

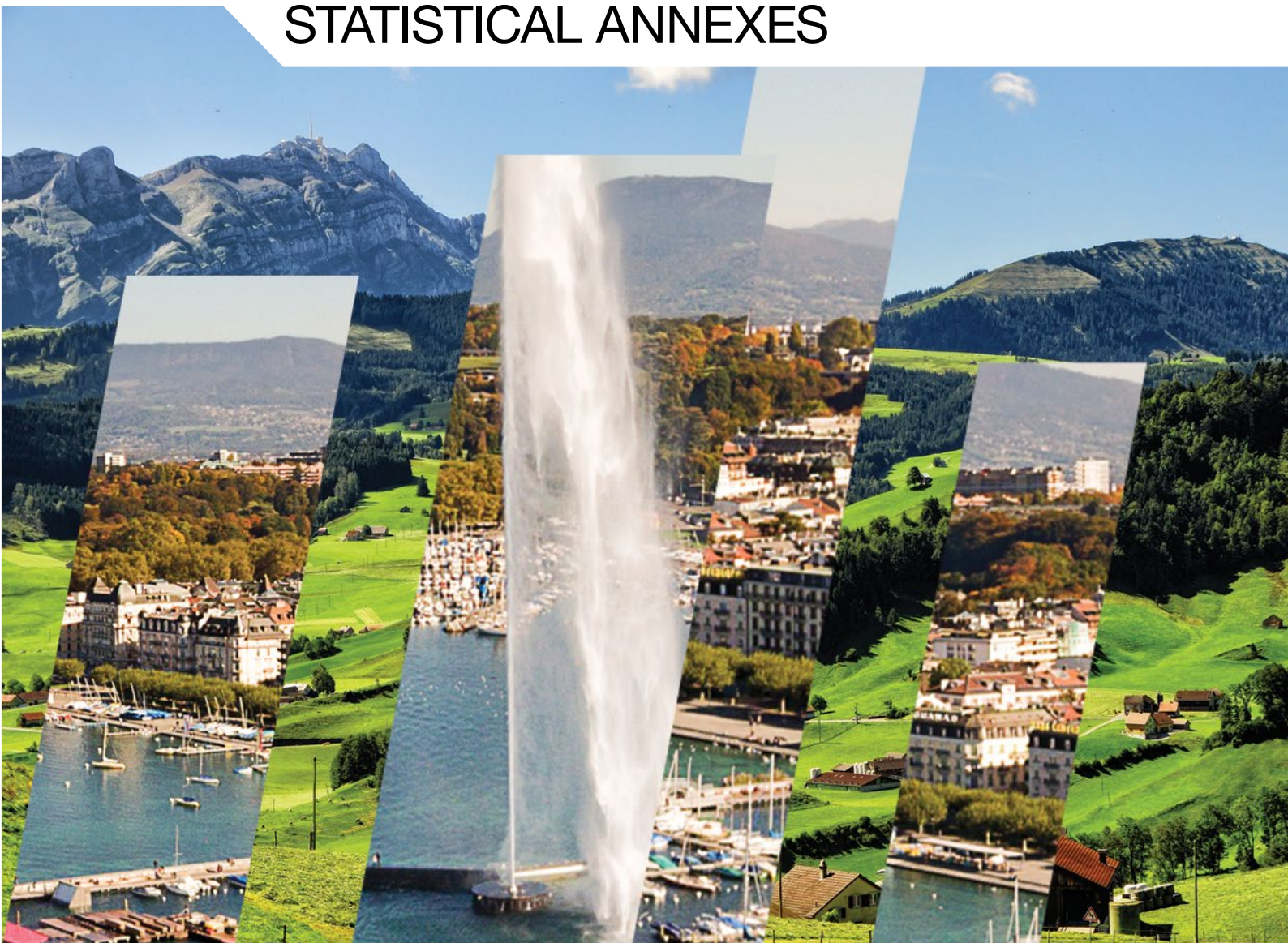


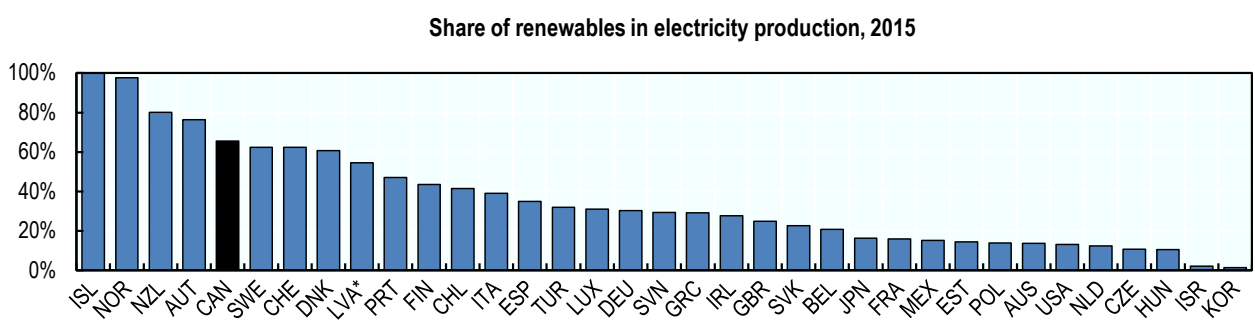
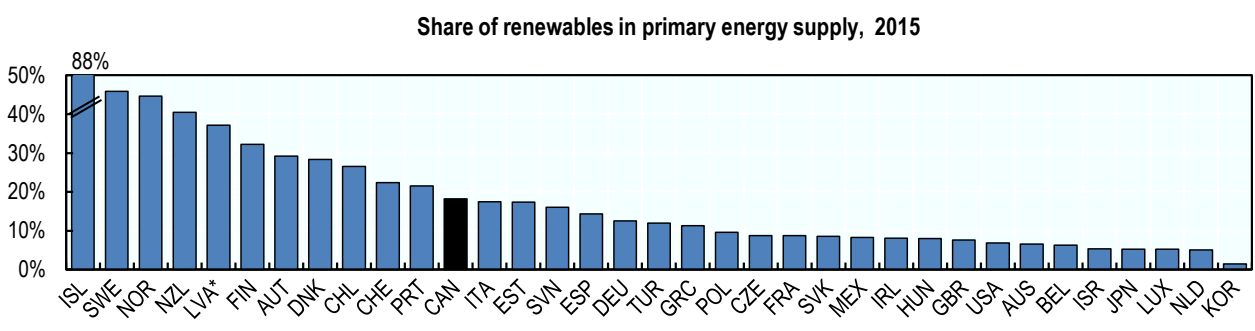
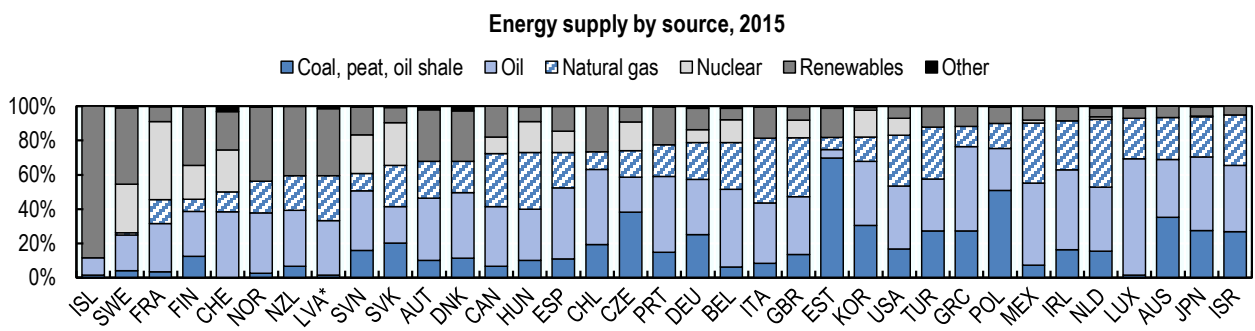
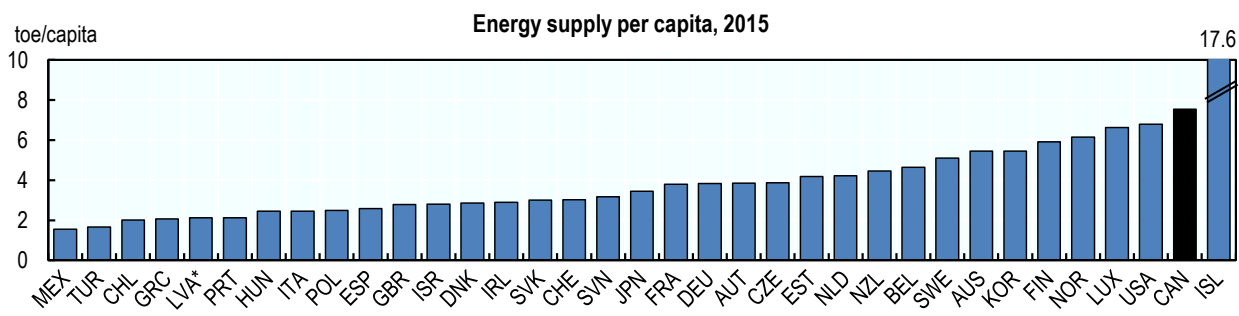
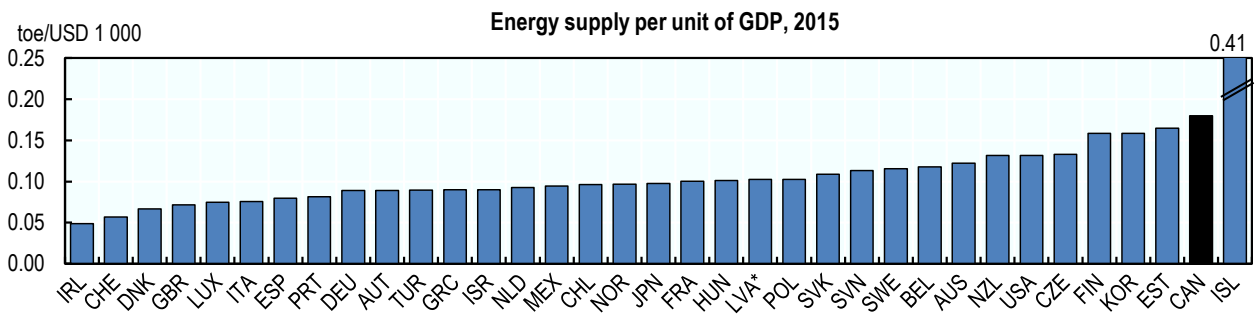
OECD Environmental Performance Reviews

