2025

CCPI
Climate Change
Performance Index

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RESULTS

Monitoring Climate Mitigation Efforts of 63 Countries plus the EU – covering more than 90% of the Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Jan Burck
Thea Uhlich
Christoph Bals
Niklas Höhne
Leonardo Nascimento
Jamie Wong

CAN CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK
GERMANWATCH
NEW CLIMATE INSTITUTE

Imprint

Germanwatch – Bonn Office
Kaiserstr. 201
D-53113 Bonn, Germany
Ph.: +49 (0) 228 60492-0
Fax: +49 (0) 228 60492-19

Germanwatch – Berlin Office
Stresemannstr. 72
D-10963 Berlin, Germany
Ph.: +49 (0) 30 57 71 328-0
Fax: +49 (0) 30 57 71 328-11

E-mail: ccpi@germanwatch.org
www.germanwatch.org

NewClimate Institute – Cologne Office
Waidmarkt 11a
D-50676 Cologne, Germany
Ph.: +49 (0) 221 99983300

NewClimate Institute – Berlin Office
Schönhauser Allee 10-11
D-10119 Berlin, Germany
Ph.: +49 (0) 030 208492742

CAN
Climate Action Network International
Kaiserstr. 201
D-53113 Bonn, Germany

With financial support from the Barthel Foundation

Authors:
Jan Burck, Thea Uhlich, Christoph Bals, Niklas Höhne, Leonardo Nascimento, Jamie Wong, Leonie Beaucamp, Lydia Weinreich, Lisa Ruf

With support of:
Pieter van Breevoort, Monica Tavares, Merle Riebandt, Ana Tamblyn

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Editing:
Adam Goulston, Tobias Rinn

Maps:
Made by 23°

Design:
Karin Roth – Wissen in Worten, based on a layout by Dietmar Putscher

Coverphoto: Jason Mavrommatis / Unsplash

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Foreword

Informing the process to raise climate ambition

The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) is an independent monitoring tool for the climate mitigation performance of 63 countries and the EU. Published annually since 2005, the CCPI has promoted important public and political debates in the countries assessed and beyond. The CCPI enhances transparency in international climate politics and enables comparison of climate mitigation efforts and progress made by individual countries. The countries in the Index account for more than 90% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Performance is assessed in four categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy. We combine emissions data, energy data, and climate policy data. The latter is drawn from policy evaluations by over 450 climate and energy experts from civil society, think tanks, and scientific institutions.

Countries' commitments and actions after the Paris Agreement in 2015 have been insufficient. More ambition is urgently needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Against this background, the CCPI has gained relevance as an established and reliable tool to identify leaders and laggards in climate mitigation.

Since its first edition, civil society actors all over the world have been calling upon CCPI data to put pressure on their governments. Civil society stands to play a crucial role for climate action as a voice for the needs of the people, especially of vulnerable groups. The Index empowers civil society with sound arguments based on reliable climate data, and background information. We are pleased that the CCPI is also trusted by central banks and renowned universities in their research activities.

Jan Burck
(Germanwatch)

Thea Uhlich
(Germanwatch)

Christoph Bals
(Germanwatch)

Niklas Höhne
(NewClimate Institute)

Leonardo Nascimento
(NewClimate Institute)

Tasneem Essop
(Climate Action Network International)

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* A list of contributors to the climate policy evaluation can be found in the Annex of this publication.

1. Closing the Implementation and Ambition Gaps

Rapid, deep reductions in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the only way to prevent dangerous climate change and they are imperative for meeting the Paris Agreement climate goals. However, progress in reducing global emissions remains slow. The CCPI identifies two critical factors – implementation gaps and ambition gaps.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are vital instruments for guiding the adoption of more ambitious climate actions at the national level. NDCs present countries' self-determined climate targets for limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and are critical for guiding emissions-reducing measures. The targets should reflect countries' highest possible ambitions. However, the latest UN Emissions Gap Report shows that failing to increase new NDCs ambitions and to start implementing them will immediately set the world on course for a 2.6–3.1°C temperature increase. This is why the need for more ambitious and comprehensive climate action is inescapable. The Paris Agreement requires countries to submit new NDCs by February 2025.

The CCPI compares the climate change mitigation efforts of 63 countries and the EU. These entities account for over 90% of the world's GHG emissions. The CCPI includes countries' emissions per capita in line with the Index's interpretation of a Paris Agreement pathway at the country level. In this way, the CCPI helps to track countries' progress and aims to increase their ambition toward tackling climate change.

