

2026



21

Sustainable
development,
regional and
international
disparities

Neuchâtel 2026

Statistical Annex to the Voluntary National Review 2026



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**  **GOALS**

Statistical Annex to the Voluntary National Review 2026

Published by Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel 2026

Published by: Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Information: monet@bfs.admin.ch

Editors: Medea Savary, FSO; Léo Gerber, FSO; Anne Bösch, FSO; Moritz Schönbachler, FSO

Series: Swiss Statistics

Topic: 21 Sustainable development, regional and international disparities

Original text: French

Translation: FSO language services

Layout: Publishing and Dissemination PUB, FSO

Graphics: Publishing and Dissemination PUB, FSO
You can also find interactive versions of the charts in our online catalogue.

Icons: © United Nations Department of Global Communications;
© FSO

Online: www.statistics.admin.ch

Print: www.statistics.admin.ch
Federal Statistical Office, CH-2010 Neuchâtel,
order@bfs.admin.ch, tel. +41 58 463 60 60
Printed in Switzerland

Copyright: FSO, Neuchâtel 2026
Reproduction with mention of source authorised (except for commercial purposes).

FSO number: 2189-2600

ISBN: 978-3-303-21068-0

Table of contents

About this annex	5	SDG 14: Life below water	46
SDG 1: No poverty	7	SDG 15: Life on land	47
SDG 2: Zero hunger	9	SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	50
SDG 3: Good health and well-being	12	SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals	53
SDG 4: Quality education	15	Goals of the 2030 SDS in the context of the 2030 Agenda SDGs	55
SDG 5: Gender equality	17	Sources	56
SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation	20		
SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy	22		
SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	25		
SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	29		
SDG 10: Reduced inequalities	32		
SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	36		
SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production	39		
SDG 13: Climate action	44		

About this annex

Introduction

This statistical annex provides a quantitative perspective that complements the qualitative analysis of Switzerland's implementation of the 2030 Agenda presented in the [Voluntary National Review of Switzerland 2026](#). The statistical information included in this annex provides information on progress towards the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Particular attention is paid to the Federal Council's 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (2030 SDS), which identifies priority topics for Switzerland's implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Focus on spillover effects

The statistical annex also highlights cross-border or spillover effects, referring to Switzerland's impact beyond its borders. Sustainable development does not stop at national borders: in a globalised world, our methods of production and consumption, and the decisions taken in Switzerland have an impact on other countries and the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Selection of indicators and additional statistical information

This statistical annex is based on a selection of indicators from the [MONET 2030](#) sustainable development monitoring system. To increase the informative value of the indicators, additional statistical information has been incorporated into the text. The indicators and statistical information were selected based on analyses carried out for each of the SDGs, in close collaboration with the competent federal offices during the preparation of Switzerland's 2022 voluntary national review. This selection was then supplemented with indicators and data from a comparable analysis of progress towards the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy during the drafting of the 2024 mid-term report on the implementation of the 2030 SDS. The final selection of indicators and additional information, and the structure of the sections in this annex, were determined by the Federal Statistical Office (FSO).

Document structure

The structure of this statistical annex follows the 17 SDGs, ensuring alignment with the [SDGital2030.ch](#) website, which provides the qualitative assessments and quantitative data that feed into the voluntary national review. The voluntary national review focuses on the priority topics set out in the 2030 SDS. For ease of reading, a table at the end of this annex – in the section "Goals of the 2030 SDS in the context of the 2030 Agenda" – indicates which 2030 SDS goals correspond to each Sustainable Development Goal.

At the beginning of each section of this statistical annex, another table presents the 2030 SDS goals covered and shows how they relate to specific sections of the voluntary national review.

Symbols

In the tables at the start of each section and next to the indicator diagrams, there is also a symbol showing whether the indicator relates to a 2030 SDS goal or a spillover effect.



Indicator related to a goal of the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy



Indicator related to a spillover effect

There are also three other symbols, which convey an assessment of indicator-related progress. More detail is provided in the "Assessment of indicator progress" section below.

The additional data incorporated into the statistical annex do not appear in the overview tables and are not accompanied by symbols, as these data do not relate to a target or goal of the 2030 Agenda. For these data it is not possible to state the targeted trend nor to assess the progress made. The sources of this additional data are listed at the end of the document.

Assessment of indicator progress

Each indicator in the MONET 2030 system is accompanied by three symbols:

Targeted trend

The first symbol describes the targeted trend. This is derived from the goals of Switzerland's 2030 SDS and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets of the 2030 Agenda adapted to the Swiss context.

 Increase  Decrease  Stabilisation

Observed trend

The second symbol describes the trend observed over the period analysed, which generally extends from 2000 (or from the year of the first observation if later than 2000) to the most recent available data point. To limit the impact of atypical data points, the calculation uses the average of the first three years and the average of the last three years available to determine the percentage variation over the period. Some indicators comprise several variables. In these cases, the trend is calculated either by observing the gaps between variables or by observing overall progress across all variables. These specific cases are always explained on the web pages of the relevant indicators.

 Increase  Decrease  Stabilisation

Assessment of the observed trend against the targeted trend

The third symbol is derived from comparing the first two. It qualifies the observed trend as positive when the observed trend aligns with the targeted trend, negative when it does not and unchanged when the observed percentage variation lies between +3% and -3%, or when the confidence intervals indicate that the variation is statistically insignificant. There is no assessment of the observed trend if the time series contains fewer than three consecutive observations or if it is not possible to identify a targeted trend.

 Positive
 Negative
 Unchanged
 No assessment

This assessment only shows whether or not any progress has been made towards the target/goal. It does not say anything about the likelihood of achieving the target or about the current distance to target – this is only possible when there is a quantified target and specific deadline. For indicators with a quantified target and a deadline, the targeted trend reflects the theoretical path required to meet the target by the specified date. The trend assessment (positive, negative, unchanged) describes how well the current trend aligns with this theoretical path: the current trend is positive if it is at least 97% aligned with the targeted trend, unchanged if it is between 0% and 97% aligned with the targeted trend and negative if it falls below 0%.

Detailed description of the method used to qualify the indicators: [Summary of indicators](#) (FSO, 2019).

For reasons of comparability and because the observation period generally begins in 2000, all diagrams refer to the period from 2000 to the most recent available year, except in a small number of cases. With a few exceptions, this statistical annex reflects the data available as at 15.04.2026.



SDG 1: No poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
1.2	Poverty rate			Section 4.3 of the VNR
1.3	Total social security expenditure			Section 4.3 of the VNR

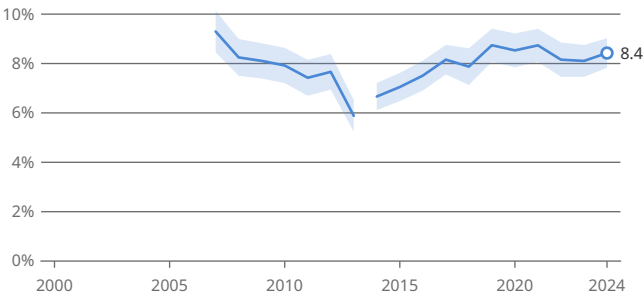
* No assessment, as it is not possible to determine the targeted trend for this indicator.

Poverty reduction



Poverty rate

Share of people affected by income poverty in the permanent resident population living in private households



The confidence interval (95%) is shown by a lighter area.

excluding the imputed rent
2014: break in the time series due to methodological adaptations

Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
gr-e-21.02.30.0102.01.01
© FSO 2026

Every person should be able to live with dignity and have sufficient agency to meet their material and non-material needs. In 2024, 8.4% of the Swiss population^a or some 743 000 people were affected by income **poverty**^b. Following an almost continuous increase between 2014 (6.7%) and 2019 (8.7%), the rate has stabilised. The COVID-19 pandemic has not had a significant

influence on Switzerland's poverty rate, however. While the change in the poverty rate since 2014 is not statistically significant^c, it nonetheless represents 209 000 more people living below the poverty threshold in ten years.¹ Certain population groups are more exposed to poverty and social exclusion than others. Overall, people living in single-parent households with minor children, those with no post-compulsory education, and people living in households in which no one works are the most likely to be affected by poverty and face financial difficulties.

Social transfers^d play a major role in reducing poverty in Switzerland. Without these transfers, nearly one third of the Swiss population would be affected by poverty (31.9%). If old-age and survivors' benefits are counted as income, the poverty rate in 2024 falls to 16.5%.² If we take account of all transfers, this rate decreases to 8.4%.

^a The resident population is comprised of all persons residing in Switzerland at a given moment regardless of their nationality, length of stay or type of residence permit. Persons with no registered address in Switzerland, such as cross-border commuters working in Switzerland, tourists, persons visiting or travelling on business are not included in the resident population.

^b In 2024, the average poverty threshold was CHF 2388 per month for a single-person household and CHF 4159 for a household with two adults and two children.

^c To reduce the influence of specific values, the average of the values from the first three years and the average of the values from the last three available years are used to calculate the percentage change. Since the observed trend falls within the confidence interval, it is not statistically significant, and the classification is therefore considered unchanged.

^d Social transfers in the narrow sense cover all social transfers excluding old-age and survivors' benefits (e.g. family allowances, invalidity pensions, granting of reduced health insurance premiums, social assistance or unemployment insurance daily allowances). In the case of the poverty rate before all social transfers, old-age and survivors' benefits are also considered to be social transfers. (Source: [Poverty before social transfers](#) | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch)).

Being at **risk of poverty**^e means having an income that is significantly lower than that of the population as a whole – a situation that can lead to social exclusion. In 2024, almost 1.5 million people in Switzerland were threatened by the risk of poverty, representing nearly one in six people (16.4% of the permanent resident population).³ In 2024, the at-risk-of-poverty rate was 13.8% for Swiss nationals and 23.5% for foreign nationals.

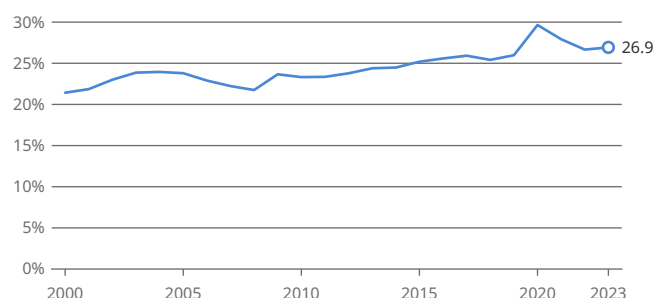
The **total social insurance accounts** provide information on the difference between the revenue and expenditure of these insurance schemes. Between 2000 and 2023 it rose from CHF 18 billion to CHF 24 billion.⁶

Social security



Total social security expenditure

As a percentage of gross domestic product



Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.0103.01.01

Source: FSO – Total social security accounts (TSSA)

© FSO 2026

Social protection refers to a set of measures put in place by public and private institutions to protect individuals and households from certain social risks and to help people meet their basic needs. It is a societal response to the “leave no one behind” principle. However, demographic changes call into question the long-term financing of this system. **Total social security expenditure**, expressed **as a percentage of GDP** provides information on the relative burden the social security system places on society, a burden that increased from 21.4% in 2000 to 26.9% in 2023. In **absolute terms**, social **security expenditure**^f in 2023 was estimated to amount to CHF 214 billion – an amount that is slightly higher than in 2022 (+2.8%).⁴ In 2022, it amounted to CHF 23 800 per inhabitant, which is an increase of CHF 6000 since 2005.⁵ The evolution of expenditure on social security is not one-dimensional. While it reflects greater attention being paid to the most vulnerable population groups, it can also indicate a situation in which the needs of these groups are becoming more pronounced (growing disparities, population ageing).

^e The European Union has fixed the at-risk-of-poverty threshold at 60% of the median equivalised disposable income. Being at risk of poverty, therefore, means having an income that is significantly lower than that of the population as a whole, a situation that can lead to social exclusion. In 2024, the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was CHF 2645 per month for a single-person household. (Source: [Risk of poverty | Federal Statistical Office \(admin.ch\)](#)).

^f Total social security expenditure includes social benefits, administrative costs and other expenditure to guarantee the functioning of the system. Social benefits represent around 90% of total social security expenditure. The administrative costs for some regimes are not included due to a lack of data. (Source: [Expenditure | Federal Statistical Office \(admin.ch\)](#)).



SDG 2: Zero hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
2.1	Fruit and vegetables consumption	  	 2030	Section 4.1 of the VNR
2.4	Nitrogen balance from agriculture	  	 2030	Section 4.1 of the VNR
	Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture	  	 2030	
	Organic farming	  	 2030	
2.5	Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture	  		Section 6.2 of the VNR
SDG 2	Food self-sufficiency rate	  		
SDG 2	Arable land	  		

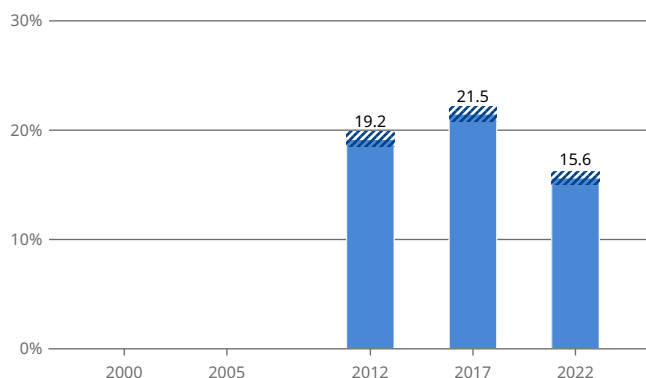
Healthy and sustainable nutrition



Fruit and vegetables consumption

Percentage of the population that eats at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day (on at least 5 days per week)

 Confidence interval (95%)



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

gr-e-21.02.30.0201.01.01
© FSO 2026

Fruit and vegetables are an essential part of a healthy diet, which is a basic need and has a considerable impact on health. In 2022 15.6% of the population consumed at least **five portions of fruit and vegetables a day** on at least five days a week. In 2012, the share of the population with this level of consumption was 19.2%. Around twice as many women than men follow this type of diet. The figure of five portions of fruit and vegetables comes from dietary recommendations from the Swiss Nutrition Society, which advises people to eat three portions of vegetables and two portions of fruit every day. Furthermore, plant-based food has a lower environmental impact than foods of animal origin.

In 2024, the Swiss population consumed 7.3 million tonnes of food, or 809 kg per person. This equates to **consumption** of 1.38 kg of **plant-based food** and 0.83 kg of **animal-based food** (meat, eggs, dairy products) per person per day.⁷ In terms of proteins, plant-based protein represented 39.3 grams and animal-based protein 57.3 grams per person per day.⁸

Consumption of organic products⁹ in Swiss households grew by a factor of three between 2000 and 2022. In 2022, 12.9% of total expenditure on food and beverages was spent on organic products. This share amounted to 4.5% in 2000. The term 'organic products' refers to food and beverages produced by organic farms with a recognised label for Swiss organic farming.

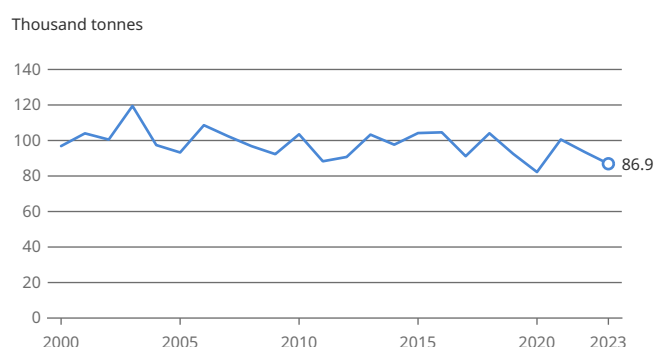
Sustainable agri-food systems

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries should provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting rural development and protecting the environment. More than a third of land in Switzerland is used for agriculture. It is therefore a major component of human impact on the environment.



Nitrogen balance from agriculture

Difference between the quantities of nitrogen entering cultivated land and those extracted from it



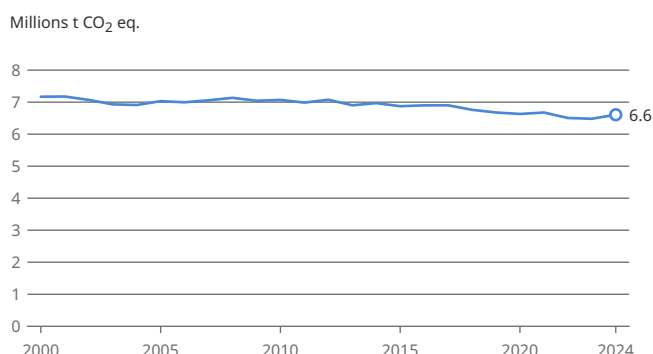
Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – Nitrogen balance

gr-e-21.02.30.0204.01.01
© FSO 2026

Agricultural production depends on the life cycles of plants and animals for which the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus are key. To a large extent, they determine the crop yield that can be achieved. Through fertilisers and concentrated feed, humans introduce additional nutrients into the natural cycle. The **nitrogen balance from agriculture** shows the difference between the quantity of nitrogen entering the soil mainly as fertiliser and the quantity of nitrogen leaving the soil in the form of agricultural products. A nitrogen surplus is a source of air and water pollution. The annual nitrogen surplus from agriculture has fluctuated since 2000 and in 2023 amounted to 86.9 thousand tonnes, which is a decline of 8.0% compared with 2000.

Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture

Methane, carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions linked to domestic agricultural production



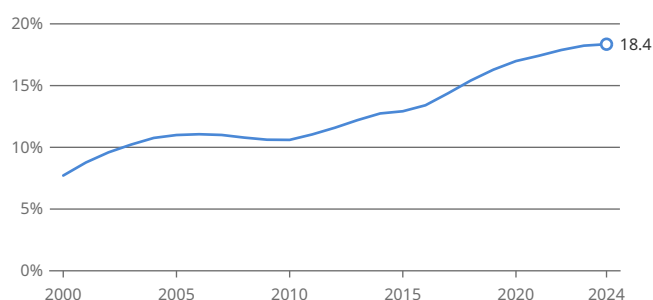
Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FOEN

gr-e-21.02.30.0204.02.01
© FSO 2026

Agriculture is a source of greenhouse gas emissions generated by keeping livestock, the use of fertiliser and energy consumption. Greenhouse **gas emissions from agriculture** amounted to 6.6 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2024. They have fallen by 8.7% since 2000. Methane accounted for more than half of the three gases emitted (carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide). Methane emissions are mainly caused by the digestion of ruminants.¹⁰

Organic farming

Percentage of the organically farmed area in the utilised agricultural area



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – Farm Structure Survey

gr-e-21.02.30.0204.03.01
© FSO 2026

Organic farming according to the Organic Farming Ordinance is a form of production that respects the environment and nature as much as possible and takes account of natural cycles and processes. Organic farming aims to operate in closed loops as far as possible, using environmentally friendly methods, in particular without synthetic/chemical fertilisers and pesticides or genetically modified organisms. In 2024, 18.4% of the utilised agricultural area was used for organic farming. This figure has more than doubled since 2000. Due to the good quality and availability of data, organic farming currently serves as an example of several public and private sustainability programmes.

Agricultural areas are a limited and non-renewable natural resource enabling the fulfilment of one of the most important basic needs: food. Especially in a country with a small surface area such as Switzerland, where the usable land is limited by the prevailing topographical conditions, sustainable land use is essential. The area of **arable land**, i.e. open cropland and artificial pastures included in crop rotation decreased from 436 100 hectares in 1985 to 388 400 hectares in 2018 – a decline of 11.6%. The decline in agricultural land is due predominantly to the expansion of settlement areas.

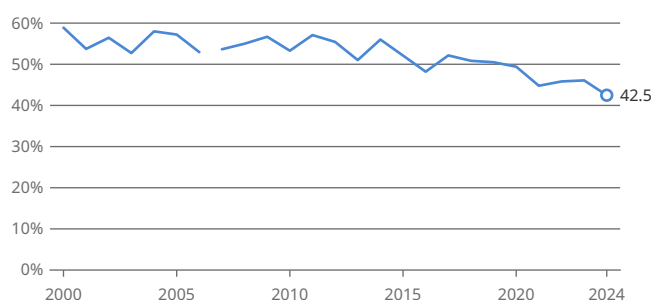
Food security

The way we choose to eat and to produce our food can have a major impact on our health and on the environment. Nearly half of the food consumed in Switzerland is imported, in addition to significant quantities of fodder, fertiliser and inputs for food production. Their production and transport therefore have an impact outside Switzerland.