# SWITZERLAND

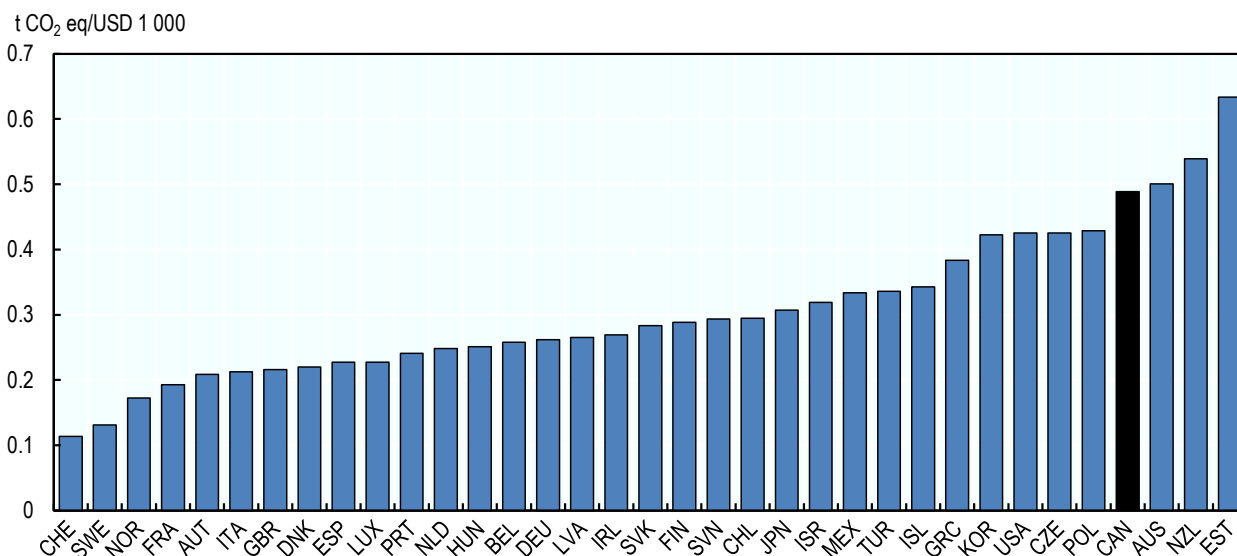
2017

STATISTICAL ANNEXES

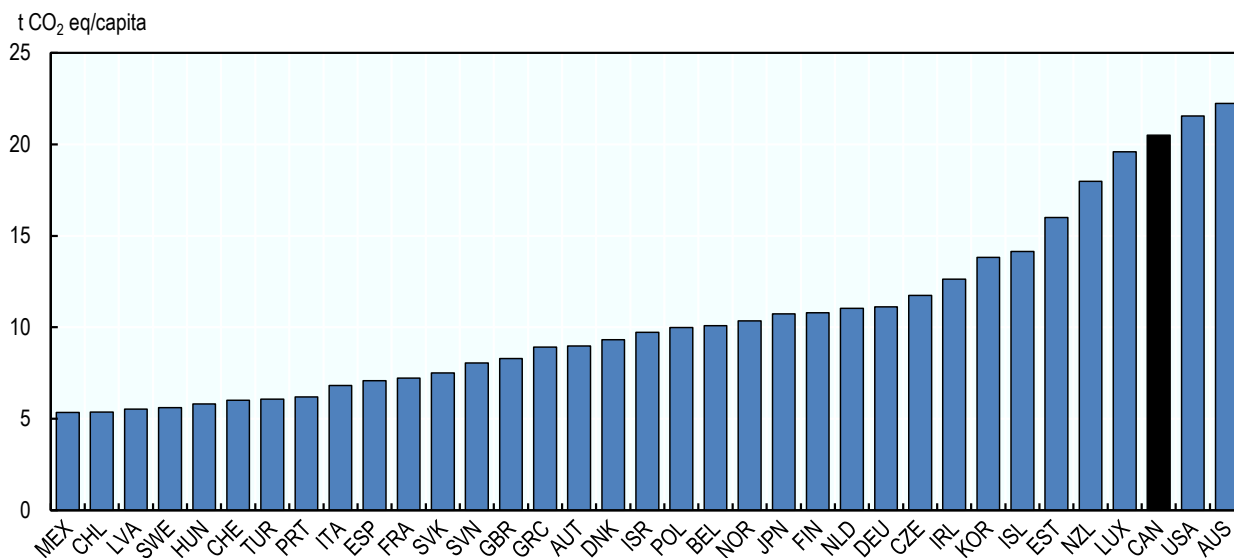




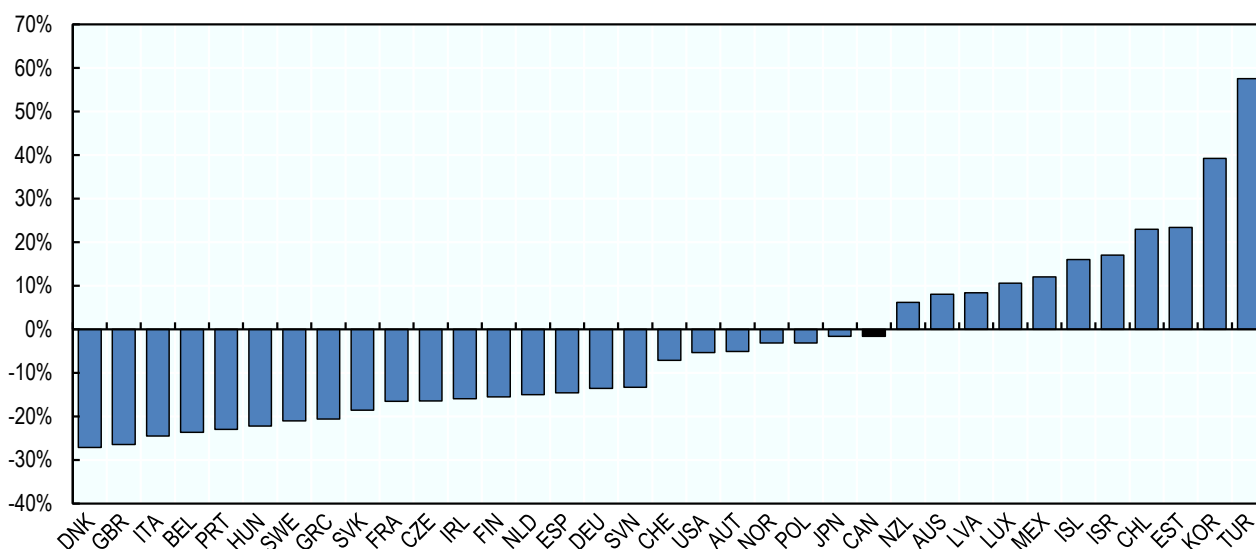
### GHG emissions per unit of GDP, 2014



### GHG emissions per capita, 2014



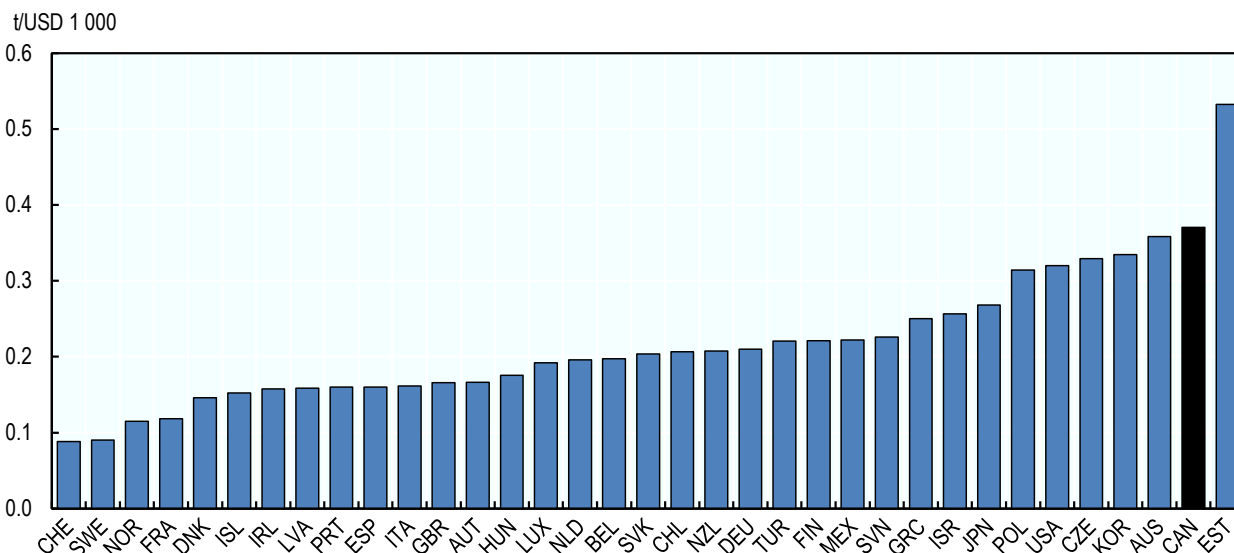
### Change in total GHG emissions, 2000-14



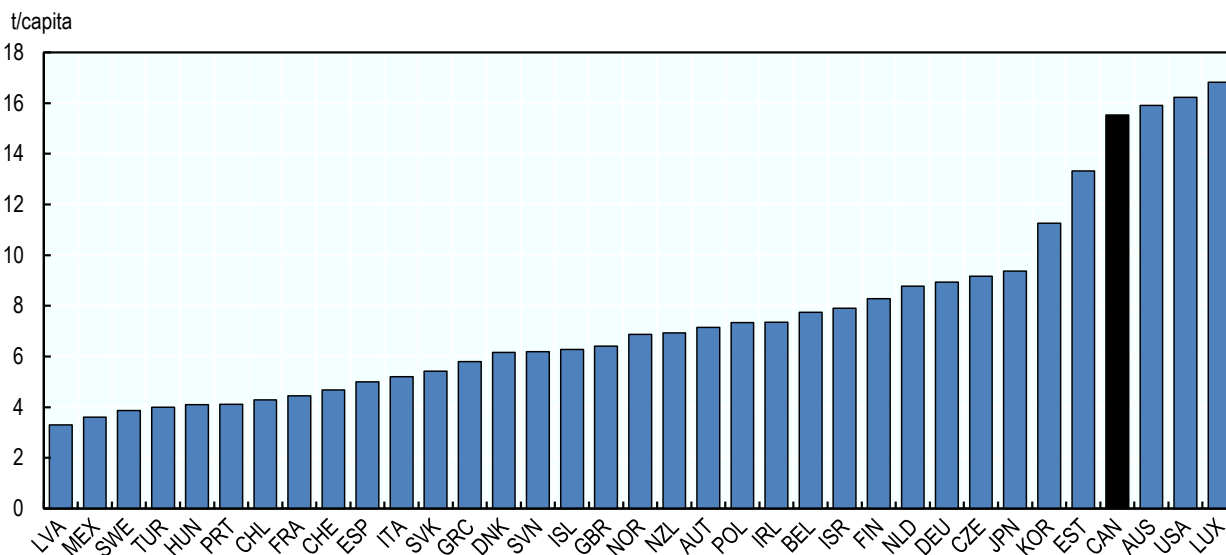
Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. GHG emissions excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). KOR: 2013 data. MEX: data include emissions or removals from land-use change and forestry (LUCF). GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.

Source: OECD (2016), "Greenhouse gas emissions by source", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

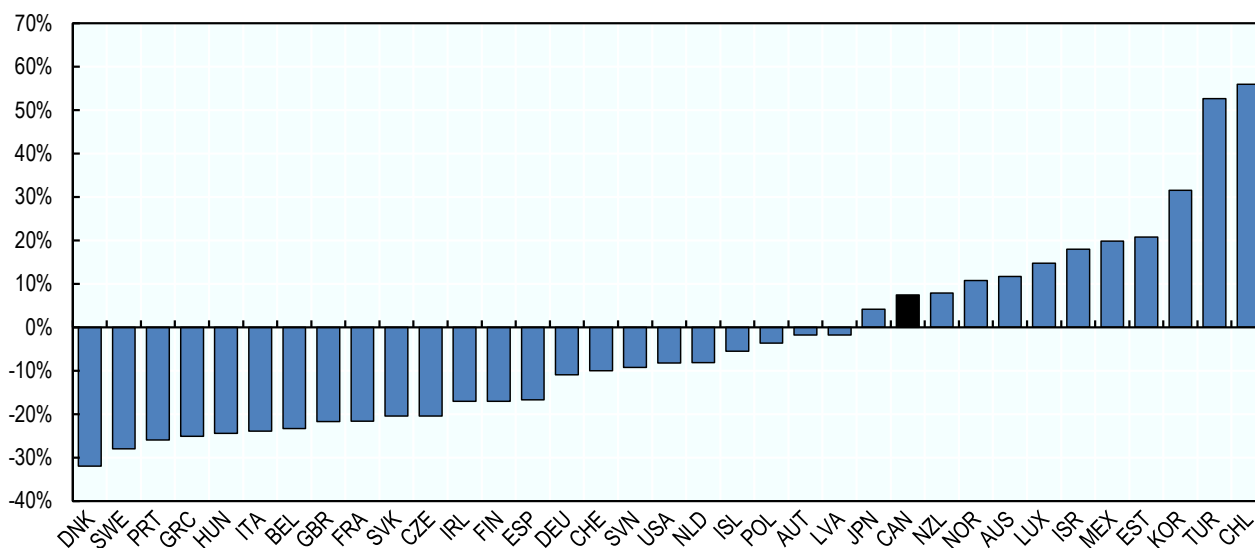
### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of GDP, 2014



### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita, 2014



### Change in total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2000-14

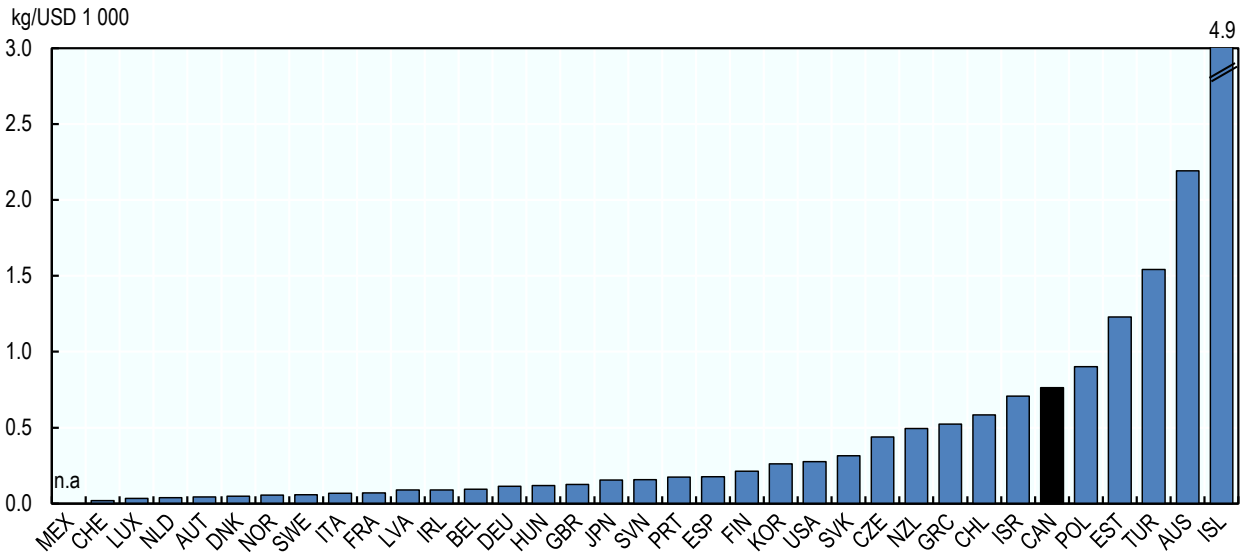


Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.