Implementation gap: Many CCPI countries are not on a Paris-aligned pathway

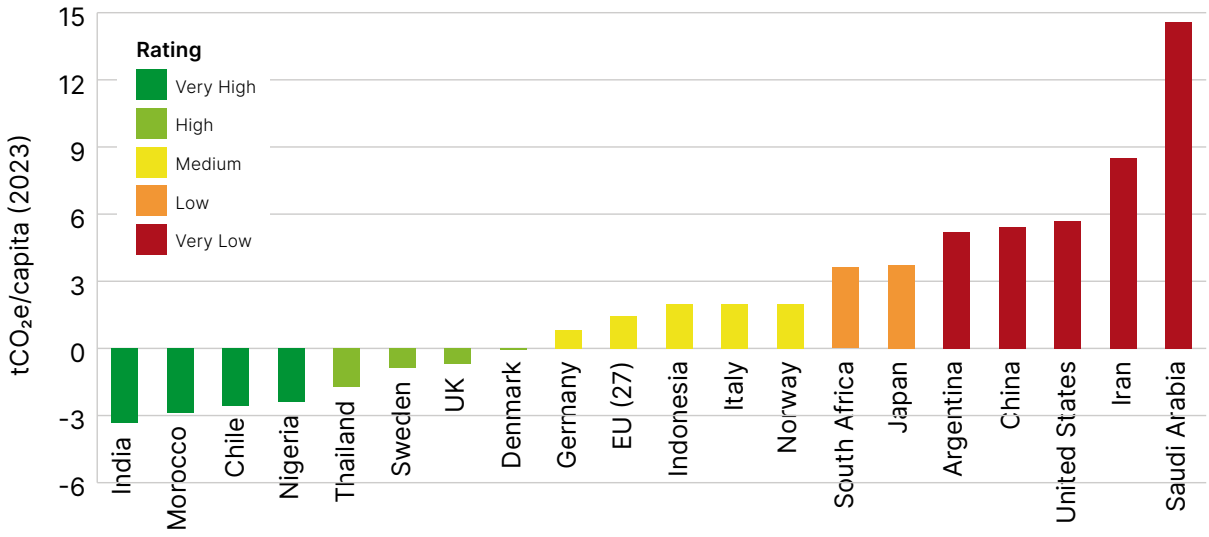
One CCPI indicator, comparing the current per capita GHG emissions level with a Paris-aligned pathway, shows the majority of surveyed CCPI countries have emissions exceeding the Paris temperature goal. Here, you can see a substantial implementation gap – that between the current level and Paris-aligned pathway.[1]

Overall, only 22 of the 64 surveyed CCPI countries (including the EU) are on track, while 42 are lagging. India and the United Kingdom are two that are on track. India has maintained low GHG emissions per capita since 1990. The level is well below the global average and the CCPI's Paris-compatible pathway for the country. The UK has consistently reduced its GHG emissions since 1990 and is keeping pace with its CCPI's Paris-compatible pathway. In fact, the UK has been below the level for its pathway for almost a decade. In contrast, petro-state Saudi Arabia's current per capita GHG emissions are 14.6 tonnes higher than those for its CCPI Paris-compatible pathway. This country should make a 180-degree turn.

Ambition gap: New NDCs must be more ambitious

To keep the 1.5°C goal within reach, the next round of NDCs must close the existing ambition gap – the distance between the emissions that countries' NDCs imply and a Paris-

Implementation Gap: Current Level of GHG Emissions per Capita* Compared to Paris-Aligned Pathways



* incl. LULUCF; for more information on the CCPI indicators see: Climate Change Performance Index. Background and Methodology

aligned pathway. Here, we assess 2030 GHG emission targets compared with the CCPI's Paris-compatible pathway.

Overall, the CCPI countries' 2030 targets are insufficient. Only 19 have an adequate target, while 45 fall short. Chile and Denmark are two that are sufficiently ambitious. Chile started with negative GHG emissions in 1990 and set itself a 2030 target well-below the CCPI's Paris-compatible pathway. Denmark, however, started with per capita GHG emissions exceeding 15 tonnes in 1990. It then set itself a 2030 target slightly more ambitious than those of its Paris-compatible pathway. China is not sufficiently ambitious, with a 2030 target over double what's necessary per the CCPI pathway. Emissions reductions are critical for China, as the world's largest absolute emitter of GHG emissions. Saudi Arabia is, once again, the overall laggard, with a weak 2030 target.