Food self-sufficiency rate

Net domestic production as a proportion of total food consumption (measured in terms of usable energy)



New calculation method since 2007
2024: provisional

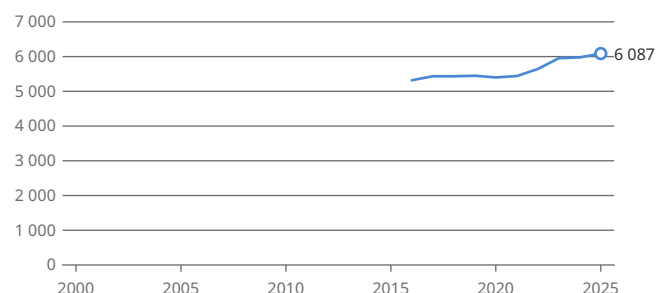
Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: SFU - Food balance sheet

gr-e-21.02.30.0290.01.01
© FSO 2026

Switzerland's food security partly relies on imported food and fodder, which require land and natural resources abroad for their production and transport. The **net self-sufficiency rate** shows domestic agricultural production not based on imported fodder as a percentage of total food consumption. In 2024 it amounted to 42.5%, a decline of 14.0% versus 2020.⁹ The decline in the net self-sufficiency rate is due to the fact that the population has grown faster than food production. The differences from one year to the next can be attributed to fluctuations in agricultural production due to meteorological conditions. The **gross self-sufficiency rate**¹¹, which includes domestic production using imported fodder, stood at 50.0%. Again in 2024, the net self-sufficiency rate reached 93.0% for animal production. For crop production, however, it stood at 31.4%. The indicator does not provide any information on the quality of the food produced, the manner in which it is produced or the long-term impact on the conservation of the foundations critical for production (soil, water, biodiversity, expertise) in Switzerland or abroad.

Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture

Number of plant genetic resources recorded in the National Gene Bank



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: Federal Office for Agriculture

gr-e-21.02.30.0205.01.01

© FSO 2026

The number of **plant genetic resources for food and agriculture** recorded in the National Gene Bank amounted to a total of 6087 in 2025 – 768 more than in 2016. A plant genetic resource is plant genetic material that can multiply and is of current or potential value. The preservation of these resources, which represent a legacy for current and future generations, is important for food security and biodiversity in general, both in Switzerland and at a planetary level.

⁹ This year serves as a reference to the target value of at least 50% as per the first goal of the Agriculture and Food Climate Strategy 2050.



SDG 3: Good health and well-being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

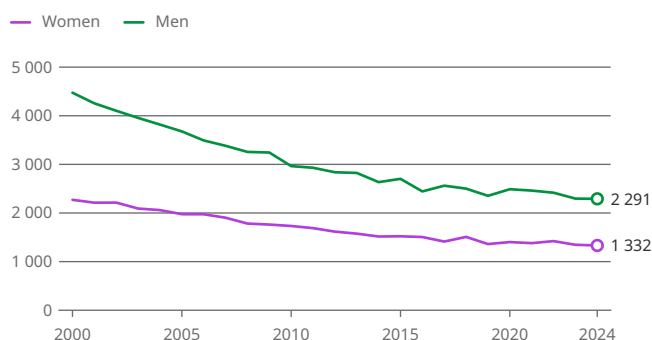
Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
3.3	Measles immunisation coverage	  		
3.4	Years of potential life lost	  		
	Suicide rate	  		
3.8	Foregoing necessary medical care for financial reasons	  		Section 4.3 of the VNR
3.9	Particulate matter concentrations	  		
3.a	Smoking rate	  		
SDG 3	Life satisfaction	  		
SDG 3	Overweight	  		

State of health

Years of potential life lost

Standardised rate by age for 100 000 population, all causes of death, standard European population

Standardised rate



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Cause of death statistics (CoD)

gr-e-21.02.30.0304.01.01

© FSO 2026

The **years of potential life lost** (standardised rate by age for 100 000 population) due to premature death are evidence of a population's state of health. They are defined as the sum of the differences between the age of 70 and the age at which all deaths before the age of 70 occurred (premature deaths). Since 2000 a decrease has been observed in the number of years of potential life lost for women (40.0%) and men (46.8%).

Life satisfaction shows the percentage of the population with a high degree of satisfaction with their current life. This is an individual and subjective assessment of the population's quality of life and does not necessarily depend on material needs being met. In 2024, 29.9% of the population said they were satisfied and 34.3% very satisfied. The trend since 2014 shows a decrease of 6.8% in high satisfaction and a decrease of 5.5% in very high satisfaction.

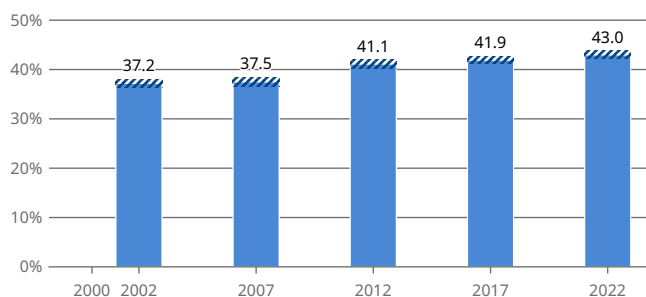
The number of deaths by suicide provides information about people's level of satisfaction, psychological well-being and their psycho-social situation. The **suicide rate** shows the number of deaths by suicide per 100 000 population. In 2024, it stood at 9.1, which represents a decrease of 42.1% since 2000. In 2024, the suicide rate was lower among women (5.1) than men (13.2).

Determinants of health

Overweight

Share of population aged 15 and over who are overweight (BMI of 25 or more)

■ Confidence interval (95%)



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

gr-e-21.02.30.0391.01.01
© FSO 2026

Being **overweight** corresponds to a body mass index (BMI) of 25 or more. Overweight, and to a greater extent obesity, are risk factors for a number of diseases such as type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Two important factors influence excess weight: physical activity and dietary habits. Children and young adults who are overweight risk suffering the consequences throughout their entire life. In 2022, 43% of the population aged 15 or over were overweight. This represents an increase of 15.5% since 2002.

Obesity is a severe form of overweight and corresponds to a BMI of 30 or more. In 2022, 12.1% of the population aged 15 or over were obese, an increase of 4.5 percentage points compared with 2002. In 2022, women were less likely to be overweight or obese (33.8%) than men (52.3%), with an increase of 4.5 percentage points and 6.7 percentage points respectively since 2002. The difference between men and women is much less pronounced if only obesity is considered. In 2022, 11% of women and 13.2% of men were obese, with an increase of 3.6 and 5.3 percentage points respectively since 2002.¹²

Smoking causes many diseases and can therefore have a negative impact on quality of life. It is a risk factor for cardiovascular as well as chronic respiratory diseases and various types of cancer. In 2022, 24% of the population aged 15 and over said that they smoked. The **smoking rate** has decreased by 21.6% since 2002. In 2022, 27.1% of men smoked compared with 20.8% of women, with a decrease of 8.9 and 4.6 percentage points respectively since 2002.

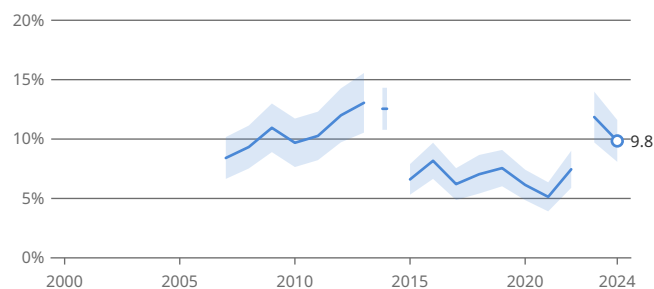
Measles is an infectious disease caused by the measles virus and is of particular concern because of its complications. If the **measles vaccination coverage** is high enough, the disease can no longer spread and is eradicated. The recommended vaccination coverage is 95%. In 2022, 94% of children under the age of two were vaccinated against measles, an increase of 32.4% since 2007.

The **concentration of particulate matter** expressed in annual mean PM10 concentrations is a standard international air quality indicator. Chronic exposure to particulate matter is a major health risk. In 2025, levels stood at 14.0 µg/m³ in urban areas, which represented a decrease of 52.8% since 2000.

Health system: cost and access

Foregoing necessary medical care¹ for financial reasons

Percentage of the population at risk of poverty aged 16 and over



The confidence interval (95%) is shown by a lighter area.

2014, 2015 and 2023: breaks in time series
¹ medical or dental care

Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
gr-e-21.02.30.0308.01.01
© FSO 2026

Foregoing necessary medical care for financial reasons is a reflection of inequality of access to health services. In 2024, 9.8% of the population at risk of poverty had foregone necessary medical or dental care for financial reasons. No statistically significant change was observed between 2015 and 2022.

In general, it is **dental care** that people forego first for financial reasons. The share of the population in the lowest income category (bottom quintile) who reported foregoing dental care reached 8.7% in 2024, compared with 2.1% for **medical care**.¹³ This difference is also observed in the total population (5.0% for dental care and 1.2% for medical care in 2024). This can primarily be attributed to the fact that dental care is not usually covered by compulsory health insurance.



Health system costs¹⁴ as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) provide information on how much society spends on healthcare. They do not provide information on inequalities in the burden on households, nor on the distribution of resources within the health system or on the efficiency of their use. In 2024, these costs amounted to 11.8% of GDP. In absolute terms, they totalled approximately CHF 97.1 billion. Health expenditure as a share of GDP increased by 2.7 percentage points compared with 2000.



SDG 4: Quality education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
4.1	Reading skills of 15-year-olds	  		
4.3	Teaching staff at higher education institutions	  	 2030	Section 4.3 of the VNR
4.4/4.5	First diploma rate at upper secondary level	  		
4.6	Participation in continuing education	  		
SDG 4	Digital skills	  		

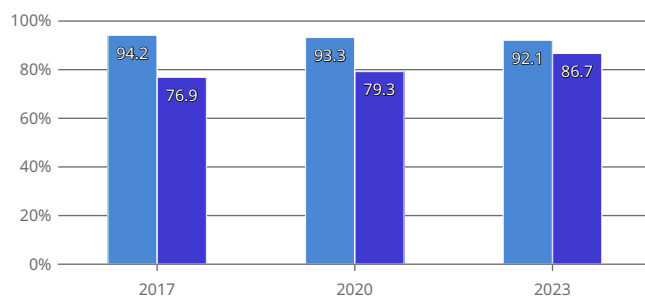
Quality education for all

1st certification rate at upper secondary level

Proportion of young people who obtained their first certification before the age of 25

in % of the reference population of the same age

■ Swiss born in Switzerland ■ Foreigners born abroad



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – LABB

gr-e-21.02.30.0404.01.01
© FSO 2026

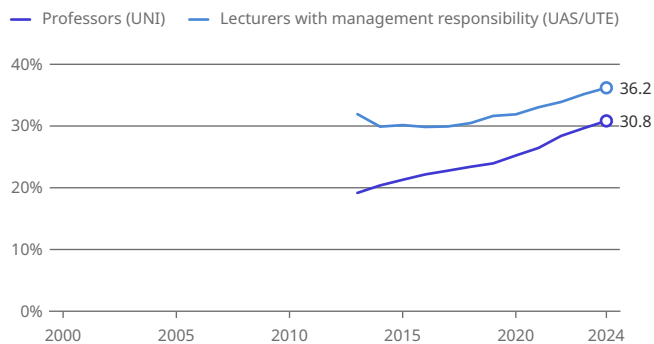
A sustainable education system should aim to compensate for inequalities, promote inclusion and therefore improve outcomes for all pupils. Obtaining an **upper secondary level diploma** provides the qualifications required for entry into the world of work, as well as access to the next level of education. The upper secondary level comprises vocational pathways (VET programmes) and general education pathways (baccalaureate schools and upper secondary specialised schools). An upper secondary level diploma is now considered the minimum requirement for successful integration into the labour market. A person's origins can have a defining impact on their opportunities, however. In 2023, 92.1% of Swiss nationals born in Switzerland had obtained an upper secondary diploma before the age of 25 compared with 86.7% of foreign nationals born abroad. The gap between the two groups has decreased by 68.6% since 2017.

The education system should ensure that **access to tertiary education** does not depend on the social background or educational level of parents.¹⁵ In 2021, the percentage of people with tertiary education attainment was 20.4% among people whose parents had no post-compulsory education, and 42.7% and 73% respectively among people with at least one parent who had completed upper secondary or tertiary education. Regardless of their parents' level of education, younger generations are more likely than older ones to complete tertiary education.



Teaching staff at higher education institutions

Professors and lecturers with management responsibility, share of women



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – School and higher education staff statistics

gr-e-21.02.30.0403.01.01

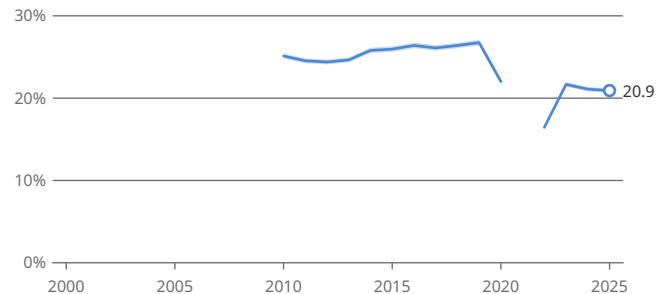
© FSO 2026

The **percentage of women among professors** at universities and institutes of technology, universities of applied sciences and universities of teacher education illustrates equality of opportunities for women and men in the training and education sector. Female professors also act as role models, particularly in degree programmes in which women are under-represented. In 2024, women accounted for 30.8% of teaching staff at universities and institutes of technology. At universities of applied sciences and universities of teacher education this figure stood at 36.2%. Since 2013, these shares have increased by 46.1% and 14.4%, respectively. Being able to read is an essential skill in our society. **Reading proficiency of 15-year-olds** provides information on the percentage of pupils who, at the end of compulsory education, have acquired the minimum reading skills required to cope with modern daily life. In 2022, 75.4% of 15-year-olds achieved at least level 2 on a scale ranging from 1 to 6 – a decline of 5.8% since 2015.

Lifelong learning

Participation in continuing education

Share of the permanent resident population aged 25 to 74 participating in non-formal continuing education activities



2021: Break in the series due to adaptation of the method. The results are not published because the transition to the new data collection method has not been completed for all survey quarters.

The confidence interval (95%) is shown by a lighter area.

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

gr-e-21.02.30.0406.01.01

© FSO 2026

Participation in continuing education enables people to expand their knowledge, to understand changes in society and to adapt to those changes. It is also a source of personal satisfaction, encouraging contact between people with shared interests. In 2025, 20.9% of the population participated in continuing education. There are few differences between participation in continuing education among women (21.0%) and men (20.8%), and between Swiss nationals (21.3%) and foreign nationals (20.1%).

Digital transformation is bringing about profound changes in our everyday private and working lives. The population must be able to acquire the necessary skills to adapt to this new situation and take part in the digital processes under way in political, social, cultural and economic aspects of life. In 2025, 41.0% of the population aged 15 to 88 had advanced **digital skills** (beyond basic skills). This represents an increase of 10.8% compared with 2021. The share of the population with advanced skills varies by age: the older the age group, the lower the share.



SDG 5: Gender equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
5.1	Wage gap between women and men			Section 4.3 of the VNR
5.2	Domestic violence			Section 4.3 of the VNR
5.4	Time spent on professional activity and on domestic work			Section 4.3 of the VNR
5.5	Women in National Council and in cantonal parliaments			Section 4.3 of the VNR
	Professional position by sex			

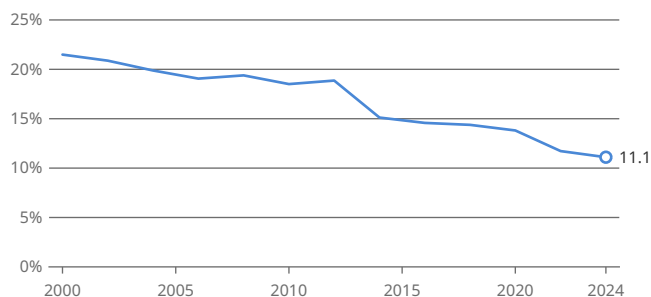
* Due to the relatively small number of cases and the high variability, this indicator cannot be assessed.

Professional and public life



Wage gap between women and men

Wage gap¹ between women and men as a percentage of men's monthly gross wage, private sector



¹ compared to the median wage

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Swiss Earnings Structure Survey (ESS)

gr-e-21.02.30.0501.01.01

© FSO 2026

Gender equality requires that men and women receive equal pay for work of equal value. The gender wage gap can partly be explained by objective factors such as education, position and experience. But these objective factors alone do not explain the entire wage gap. The remaining part not covered by these factors is therefore considered unexplained. The indicator shows the **gender wage gap** (for a full-time equivalent) in the private sector between men and women compared with the gross monthly salary for men. In 2024, the median standardised gross monthly wage in the private sector was CHF 6245 for women

and CHF 7025 for men: this represents a wage difference of 11.1%. The gender wage gap in the private sector has decreased by 48.3% since 2000. Based on the arithmetic mean,^h the gap between the average salaries allows an analysis of the explained part and the unexplained part of the gap.¹⁶ The unexplained part of the gender wage gap in the private sector amounted to 44.9% (CHF 653 a month) for a wage gap of 17.5% in 2022.¹⁷

To provide a more nuanced view of the gender pay gap, the indicator on the **GOEG** (gender overall earnings gap) takes account of differences in monthly working hours and differences in labour market participation rate, in addition to differences in (gross hourly) income from employment. The GOEG stood at 39.5% in 2022, which means that women's lifetime income from employment is 39.5% lower than men's. This figure has decreased over time (2014: 44.9%; 2016: 43.3%, 2018: 43.2%; 2020: 41.7%)¹⁸.

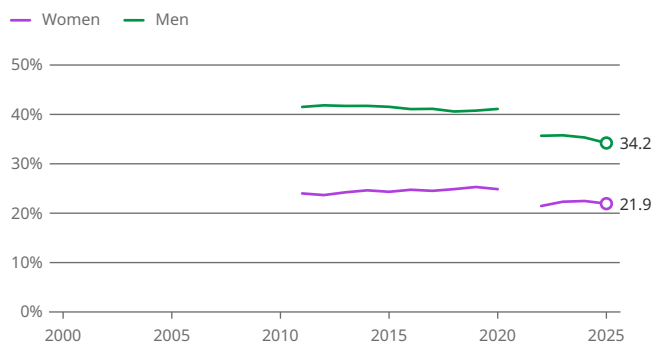
^h For reasons related to the measurement method, the wage difference should be calculated using the arithmetic mean and not the median value, which is generally used as reference value in the FSO's descriptive studies. This analysis of differences (explained and unexplained parts) is based on the Oaxaca model, which involves decomposing the gap in average wages.

The gender pay gap can also be explained by the fact that **women** are over-represented in **low-wage occupations**. In 2024, in both the public and private sectors, the share of people earning a low wage (CHF < 4683) was almost twice as high among women than men. Men, on the other hand, are over-represented in very high-paid occupations.¹⁹



Professional position by sex

Percentage of employees working in management or as director in total employees



2021: break in the time series due to methodological adaptations

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

gr-e-21.02.30.0505.02.01

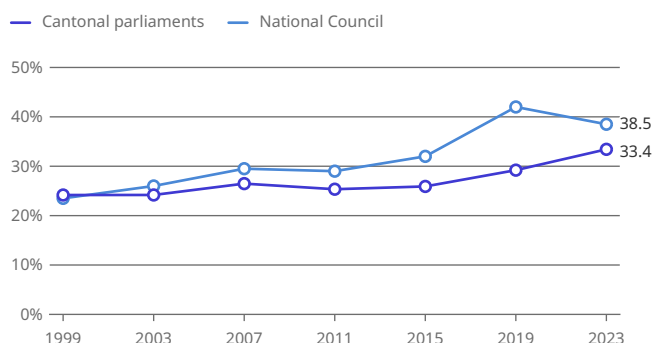
© FSO 2026

The percentage of women and men in managerial or executive roles among all employees provides information on the **professional position by sex** and on the potential inequalities between men and women in managerial positions. In 2025, 21.9% of employed women held a managerial position, compared with 34.2% of employed men. The gender gap has decreased by 13.6% since 2022.