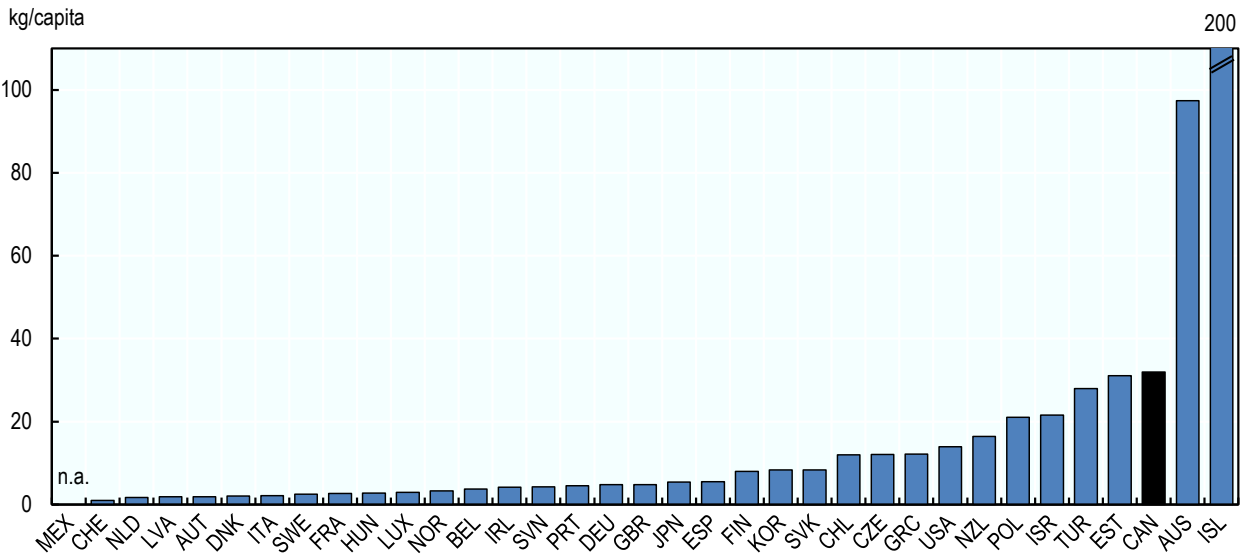
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use only; excluding international marine and aviation bunkers; sectoral approach. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.

Sources: IEA (2016), IEA CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics (database); OECD (2016) OECD National Accounts (database; OECD (2016) "Labour Force Statistics: Population projections", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database).

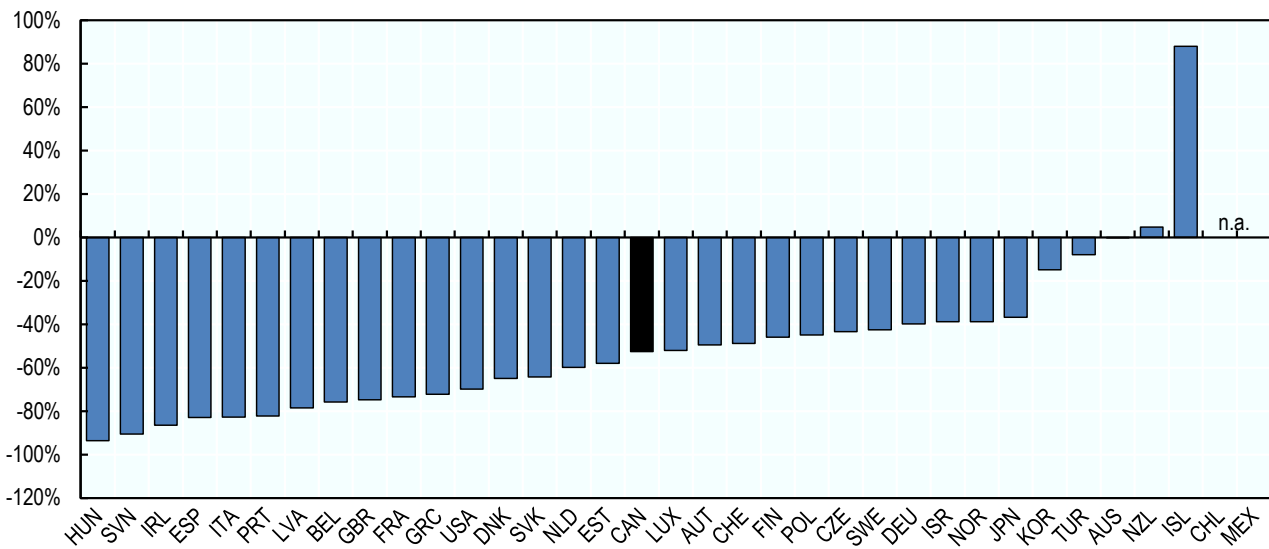
### SO<sub>x</sub> emissions per unit of GDP, 2014



### SO<sub>x</sub> emissions per capita, 2014

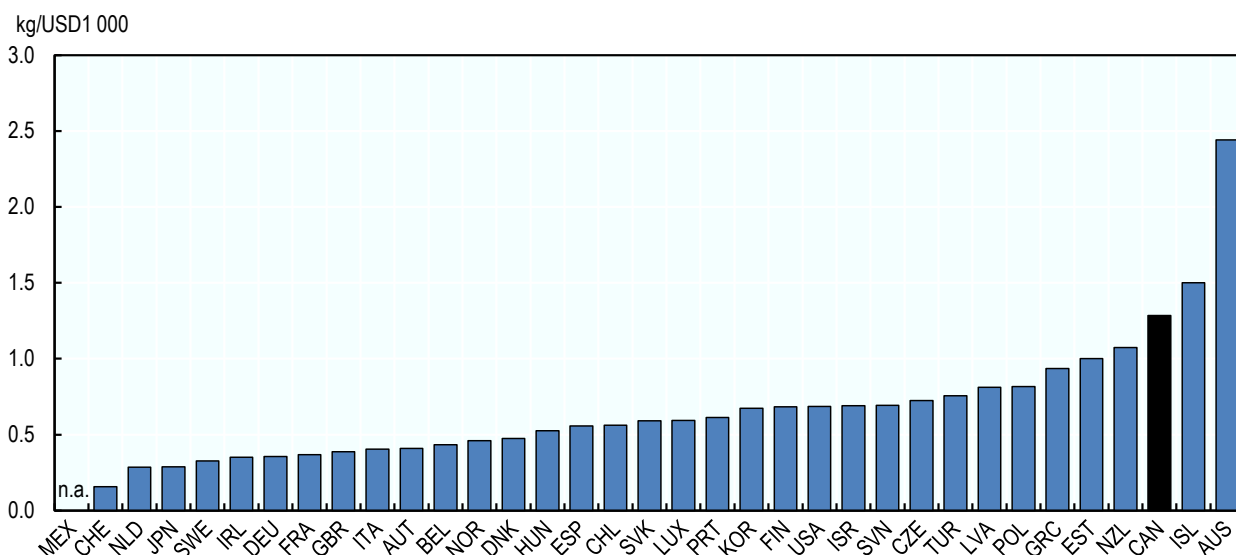


### Change in total SO<sub>x</sub> emissions, 2000-14

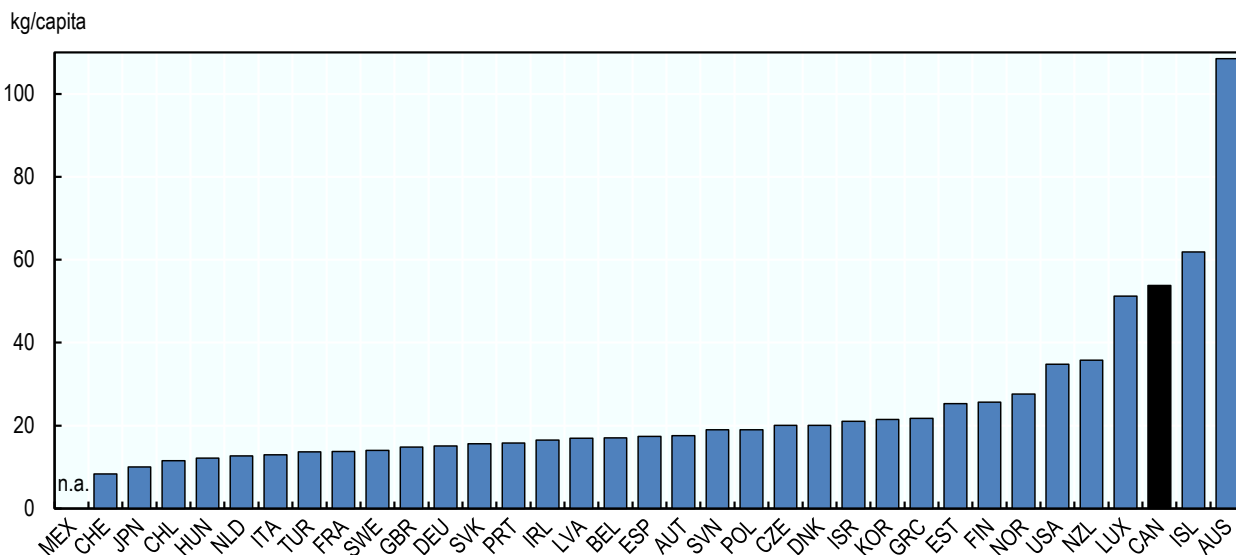


Sources: OECD (2016), "Air emissions by source", OECD Environment Statistics (database).

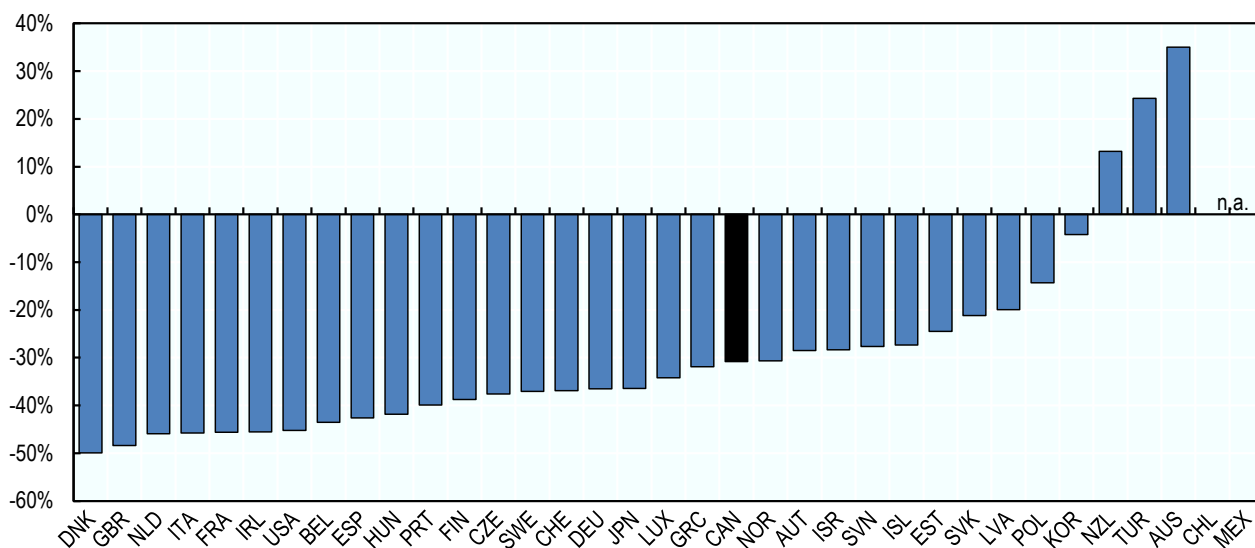
### NO<sub>x</sub> emissions per unit of GDP, 2014