Ambitious targets can also support the implementation of climate action and are urgently needed. An example is the EU's climate goal of reducing GHG emissions by 55%+ by 2030 compared with 1990 levels. This target has catalysed the Fit for 55 package, which aims to facilitate its implementation. However, setting an ambitious target alone does not guarantee effective implementation.

What the new NDCs should look like

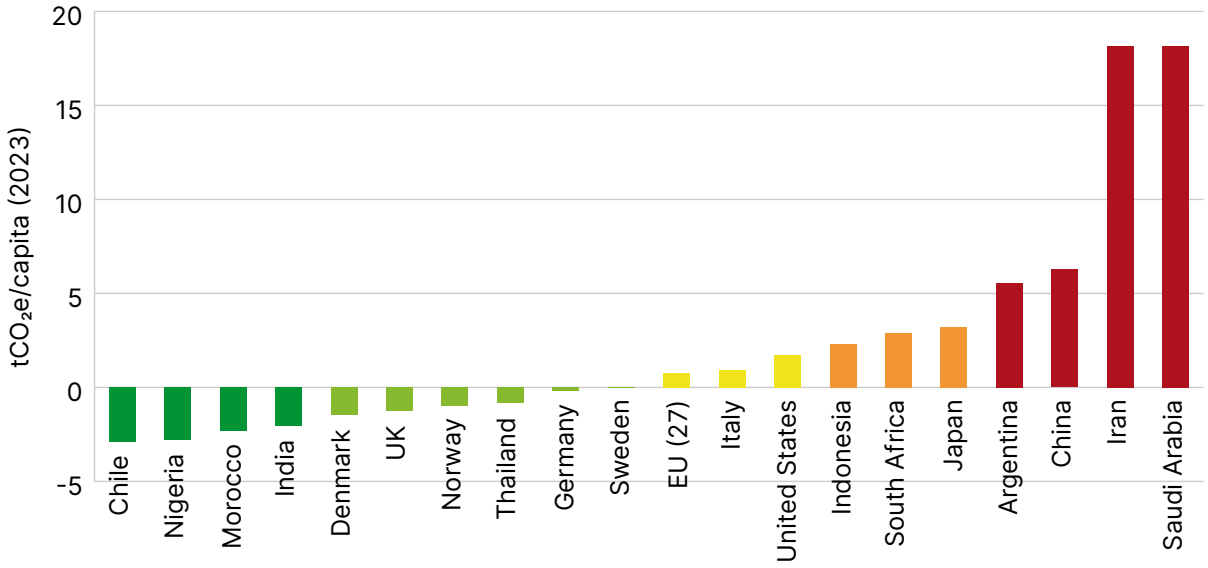
Considering both the implementation and ambition gaps, there is a clear need for more ambitious NDCs.[2] Countries should increase their 2030 targets' ambition and set Paris-aligned targets for 2035.

New NDCs must also reflect the results of the first Global Stocktake (GST) concluded at COP28 in Dubai and that assessed the collective progress toward the Paris targets. The GST recognized was the transition away from fossil fuels. Along with the need to triple global renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency by 2030 was the demand to accelerate global climate action.

Incorporating GST outcomes into the NDCs places the focus on implementation. Increasing renewable energy capacity and focusing on energy efficiency, while phasing out fossil fuels, is the straightforward way to reduce emissions. However, many NDCs still lack the concrete details needed to achieve their goals. To make these commitments more actionable, NDCs should include specific policies for increasing renewable energy capacity, improving energy efficiency, and facilitating a fossil fuel phase-out, as the GST proposed.