Proportion of women in National Council and in cantonal parliaments

Proportion of women in total of elected members



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Election and referendum statistics

gr-e-21.02.30.0505.01.01

© FSO 2026

Balanced representation of women in political bodies promotes the inclusion of gender perspectives in political decision-making, which contributes to progress towards gender equality. In 2023, 38.5% of the members of the **National Council** and 33.4% of the members of the **cantonal parliaments were women**. Since 1999, the proportion of women has increased by 63.8% in the National Council and 38.3% in the cantonal parliaments.

In the period 2021–2026, the share of women in cantonal governments was 34.4%. There are large disparities between the parties and cantons. The cantons of Vaud (71.4%), Neuchâtel (60.0%), Solothurn (60.0%), Geneva (57.1%) and Zurich (57.1%) had the highest percentages of women among elected representatives. Conversely, the cantons of Fribourg, Schwyz and Uri had the lowest levels, with women making up 14.3% of elected representatives.²⁰

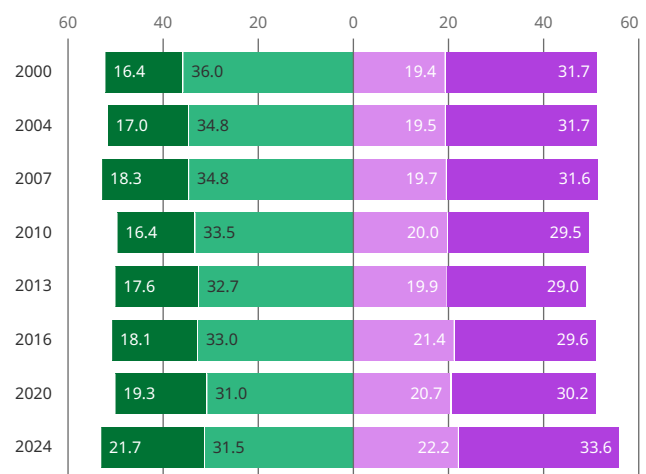
Balancing work and caring responsibilities

Time spent on professional activity and on domestic work and childcare

Permanent resident population between 15 and 64 years

Hours per week

Men paid work Men domestic work and childcare Women paid work Women domestic work and childcare



2010 and 2021: Revision of the SLFS

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – SLFS, module "Unpaid Work"

gr-e-21.02.30.0504.01.01

© FSO 2026

For gender equality to be achieved, men and women must have equal opportunities to reconcile their professional and personal lives. This can be supported by, among other things, family-friendly conditions such as child-care facilities or the possibility of an economically viable and fiscally attractive part-time job for both sexes. In addition to these objective factors, differences in the distribution between paid work and unpaid domestic and family tasks may also result from personal choices. The indicator **time spent on professional activity and on domestic work** shows that men had a total workload of 53.2 hours per week

compared with 55.8 hours for women in 2024. Women spent more time on domestic and family work (34 hours per week) than men (22 hours per week). The situation is the reverse for paid work: in 2024, women worked 22 hours and men 32 hours per week. Between 2010 and 2020, the gender gap decreased by 21.7%.

In households made up of a couple (where both partners are aged between 25 and 54) with children, the woman often reduces her work-time percentage or stops work completely (on a temporary basis). The most common **employment model** is one where the father works full time and the mother works part time. In 2024, this model was adopted by around half of family households in which the youngest child was aged under 13. In only 7.6% of cases, did the partners in a couple (with or without children) both work part time.²¹

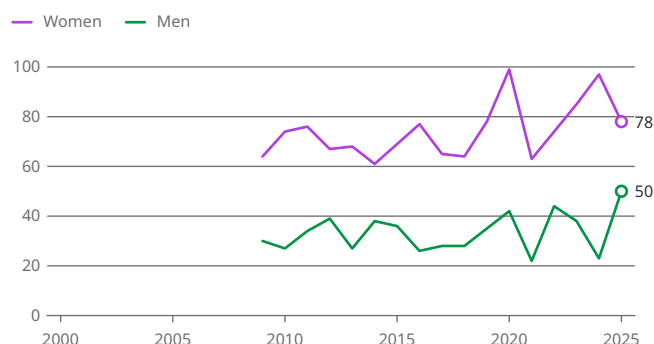
In 2023, women contributed on average just over a quarter (28.0%) to the **annual income from employment for a household** with children, compared with around two thirds (64.8%) for men. The rest came from other members of the household. The difference becomes more pronounced as the number of children in the household increases. In couples without children, women contributed 41.3% to the total income from employment.²²

In 2024, the total permanent resident population aged 15 or over in Switzerland worked 12.2 billion unpaid hours, which equates to 1350 hours per person. **Women** performed 59.7% of the **unpaid work volume** (7275 hours). Accounting for 9.8 billion hours, domestic work accounted for four fifths of the total volume of unpaid work. Tasks related to caring for children and for adults in the household accounted for 1.8 billion hours per year, which represents 15% of the total volume.²³

Gender-based violence

Domestic violence by sex

Number of victims of serious physical domestic violence recorded by the police



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Police crime statistics (PCS)

gr-e-21.02.30.0502.01.02

© FSO 2026

Domestic violence and its most common manifestation, intimate partner violence, cause a great deal of human suffering as they affect people connected by family or emotional ties. The **domestic violence** indicator shows the number of victims of serious physical violence (murder, attempted murder with serious assault, or serious assault) in the domestic context recorded by the police. Women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence, while men are more likely to be victims of physical violence in public spaces.

The number of victims of serious domestic violence committed within the family or between intimate partners or ex-partners recorded by police has varied since 2009. In 2025, two thirds (60.9%) of victims of domestic violence were women: 78 women and 50 men were victims of severe domestic violence, compared with 97 women and 23 men in 2024. Also in 2025, 34 people died as a result of domestic violence, 25 of whom were female.²⁴

The **relationship between the accused and the victim** is recorded in the case of certain selected offences related to domestic violence. In 2023, the victim and perpetrator lived in the same household in over 39% of violent offences recorded by police.²⁵ In total, in 2025, 12 348 victims of domestic violence were recorded by the police, 70.2% of whom were women.²⁶ Many of the domestic violence cases involve less serious offences (such as assaults, threats, insults, minor bodily injuries). The decision on whether to report such offences varies a great deal from one case to the next; the level of unreported crime is high.





SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

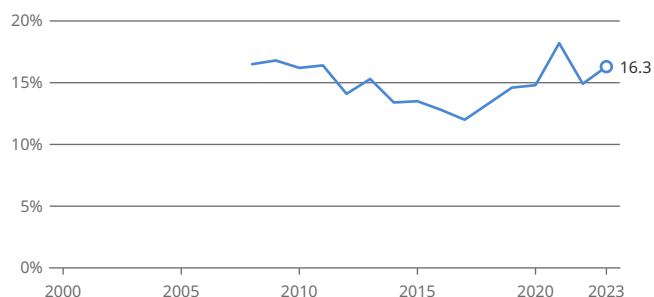
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
6.1	Nitrate in groundwater			
6.4	Drinking water use			
6.6	Structure of watercourses			Section 4.2 of the VNR

Water quality and sustainable water use

Nitrate in groundwater

Percentage of monitoring sites with exceedances of nitrate level requirements (25 mg/l)



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FOEN – NAQUA

gr-e-21.02.30.0601.01.01
© FSO 2026

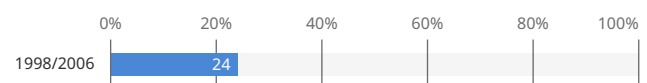
Nitrate is the greatest groundwater pollutant in terms of quantity and also acts as a control substance for other pollutants such as pesticides. Too much nitrate in the water can be harmful to human health. In Switzerland, around 80% of drinking water comes from groundwater sources, approximately half of which is spring water. The remaining drinking water is taken from lakes and rivers. Nitrate enters groundwater mainly through the use of nitrogenous fertilisers in farming. In 2023, 16.3% of groundwater monitoring stations exceeded the 25 mg/l requirement. There has been no significant change since 2008.

Nitrate and phosphate concentrations in watercourses are good indicators of the effects caused by human activity on the water quality of surface water. These two nutrients can cause eutrophication of standing waters and contribute to the pollution of the seas and oceans into which the rivers flow. In 2024, 86% of monitoring stations for nitrate and 71% for phosphate presented a good or very good condition.²⁷

Drinking water consumption reached 276.3 litres per person per day in 2024. Average consumption per person per day declined by 29.5% between 2000 and 2024. This indicator does not take into account water used abroad for the production of goods and services that are consumed in Switzerland.

Structure of watercourses

Share of the total length of watercourses in a poor ecomorphological condition¹



¹ non-natural/artificial, heavily modified, culverted

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FOEN – Ecomorphology Level I (regional survey)

gr-e-21.02.30.0606.01.01

© FSO 2026

Corrections and the building of dykes on watercourses compromises their ability to fulfil their natural functions and depletes the surrounding ecosystems. The **share of the total length of watercourses** in a poor ecomorphological condition stood at 24% during the only survey conducted in the period between 1998 and 2006. Some 30 000 km of small or medium watercourses (excluding the Rhine, the Aare, the Rhône, the Limmat and the Reuss) were considered as part of the ecomorphological survey.

The results were then reported and extrapolated to the Swiss hydrographic network to allow an analysis to be conducted covering the whole country.

Water withdrawals for hydropower have an impact on watercourses.²⁸ The quantity of water remaining in the bed of a watercourse after a withdrawal – also called residual flow – should allow the watercourse to continue to fulfil its natural functions. When a watercourse is significantly impacted by a withdrawal, its downstream section must be rehabilitated.²⁹ In 2020, 91% of the 1028 water withdrawals for hydropower that required rehabilitation were rehabilitated.³⁰



SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

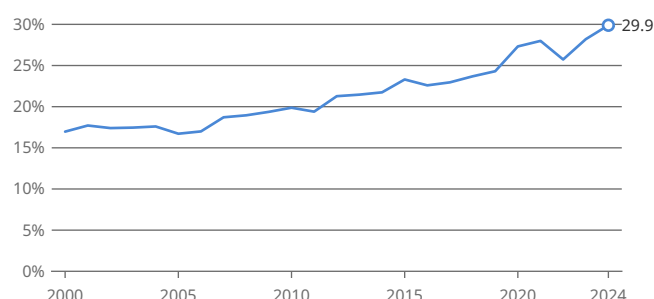
Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
7.1	Foreign energy dependency			Section 4.2 of the VNR
	Final energy consumption by energy source			
7.2	Electricity production from renewable energies			Section 4.2 of the VNR
	Renewable energies			
7.3	Final energy consumption per capita			Section 4.2 of the VNR

Renewable energies



Renewable energies

In relation to final energy consumption



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: SFOE – Swiss renewable energy statistics

gr-e-21.02.30.0702.02.01

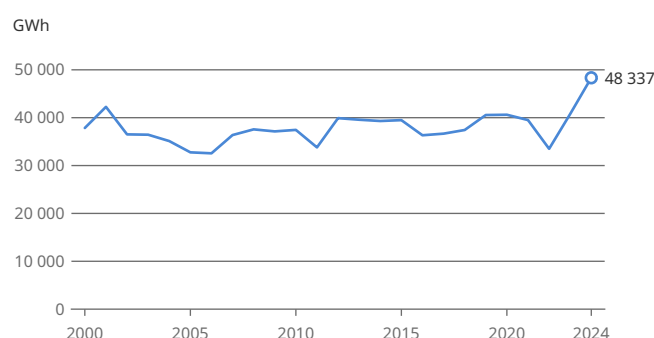
© FSO 2026

Combustion of fossil fuels is associated with the emission of pollutants and greenhouse gases. Renewable energy is generated continuously or cyclically by natural processes and remains available as long as the rate of renewal is equal to or exceeds the rate of consumption. Their use generates fewer emissions and less waste than fossil fuels or nuclear energy. However, electricity production from renewable energy can also have an impact on the environment (damage to the landscape and built environment, extraction of natural resources, e.g. rare earths).

The share of **renewable energies** in final energy consumption stood at 29.9% in 2024, which corresponds to an increase of 61.1% since 2000. Renewable energy sources include: hydropower, wood, wind, sun, biofuels, biogas and ambient heat along with renewable fractions derived from waste and wastewater.

Electricity production from renewable energies

Electricity production from hydropower plants



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: SFOE – Swiss electricity statistics

gr-e-21.02.30.0702.01.02

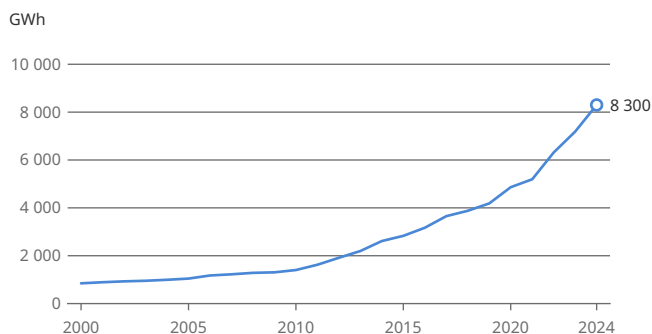
© FSO 2026

In 2024, **hydropower plants** produced 48 337 gigawatt hours (GWh) of **electricity**. After deducting the consumption by storage pumps, this corresponds to 57.1% of the total net electricity production and amounts to an increase of 5.1% since 2000. The increase observed in 2024 compared with 2023 can partly be explained by clearly favourable hydrological conditions.



Electricity production from renewable energies

Electricity production from new renewable energies



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: SFOE – Swiss renewable energy statistics

gr-e-21.02.30.0702.01.01

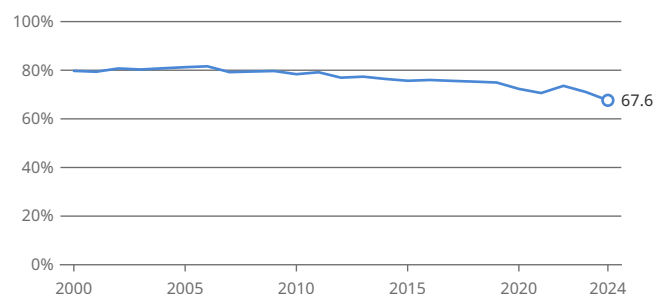
© FSO 2026

In 2024, 8300 GWh of **electricity** was produced from **renewable energy sources** (excluding hydropower). This equates to 10.9% of the total net electricity production. In relation to the target value set out under goal 7.2 of 17 000 GWh by 2035ⁱ, this corresponds, in 2024, to a 67.3% alignment with the theoretical path to achieve the target.^j

Energy consumption and supply

Foreign energy dependency

Gross imported energy as a percentage of total energy supply



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: SFOE – Overall energy statistics

gr-e-21.02.30.0701.01.01

© FSO 2026

Foreign energy dependency shows the share of gross imported energy (import balance of energy sources and nuclear fuels) in Switzerland's total energy supply. It therefore illustrates Switzerland's dependence on energy imports, which mostly comprise non-renewable energy sources. This reliance puts Switzerland in a vulnerable position and could also feed into geopolitical tensions linked to the limited availability of non-renewable forms of energy. In 2024, Switzerland depended on foreign sources for 67.6% of its energy supply, which represents a decline of 11.5% since 2000.

Foreign energy dependency depends on the **type and origin of the imported energy sources** and on the security and diversity of supply and of delivery routes. In 2024, 64% of Switzerland's energy dependency was due to fossil fuels (crude oil, petroleum products and gas) and 33% to nuclear fuels.³¹ Around 3% corresponded to imports of charcoal, wood, coal, waste and biofuels. Switzerland usually produces more electricity than it consumes (positive annual export balance). It generally imports electricity during the winter months, however.



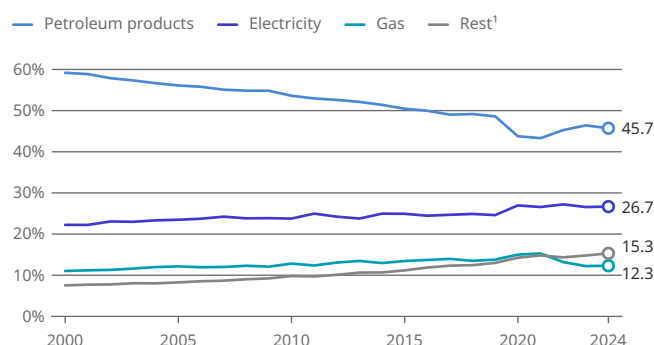
ⁱ Stricter goals came into effect on 1 January 2025 with the Federal Act on a Secure Electricity Supply from Renewable Energies. However, the assessment of progress refers to the goal as it is worded in the SDS 2030.

^j For quantified targets with a set deadline, alignment with the theoretical path must be at least 97% for the trend to be deemed positive. In the case of this indicator, the assessment of progress comprises the assessment of two variables (electricity production by hydropower plants, production of electricity from new renewable energies), where the trends are aggregated for the overall assessment.



Final energy consumption by energy source

Shares in percent



¹ Coal, wood energy, district heating, industrial waste and other renewable energies

Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.0701.02.01

Source: SFOE – Overall energy statistics

© FSO 2026

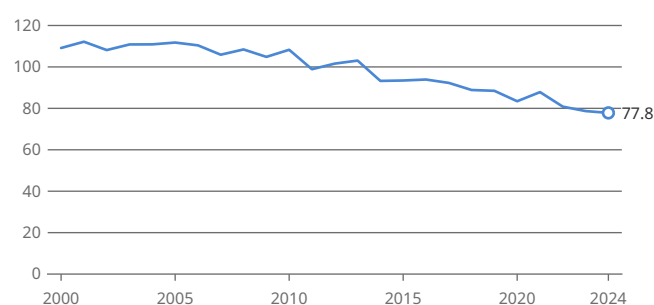
Diversification of energy sources guarantees energy supply, while reducing dependence on any single source. In 2024, petroleum products accounted for 45.7% of final energy consumption, compared with 26.7% for electricity and 12.3% for gas. Since 2000, the final energy consumption from petroleum products has decreased by 22.9%.



Final energy consumption per capita

Excluding international air traffic

Gigajoules per capita



Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.0703.01.01

Source: SFOE – Overall energy statistics; FSO – Civil aviation statistics; ESPOP, STATPOP

© FSO 2026

Energy consumption contributes to the use of natural resources, and in turn to environmental impact. A reduction in energy consumption is therefore a step towards sustainable development. **Final energy consumption per person** has fallen since 2000. In 2024, the energy consumption of the Swiss population was 77.8 gigajoules per capita (excluding international air traffic^k). This decrease is due to the fact that between 2000 and 2024 the population grew by 25% while final energy consumption fell by 8.4% (absolute decoupling). Compared with the target value for goal 7.3, which aims for a 43% reduction in energy consumption per capita by 2035, this corresponds (in 2024) to a 97.3% alignment with the theoretical path to achieve the target.^l

In **absolute** terms, Switzerland's **final energy consumption** was 776 220 terajoules in 2024, according to the overall energy statistics³² (including international air traffic). Fuel consumption for international air traffic amounted to 75 443 terajoules in 2024, which equates to 9.7% of final consumption.³³ Also in 2024, transport was the main **energy-consuming sector** (38%), ahead of households^m (27%), industry (18%) and services (16%).³⁴ Developments in consumption are shaped by growth drivers, such as demographic expansion and economic growth, as well as downward drivers such as technological progress and political measures. Final energy consumption does not take account of transformation and distribution losses, as opposed to **gross energy consumption**, which stood at 1 029 980 terajoules in 2024.³⁵

The **energy intensity**³⁶ of the Swiss economy, expressed as the ratio of final energy consumption to economic output, has decreased by 40% since 2000: 1.7 megajoules final energy was needed at that time per CHF of gross domestic product, compared with 1.0 megajoule in 2024 (absolute decoupling).