### NO<sub>x</sub> emissions per capita, 2014

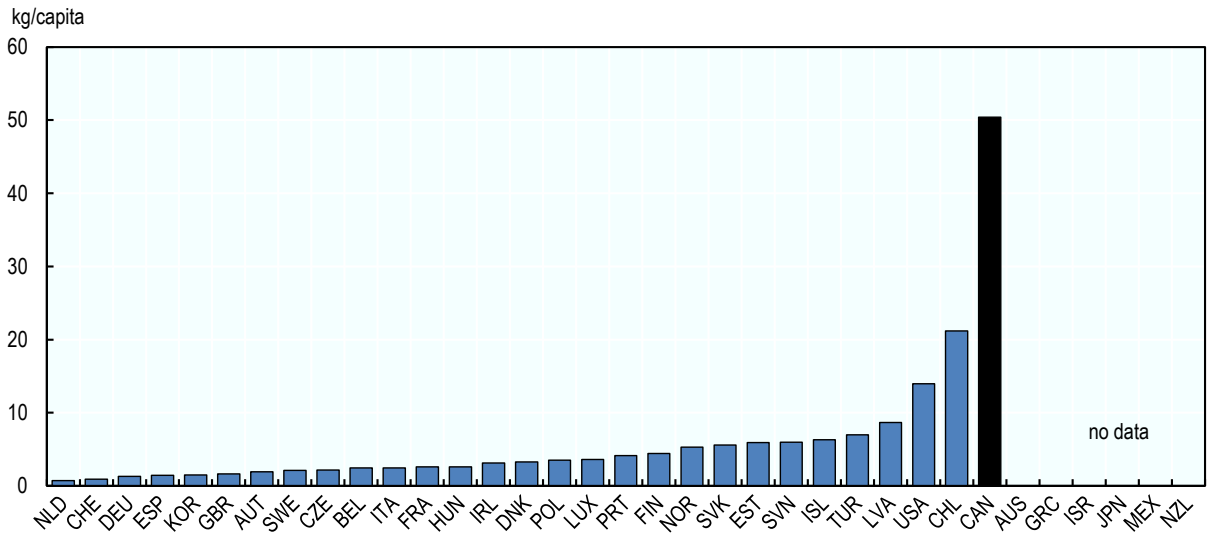


### Change in total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, 2000-14

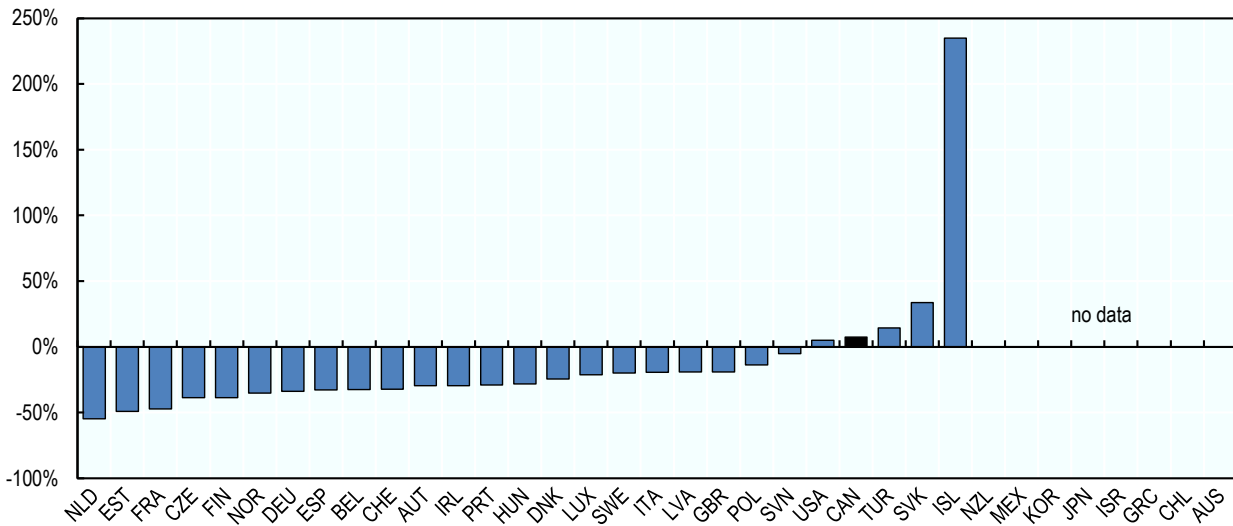


Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.  
Sources: OECD (2016), "Air emissions by source", OECD Environment Statistics (database).

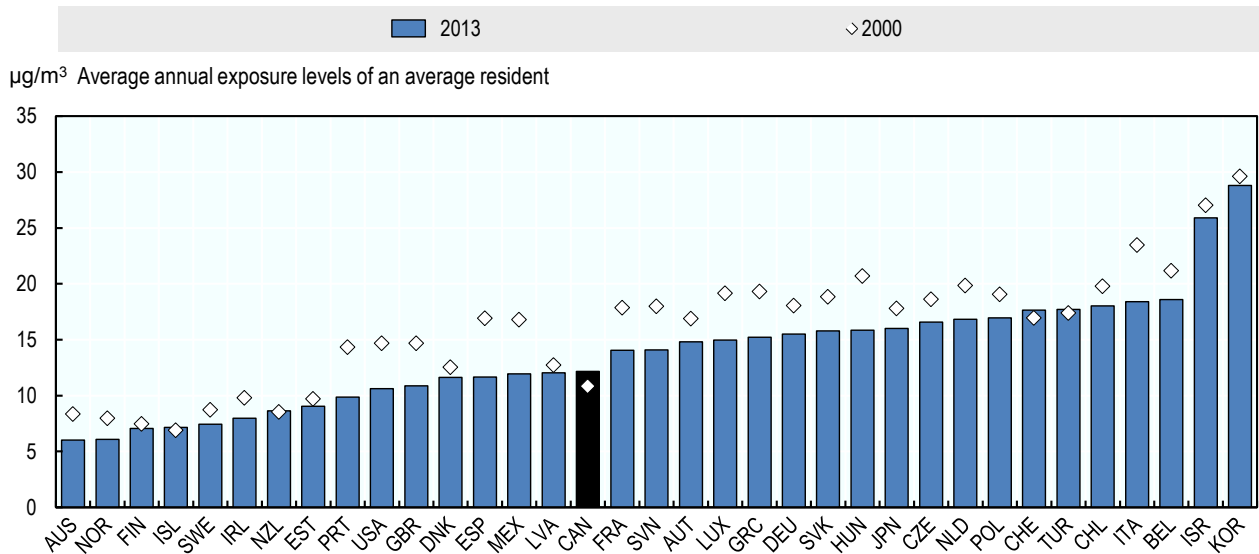
### PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions per capita, 2014



### Change in total PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions, 2000-14

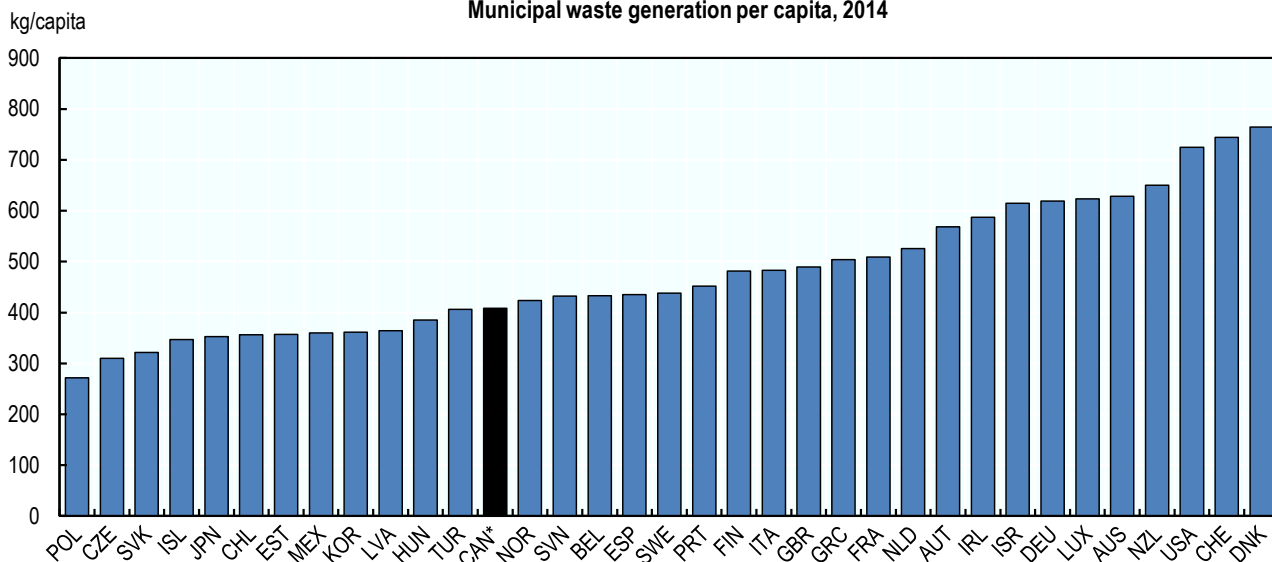


### Average annual population exposure to air pollution (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), 2000 and 2013

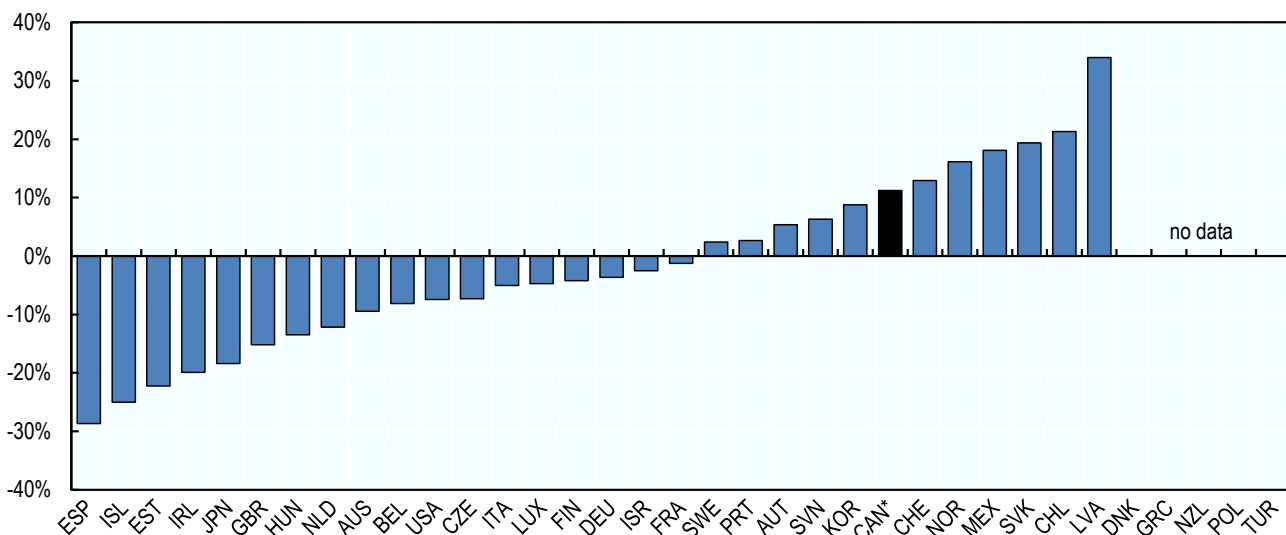


Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Population exposure to air pollution: estimates based on satellite observations and chemical transport models, calibrated against ground-based measurements.  
 Source: OECD (2016), "Air emissions by source", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database); OECD (2016), "Exposure to air pollution", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