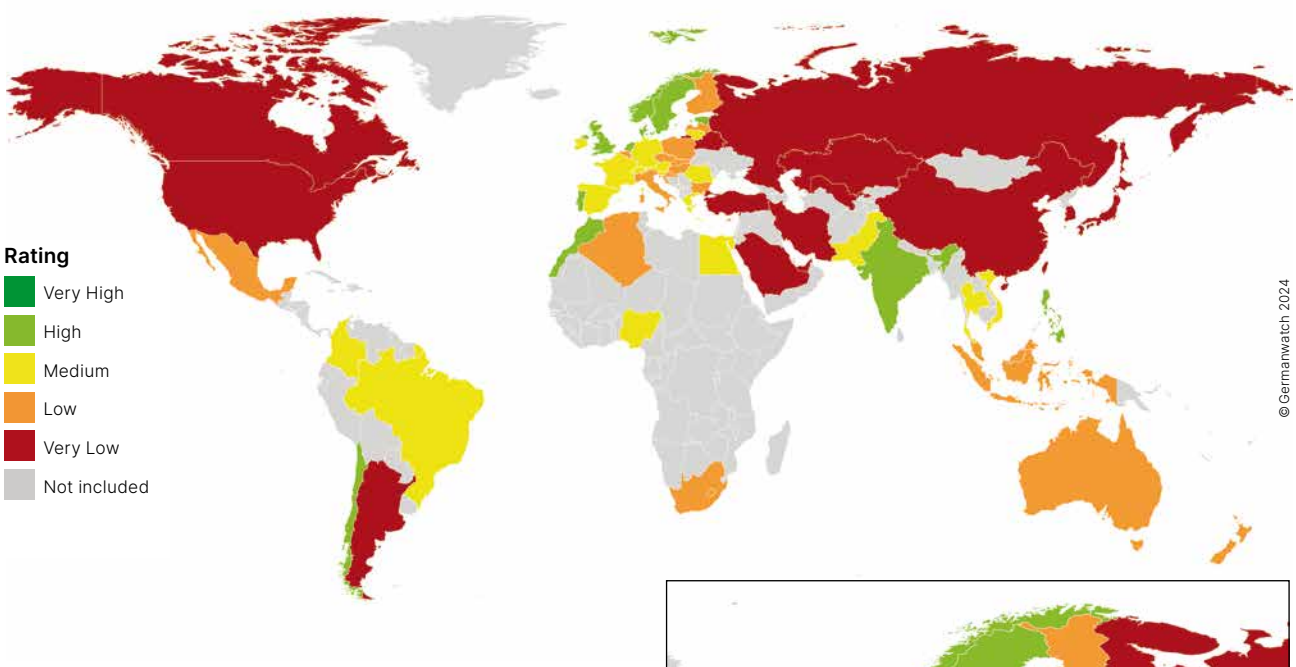
Countries' success in both implementation through specific policies (increasing renewable energy and pushing for more energy efficiency) and ambition (increasing their 2030 and 2035 targets) will lead to emission reductions and be reflected in improved CCPI rankings.

Ambition Gap: 2030 Emission Targets* Compared to Paris-Aligned Pathways



* incl. LULUCF

2. Overall Results CCPI 2025



Top 3 still vacant as countries must speed up implementation

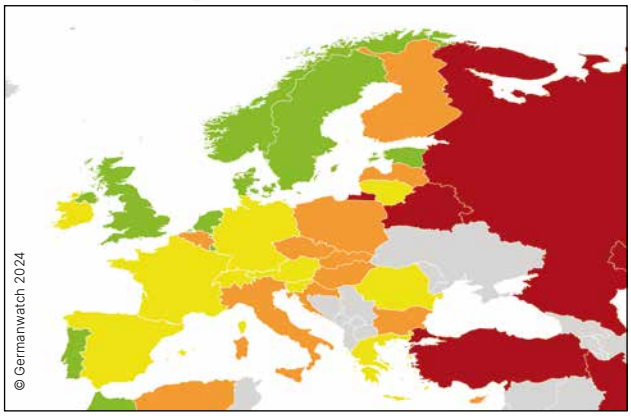
Key results:

The world map shows the aggregated results and overall performance for countries the CCPI evaluated. The table shows the overall ranking and performance in the four index categories.

- No country is strong enough in all categories to achieve an overall *very high* rating, so the top three ranks are still vacant.
- Denmark remains the top-ranked country but falls short of an overall *very high* rating.

G20 performance:

- The United Kingdom (6th) and India (10th) are the only two G20 countries among the *high* performers in CCPI 2025. Fourteen G20 countries receive a *low* or *very low*. The G20 is particularly responsible for climate mitigation, as its members account for over 75% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.
- South Korea (63rd), Russia (64th), and Saudi Arabia (66th) remain the G20's worst-performing countries, with an overall *very low* rating.