^k This delineation corresponds to the scope of the energy perspectives of the Swiss Confederation.

^l Consult the section "Assessment of indicator progress" (p. 6) for details on the calculation method.

^m Excluding consumption due to transport.



SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
8.1	Per capita gross domestic product	  		
8.2	Labour productivity	  	 2030	Section 4.1 of the VNR
8.4	Material footprint	  	 2030 	Section 4.1 of the VNR
8.5(a)	Participation of disabled persons in the labour market	  	 2030	Section 4.3 of the VNR
8.5(b)	Women's employment rate	  	 2030	Section 4.3 of the VNR
	Wage gap between women and men	  	 2030	
8.6	Young people neither in employment nor in training	  		
8.b	Youth unemployment	  		
SDG 8	Poverty of employed persons	  		
SDG 8	Investment to gross domestic product ratio	  		

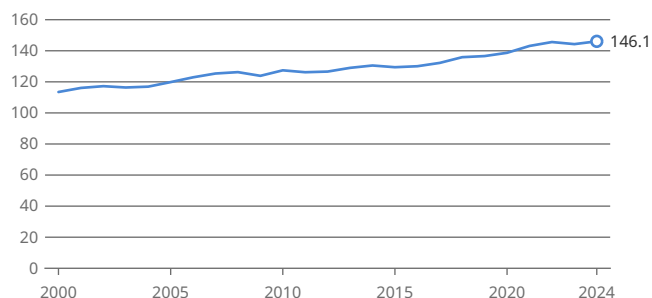
Sustainable economic development



Labour productivity

Hourly labour productivity growth at previous year's prices

Index 1991=100



2023 and 2024: provisional data

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – National Accounts

gr-e-21.02.30.0802.01.01

© FSO 2026

Labour productivity shows the relationship between gross value added and actual hours worked. It measures the efficiency with which human resources are used in the production process. If a country increases its labour productivity to an above average extent, it also increases its competitiveness, which generally allows it to maintain or create jobs. Domestic labour productivity has increased by 28.3% since 2000.

The **GDP per capita** is generally used as an indicator of a country's standard of living. It does not provide any information on the distribution of income and wealth, life quality and effects of the economic activities on the environment. In 2024, per capita GDP was around CHF 94 350, corresponding to an increase of 42.4% since 2000.

Economic capital is replenished or expanded through investments. Gross fixed capital formation as a share of GDP is therefore a key determining factor for competitiveness and future economic growth – and thus for the creation of material well-being in the long-term. In 2024, the **investment rate** was 25.8%. There has not been any statistically significant change to this figure since 2000. Expenditure on intangible services such as education and health, which contribute to social and human capital, are not taken into account. The indicator provides no information about how relevant the investments are to sustainable development.

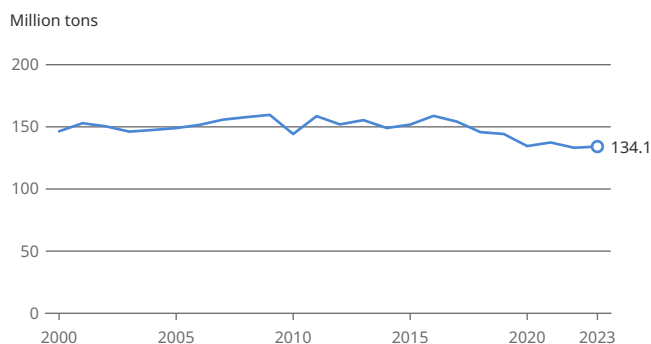
Switzerland needs external markets to sell its products and to import goods and services. **Foreign trade exposure**³⁷ reflects the average value of imports and exports of goods and services in relation to the gross domestic product of Switzerland. In 2017, Switzerland's foreign trade exposure exceeded the 50% mark. In 2019, it stood at 53.9% before falling to 50.6% in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2024 it amounted to 54.3%, in other words above pre-pandemic levels.

In a globalised world, our methods of production and consumption, and decisions made in Switzerland have an impact on other countries. These impacts are commonly referred to as spillover effects.



Material footprint

Raw material consumption (RMC)



2023: provisional

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Environmental Accounting

gr-e-21.02.30.0804.01.01

© FSO 2026

The **material footprint**, also known as raw material consumption (RMC) takes into account, in addition to raw materials extracted in Switzerland, the total amount of raw materials used abroad during the production and transport processes of goods and services consumed in Switzerland. Switzerland's RMC was estimated at 134.1 million tonnes in 2023. It has decreased by 12.3 million tonnes since 2000, which equates to a decline of 10.0%. Between 2000 and 2023, raw materials extracted in Switzerland represented an average of 40% of the country's material footprint. These materials were used in goods and services that were consumed in Switzerland or exported. The percentage split between raw materials extracted in Switzerland and in other countries varies from one material to another. For example, the

fossil fuels and metal ores used in 2023 were entirely extracted abroad and imported, whereas Swiss extraction accounted for 66% of both the biomass and the non-metallic minerals used.

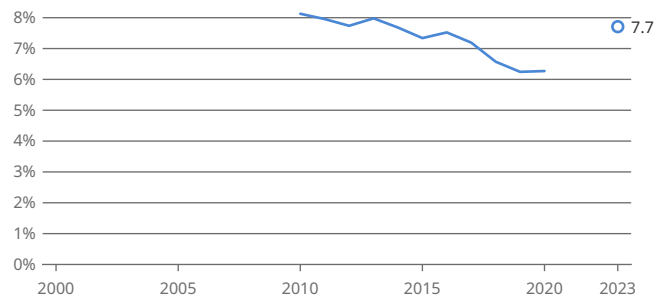
Sustainable consumption and production seek to “do more and better with less”, increasing net socioeconomic gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution throughout the whole lifecycle.

The raw materials extracted from the environment are processed and then used by society, sometimes immobilised for years in the form of buildings or infrastructure, sometimes recycled, before eventually being released into the environment in the form of emissions or stored in landfills. In a circular economy, the materials must be kept in circulation for as long as possible in order to reduce consumption of raw materials, waste and emissions. Since 2000, the **material circularity rate**³⁸ has steadily increased, standing at around 14.5% in 2023. Circular material use was dominated by minerals at 71%, with biomass accounting for 17%, metals 11% and fossil energy materials 2%.

Labour market

NEET: Young people neither in employment nor in training

Percentage of not employed young people aged 15 to 29 who are not in education or training



2021, 2022: break in time series due to methodological adaptations

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

gr-e-21.02.30.0806.01.01

© FSO 2026

Employment is necessary to be able to lead an independent life and to participate in social life. A solid educational base provides a good start in working life. In Switzerland, the percentage of **young people aged between 15 and 29 who are not in employment, education or training (NEET)** was 7.7% in 2023. In the period from 2010 to 2020, before the interruption of the time series, a decrease of 19.9% was observed in the percentage of NEETs.

While the NEET rate provides a broad view of labour market exclusion, the unemployment rate provides information on labour market integration of those looking for work. The **unemployment rate** as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO)ⁿ **among young people** aged between 15 and 24 was 7.6% in the second quarter of 2025, which is 1.6 times higher than the unemployment rate for the overall working-age population (4.6%)³⁹. This rate, although significantly influenced by economic conditions, has increased by 23.5% since 2000.

In the population as a whole, the **unemployment rate** varies depending on the **level of education**⁴⁰: in 2025 (2nd quarter), it was 7.7% for persons with no post-compulsory education, 4.7% for persons with an upper secondary diploma, and 3.5% for persons with a tertiary degree.

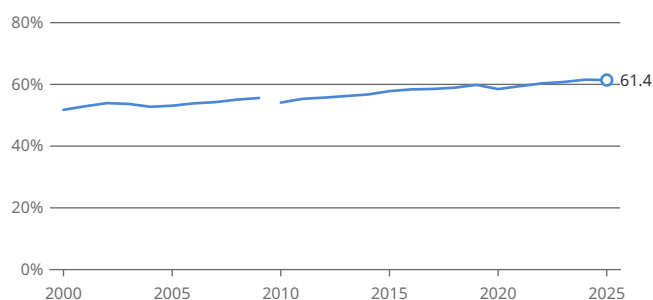
Real wage⁴¹ growth is a measure of the purchasing power of wages whereby nominal wages are adjusted for price increases. Following three consecutive years of declines (−0.4% in 2023, −1.9% in 2022 and −0.8% in 2021), the purchasing power of wages returned to growth in 2024. Inflation, which has fallen markedly, combined with a 1.8% rise in nominal wages, allowed real wage growth of 0.7% for the economy as a whole.

An economic system compliant with sustainable development should ensure that anyone desiring gainful employment is able to find work allowing them to meet their needs and live a dignified life. In 2024, the **poverty of employed persons** was 4.3%, which means that some 175 000 people were living below the poverty line, despite being in paid work. There has been no statistically significant change since 2014.



Women's employment rate

Percentage of active women in the permanent resident population of this age group (women aged 15 to 64), in full-time equivalents



The graph shows, for each year, the 2nd quarter values.
2010: Break in time series

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

gr-e-21.02.30.0805.01.01

© FSO 2026

The integration of women in the labour market allows them to be financially independent and to participate in professional life. It also allows the workforce potential to be better utilised. The **employment rate of women** aged between 15 and 64 expressed in full-time equivalents was 61.4% in the second quarter of 2025. This rate has increased by 11.2% since 2010. A slight difference can be observed between foreign nationals and Swiss nationals, where the employment rate of Swiss women is lower. The employment rate in full-time equivalents is higher for men (83.1% in the 2nd quarter of 2025) than for women (61.4%).⁴² The employment rate is higher when it is not measured in full-time equivalents for both women (80.8%) and men (87.2%).⁴³ The difference is more marked for women than men. This observation is particularly due to the fact that women are more likely to work part time than men.

Equality requires that men and women receive equal pay for work of equal value. The gender wage gap can partly be explained by objective factors such as education, position and experience. But these objective factors alone do not explain the entire wage gap. The remaining part not covered by these factors is therefore considered unexplained. The indicator shows the **gender wage gap** (for a full-time equivalent) in the private sector between men and women compared with the gross monthly salary for men. In 2024, the median standardised gross monthly wage in the private sector was CHF 6245 for women and CHF 7025 for men: this represents a wage difference of 11.1%. This gender wage gap in the private sector has narrowed by 48.3% since 2000. Based on the arithmetic mean,^o the gap between average wages makes it possible to analyse the explained and unexplained components of the difference.⁴⁴ In 2022, 44.9% of the gender wage gap in the private sector was unexplained (CHF 653 per month) for a wage gap of 17.5%.⁴⁵

The fact that women are more likely to take career breaks and more often work part time, primarily for family reasons, as well as gender-specific inequalities in the world of work, for example in access to professional careers and the gender wage gaps, result in inequalities in terms of retirement provision. The gender pension gap is defined as the percentage difference in average pensions from old-age provision between women and men at retirement age. The average pension amount allocated in 2023 totalled CHF 36 108 for women and CHF 52 488 for men. The average total annual pension for women in 2023 was therefore CHF 16 379 lower than for men, corresponding to a pension gap of 31.2%. This percentage has hardly changed in recent years.⁴⁶

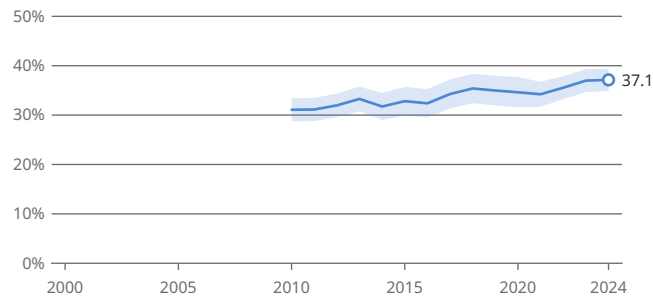
ⁿ The term "unemployed based on ILO definition" refers to people aged 15 to 74 who were not gainfully employed during the reference week, were actively looking for work during the previous four weeks and were available for work. This definition conforms to the International Labour Organization and OECD recommendations and to the EUROSTAT definition.

^o For reasons related to the measurement method, the wage difference should be calculated using the arithmetic mean and not the median value, which is generally used as a reference value in the FSO's descriptive studies. This analysis of differences (explained and unexplained parts) is based on the Oaxaca model, which involves decomposing the gap in average wages.



Participation of disabled persons in the labour market

Percentage of employed persons in the severely disabled resident population aged 15 to 64 living in a private household



The confidence interval (95%) is shown by a lighter area.

Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.1002.01.01

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

© FSO 2026

The **participation of disabled people in the labour market** is key to ensuring equality of opportunity. It helps improve their financial autonomy, enhances and maintains their skills, and promotes their personal development as well as their participation in society. In 2024, 37.1% of people with severe disabilities were employed. This proportion was 63.6% if all persons with a disability are included (those with mild and severe disabilities) and 83.7% for persons without a disability. There has been no significant change in these rates since 2010.⁴⁷

In 2024, 62.0% of **disabled women** were in **employment**. This is lower than disabled men (65.7%) and than women without a disability (80.4%).⁴⁸ In 2024, the unemployment rate for disabled women was 3.8%, and for disabled men was 4.7%, while the unemployment rate for women without a disability was 3.8% and for men without a disability was 3.6%.



SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

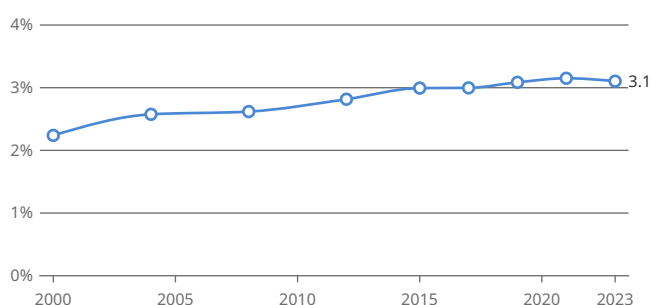
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
9.1	Congestion on Swiss motorway network			
	Average distance to nearest public transport stop			
9.2	Multinational companies' employees in developing countries			
9.4	Material intensity			
9.5	Expenditure on research and development			
SDG 9	Number of researchers			
SDG 9	Open access scientific publications			Section 6.2 of the VNR

Innovation

Expenditure on research and development

In relation to gross domestic product



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – Science and Technology

gr-e-21.02.30.0905.01.01
© FSO 2026

Investment in research and development helps create conditions conducive to innovation and thereby to a country's economic efficiency and competitiveness. It can also contribute to the transition towards an economy that uses resources more efficiently. In 2023, Switzerland invested around CHF 26 billion in these areas, corresponding to approximately 3.1% of its gross domestic product (GDP). The indicator does not provide any information on the relevance of this spending to sustainable development.

For a country with few natural resources such as Switzerland, it is important to optimally harness the potential of digitalisation in order to increase labour productivity and maintain the country's status as an innovative and forward-looking location for business and research. **Private and public investment in information and communication technologies (ITC)**⁴⁹ increased from CHF 19 154 million in 2000 to CHF 36 597 million in 2024 (based on previous-year prices, reference year 2020). This corresponds to 2.7% average annual growth.

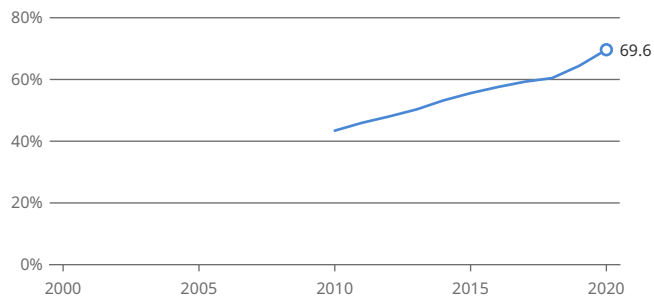
In the **Summary Innovation Index**,⁵⁰ Switzerland ranked first place in 2025 – ahead of all the EU member states and the third countries that were considered. Since 2020, the gap between Switzerland and the countries ranked between 2nd and 5th place has narrowed overall. Sweden was highest ranked within the EU, followed by Denmark and the Netherlands. The index takes into account information concerning business innovation as well as the related requirements and economic impact.

The development of technology and science requires highly qualified human resources, capable of producing new knowledge that is essential to the economy and society as well as protecting and enriching human capital. In 2023, ten persons per 1000 employed people worked as **researchers** (in full-time equivalents). The indicator does not provide any information on the relevance to sustainable development of the research activities undertaken.



Open access publications

Proportion of open access scientific publications



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: Clarivate Analytics, SERI processing

gr-e-21.02.30.0991.01.01
© FSO 2026

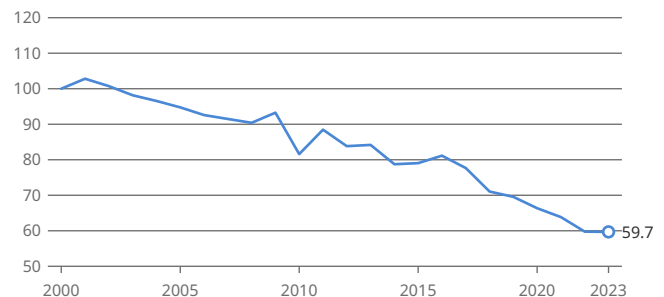
Open access (OA) as practised by Switzerland contributes to access to information for the population in Switzerland and internationally, irrespective of income level or funding capacity. In the period from 2018 to 2022, **OA scientific publications** accounted for 69.6% of total scientific publications. This is an increase of 41.6% compared with the period 2010–2012.

Industry

Material intensity

Raw material consumption (RMC) to Gross Domestic Product ratio

Index 2000=100



2023: provisional data

Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.0904.01.01

Source: FSO – Environmental Accounts, National accounts

© FSO 2026

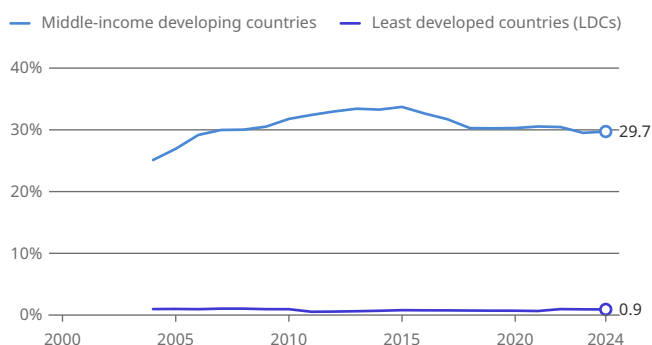
The **material intensity** shows the ratio between domestic raw material consumption (RMC) and gross domestic product (GDP). It therefore shows the total amount of raw materials consumed, in Switzerland and abroad, for every Swiss franc generated by the national economy. From a sustainable development perspective, it is essential to ensure prosperity and well-being while reducing material consumption. In 2023, material intensity reached 169 g in raw material equivalents (RME^P) per franc generated, representing a decline of 39.6% compared with 2000. During this time period, real GDP grew by 49% while the domestic raw material consumption, i.e. the material footprint, decreased by 10%. Absolute decoupling has thus taken place.

^P The RME indicators are the result of modelling and are less reliable than the indicators of direct flows.



Swiss companies¹ employees in developing countries

Share of staff working in subsidiaries abroad, by country income category²



¹ Multinational enterprise groups

² Country income categories according to OECD/DAC

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: Swiss National Bank

gr-e-21.02.30.0902.01.01

© FSO 2026

Through their subsidiaries, Swiss multinationals foster the transfer of technology and business know-how and can create jobs beyond Switzerland's borders, particularly in developing countries. In 2024, 30.6% of **persons working abroad for Swiss multinational companies** were employed in subsidiaries in developing countries, while 69.4% were employed in high-income countries. In 2024, among the subsidiaries in developing countries, the employees working for Swiss companies were primarily in middle-income developing countries (29.7%) rather than in the least developed countries (0.9%), with an evolution of +10.4% and -3.5% respectively since 2004. This indicator does not provide any information on the social and environmental effects of the activities of Swiss multinationals abroad.