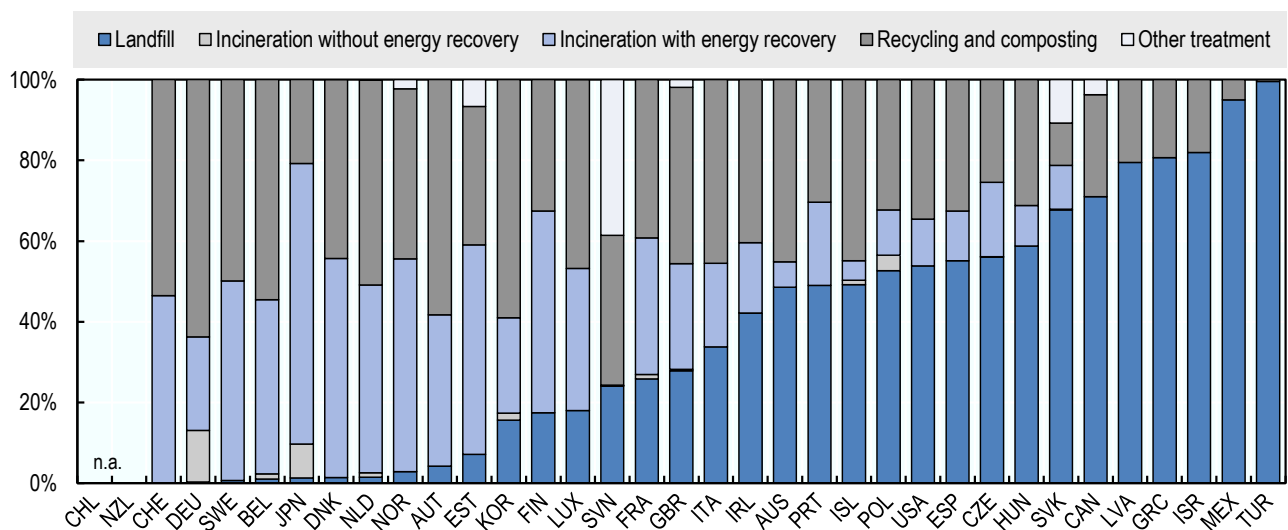
Municipal waste generation per capita, 2014



Change in municipal waste generation per capita, 2000-2014



Municipal waste management, by type of treatment, 2014



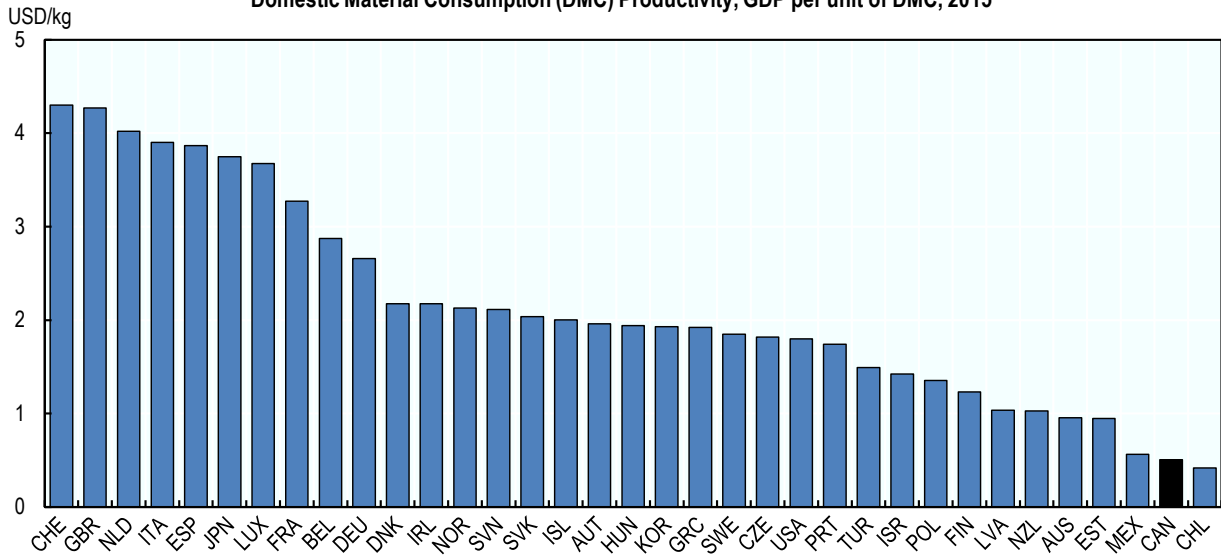
\* Household waste.

Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Household and similar waste collected by or for municipalities, originating mainly from households and small businesses. Includes bulky waste and separate collection. CAN: data include construction and demolition waste.

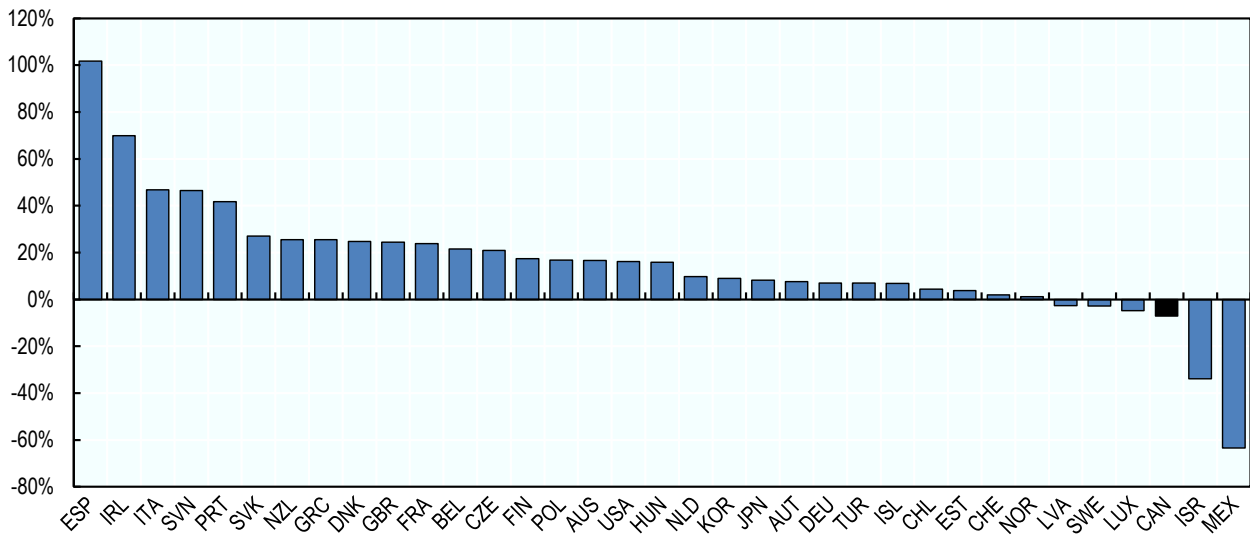
Source: OECD (2016), "Municipal waste", OECD Environment Statistics (database).



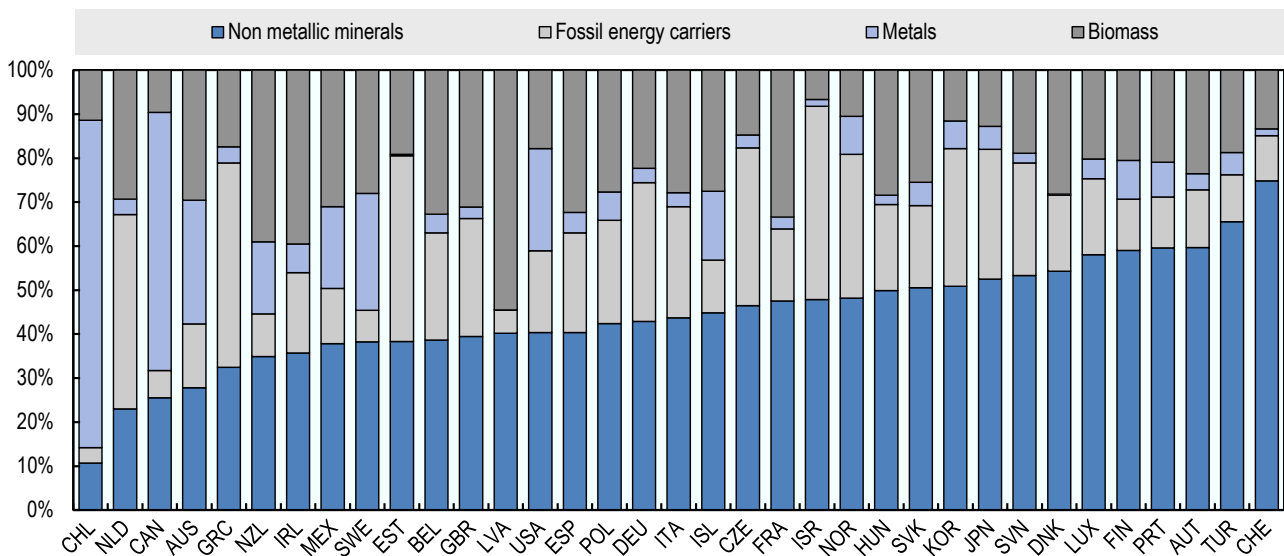
### Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) Productivity, GDP per unit of DMC, 2015



### Change in DMC productivity, 2008-15



### DMC by material category, 2015

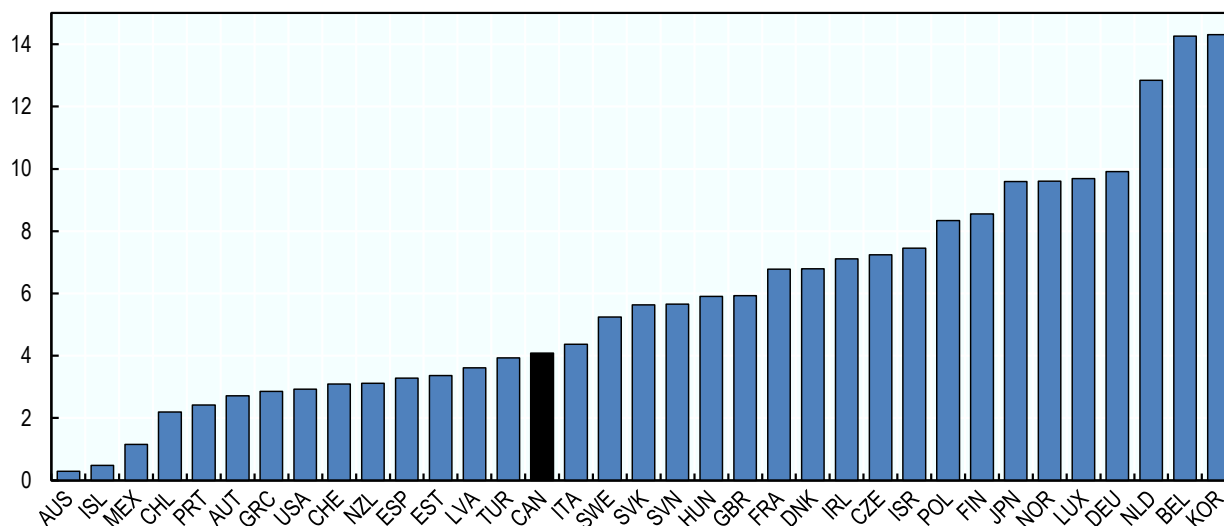


Notes: KOR: 2013 data for DMC productivity, 2010 data for DMC breakdown. Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Domestic material consumption (DMC) equals the sum of domestic extraction of raw materials used by an economy and their physical trade balance (imports minus exports of raw materials and manufactured products). DMC productivity designates the amount of GDP generated per unit of materials used. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities. It should be born in mind that the data should be interpreted with caution and that the time series presented here may change in future as work on methodologies for Material Flow accounting progresses.