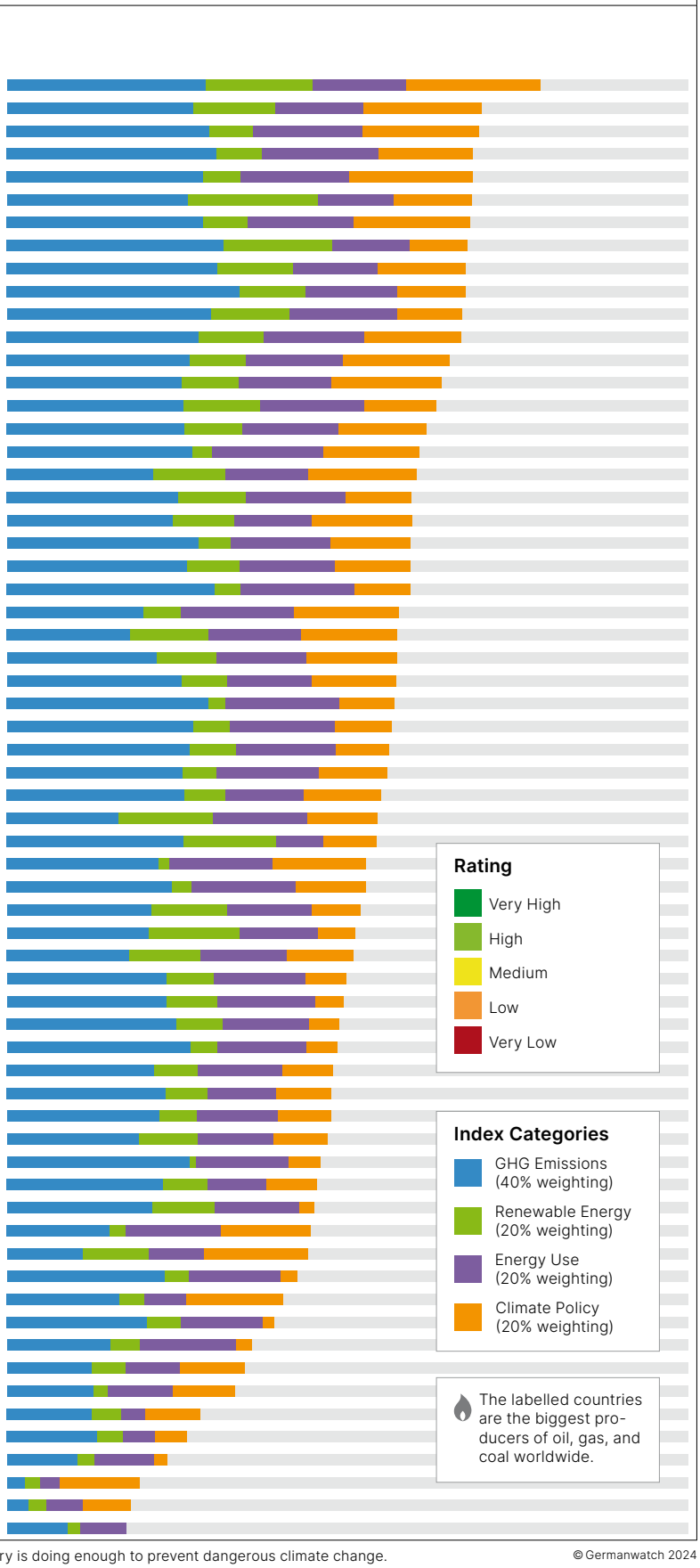
EU performance:

- The EU falls one spot, to 17th, and has an overall *medium* ranking.
- Sixteen EU countries are among the *high* and *medium* performers, with Denmark (4th) and the Netherlands (5th) leading the overall ranking.
- Poland improves to 47th owing to an improved Climate Policy performance. Finland, however, plunges 11 spots to 37th, mainly due to its poorer showing in Climate Policy.
- Unlike in previous editions, no EU country receives an overall *very low* rating. Bulgaria, at 50th, is the worst performing EU country.

The following sections look into the results for the categories: GHG Emissions (2.1), Renewable Energy (2.2), Energy Use (2.3), and Climate Policy (2.4).