Infrastructure

The transport of goods is necessary for an economy to function properly and to supply the population but it is also a source of pollution and of greenhouse gas emissions. It is possible to reduce this damage to the environment by increasing the share of goods transported by rail. The **modal split in freight transport** shows the percentage of rail in overland goods transport in Switzerland (Swiss and foreign road and rail vehicles). In 2024, 63.1% of transport performance on land was generated by road vehicles, 36.9% by rail.⁵¹ In transalpine goods transport, the share of rail transport was considerably higher (70%).⁵²

Well-functioning and safe national roads (motorways) are economically important for Switzerland. Intense use of transport infrastructure can lead to traffic congestion. However, a certain amount of congestion is unavoidable. In 2024, the **number of hours of congestion due to excess traffic** was 48 783, which equates to an increase of 15.3% or 6465 hours compared with the previous year.

The **average distance to the nearest public transport stop** illustrates the accessibility of the public transport system. The indicator thus shows whether the conditions are in place to ensure environmentally-friendly and easily accessible mobility for all. The indicator shows the average distance from homes to the nearest public transport stops, calculated based on the road network. It does not take into account other important mobility criteria, such as frequency of services at stops, connections, price and journey time. In 2021, the average distance to the nearest transport stop was 343 metres; this fell to 279 metres in urban areas, rising to 518 metres in rural regions.⁵³ All these distances have decreased since 2011.



SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
10.1	Distribution of equivalised primary income (S80/S20)			
10.2	Participation in social and political life (no indicator yet)			Section 4.3 of the VNR
10.3	Victims of discrimination			Section 4.3 of the VNR
10.4	Distribution of equivalised disposable income (S80/S20)			
10.7	Poverty rate by migration status			Section 4.3 of the VNR
	Unemployment rate by migration status			
	First diploma rate at upper secondary level			
10(a)	Duty-free imports from developing countries			
10(b)	Official development assistance towards the least developed countries			
10(c)	Remittances by migrants			Section 4.3 of the VNR

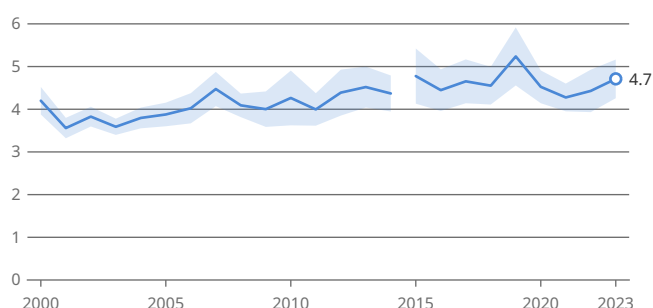
Reduction of inequalities in Switzerland and social cohesion

The **distribution of equivalised disposable income** shows the ratio of the highest (top quintile) to the lowest (bottom quintile) disposable income. The indicator thus shows income inequality that still exists despite taxes and social transfers. It showed a factor of 4.7 in 2023. The change since 2015 is not statistically significant.

The **distribution of equivalised primary income** shows the same ratio before government transfers. It reached a factor of 7.4 in 2023, and has not seen a significant change since 2015. The combination of these two indicators provides information on the importance of government transfers in reducing income inequalities generated by the labour and capital markets. These two indicators relate only to the distribution of income and not to the distribution of wealth.

Distribution of equivalised disposable income (S80/S20¹)

People living in working households



The confidence interval (95%) is shown by a lighter area.

¹ Ratio of income of the top 20% of the population to that of the bottom 20%
2015: break in time series due to methodological adaptations

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Household Budget Survey (HBS), revised weighting model 20

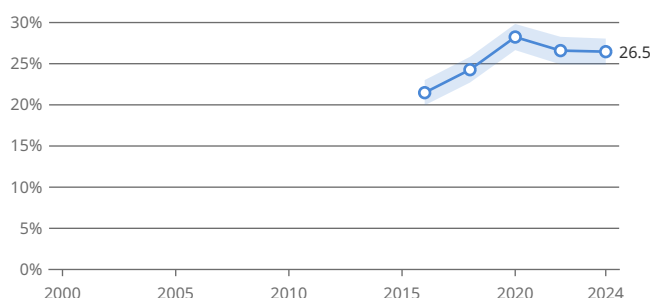
gr-e-21.02.30.1004.01.01

© FSO 2026



Victims of discrimination

Percentage of interviewed persons who had been victims of discrimination (self-assessment)



The confidence interval (95%) is shown by a lighter area.

Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.1691.01.01

Source: FSO – Survey on diversity and coexistence in Switzerland

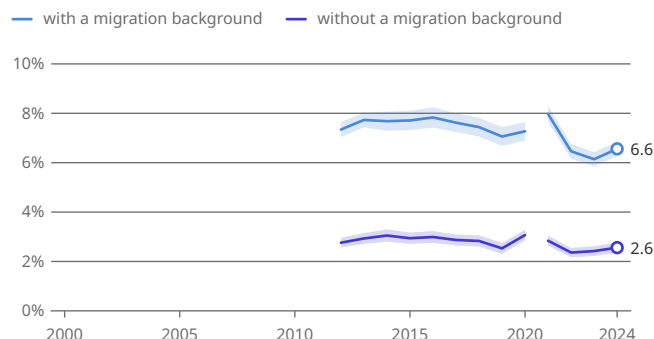
© FSO 2026

In 2024, 26.5% of the population considered themselves **victims of discrimination**. This share has increased by 23.2% since 2016. The indicator shows the share of the population that has been a victim of discrimination in Switzerland in the last five years because they belong to a certain group. The data is based on self-assessments. The percentages presented do not tally with the cases of experienced discrimination reported in counselling or reporting centres (explicit incidents, without conviction) or judicial sentences. In 2024, women were more likely to say they had been victims of discrimination (28.9%) than men (24.0%). One person in five (21.1%) among the population without a migration background said they had been a victim of discrimination in 2024. This proportion is almost 1.6 times as high in the population with a migration background (34.2%).⁵⁴

Integration

Unemployment rate based on ILO definition by migration status

Share of unemployed people in the labor force aged 15-74



The confidence interval (95%) is shown by a lighter area.

2021: break in time series

Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.1007.02.01

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

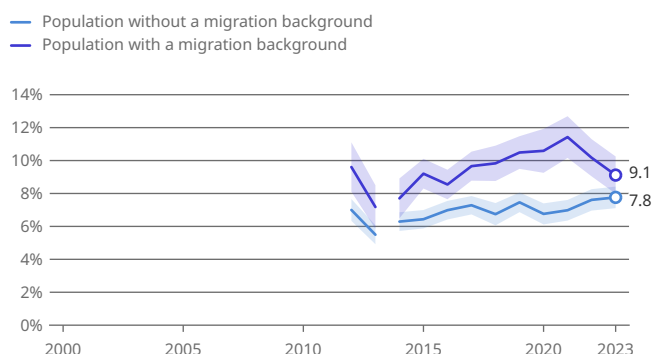
© FSO 2026

Paid work is indispensable to earn an independent living. It is also an important factor in being able to take part in the economy, society and culture, and therefore in being integrated. The **unemployment rate based on the ILO definition** did not change in a significant way in Switzerland between 2012 and 2020, irrespective of migration status. However, in 2024, it was on average nearly 2.5 times higher **for people with a migration background** (6.6%) than for those without a migration background (2.6%); the gap between these two groups narrowed by 22.0% between 2021 and 2024. Among those with a migration background, first-generation migrants tend to be more affected by unemployment than subsequent generations.



Poverty rate by migration status

Poverty rate of the permanent resident population aged 16 and older



The confidence interval (95%) is shown by a lighter area.

2014: break in time series

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

gr-e-21.02.30.1007.01.01

© FSO 2026

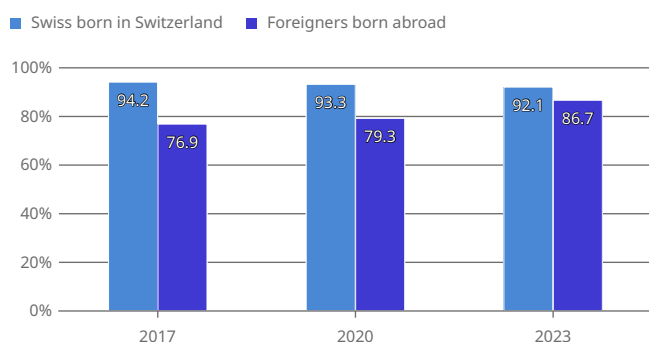
Exclusion from employment is one of the main causes of poverty. In Switzerland in 2023, the **poverty rate** in the population aged 16 or over stood at 8.1%. This rate was higher among the **population with a migration background** than among **people without a migration background** (9.1% versus 7.8%). The evolution of the gap between the two population groups has not shown a statistically significant change since 2014.



1st certification rate at upper secondary level

Proportion of young people who obtained their first certification before the age of 25

in % of the reference population of the same age



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – LABB

gr-e-21.02.30.0404.01.01

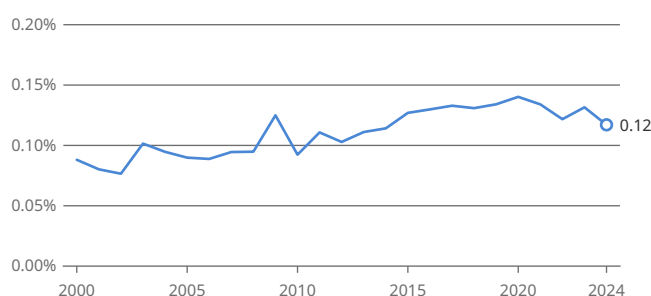
© FSO 2026

Young people with no post-compulsory education or training (upper secondary level qualification) are a group at risk as precarious employment and unemployment hinder their integration in society. A person's origins can have a defining impact on their opportunities. In 2023, 92.1% of **young Swiss nationals born in Switzerland** had obtained an **upper secondary level diploma** by the age of 25, versus 86.7% of **young foreign nationals born abroad**. The gap between the two groups has decreased by 68.6% since 2017.

Reduction of inequalities between countries

Official development assistance towards the least developed countries

In proportion to gross national income (GNI)



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: SDC, FSO – National accounts

gr-e-21.02.30.1091.01.01

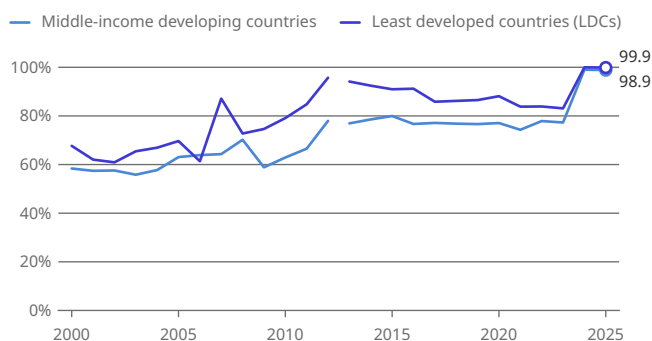
© FSO 2026

Official development assistance for the least developed countries (LDCs) denotes the share of official development assistance (ODA) attributed to countries in this category, as defined by the United Nations. These countries have low incomes and face serious structural impediments to sustainable development. The international community has recognised their need for particular support. ODA for LDCs reached 0.12% of gross national income (GNI) in 2024. This share has increased by 50.9% since 2000. It stood at 24% of total ODA in 2024, amounting to CHF 968.6 million.



Duty-free imports from developing countries

Share of duty-free imports in the total value of all imported goods by country income category¹



¹ Country income categories according to OECD/DAC

2012: break in the time series due to methodological adaptations; 2025: provisional

Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.1090.01.01

Source: FOCBS – foreign trade statistics

© FSO 2026

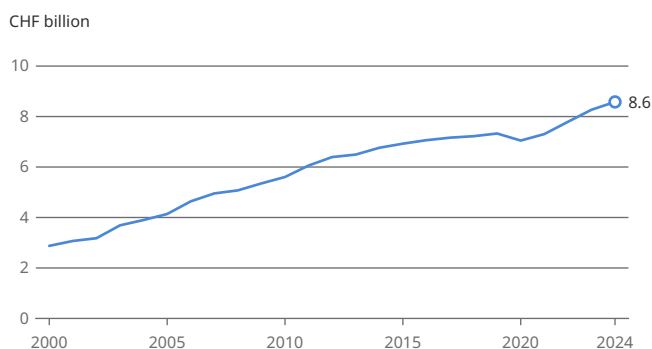
Duty-free imports from developing countries indicate Switzerland's willingness to ensure that access to its markets is fairly distributed, particularly for developing countries. Duty-free or reduced tariff rates granted to the most vulnerable economies can support these countries' economic development. In 2025, 99.9% of goods imported from LDCs benefited from duty-free treatment, 2.0% more than in 2013. This indicator does not provide information on the volume of the imported goods nor on the social and environmental effects in Switzerland or in the exporting country of market opening and preferential arrangements. Since 1 January 2024, industrial products are no longer subject to customs duties when imported into Switzerland, regardless of their country of origin.

Remittances sent by migrants to their country of origin contribute significantly to combating poverty and improving living conditions. Remittances sent home by migrants working in Switzerland amounted to CHF 8.6 billion in 2024, an increase of 170.0% since 2000. Among the reasons behind the observed increase in a context of relatively stable employment rates, are the rise in the number of migrants and the increase in wages. According to data from the Swiss National Bank, more than two-thirds of these amounts are sent to European countries.



Remittances by migrants

Total of remittances from migrant workers in Switzerland to their countries of origin



Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.1092.01.01

Source: Swiss National Bank

© FSO 2026



SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
11.1	Housing costs			Section 4.3 of the VNR
11.2	Independent use of public transport by people with disabilities			
11.3	Building zones			
11.4	Urban sprawl			
11.5/11.b	Damage caused by natural disasters			Section 4.2 of the VNR
11.6	Traffic noise pollution			
11.7	Recreational areas in urban spaces			
11.a	<i>Spatial diversity and disparities</i> (no indicator yet)			Section 4.3 of the VNR
SDG 11	Modal split of passenger transport			

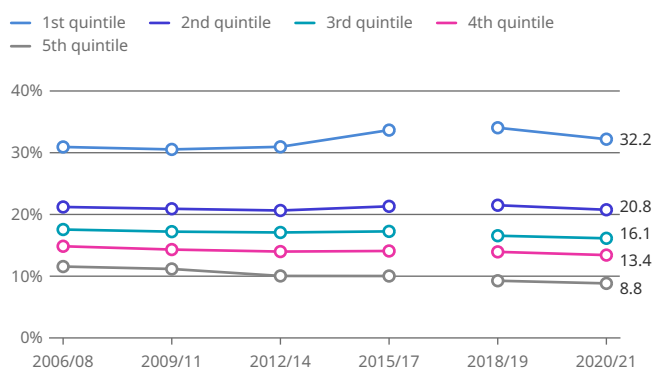
* Due to the significant fluctuations, the indicator cannot be assessed.

Housing and living conditions



Housing costs

Proportion of housing costs (incl. utilities) in gross household income, by income category (quintiles)



1st quintile: lowest income; 5th quintile: highest income
2015: break in the time series due to methodological adaptations

Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – Household Budget Survey (HBS)

gr-e-21.02.30.1101.01.01
© FSO 2026

Housing is a fundamental need and has an impact on the amount of money available to satisfy other needs, in particular for low-income households. For the period 2020 to 2021, **housing costs** had a 3.6 times greater impact on the budget of the 20% poorest households (1st quintile) than on that of the 20% wealthiest (5th quintile). There has been no statistically significant change since the period 2015/2017.

Rents in Switzerland have been rising since 2017, as shown by the **rent index**, which measures the evolution of net rents for dwellings rented on a permanent basis for residential purposes in Switzerland. This index stood at 109.9 in 2025 (base December 2020 = 100 points).⁵⁵

Urban green spaces provide places of calm and relaxation close to residential areas, contributing to the quality of life. Furthermore, they are habitats for flora and fauna and therefore contribute to biodiversity. In 2018, **recreational areas in urban spaces** made up 38.3% of the total settlement areas. This share has increased by 11.2% over the past 30 years.

Traffic noise pollution has a negative impact on health and quality of life. In 2023, 35.6% of the population said they were rather or very disturbed by road traffic noise at home, which was an increase of 57.3% since 2011.

Land use

Urban sprawl refers to scattered constructions in areas that have not previously been built on. Limiting these scattered constructions saves land and reduces the impact and cost of infrastructure. A landscape is considered to be more fragmented the greater the built-up area, the more dispersed the settlement and urban areas, and the less intensively they are used. The sprawl index reflects these aspects and shows that, throughout Switzerland, urban sprawl increased between 1970 and 2018 and has fallen again since 2019. This decline shows that use has intensified in areas that are already urbanised and that the expansion of settlement and urban areas has slowed.⁵⁶

An increase in **population and job density** in **building zones** limits land use. In 2022, the density of inhabitants and jobs in building zones was 70.6 inhabitants and full-time equivalent jobs per hectare, representing an increase of 6.7% compared with 2012.

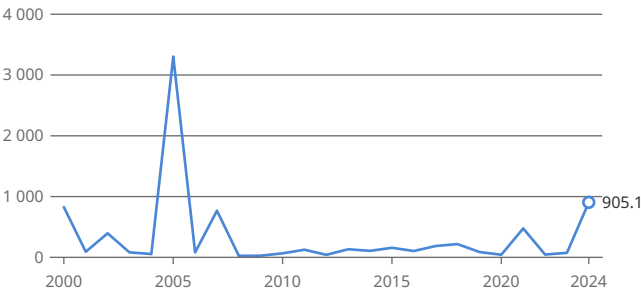
Natural hazards



Damage caused by natural disasters

Floods, debris flows, landslides, rockfall and rockslides

Million CHF (at constant prices)



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research

gr-e-21.02.30.1105.01.01

© FSO 2026

Natural events such as floods, debris flows, landslides, rockfall and rockslides can cause significant damage to property, people and the environment and affect the safety of human settlements. The extent of damage caused by natural phenomena depends on the use of the built environment and the intensity and geographical scope of the natural phenomena. In 2024, the **damage caused by natural disasters** was CHF 905.1 million. The cumulative damage since 2000 amounts to CHF 8.4 billion. During this period, flooding and debris flows caused CHF 7.8 billion of damage, compared with around CHF 623 million for landslides, rockfall and rockslides (figures adjusted for inflation).

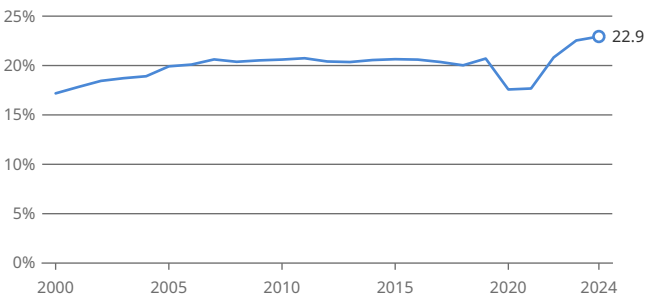
Natural events also cause **fatalities**. In 2024, 17 people died as a result of a natural event, bringing the total to 112 since 2000. The indicator includes only deaths in which the persons concerned were unaware of the danger or did not expose themselves deliberately to an obvious danger. As with damage caused by natural events, the indicator on fatalities caused by natural events cannot be meaningfully assessed due to the erratic nature of the phenomenon observed.

Mobility

Modal split of passenger transport

Share of public transport in motorised passenger transport by road and rail

Percentage of passenger-kilometres



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – PV-L, PT

gr-e-21.02.10.01.01

© FSO 2026

Mobility is of vital necessity to people and is an important prerequisite for a well-functioning economy. Mobility is often associated with noise, the emission of health-harming atmospheric pollutants and greenhouse gases. The choice of means of transport is a decisive part of sustainable development: public transport and human-powered mobility are more environmentally friendly, better for health and generally cheaper than a car. The **modal split of passenger transport** indicator shows the share of public transport in total motorised passenger transport by road and rail. In 2024, the share of public transport in motorised passenger transport by road and rail accounted for 22.9% of passenger-kilometres, an increase of 26.8% since 2000.

Distance, service and price are not the only obstacles to using public transport – it must also be accessible to everyone. The “leave no one behind” principle calls for **the independent use of public transport by people with disabilities**. In 2022, 72.4% of people with severe disabilities said they could use public transport without help and without difficulty. There has been no statistically significant change in this percentage since 2007.



SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
12.2(a)	Material footprint per person	  	 	Section 4.1 of the VNR
12.2(b)	Greenhouse gas footprint of food per person	  	 	Section 4.1 of the VNR
12.3	Food loss (no indicator yet)		 	Section 4.1 of the VNR
12.4	Hazardous chemicals	  	 	Section 4.1 of the VNR
12.5	Rate of separately collected municipal waste	  		
	Total municipal waste generation	  		
12.6	Responsible Business Conduct (no indicator yet)		 	Section 4.1 of the VNR
12.8	Environmental behaviour in everyday life	 	 	Section 4.1 of the VNR
12.c	Petroleum tax relief	  	 	Section 4.1 of the VNR
SDG 12	Greenhouse gas footprint	  		Section 4.2 of the VNR
SDG 12	Jobs in the environmental sector	  		

Resources

Sustainable consumption and production aims at “doing more and better with less”, increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life.

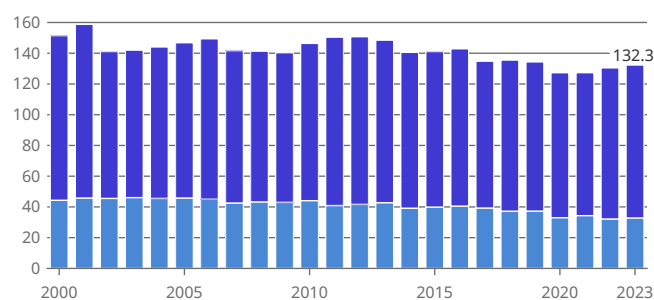
Sustainable development does not stop at national borders. In a globalised world, our methods of production and consumption, and decisions made in Switzerland have an impact on other countries. This impact is commonly known as “spillover effect”.

Greenhouse gas footprint

Greenhouse gas emissions caused by the consumption of goods and services in Switzerland

Millions tonnes CO₂ eq

■ Domestic emissions ■ Import related emissions



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Environmental Accounting

gr-e-21.02.30.1291.01.01

© FSO 2026

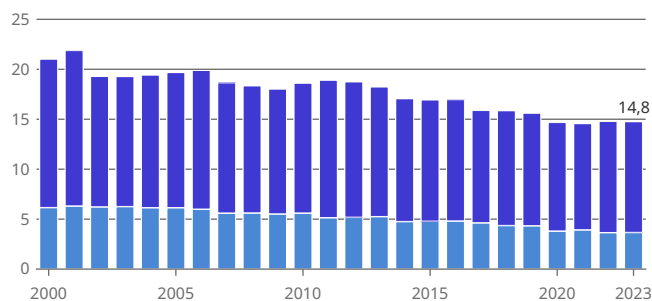
In a globalised economy, it is necessary to take account of gases emitted on Swiss territory and those emitted abroad to produce goods and services destined for Switzerland. **The greenhouse gas footprint** shows the total greenhouse gas emissions in Switzerland and abroad caused by the final demand for goods and services in Switzerland. In 2023, Switzerland's greenhouse gas footprint was around 132 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents, 75% of which was emitted abroad. The greenhouse gas footprint decreased by 13.6% between 2000 and 2023.

Greenhouse gas footprint per person

Greenhouse gas emissions caused by the consumption of goods and services in Switzerland

Tonnes CO₂ eq

■ Domestic emissions ■ Import related emissions



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Environmental Accounts, STATPOP

gr-e-21.02.30.1291.01.02

© FSO 2026

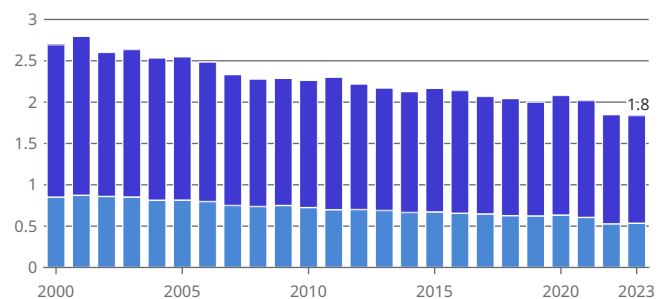
The greenhouse gas footprint per person decreased by almost 30% between 2000 and 2023, from 21 tonnes to nearly 15 tonnes CO₂ equivalent. Because the population increased by 24% during the same time period, absolute decoupling occurred between the trend in the greenhouse gas footprint and population growth.

Greenhouse gas footprint of food per person

Greenhouse gas emissions from food consumption in Switzerland

Tonnes CO₂ eq

■ Domestic emissions ■ Import related emissions



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Environmental Accounts

gr-e-21.02.30.1202.02.03

© FSO 2026

In 2023, **food** was responsible for around a fifth of households' **greenhouse gas footprint**, with more than two thirds of this share generated abroad (71%). From 2000, the greenhouse gas footprint of food per person decreased, amounting to 1.8 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents in 2023. During this period, there was an absolute decoupling between the trend in the greenhouse gas footprint from food in absolute terms (which fell by 15%) and growth in the population (which rose by 24%). In relation to target 12.2(b), which stipulates a decline of one quarter in the value of the footprint in 2020 by 2030; this corresponds, in 2023, to a 156.1% alignment with the theoretical path to achieve the target.⁹

⁹ For quantified targets with a set deadline, alignment with the theoretical path must be at least 97% for the trend to be deemed positive.

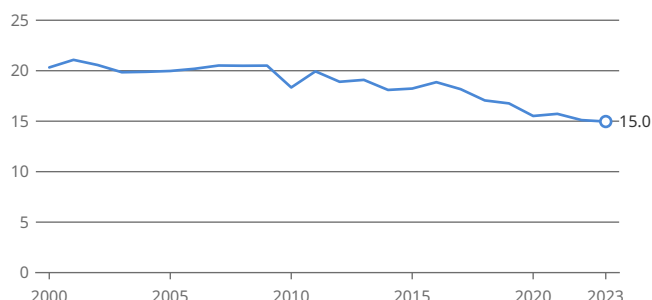


Material footprint per person



Raw material consumption (RMC) per person¹

Tonnes per person



¹ Permanent resident population at end of year
2023: provisional

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Environmental Accounting, ESPOP, STATPOP

gr-e-21.02.30.1202.01.01

© FSO 2026

The more we produce goods and use up materials, the greater the pressure on natural resources. The effect of Switzerland's involvement in world trade is that some of the resources used to satisfy Swiss domestic final demand for goods and services are consumed in other countries. **The material footprint (RMC) per person** measures the average domestic consumption of raw materials per person. It decreased by around 5.4 tonnes (–26.1%) between 2000 and 2023, amounting to 15.0 tonnes per person in 2023. The material footprint per person has decreased because the population has grown since 2000 while the material footprint in absolute terms has fallen by 10.0% during the same period. Absolute decoupling can therefore be observed between domestic raw material consumption and population growth.

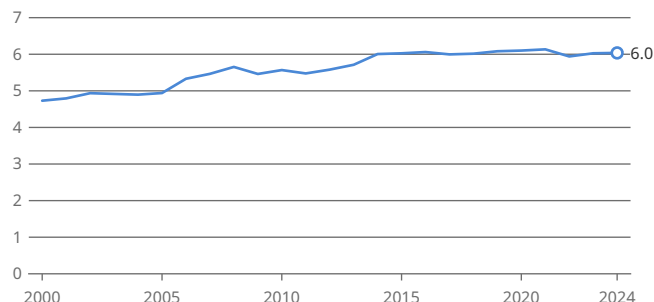
The environmental sector in Switzerland groups together activities producing goods and services aimed at protecting the environment (for example waste management) or at conserving natural resources (for example the production of renewable energy). Between 2000 and 2022, the **number of jobs in the environmental sector** more than doubled, with their share of total employment growing from 2.3% to 4%. The observed trend is mainly due to activities related to energy-saving measures in construction and the production of renewable energy.

Consumption

Total municipal waste generation

Incl. recycling

Million tonnes



Since 2004, excl. imported waste

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FOEN – Waste Statistics

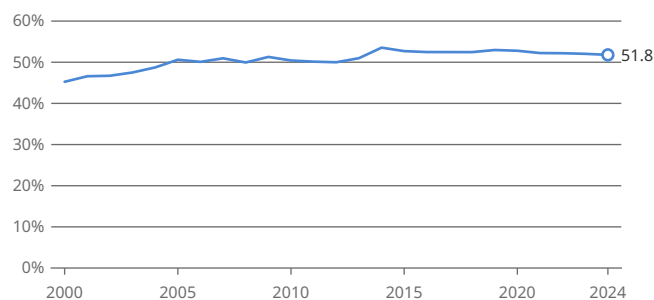
gr-e-21.02.30.1205.02.01

© FSO 2026

Preventing or reducing the generation of waste decreases the consumption of resources as well as the burden on the environment when waste is processed. In 2024, **total municipal waste generation** (including separately collected waste) amounted to some 6.0 million tonnes. The amount of municipal waste had increased by 18.7% since 2004. **Municipal waste per person** reached 664 kg in 2024, which is 5 kg more than in 2004.⁵⁷

Rate of separately collected municipal waste

Percentage of separately collected waste in relation to total amount of municipal waste produced



Since 2004, excl. imported waste

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FOEN – Waste Statistics

gr-e-21.02.30.1205.01.01

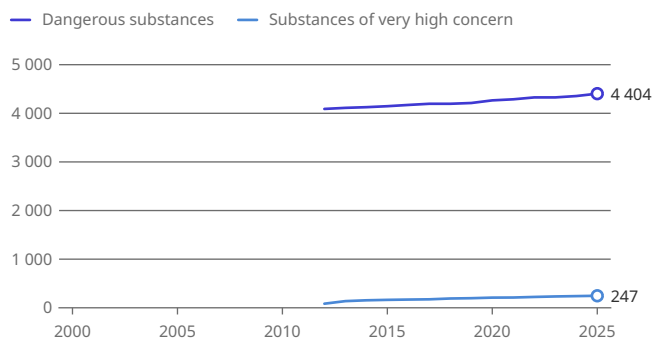
© FSO 2026

Some of the municipal waste produced is collected separately for recycling or recovery. Separate collections allow waste to be recycled and toxic components to be processed separately. Glass, paper and cardboard, PET, aluminium cans, household aluminium, tin cans, textiles, batteries, electronic waste and plant material are all collected separately. The **recovery rate of municipal waste** has increased by 15.7% since 2000, reaching 51.8% of total municipal waste generated in 2024.



Hazardous chemicals

Number of substances listed in the Chemicals Ordinance (cumulative entries)



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FOPH

gr-e-21.02.30.1204.01.01
© FSO 2026

In 2025, **4,404 substances considered dangerous** and **247 considered of very high concern** to humans or the environment were identified according to the Chemicals Ordinance. This corresponds to an increase of 6.1% and 92.0% respectively since 2012. From a sustainable development perspective, an extension of the list of dangerous substances and substances of very high concern, which reflects an improvement in knowledge about the dangerousness of chemicals, is considered positive. Indeed, knowledge of these substances is a prerequisite for being able to take risk-reduction measures and to protect public health and the environment from their harmful effects. In the longer term, the objective should be stabilisation, in other words developing and producing chemicals that do not exhibit such dangerous properties.

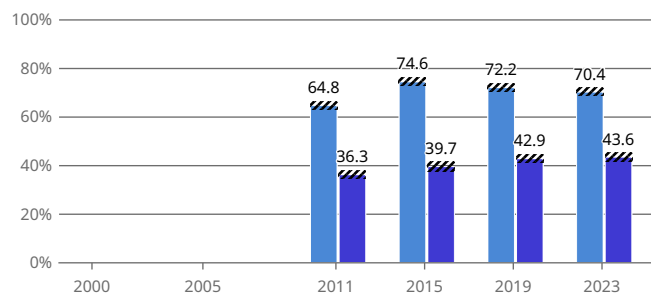
Human activities generate waste and emissions in the air, in the ground and in waters. The larger the releases, the greater their impact on the environment. Certain waste requires particular technical and organisational measures for disposal and is defined as **special waste**⁵⁸ due to its composition and physico-chemical properties. Nearly 1.9 million tonnes of special waste were generated in Switzerland in 2024, of which 73% were recycled, treated, incinerated or landfilled domestically, and 27% were exported.⁵⁹

The combustion processes in certain industrial facilities can cause **benzene emissions**⁶⁰ in the air. These can be harmful to human health. In 2023, approximately 15.2 tonnes of benzene were released into the air by facilities subject to reporting requirements. This volume has remained largely unchanged for the last five years, but has fallen by two thirds since 2007.

Environmental behaviour in everyday life

Share of the population that claims to always or often adopt environmentally friendly behaviour

■ Consideration of energy consumption when buying small electrical devices
■ Consumption of food from organic production ■ Confidence interval (95%)



2019: break in the time series due to a methodological change

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Omnibus surveys 2011, 2015, 2019 and 2023

gr-e-21.02.30.1208.01.01

© FSO 2026

An increase in the percentage of the population that says they often or always adopt **environmentally-friendly behaviour** with regard to purchasing electrical appliances or food is a move towards sustainable development.

In 2023, 70.4% of the population said they always or almost always took account of the **power consumption of small electrical appliances and lighting when buying**. This share is similar to the one recorded in 2019. However, an increase had been observed between 2011 and 2015, when it rose from 64.8% to 74.6%. **Consumption of organically grown food**, on the other hand, has stalled: the proportion of people who say they always or often buy organic food was not significantly higher in 2023 (43.6%) than in 2019 (42.9%).

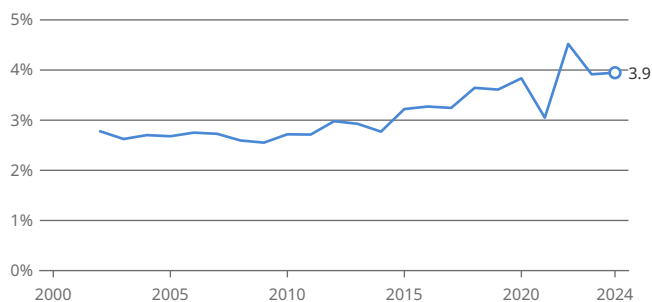
A population that is well-informed and aware of the impact of its consumption patterns on the environment and society is more likely to behave in a more environmentally friendly way. In 2023, 26.5% of the population considered the **depletion of raw materials stocks** as very dangerous for humans and the environment, and 51.1% deemed it somewhat dangerous.⁶¹

Decent housing is a basic right that nonetheless has a proven environmental impact in terms of the consumption of land area, construction materials and energy for heating. The **average floor space of dwellings per occupant**⁶² increased from 44 m² in 2000 to 47 m² in 2024. However, this trend is not only the result of an increased need for comfort. It can also be attributed to the change in the structure of households and in particular a reduction in the average size of households.⁶³



Petroleum tax relief

Percentage of reimbursement in net petroleum tax revenues



Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.1292.01.01

Source: Federal Office for Customs and Border Security (FOCBS)

© FSO 2026

Financial incentives such as subsidies can have a negative impact on the environment. This includes **tax relief on mineral oils** that is refunded to certain companies due to the nature of their activities. Farmers, foresters, professional fishermen, natural stone quarries, ski slope maintenance operators and licensed public transport companies are among the beneficiaries of this tax relief. The share of reimbursements in net petroleum tax revenue totalled 3.9% in 2024, which equates to an increase of 52.7% since 2002.

The **net revenues from petroleum tax** decreased, from CHF 4.8 billion in 2002 to CHF 4.3 billion in 2024.⁶⁴ This decrease is partly due to the use of more efficient vehicles, the lack of compensatory measures associated with the promotion of renewable fuels, and the decline in fuel tourism. On the contrary, refunds for tax relief are increasing (e.g. new tax exemption for ski slope grooming equipment).

The **quantity of mineral oil taxed and refunded** to beneficiary companies of tax relief totalled 284 854 million litres in 2024,⁶⁵ amounting to a refunded amount of CHF 170.4 million. 41% of this volume was accounted for by farmers, foresters, professional fishermen, and natural stone quarries, and 51% by licensed public transport operators. The remaining 8% concerned the use of fuel for ski slope grooming equipment, among other things.



SDG 13: Climate action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
13.1	Climate-related risks (no indicator yet)			Section 4.2 of the VNR
13.2	Greenhouse gas emissions			Section 4.2 of the VNR
13.3	Assessment of dangers associated with climate change			Section 4.2 of the VNR

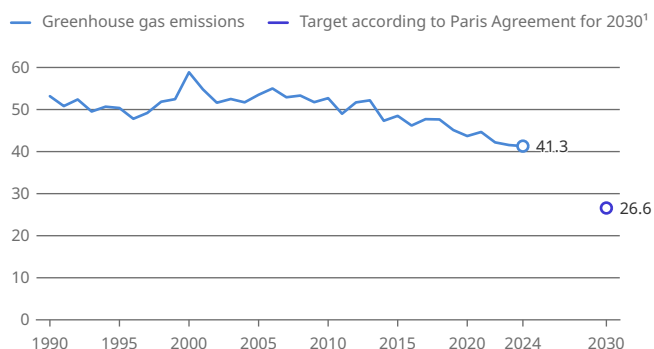
Reduction of greenhouse gases



Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions including the greenhouse gas balance of land use

Millions tonnes CO₂ eq



¹ The review of the target achievement will consider the international attestations.

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FOEN – Greenhouse gas inventory

gr-e-21.02.30.1302.01.01

© FSO 2026

The greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring phenomenon but its balance is upset by man-made greenhouse gas emissions, especially from the combustion of fuels and fossil fuels, industrial processes and agricultural production. **Greenhouse gas emissions**, measured in millions of tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, and taking account of the greenhouse gas balance of land use, which may be positive or negative,^r decreased from 53.2 million

tonnes in 1990 to 41.3 million tonnes in 2024. In relation to the target value for goal 13.2 (–50% compared with the 1990 baseline by 2030), this corresponds, in 2024, to a 61.8% alignment with the theoretical path to achieve the target.^s

Greenhouse gas emissions have evolved differently in individual sectors as prescribed in the CO₂ Ordinance. In the building sector (households and services), emissions in 2024 amounted to 8.8 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, which was 47.2% lower than in 1990. Emissions also decreased in the industrial sector (including waste incineration). In 2024, such emissions amounted to 8.9 million tonnes, or 32.6% less than in 1990. In the transport sector (excluding international air traffic), emissions were 13.4 million tonnes, a decline of 9.9% compared with 1990. The **remaining emissions** came to around 8.9 million tonnes in 2024, of which 6.6 million tonnes came from agriculture, 1.2 million tonnes were due to synthetic gases and 1.1 million tonnes to waste. Overall, this type of emissions decreased by 13.4% compared with 1990.⁶⁶

^r The land use sector records greenhouse gas fluxes that occur in connection with land use or as the result of a change in land use, such as building houses on former cropland. Unlike the other sectors, which only produce emissions, the amount of carbon stored in vegetation and soils can increase or decrease. In this way, carbon dioxide (CO₂) is removed from or added to the atmosphere.

^s For quantified targets with a set deadline, alignment with the theoretical path must be at least 97% for the trend to be deemed positive.

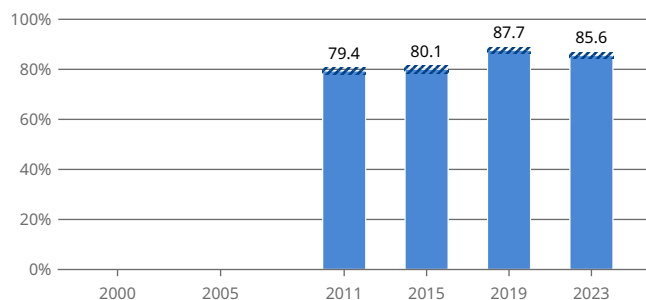
Adaptation and risk reduction



Assessment of dangers associated with climate change

Share of the population that considers that global warming due to climate change is very dangerous or rather dangerous

▬ Confidence interval (95%)



2019: break in the time series due to a methodological change

Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.1303.01.01

Source: FSO – Omnibus surveys 2011, 2015, 2019 and 2023

© FSO 2026

Through their consumption, industrialised countries are contributing to climate change. A population that is well-informed and aware of the impact of its actions is more likely to behave in a more environmentally friendly way. The **share of the population that considers climate change to be very dangerous** or somewhat dangerous for humans and the environment amounted to 85.6% in 2023.