Source: Eurostat (2016), *Material flows and resource productivity* (database); OECD (2016), "Material resources", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

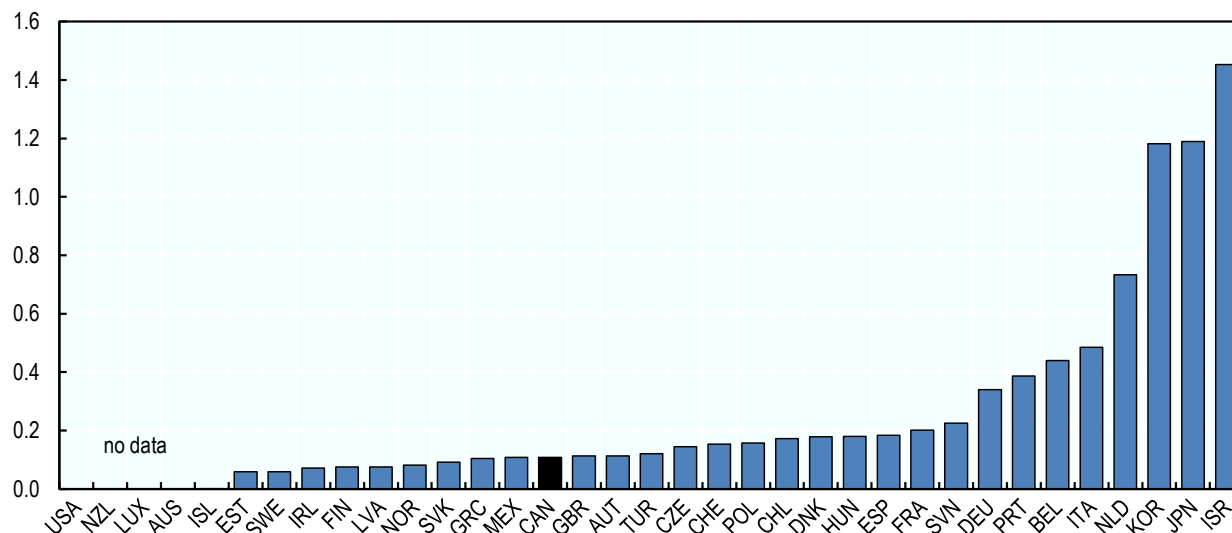
### Apparent consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers, 2011-13

t/km<sup>2</sup> agricultural land



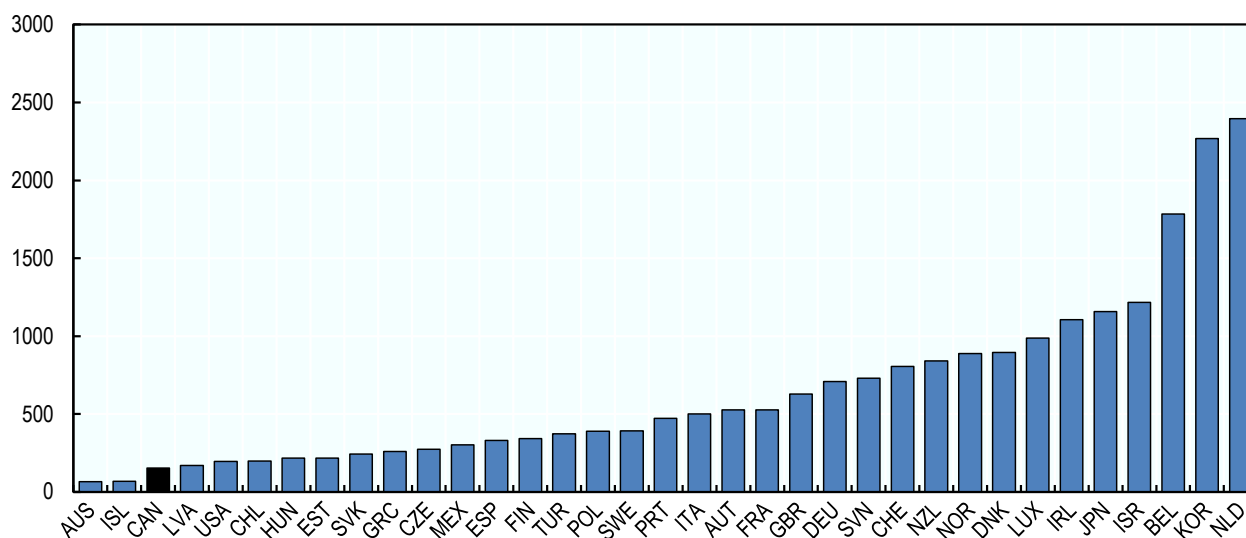
### Pesticides sales, 2010-13

t/km<sup>2</sup> agricultural land



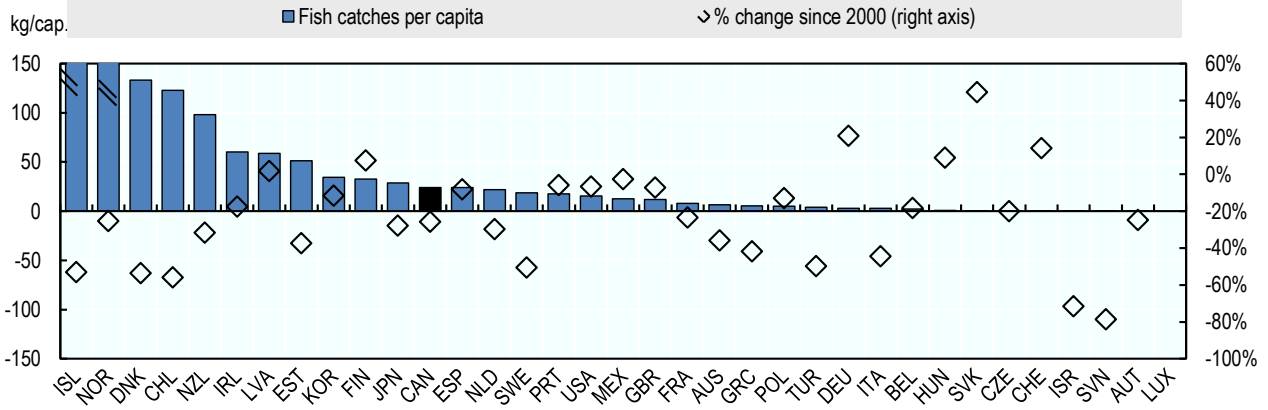
### Livestock density, 2013

Head of sheep eq./km<sup>2</sup> agr. land

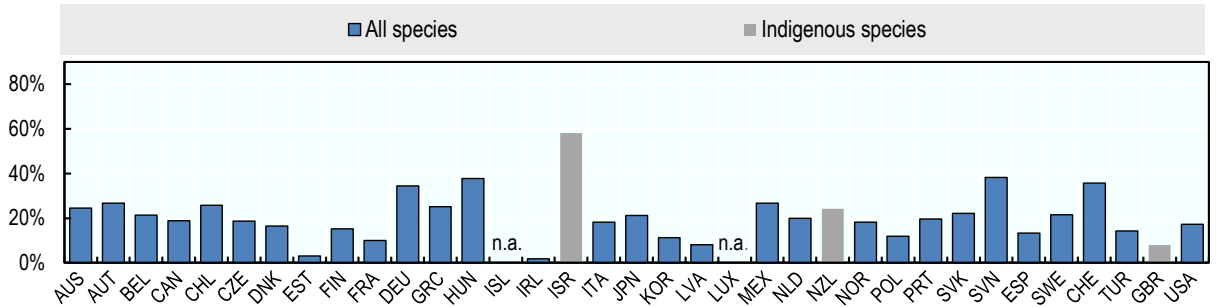


Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Conversion coefficients used to convert livestock heads in sheep equivalent: 1 for sheep and goats, 6 for cattle and buffaloes, 4.8 for equines, 1 for pigs, and 0.06 for poultry birds.  
Sources: FAO (2016), FAOSTAT (database); OECD (2016), Environmental Performance of Agriculture (database)

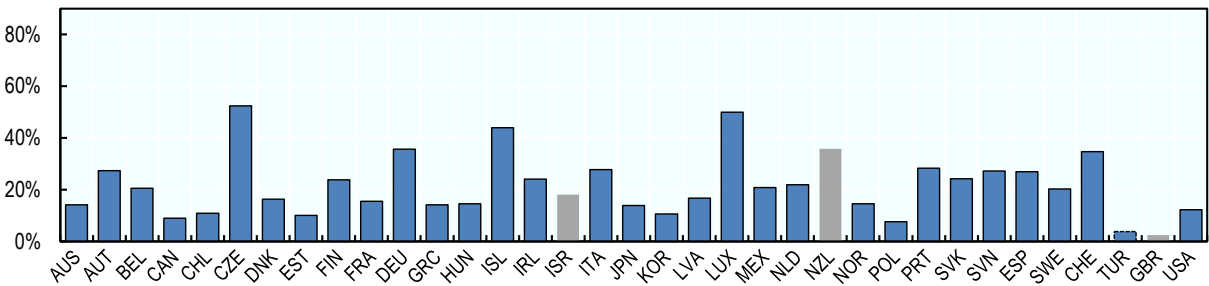
### Total fish catches per capita, 2014



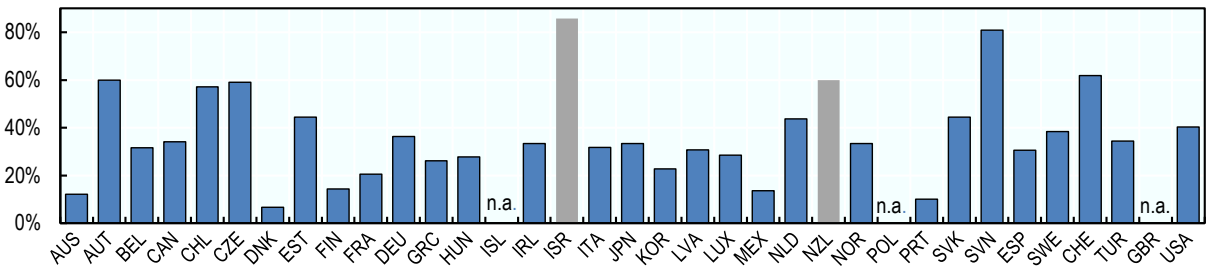
### Threatened species as percentage of known species, late 2000s



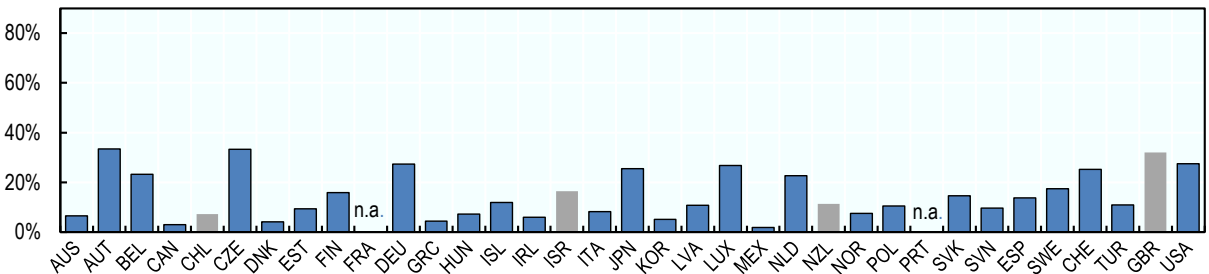
### Birds



### Amphibians



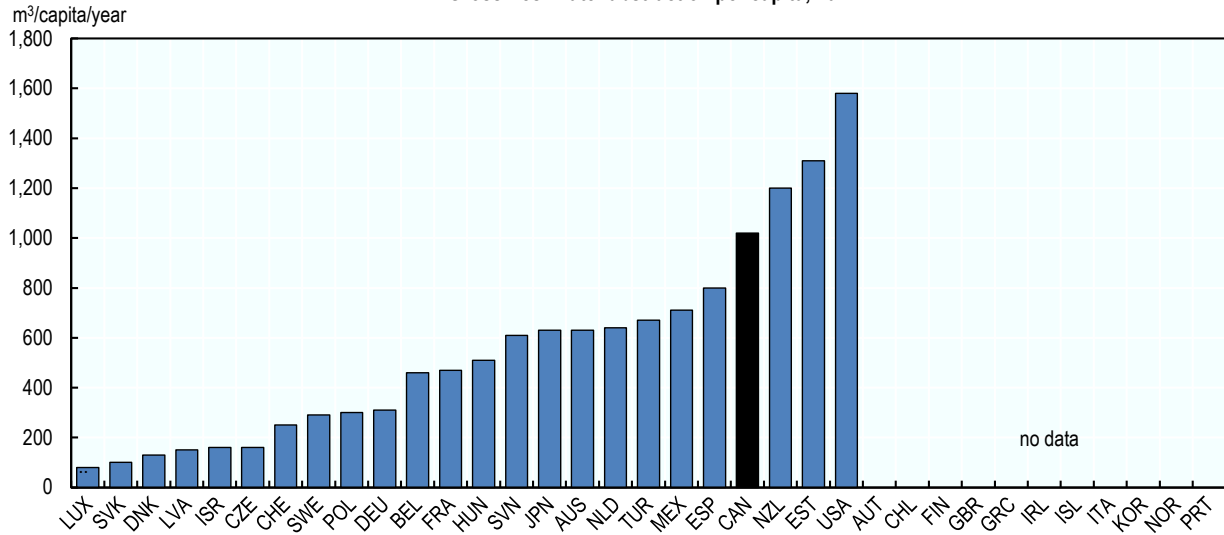
### Vascular plants



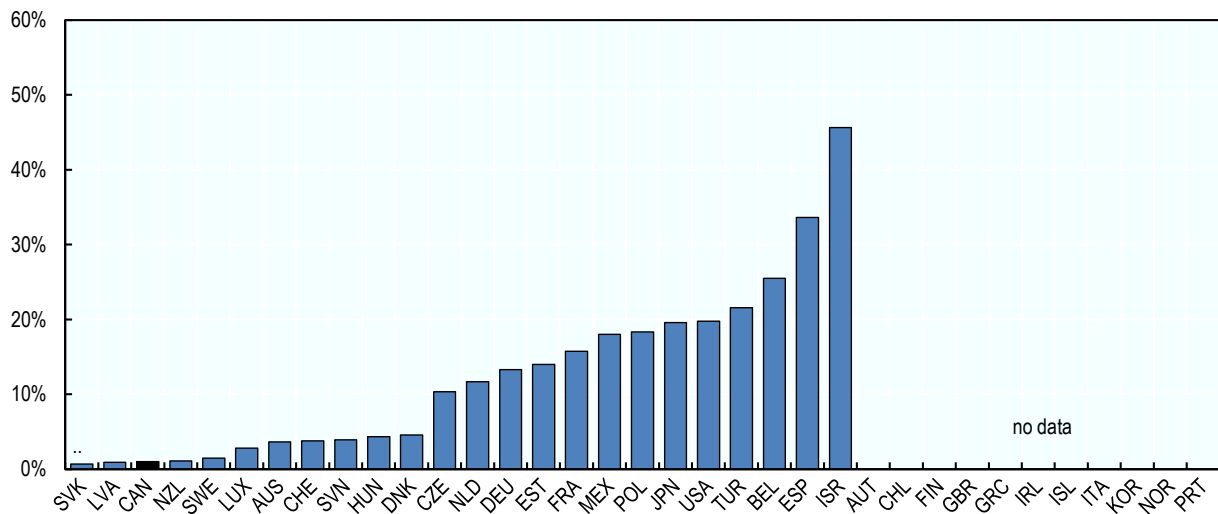
Notes: Fish data excludes aquaculture and excludes whales, seals and other aquatic mammals, aquatic plants and other miscellaneous aquatic animal products. IUCN categories critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable in % of known species. Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.