Climate Change Performance Index 2025 – Rating table

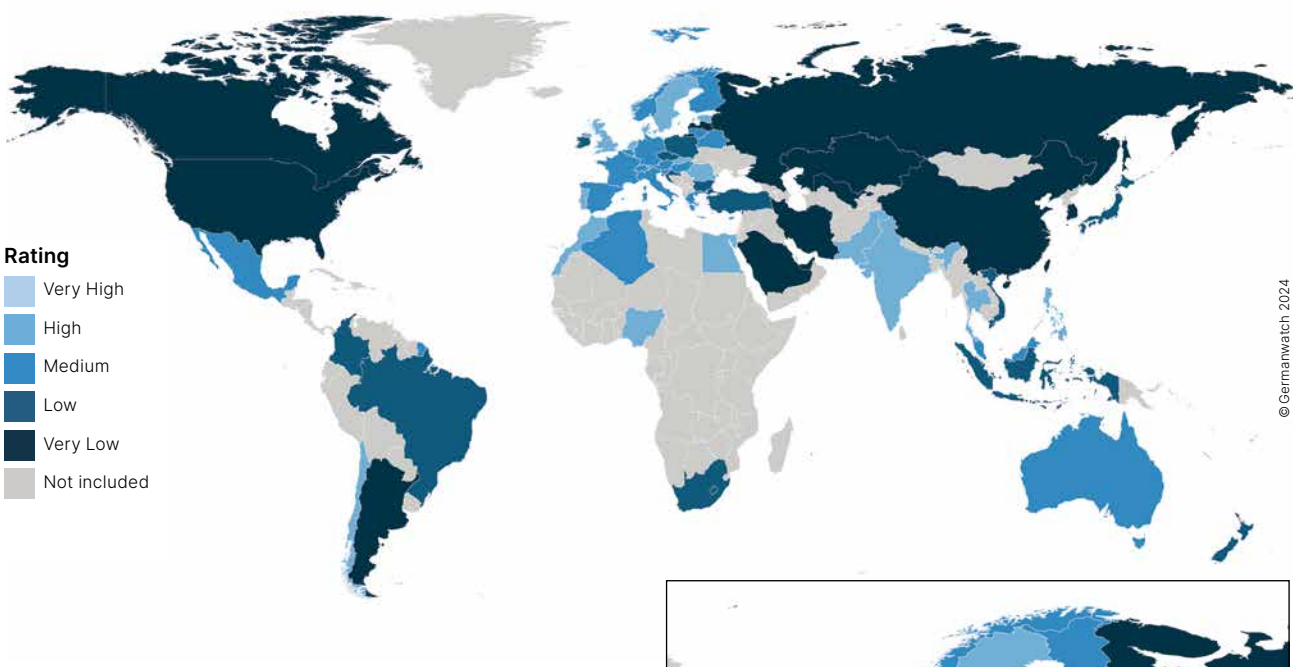
Rank	Rank change	Country	Score**
1.*	–	–	–
2.	–	–	–
3.	–	–	–
4.	0 –	Denmark	78.37
5.	3 ▲	Netherlands	69.60
6.	14 ▲	United Kingdom	69.29
7.	-1 ▼	Philippines	68.41
8.	1 ▲	Morocco	68.32
9.	3 ▲	Norway 🔥	68.21
10.	-3 ▼	India 🔥	67.99
11.	-1 ▼	Sweden	67.62
12.	-1 ▼	Chile	67.29
13.	2 ▲	Luxembourg	67.29
14.	-9 ▼	Estonia	66.79
15.	-2 ▼	Portugal	66.59
16.	-2 ▼	Germany	64.91
17.	-1 ▼	European Union (27)	63.76
18.	1 ▲	Lithuania	63.05
19.	-1 ▼	Spain	61.57
20.	2 ▲	Egypt	60.52
21.	6 ▲	Vietnam	60.04
22.	6 ▲	Greece	59.41
23.	9 ▲	Austria	59.40
24.	1 ▲	Thailand	59.19
25.	12 ▲	France	59.18
26.	-9 ▼	Nigeria 🔥	59.16
27.	4 ▲	Colombia 🔥	57.49
28.	-5 ▼	Brazil 🔥	57.25
29.	14 ▲	Ireland	57.17
30.	11 ▲	Slovenia	57.16
31.	-1 ▼	Pakistan	56.85
32.	-8 ▼	Romania	56.45
33.	-12 ▼	Switzerland	56.10
34.	-5 ▼	Malta	55.78
35.	4 ▲	Belgium	54.89
36.	-3 ▼	Latvia	54.35
37.	-11 ▼	Finland	54.24
38.	7 ▲	South Africa 🔥	52.74
39.	-1 ▼	Mexico 🔥	52.66
40.	-5 ▼	Croatia	51.83
41.	-7 ▼	New Zealand	51.06
42.	-6 ▼	Indonesia 🔥	50.84
43.	1 ▲	Italy	49.81
44.	-2 ▼	Cyprus	49.45
45.	4 ▲	Hungary	48.81
46.	-6 ▼	Slovakia	48.44
47.	8 ▲	Poland	47.86
48.	11 ▲	Malaysia	47.59
49.	3 ▲	Czech Republic	47.57
50.	-4 ▼	Bulgaria	47.13
51.	3 ▲	Algeria 🔥	45.96
52.	-2 ▼	Australia 🔥	45.52
53.	3 ▲	Türkiye	45.06
54.	-6 ▼	Uzbekistan	44.51
55.	-4 ▼	China 🔥	44.15
56.	-9 ▼	Belarus	42.64
57.	0 –	United States 🔥	40.58
58.	0 –	Japan	39.23
59.	-6 ▼	Argentina	35.96
60.	1 ▲	Chinese Taipei	34.87
61.	-1 ▼	Kazakhstan 🔥	33.43
62.	0 –	Canada 🔥	28.37
63.	1 ▲	Republic of Korea	26.42
64.	-1 ▼	Russian Federation 🔥	23.54
65.	0 –	United Arab Emirates 🔥	19.54
66.	1 ▲	Saudi Arabia 🔥	18.15
67.	-1 ▼	Islamic Republic of Iran 🔥	17.47

