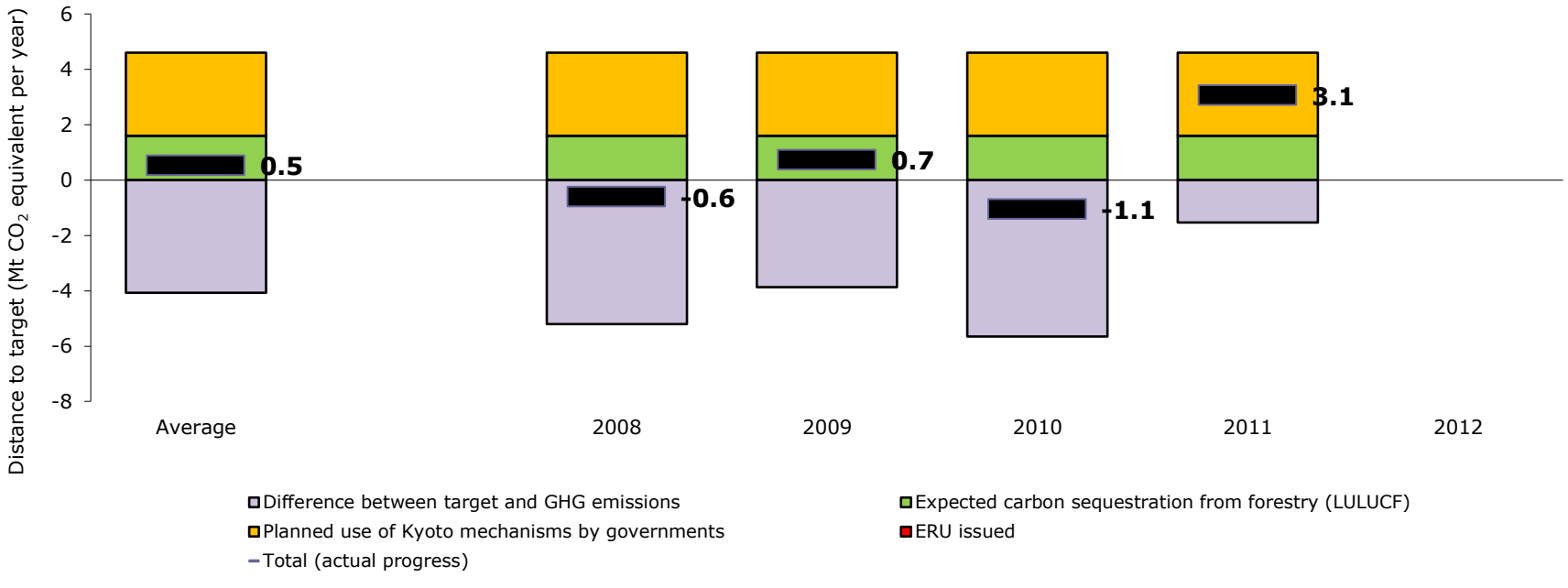
GHG trends 1990–2010 - emissions by sector



Source: National GHG inventory report, 2012; national proxy estimate of 2011 GHG emissions.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2011 emissions in Switzerland were 0.3 % lower than the base-year level, significantly above the Kyoto target of -8 % for the period 2008–2012. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 3 % of base-year level emissions. Switzerland intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by acquiring an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 5.7 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions Switzerland were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 1 % of the base-year emissions. Switzerland was therefore on track towards its Kyoto target by the end of 2011.



Note: A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.