Source: FAO (2016), FAOSTAT (database); OECD (2016), "Threatened species", OECD Environment Statistics (database).

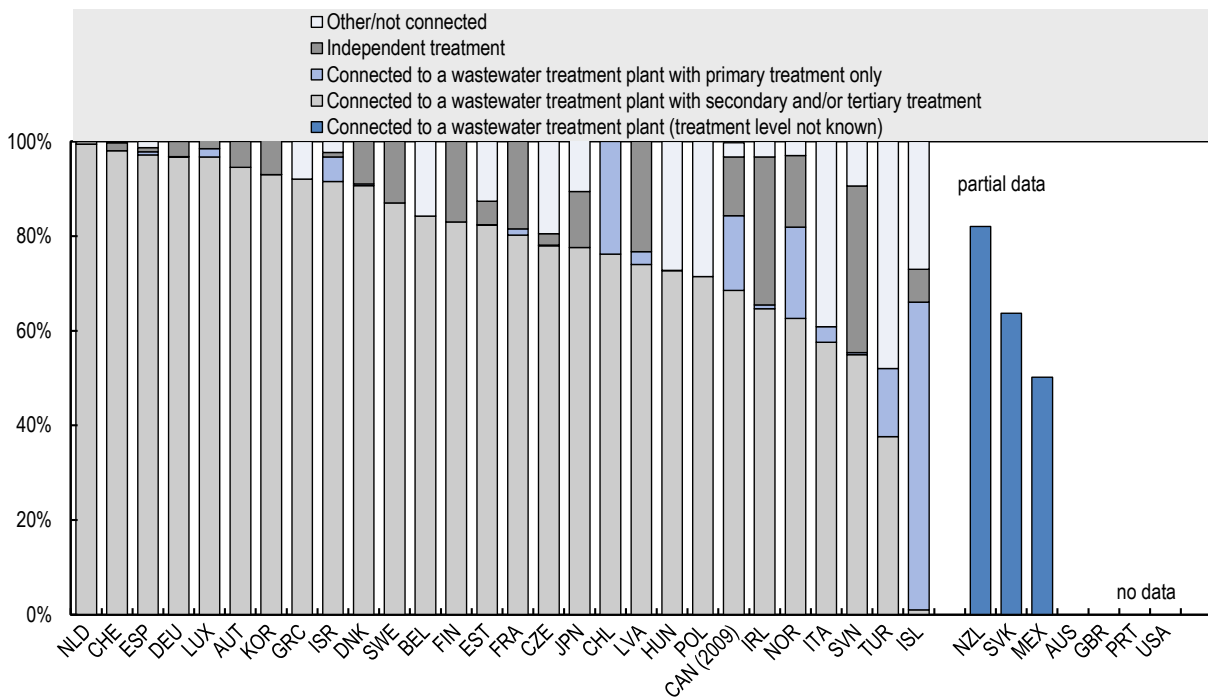
### Gross freshwater abstraction per capita, 2014



### Gross freshwater abstraction as percentage of renewable resources, 2014



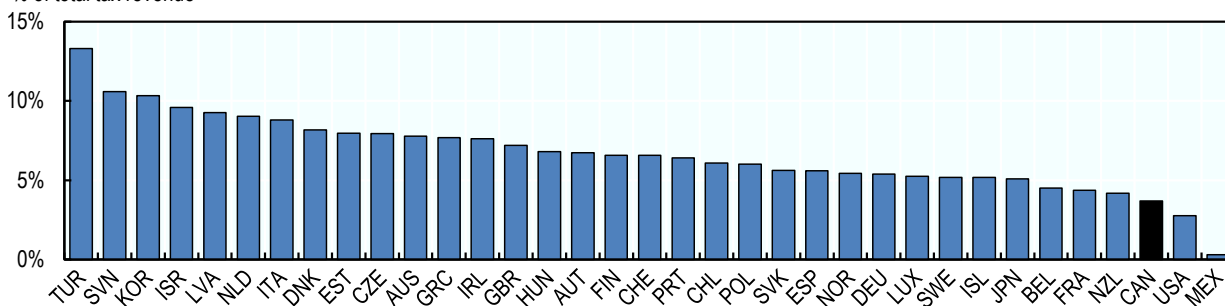
### Population connected to public wastewater treatment, 2014



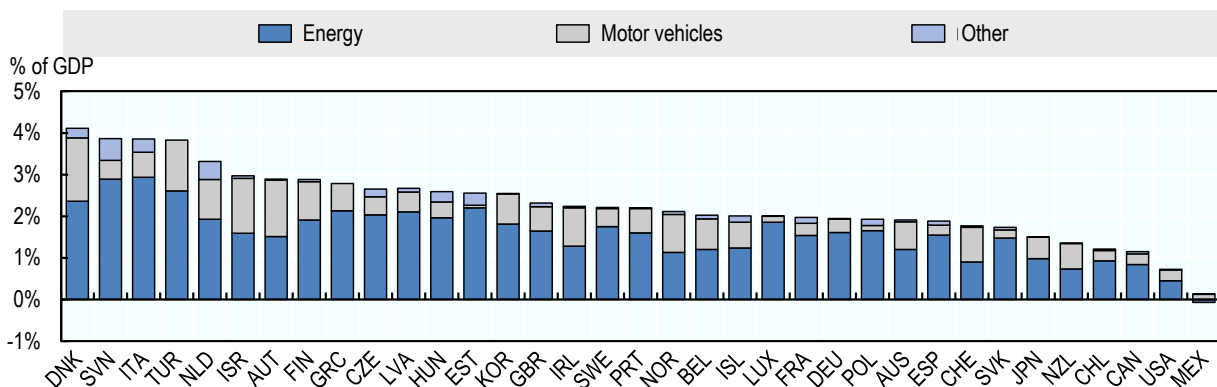
Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They include provisional figures and estimates. Freshwater abstraction: for some countries, data refer to water permits and not to actual abstractions. Wastewater treatment: "other" includes connected without treatment, not connected or independent treatment (where there is no data for independent treatment).  
 Source: OECD (2016), "Water: Freshwater Abstractions", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database); OECD (2016), "Water: Wastewater treatment", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

% of total tax revenue

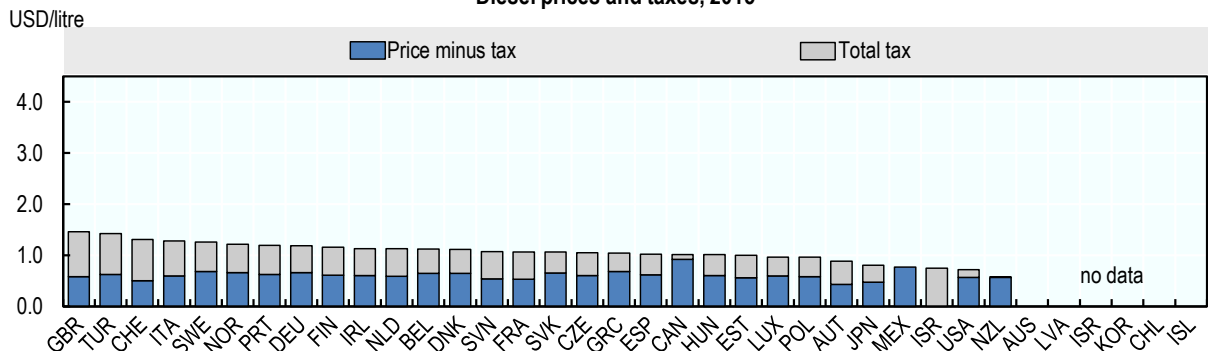
Environmentally related tax revenue, 2014



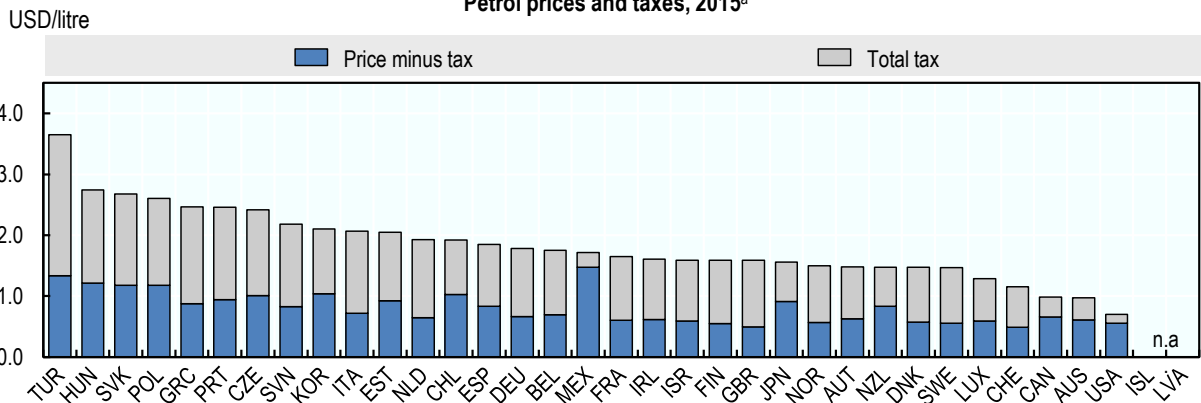
Composition of environmentally related tax revenue by tax base, 2014



Diesel prices and taxes, 2015<sup>a</sup>



Petrol prices and taxes, 2015<sup>a</sup>

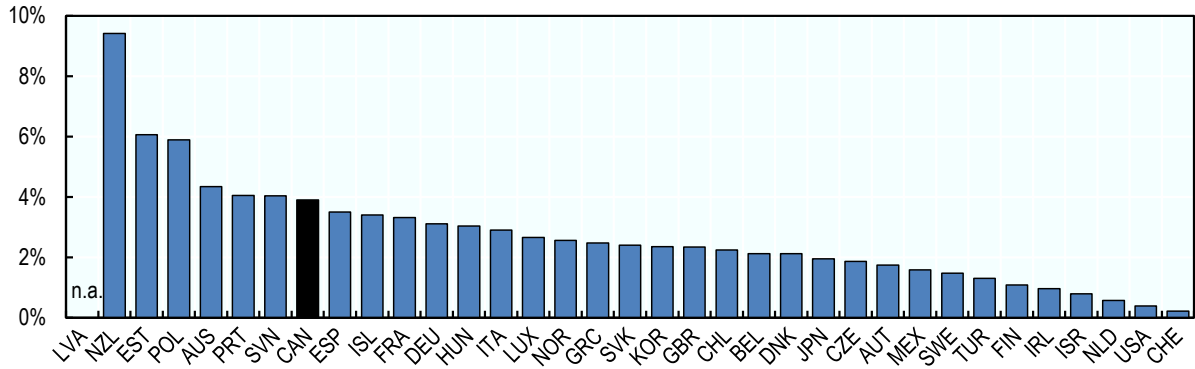


Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.