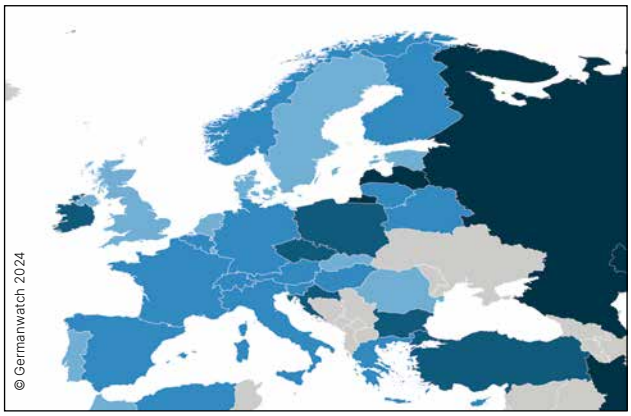


* None of the countries achieved positions one to three. No country is doing enough to prevent dangerous climate change.

** rounded

2.1 Category Results – GHG* Emissions





CCPI countries must have an emissions peak by 2025

Key developments:

Drastically cutting GHG emissions is the only measure for preventing hazardous climate change. Global emissions must peak by 2025 and be halved by 2030 compared with 2020 levels.[3] Time is running out and an emissions turnaround is urgently needed.

Key results:

The table on the next page details the performance of all countries surveyed in the CCPI's four GHG Emissions indicators.

- Luxembourg, Sweden, and Chile are at the top, with a *high* rating in this category.
- Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates are the worst performing countries.

G20 performance:

- The United Kingdom and India are the only two G20 countries receiving an overall *high* rating.
- Seven G20 countries are among the *very low* performers, including Canada, China, and Russia. Most G20 countries receive a *low* or *very low*.
- Saudi Arabia remains the worst performing G20 country.

EU performance:

- As in previous years, the EU rates *medium* for its overall performance, but drops two ranks to 31st.
- Luxembourg is the best performing EU country, at 5th, though Sweden, Estonia, Denmark, Portugal, the Netherlands, Romania, and Slovakia also rate *high*.
- Latvia is the only EU country receiving a *very low* in this category.