Since 1960, Swiss **glaciers**⁶⁷ have lost nearly half of their overall ice **volume**, which is estimated to be around 45 km³ in 2025. The loss was especially striking in the years 2022 and 2023, with volume losses of over 4% compared with the previous years.

Long-term trends have been observed in terms of temperatures: in Switzerland, the years 2015 to 2025 were the warmest since records began. After 2024 and 2023, 2025 was the third warmest year, with nearly 1.5 °C above the pre-industrial average of 1850 to 1900. Switzerland has long been warming twice as fast as the global average.⁶⁸

Periods of drought are another recurrent extreme event: the **maximum number of consecutive dry days** indicates the longest period in days when less than 1 mm of precipitation was measured every day. In Bern/Zollikofen, the shortest period of consecutive dry days during the measurement period 1864–2024 was recorded in 1877 and 1968, with 12 days. The year 1893 holds the record of 47 days.⁶⁹

In addition, high temperatures can also be detrimental to health, aggravate certain existing conditions, such as cardiovascular, respiratory or kidney diseases and psychiatric disorders, and even cause excess mortality. In 2024, it is estimated that between 171 and 471 deaths were statistically attributable to heat. The highest estimations since 1980 were obtained for 2003, with between 1162 and 1662 heat-related deaths. The most affected age group is those aged 75 or over. Heat-related deaths are estimated using a model based on the observed relationship between temperature and mortality. The resulting estimates are subject to a great deal of uncertainty. It can be assumed that heat is rarely the sole cause of death.⁷⁰



SDG 14: Life below water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
14.1	Nitrogen load exported			

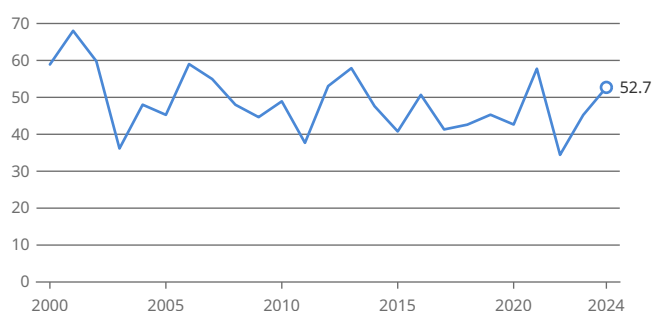
Water pollution and fishing



Nitrogen load exported

Total nitrogen load on the Rhine at Basel

Thousand tonnes



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: Federal Office for the Environment

gr-e-21.02.30.1401.01.01

© FSO 2026

The **nitrogen load exported** by the Rhine provides information on nutrients such as nitrogen, discharged into watercourses by human and agricultural activities, which contributes to the eutrophication of seas and oceans. In 2024, the annual nitrogen load of the Rhine at Basel was around 52 700 tonnes, which is 34.4% lower than in 2000. Annual variations are caused by weather conditions and in particular precipitation patterns. A large majority of Swiss territory (67%) drains into the Rhine, which flows into the North Sea. The total nitrogen load measured in the Rhine at Basel is partially influenced by other countries with territory in the Rhine basin (Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein).

73 200 tonnes of **fish and seafood**⁷¹ were **imported** into Switzerland in 2018 (including freshwater fish), representing 8.6 kg per inhabitant. In 2000, these figures were 55 900 tonnes and 7.8 kg per inhabitant respectively. During the period 2012–2016, domestic production supplied 4.6% of the fish and seafood consumed in Switzerland.

As a landlocked country, Switzerland may have no direct ocean or sea access, but through its links to the Mediterranean, the North Sea (Atlantic), the Adriatic and the Black Sea via four major rivers and the use of the world's seas and oceans resources, Switzerland not only has an interest in protecting the oceans and seas, but also a certain responsibility to do so.



SDG 15: Life on land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

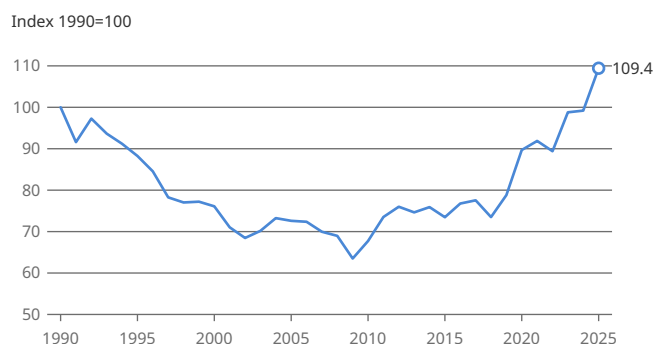
Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
15.1	Swiss protected area			Section 4.2 of the VNR
15.2	Sustainable wood harvest			
15.3	Soil sealing			Section 4.2 of the VNR
15.5	Populations of breeding birds			Section 4.2 of the VNR
	Biocoenosis diversity in meadows and pastures			
15.8	Invasive alien species			Section 4.2 of the VNR
15(a)	Biodiversity related expenditure			Section 4.2 of the VNR

Biodiversity

Biodiversity includes the overall diversity of animal, plant and fungus species as well as micro-organisms, the genetic diversity within the species, the diversity of habitats, and the relationships within and between these different categories. Biodiversity is essential to human well-being and provides various services, such as helping to clean water and preserve soil fertility. The **red lists** show the degrees of threat faced by the species groups recorded in a given territory. Switzerland is home to around 56 000 plant, fungus and animal species (excluding unicellular life forms). Of the 10 844 species evaluated, 35% are in the red list threatened or extinct categories⁷². This situation is due in particular to landscape fragmentation and to the disappearance of areas of great ecological value, such as wetland and dry grassland, caused by intensive agriculture, installation of drainage systems, infrastructure development, expansion of urban areas and watercourse engineering, as well as by invasive alien species and climate-related changes.

Populations of breeding birds

Trend in breeding bird populations from the Red List



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: Swiss Ornithological Institute

gr-e-21.02.30.1505.02.01
© FSO 2026

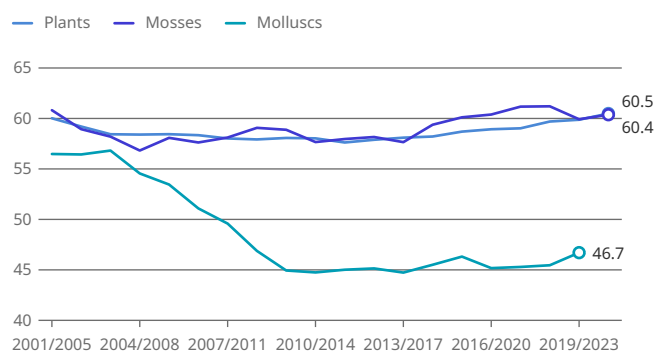


The number and presence of species depends largely on the diversity and quality of habitats. In this respect, **populations of breeding birds** are a pertinent measure of a region's biodiversity. In 2025, the index of 44 endangered breeding bird species on the red list returned to the 1990 level following a decline of around 35% up until around 2010. In 2025, the index stood at 109.4 (1990 = 100), showing an increase of 6.4% since 1990¹. During this period, of the endangered species, 15 increased, 13 declined, 9 showed no significant trend, while 4 were not detected in 2025. The index of all breeding birds that are regularly found in Switzerland (180 species) shows a similar trend, albeit with a less marked decrease.⁷³



Biocoenosis diversity in meadows and pastures

Index¹ of 0 (uniform biocoenosis) to 100 (diverse biocoenosis) based on all paired comparisons of the sampling areas



¹ Mean values over a period of five years

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FOEN – Biodiversity Monitoring Switzerland

gr-e-21.02.30.1505.01.01

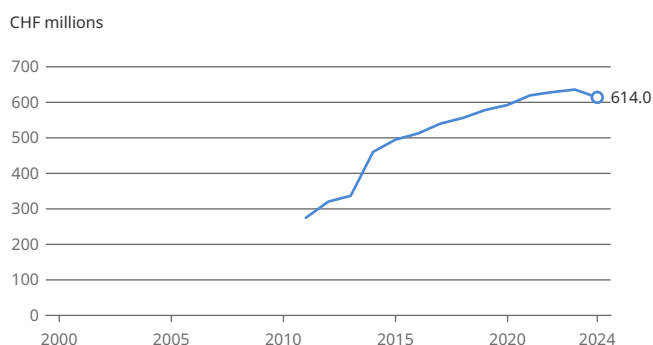
© FSO 2026

The **biocoenosis diversity in meadows and pastures** shows the pressure on biodiversity in agricultural areas. Overall, biocoenosis diversity has decreased since the early 2000s. The change in the indicator on biocoenosis diversity in meadows and pastures – comprising changes observed in plants, mosses and molluscs – is described as negative in the observed period. While diversity has remained relatively stable for plants (–0.2%) and mosses (–1.5%), there has been a decrease for molluscs (snails) of 17.3%. Among molluscs, the number of common species which are not very demanding in terms of their biotope has increased, while the number of rare species has decreased.

¹ To reduce the influence of specific values, the average of the values from the first three years and the average of the values from the last three available years are used to calculate the percentage change over the period analysed.

Biodiversity related expenditure

Direct federal biodiversity related expenditure



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FOEN

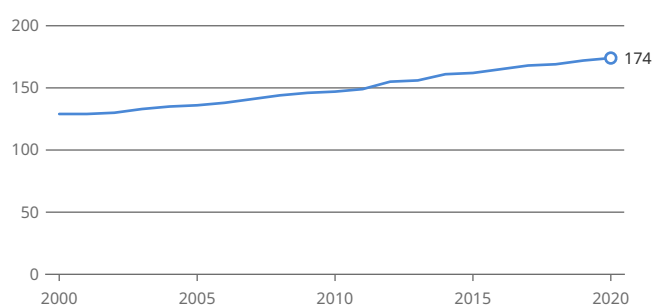
gr-e-21.02.30.1590.01.01

© FSO 2026

Biodiversity-related expenditure denotes the financial effort the Swiss Confederation devotes to protecting and maintaining biodiversity. This direct federal expenditure amounted to CHF 614 million in 2024, which is more than double the expenditure in 2011. In 2024, expenditure on biodiversity in the **agricultural sector**, allocated via the system of direct payments in the form of biodiversity contributions, represented CHF 431.3 million, which equates to 70.2% of the total biodiversity-related expenditure.⁷⁴ The direct federal expenditure only represents a part of the biodiversity-related expenditure. It does not take into account direct expenditure at cantonal and communal level, or the spending of businesses and NGOs. Furthermore, the indicator does not take into account public expenditure on tasks unrelated to biodiversity but which have a positive effect on biodiversity.

Invasive alien species

Number of invasive alien species known



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FOEN

gr-e-21.02.30.1508.01.01

© FSO 2026

Invasive alien species are non-native species, introduced intentionally or not, which take hold and spread into new habitats, thus harming native species and ecosystems. The list of invasive alien plants, animals and fungi (for which the year of first record is known) contained 174 species in 2020, a 33.4% increase compared with 2020. The number of known invasive alien species depends in particular on the effort made with regard to observations.

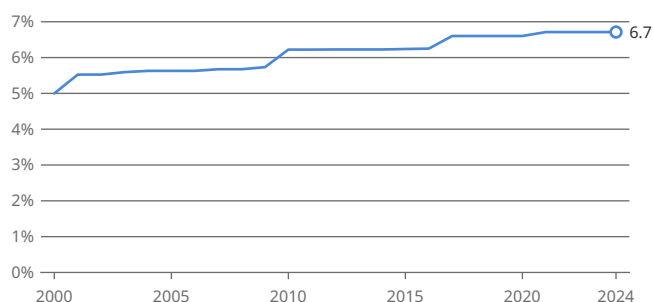
Ecosystems

Ecosystems provide **services that are useful to humans**. For example, many plants are pollinated by animals. In 2024, around 46 500 hectares of cultivated land benefited from **pollination** by animals, which corresponds to 4% of utilised agricultural areas and 16% of arable land and perennial crops.⁷⁵ Pollinators play a particularly important role in the production of fruits and berries, as well as oilseed rape and sunflower. The remaining arable land mainly concerns cereal crops that are pollinated by the wind.



Nationally designated protected areas

Percentage of the national territory protected at federal level for conserving biological diversity or particular species



Without landscape

Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: Federal Office for the Environment

gr-e-21.02.30.1501.01.01
© FSO 2026

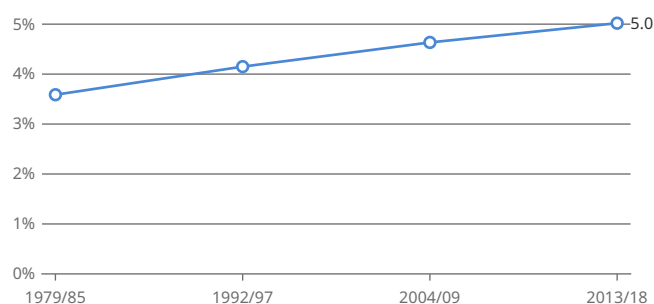
National protected areas dedicated to the protection of biodiversity or specific species covered 6.7% of the national territory in 2024. This equates to an increase of 25.5% since 2000. The indicator does not take into account the areas for landscape protection. Moreover, it considers only the areas protected at the federal level, which represent about two thirds of the total protected areas. The other areas dedicated to biodiversity but not recorded as protected areas of national, regional, cantonal or local importance are not taken into account.

The cantonal, regional and local protected areas, as well as other areas dedicated to biodiversity, such as level II (high quality) biodiversity promotion areas, also contribute to the protection of natural environments and species. In total, the **areas dedicated to the preservation of biodiversity** covered 13.4% of Swiss land area in 2022.⁷⁶

To maintain the productive function of forests in the long term, **sustainable wood harvest** should not exceed wood increment. Apart from the consequences of Storm Lothar in 2000, the ratio of timber harvesting to growth in recent years has always been less than 1, showing sustainable forestry. The quality of the forest cannot be deduced from the indicator.

Soil sealing

Soil sealing as a percentage of total land area



Data as on: 15.04.2026
Source: FSO – Land use statistics (AREA)

gr-e-21.02.30.1503.01.01
© FSO 2026

When it is sealed, soil loses its natural function as habitat, reservoir and filter for the rain as well as the ability to transform and degrade substances. **Sealed surfaces** covered 2081 km², in other words 5.0% of the national territory in 2018. This represents an increase of 594 km² (or 39.9%) since 1985. This is partly due to an increase in residential areas, land used for transport infrastructure and structural changes in agriculture. Settlement and urban areas, such as industrial and commercial areas, building areas, transportation areas, special urban areas and recreational areas and cemeteries, which comprise both sealed and non-sealed surfaces, covered 8.0% of Swiss territory in 2018.⁷⁷

Agriculture is closely linked to the land. With an area of 14 494 km² and a share of 35% of the national territory, **agricultural land** represents the largest of the categories of land use.⁷⁸ Natural meadows and local pastures as well as alpine farming areas each account for a good third of all agricultural land, while arable land accounts for over a quarter. Agricultural areas have declined by 7% since 1985, primarily due to the expansion of built-up areas, and to a lesser extent that of forests.



SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

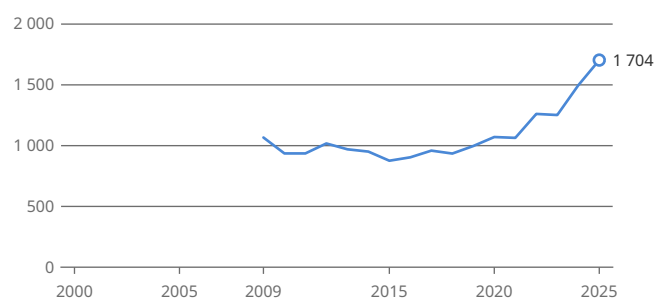
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development

Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
16.1	Violent offences	  		
16.5	Corruption Perceptions Index	  		
16.6	Trust in the Federal Council	  		
16.8	Military service on international peacekeeping missions	  		
SDG 16	Voluntary work	  		
SDG 16	Language use: multilingualism	  		
SDG 16	Participation in cultural activities	  		
SDG 16	Participation in elections and national popular votes	  		

Peaceful and inclusive societies

Violent offences

Number of victims for completed serious violent offences¹ known to the police



¹ homicide, grievous bodily harm, female genital mutilation, violent robbery, hostage-taking, rape

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Police Crime Statistics (PCS)

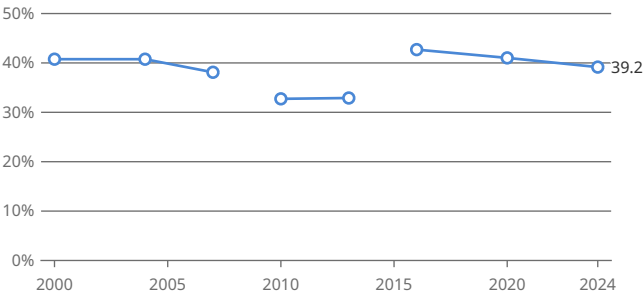
gr-e-21.02.30.1601.01.01

© FSO 2026

Fighting crime and preventing violence are important for the security of the population and the development of a peaceful society. Acts of violence sometimes have serious physical, psychological and social consequences; in extreme cases, they can cause death. The number of victims of **serious violent offences** decreased between 2009 and 2015, but has since increased again to surpass the level in 2009, representing an increase of 51.5% over the entire observed time period. In 2025, 1704 reports of such offences were recorded by the police: 72.8% involved rape, 22.4% serious assault, 3.2% homicide and 1.8% aggravated robbery, as well as one case of female genital mutilation.⁷⁹ Only offences of serious violent crime that have been perpetrated are considered here. The reporting behaviour in cases of accomplished serious offences has little influence on the number of cases recorded, as the police are usually informed in the case of death or hospitalisation. In 2025, 76.9% of victims of serious violent offences were women.

Voluntary work

Share of the permanent resident population aged 15 and over that carries out voluntary work



2010, 2016: break in the time series due to methodological adjustments

Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

gr-e-21.02.03.01.01

© FSO 2026

Voluntary work creates social ties, making it an expression of social cohesion. By complementing professional services, it helps to cover the population's material and non-material needs. Furthermore, voluntary work also benefits the disadvantaged and helps to prevent the marginalisation of the weakest in society. In 2024, 39.2% of the population carried out organised or informal voluntary work, and volunteering is more common among women (40.4%) than men (37.8%). Overall, the share of people doing voluntary work has decreased since 2016.

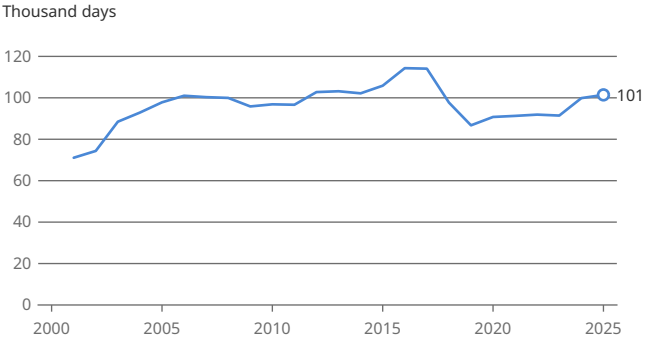
Multilingualism is a typical feature of Switzerland. The national languages – German, French, Italian and Romansh – are anchored in the Federal Constitution. Language skills are important to experience Switzerland's cultural diversity and to strengthen the country's internal cohesion. A knowledge of different languages – not only the national languages – is an important element in the Swiss economy's human capital. In 2024, 42.6% of the population usually spoke at least two languages at home, at work or in education settings. This share has increased by 13.3% since 2010. Among young people aged 15 to 24, this share was 52.2% in 2024.⁸⁰

Communication and comprehension among individuals and groups as well as the participation of individuals in social life should be encouraged, in particular cultural exchange. **Participation in cultural activities** also helps to foster cultural diversity and social integration. In 2024, 64.8% of the population visited museums or art exhibitions and 52.2% attended festivals (of all kinds). Compared with 2014, this equates to a decline in museum visits of 10.3% and an increase in festival attendance of 38.2%. The assessment of indicator progress, which reflects both the observed trend in museum visits (negative) and festival attendance (positive), has remained unchanged overall.