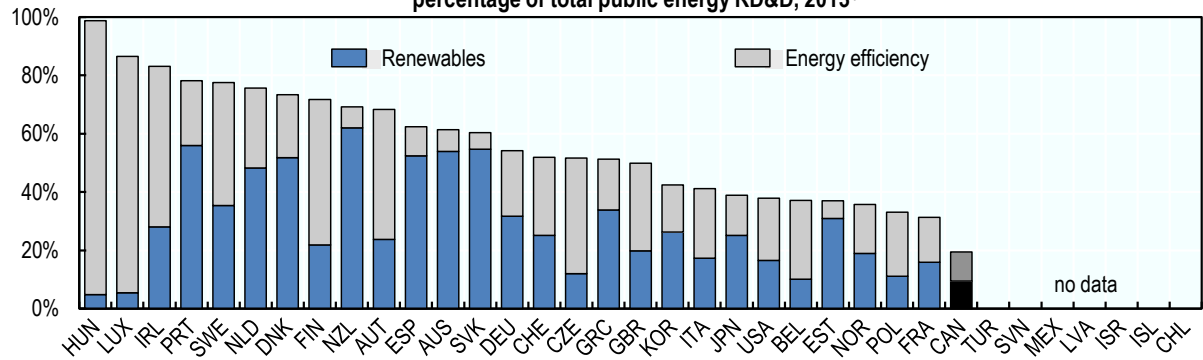
a) Diesel: automotive diesel for commercial use, current USD; petrol: unleaded premium (RON 95), except Japan (unleaded regular), USD at current prices and purchasing power parities.

Source: IEA (2016), IEA Energy Prices and Taxes Statistics (database); OECD (2016), "Environmental policy instruments", OECD Environment Statistics (database).

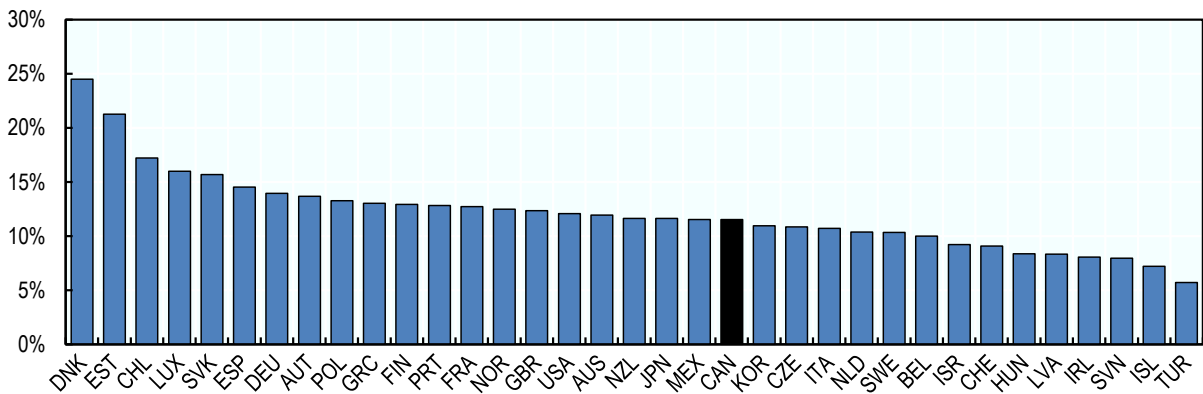
Environment-related R&D budgets, percentage of total government R&D budgets, 2015<sup>a</sup>



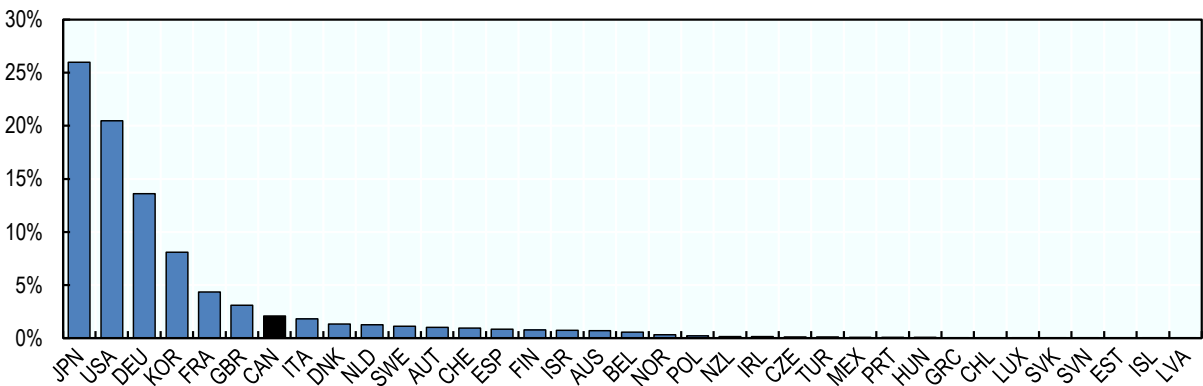
Public RD&D budgets for renewables and energy efficiency, percentage of total public energy RD&D, 2013<sup>b</sup>



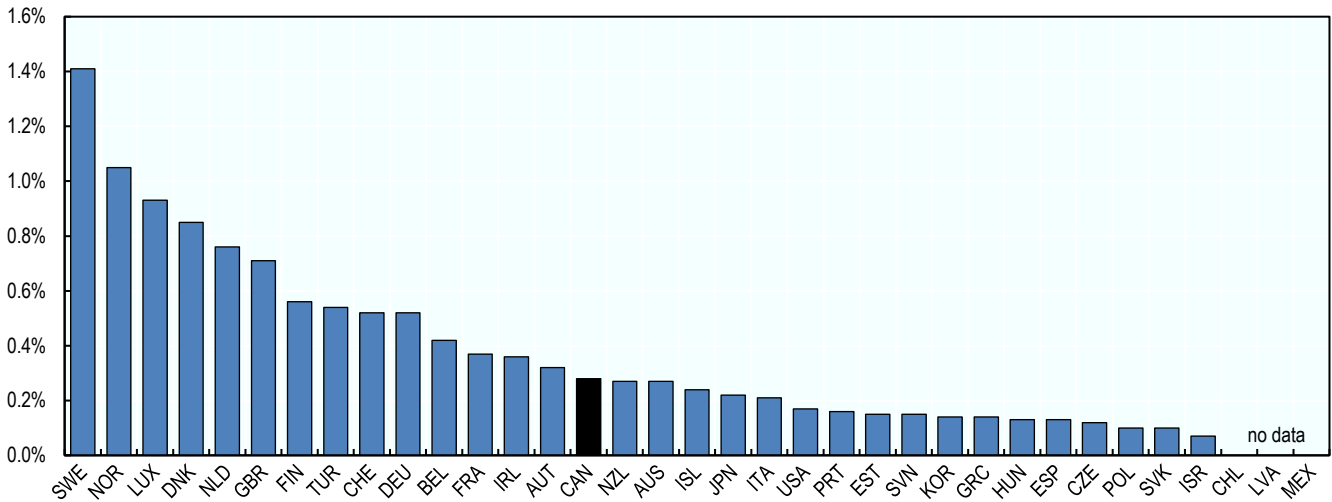
Patent applications for environment-related technologies, percentage of all technologies, 2010-12<sup>c</sup>



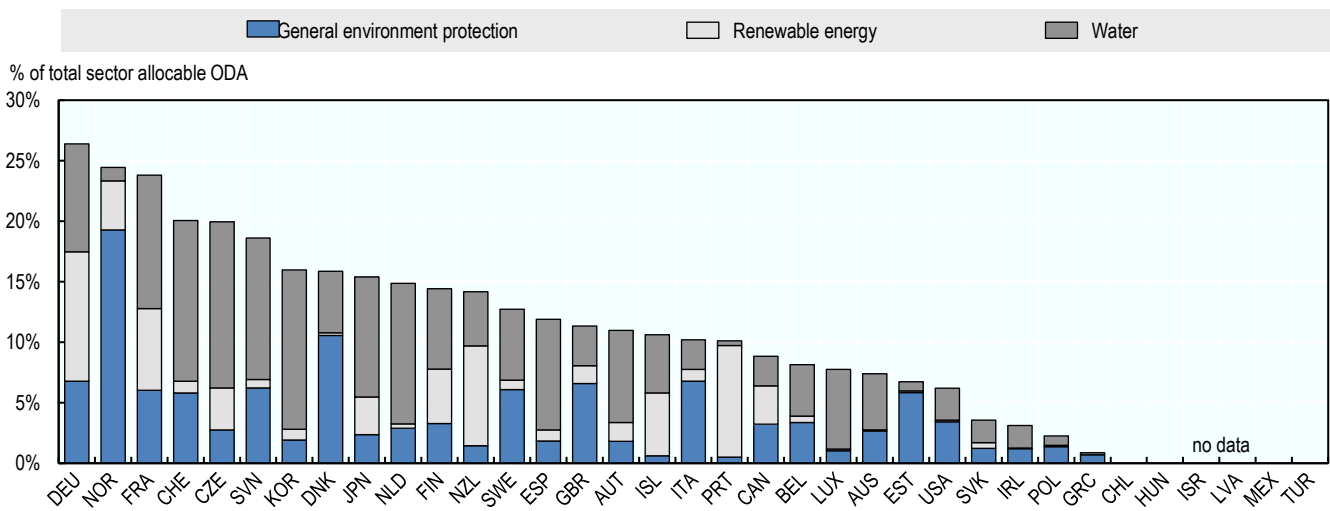
Patent applications for environment-related technologies, percentage of world total, 2010-12<sup>c</sup>



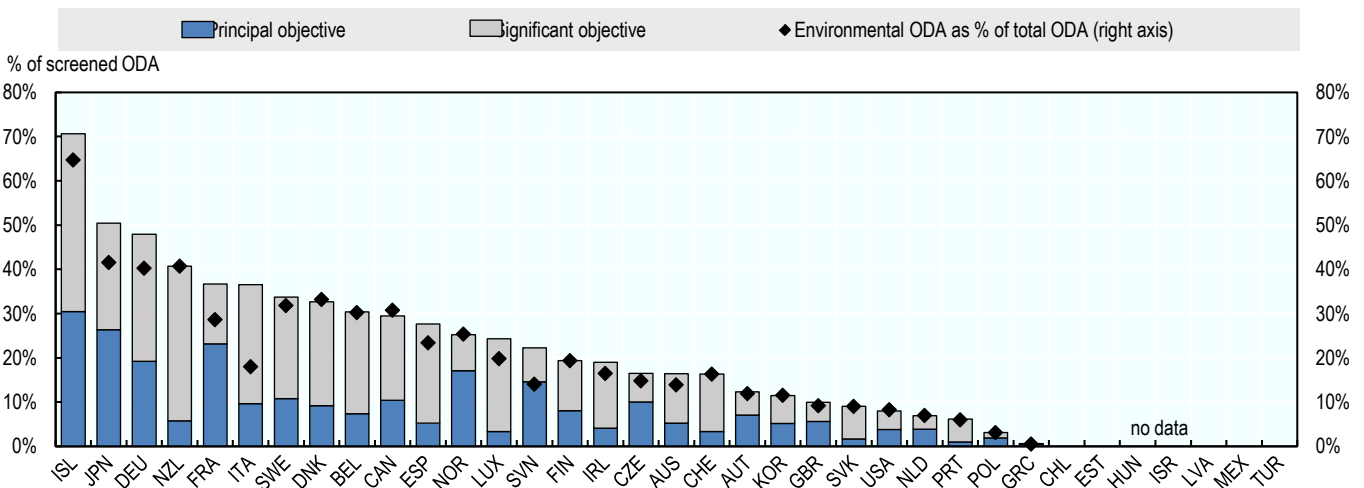
Net ODA disbursements as percentage of gross national income, 2015



Bilateral ODA commitments to the environment, renewable energy and water sectors, average 2012-14<sup>a</sup>



Bilateral ODA commitments targeting the environment, average 2012-14<sup>b</sup>



Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. CHL, EST, HUN, ISR, LVA, MEX, and TUR are not members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and report on a voluntary basis, thus data may not always be available, or may be partial.  
 a) Renewable energy includes power generation/renewable sources; hydroelectric power plants; geothermal, solar, wind and ocean energy; biofuel-fired power plants.  
 b) Activities are classified as "principal" when environment protection is a primary objective and "significant" when it is an important but secondary objective.  
 In comparing data across countries it should be noted that the coverage ratio of the environmental policy objective (i.e. the proportion of aid which is screened against the environment policy marker) varies considerably among countries; low coverage rates can significantly increase the shares of environment-focused aid.  
 Source: OECD (2016), OECD International Development Statistics (database).