Military engagements on international peacekeeping missions



Number of days served by members of the Swiss Armed Forces on engagements



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: Swiss Armed Forces

gr-e-21.02.30.1608.01.01

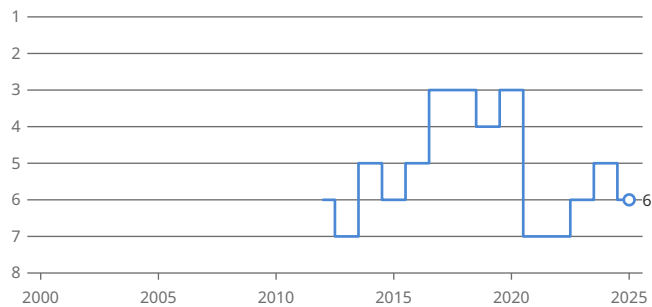
© FSO 2026

Switzerland's contribution to peaceful societies at a global level is shown by its **military engagement on international peacekeeping missions**. Participating in international peacekeeping operations is enshrined in law as one of the three missions of the Swiss Armed Forces. These foreign engagements can include tasks such as observing ceasefires, providing support to UN operations and mine clearance. In 2025, 101 425 days of military service were completed during military engagements on international peacekeeping missions, compared with 71 075 days in 2001, which reflects an increase of 25.1%.

Rule of law, human rights and corruption

Corruption perceptions index

Switzerland's ranking in the Global Corruption Perception Index



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: Transparency International

gr-e-21.02.30.1605.01.01

© FSO 2026

Corruption undermines democratic institutions, contributes to governmental instability and erodes trust. Corruption threatens the economy by undermining fair competition and discouraging investment and trade. In 2025, Switzerland was ranked 6th in the Corruption Perceptions Index compiled by Transparency International.^u Over the past 13 years its lowest ranking was 7th and its highest was 3rd. The **Corruption Perceptions Index** is based on surveys of corruption perception conducted among experts and business executives. Countries are ranked according to their corruption index, with a low score placing a country near the top of the rankings. A country's ranking can change from one year to the next even if the index does not alter.

Public trust in institutions is essential in order to legitimise them. Trust is reflected in the feeling that institutions such as the government – in Switzerland's case the Federal Council – do things "properly" and transparently, without individuals having to understand the ins and outs of every ongoing process. In 2025, **trust in the Federal Council** was 6.8 on a scale from 1 (no trust) to 10 (complete trust). The index increased by 7.6% compared with 2000.

The electorate's interest and participation in political processes helps make political decisions more acceptable to society as a whole. In Switzerland, the population has various possibilities for institutional and social participation. To take part in political decisions, those with the rights can vote and stand for election. The **participation in elections and national popular votes** shows the extent to which the Swiss population that has the right to vote and to stand for election uses its rights to political participation at national level. Voter participation in federal elections and votes has been trending upwards since 1999 and stood at 46.7% (elections) and 47.8% (popular votes) in 2023. The indicator does not measure the participation of foreign nationals, who do not have political rights at federal level. Some cantons and communes, however, do give foreign nationals the right to vote and to be elected.

^u [Home – Transparency.org](https://www.transparency.org)



SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

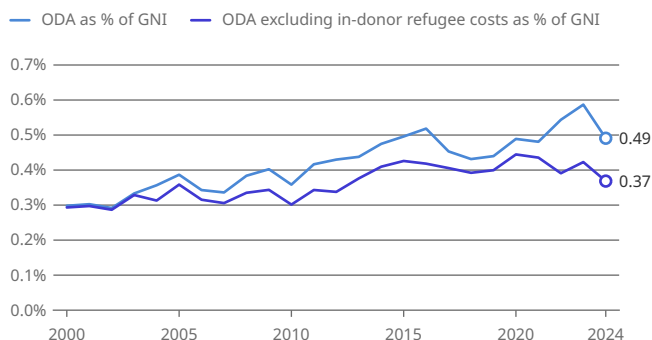
Target	Indicator	Indicator assessment	Focus 2030 SDS/spillover	Section of the National Voluntary Review
17.2	Official Development Assistance	  		
	Official development assistance towards the least developed countries	  		
17.3	Direct investments in developing countries	  		Section 6.1 of the VNR

Global partnership



Official Development Assistance

In proportion to gross national income (GNI)



Data as on: 15.04.2026

Source: SDC, FSO – National accounts

gr-e-21.02.30.1702.01.01

© FSO 2026

The United Nations defines the least developed countries (LDCs) as countries that have low levels of income and face severe structural impediments to sustainable development. The international community has recognised their need for particular support. In principle, the federal government recognises the long-term goals of 0.7% for official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of gross national income (GNI), and a goal of between 0.15% and 0.2% for ODA for the least developed countries as a proportion of GNI. In 2024, **official development assistance for the least developed countries (LDCs)** amounted to 0.12% of gross national income (GNI). This figure has increased by 50.9% since 2000.

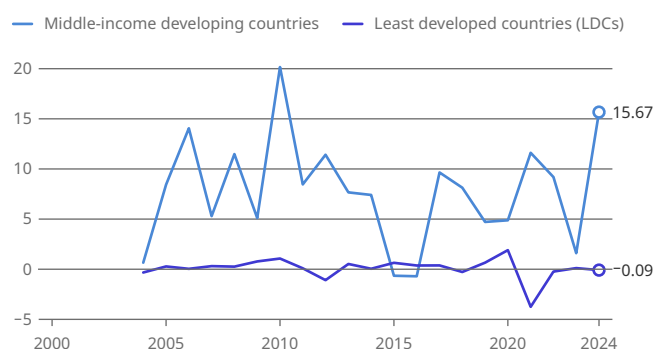
Official development assistance (ODA) supports recipient countries in their social and economic development. The share of ODA was 0.49% of gross national income (GNI) in 2024, an increase of 78.6% since 2000. Following a temporary dip, it increased again until 2023. This increase was due to costs attributable to asylum (including costs linked to the reception of Ukrainian refugees in Switzerland). In 2024, the share of ODA decreased again, to 0.49% of gross national income (GNI) (2023: 0.60%). ODA includes eligible spending by Switzerland on international cooperation and the costs of assisting asylum seekers from developing countries during their first year in Switzerland. ODA spending excluding asylum costs is a measure of Switzerland's commitment towards developing countries and its contributions to multilateral organisations; this amounted to 0.37% of GNI in 2024.



Direct investments in developing countries

Swiss capital flows by country's income category¹

CHF billion



¹ Country income categories according to OECD/DAC

Data as on: 15.04.2026

gr-e-21.02.30.1703.01.01

Source: Swiss National Bank

© FSO 2026

Direct investment in developing countries takes account of the flows of capital from Switzerland to developing countries by country income categories.^v Direct investments open up access to new markets, contribute to job creation in other countries and support technology and knowledge transfer. In 2024, CHF 15.7 billion were transferred from Switzerland to developing middle-income countries (MICs), while CHF 0.09 billion were withdrawn from least developed countries (LDCs) (repatriation of capital). Over the 2004–2024 period, Swiss direct investments in other countries averaged CHF 29.5 billion per year, of which CHF 7.9 billion was in developing countries (MICs and LDCs). The remainder went to high-income countries. This indicator does not address the social and ecological impact in Switzerland and abroad of these investments.

^v Grouping of countries according to OECD/DAC. For the purposes of this indicator, the category "middle-income developing countries" encompasses the following DAC categories: Upper middle income countries and territories which are not LDCs, lower middle income countries and territories which are not LDCs and low income countries which are not LDCs.



Goals of the 2030 SDS in the context of the 2030 Agenda SDGs



SDG 1 – No poverty

- 2.3.1 Promoting individual self-determination (→ 1.2)
- 2.3.2 Ensuring social cohesion (→ 1.3)



SDG 2 – Zero hunger

- 2.1.3 Furthering the transformation to sustainable food systems in Switzerland and abroad (→ 2.1, 2.4)



SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

- 2.3.1 Promoting individual self-determination (→ 3.8)



SDG 4 – Quality education

- 2.3.1 Promoting individual self-determination (→ 4.3)



SDG 5 – Gender equality

- 2.3.3 Preserving, sustainably using, promoting and regenerating biodiversity (→ 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5)



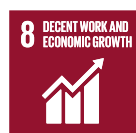
SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation

- 2.2.3 Preserving, sustainably using, promoting and regenerating biodiversity (→ 6.6)



SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy

- 2.2.2 Lowering energy consumption, using energy more efficiently and expanding renewable energy sources (→ 7.1, 7.2, 7.3)



SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

- 2.1.2 Ensuring prosperity and well-being while protecting natural resources (→ 8.2, 8.4)
- 2.3.2 Ensuring social cohesion (→ 8.5(a))
- 2.3.3 Guaranteeing real equality between women and men (→ 8.5(b))



SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

- SDG not addressed in the 2030 SDS



SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities

- 2.3.2 Ensuring social cohesion (→ 10.2, 10.3, 10.7)



SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

- 2.2.1 Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and managing climate-related impacts (→ 11.b)
- 2.3.1 Promoting individual self-determination (→ 11.1)
- 2.3.2 Ensuring social cohesion (→ 11.a)



SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production

- 2.1.1 Promoting and facilitating sustainable consumption patterns (→ 12.8, 12.c)
- 2.1.2 Ensuring prosperity and well-being while protecting natural resources (→ 12.2(a), 12.4)
- 2.1.3 Furthering the transformation to sustainable food systems in Switzerland and abroad (→ 12.2(b), 12.3)
- 2.1.4 Strengthening corporate responsibility in Switzerland and internationally (→ 12.6)



SDG 13 – Climate action

- 2.2.1 Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and managing climate-related impacts (→ 13.1, 13.2, 13.3)



SDG 14 – Life below water

- SDG not addressed in the 2030 SDS



SDG 15 – Life on land

- 2.2.3 Preserving, sustainably using, promoting and regenerating biodiversity (→ 15.1, 15.3, 15.5, 15.8, 15.a)



SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions

- SDG not addressed in the 2030 SDS



SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals

- SDG not addressed in the 2030 SDS

Sources

- 1 Poverty rate by different characteristics – 2007–2024 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 2 Poverty rates before and after social transfers, by different characteristics – 2014–2024 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 3 Risk of poverty by various socio-demographic characteristics – 2007–2024 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 4 Social protection finances in Switzerland: Social benefits by function: In millions of Swiss francs, at current prices – 2013–2023 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 5 Expenditure | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch)
- 6 Total social insurance accounts (TSIA) (admin.ch)
- 7 Food consumption by food group – 1998–2024 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 8 Evolution of food consumption in Switzerland. Per capita and per year – 1980–2024 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 9 Environmental indicator – Consumption of organic products | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch) (de, fr)
- 10 Agriculture and environment | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch) (de, fr)
- 11 Self-sufficiency rate – according to metabolisable energy – 1990–2023 | Graph (de, fr)
- 12 Body mass index (BMI) – 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017, 2022 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 13 Health deprivation, by various socio-demographic characteristics – 2007–2024 | Data – Table
- 14 Costs of healthcare since 1960 – 1960–2024 | Data – Table
- 15 Intergenerational mobility in education | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch) (de, fr)
- 16 Analysis of the gender wage gap based on the Swiss Earnings Structure Survey (ESS) 2022 – Final report | Publication (de)
- 17 Average pay and gender pay gap, 2022 – 2022 | Graph
- 18 Gender overall earnings gap (GOEG) | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch)
- 19 Legislative indicator: Gender wage gap | Federal Statistical Office – FSO (de, fr, it)
- 20 Cantonal government elections: Distribution of seats by party, gender, and canton – 1980–2026 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 21 Employment models of couples with or without children in the household – 2010–2024 | Data – Table
- 22 Contribution to household income from employment, couples with or without children in the household – 2007–2023 | Data – Table
- 23 Volume of unpaid work – 1997, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2020, 2024 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 24 Domestic violence: Victims of a completed homicide by type of relationship, sex and age – 2009–2025 | Data – Table
- 25 Domestic violence: Share of domestic violence in violence registered by police – 2009–2023 | Data – Table
- 26 Domestic violence: Injured parties by age and sex – 2009–2025 | Data – Table (de, fr, it)
- 27 Nutrients in watercourses – IDK-DB
- 28 Residual flow (admin.ch)
- 29 SR 814.20 Federal Act of 24 January 1991 on the Protection of Waters (WPA)
- 30 Residual flow (admin.ch)
- 31 Swiss overall energy statistics 2024 (admin.ch) – Tables – T06
- 32 Swiss overall energy statistics 2024 (admin.ch) – Tables – T14
- 33 Statistics on Swiss civil aviation, 2024 – 7 Emissions of pollutants and fuel consumption – 1990–2024 | Data – Table; Swiss overall energy statistics 2024 (admin.ch), calorific value of aviation fuel (0.0432TJ/t)
- 34 Swiss overall energy statistics 2024 (admin.ch) – Tables – T17
- 35 Swiss overall energy statistics 2024 (admin.ch) – Tables – T10
- 36 Monitoring Energy Strategy 2050 (admin.ch), detailed report, p. 26
- 37 Legislative indicator: Foreign trade exposure | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch) (de, fr, it)
- 38 Material flows | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch)
- 39 Unemployment rate based on ILO definition by sex, nationality and other characteristics – 1.4.1991–30.9.2025 | Data – Table
- 40 Unemployment rate based on ILO definition by sex, nationality and other characteristics – 1.4.1991–30.9.2025 | Data – Table
- 41 Swiss wage index | Federal Statistical Office – FSO
- 42 Employment rate in full-time equivalents, by sex nationality, age group, family type – 1.4.1996–30.9.2025 | Data – Table
- 43 Employment rate by sex, nationality, age group, family type – 1.4.1991–30.9.2025 | Data – Table (de, fr)

- 44 Analysis of gender wage gap based on the Swiss Earnings Structure Survey (ESS) 2020 – Final report | Publication | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch); Wage gap by gender | Federal Statistical Office – FSO, Average wages and wage gaps, in 2022 – 2022 | Graph
- 45 The overall gender pay gap decreased in 2022 – Analysis of the gender wage gap | Press release
- 46 Average annual from old-age provision by sex – 2014–2023 | Data – Table
- 47 Participation in the labour market of persons with and without a disability – 2010–2024 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 48 Idem
- 49 Legislative indicator: Investment in information and communication technologies | Federal Statistical Office – FSO (de, fr, it)
- 50 European Innovation Scoreboard | European Commission (europa.eu)
- 51 Goods transport | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch) (→ Key figures); Environmental indicator – Modal split in transport | Federal Statistical Office – FSO (de, fr)
- 52 Transalpine goods transport by transit route – 1984–2024 | Data – Table
- 53 Services for the population – accessibility – 2011, 2015, 2018, 2021 | Data – Table (de, fr)
- 54 Proportion of the population that reports to have been a victim of discrimination or violence, by socio-demographic characteristics and geographic regions – 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024 | Data – Table
- 55 Rent index | Federal Statistical Office – FSO (de, fr, it)
- 56 Urban sprawl – ARE (de, fr, it)
- 57 Municipal solid waste – IDK-DB
- 58 SR 814.610 – Ordinance of 22 June 2005 on Movements of Waste (OMW) (admin.ch) (de, fr, it)
- 59 Environmental indicator – Special waste | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch) (de, fr)
- 60 Release of benzene from facilities – IDK-DB
- 61 Assessment of the danger of environmental changes and technologies – 2011, 2015, 2019, 2023 | Data – Table (de, fr, it)
- 62 Floor space per occupant according to number of rooms by canton – 2012–2024 | Data – Table
- 63 Households and living arrangements | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch)
- 64 Mineral oil taxation | Statistics | Federal Office for Customs and Border Security (admin.ch)
- 65 Mineral oil taxation | Statistics | Federal Office for Customs and Border Security (admin.ch)
- 66 CO₂ statistics: Emissions from thermal and motor fuels
- 67 Observed changes | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch) (→ Glacier volume) (de, fr)
- 68 Climate change – MeteoSwiss (admin.ch)
- 69 Climate indicators: dry periods – MeteoSwiss (fr)
- 70 Heat-related deaths – IDK-DB
- 71 Fishing statistics (fischereistatistik.ch) (de, fr, it)
- 72 Red lists – IDK-DB
- 73 vogelwarte.ch – Swiss Bird Index SBI Breeding population trends – Swiss Ornithological Institute
- 74 Federal Finance Administration (FFA) – State financial statements
- 75 Environmental indicator – Pollination | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch) (de, fr)
- 76 Biodiversity indicator – Areas for biodiversity (admin.ch)
- 77 Settlement and urban areas | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch)
- 78 Agricultural areas | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch)
- 79 Swiss Criminal Code (CP): Violent offences and parties – 2009–2025 | Data – Table
- 80 Legislative indicator: Plurilingualism among young people | Federal Statistical Office – FSO (de, fr, it)

The FSO's publications

As the Confederation's central statistical agency, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) is responsible for providing statistical data on Switzerland to a wide range of users. The statistics are presented by topic in a range of formats and disseminated through multiple channels.

The statistical topics

- 00 Statistical basis and overviews
- 01 Population
- 02 Territory and environment
- 03 Work and income
- 04 National economy
- 05 Prices
- 06 Industry and services
- 07 Agriculture and forestry
- 08 Energy
- 09 Construction and housing
- 10 Tourism
- 11 Mobility and transport
- 12 Money, banks and insurance
- 13 Social security
- 14 Health
- 15 Education and science
- 16 Culture, media, information society, sports
- 17 Politics
- 18 General Government and finance
- 19 Crime and criminal justice
- 20 Economic and social situation of the population
- 21 Sustainable development, regional and international disparities

Selected publications

Statistics: 175 years in the service of the modern federal state



This brochure to mark the Federal Statistical Office's 10 000th publication explores the development of the FSO, its publications and the story of Swiss statistics through ten publications and major events. The 52-page publication is available in four languages (French, German, Italian and English).

www.statistics.admin.ch – Key sources of information

Swiss Statistics is a modern, engaging and up-to-date platform that offers easy access to all of the FSO's statistical data. Take a look at some of our most widely consulted publications:

Complete catalogue



Almost everything the FSO has published since 1860 is available for free in electronic format on our web portal. To order printed publications, call +41 58 463 6060 or email us at order@bfs.admin.ch.
www.statistik.ch → Catalogue → of public statistics

NewsMail – always up to date



Email subscriptions by topic containing tips and information on the latest statistical results and activities.
www.news-stat.admin.ch

Overview of all FSO datasets



For a better overview, the FSO's ongoing dataset releases are summarised in a dedicated catalogue that also contains federal statistical data already available on the opendata.swiss platform and Switzerland's national summary data page (NSDP).
www.data.bfs.admin.ch

Swiss Federal Popular Votes Dashboard



The FSO's dashboard uses open government data to provide an up-to-date, user-friendly visual presentation of the results of popular votes. All data is open access and continuously accessible in five languages.
abstimmungen.admin.ch

Individual inquiries

Statistical information centre

+41 58 463 60 11, info@bfs.admin.ch



www.statistics.admin.ch



Facebook



X



Youtube



LinkedIn

This publication is the statistical annex to the Voluntary National Review of Switzerland 2026 on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations. The purpose of this annex is to provide quantitative insights to complement the qualitative analysis of the implementation of the SDGs in Switzerland as well as the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy as outlined in the Voluntary National Review 2026. The annex is based on a selection of indicators from the MONET 2030 sustainable development monitoring system, complemented by additional statistical information. The Voluntary National Review of Switzerland 2026 can be found at www.sdgital2030.ch

Online

www.statistics.admin.ch

Print

www.statistics.admin.ch
Federal Statistical Office
CH-2010 Neuchâtel
order@bfs.admin.ch
tel. +41 58 463 60 60

FSO number

2189-2600

ISBN

978-3-303-21068-0

The information in this publication contributes to the measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



The MONET 2030 indicator system

www.statistics.admin.ch → Statistics → Sustainable development → The MONET 2030 indicator system

**Statistics
counts for you.**

www.statistics-counts.ch