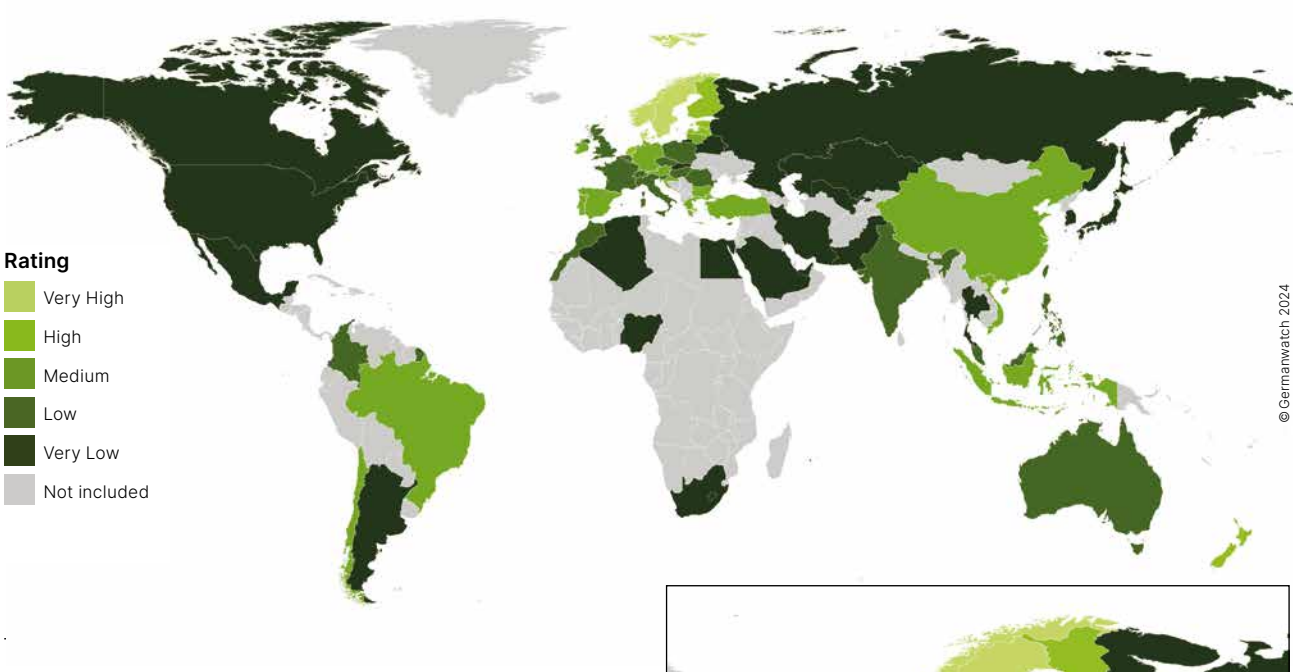
* Greenhouse Gas Emissions

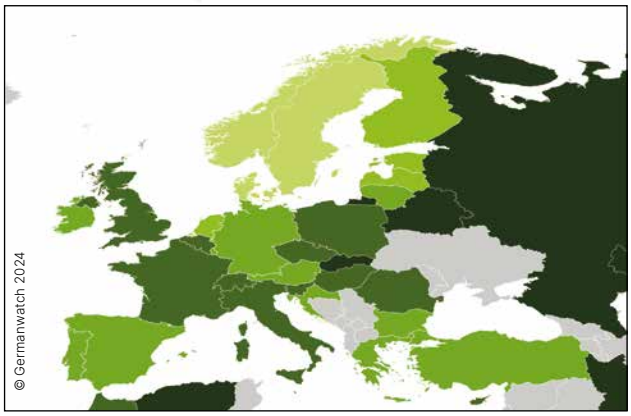
Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Rating table

Rank	Country	Score*	Overall Rating	GHG per Capita – current level (including LULUCF)**	GHG per Capita – current trend (excluding LULUCF)**	GHG per Capita – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark	GHG 2030 Target – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark
1.	–	–	Very High	–	–	–	–
2.	–	–	Very High	–	–	–	–
3.	–	–	Very High	–	–	–	–
4.	Luxembourg	34.13	High	Very Low	Very High	Very high	Very high
5.	Sweden	31.79	High	Very high	High	High	High
6.	Chile	30.87	High	High	Medium	Very high	Very high
7.	Philippines	30.73	High	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
8.	Nigeria	30.50	High	High	Medium	Very high	Very high
9.	Estonia	29.90	High	Low	Very high	High	Medium
10.	United Kingdom	29.67	High	Medium	High	High	High
11.	Pakistan	29.58	High	Very high	Medium	Very high	High
12.	Denmark	29.09	High	Medium	High	High	High
13.	India	28.78	High	Very high	Very Low	Very high	Very high
14.	Morocco	28.76	High	High	Very Low	Very high	Very high
15.	Portugal	28.11	High	High	Very High	Medium	Medium
16.	Thailand	28.08	High	High	Medium	High	High
17.	Netherlands	27.29	High	Low	Very High	Medium	Medium
18.	Romania	27.26	High	High	Medium	High	Medium
19.	Egypt	27.14	High	High	Low	Very high	High
20.	Slovakia	26.89	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
21.	Germany	26.81	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High
22.	Algeria	26.75	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
23.	Switzerland	26.74	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium
24.	Norway	26.49	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High
25.	France	26.34	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
26.	Belgium	26.03	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium
27.	Spain	26.02	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium
28.	Finland	25.90	Medium	Low	Very High	Low	Medium
29.	Lithuania	25.83	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low
30.	Malta	25.80	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
31.	European Union (27)	25.63	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
32.	Slovenia	25.58	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
33.	Greece	25.15	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
34.	Hungary	24.84	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low
35.	Austria	24.25	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
36.	Mexico	24.19	Medium	High	Very Low	High	Medium
37.	Cyprus	23.35	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	High
38.	Italy	23.34	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
39.	Malaysia	23.32	Medium	Medium	Very Low	High	Medium
40.	Belarus	23.10	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low
41.	Australia	22.91	Medium	Very Low	High	High	High
42.	Czech Republic	22.32	Low	Very Low	High	Medium	Low
43.	South Africa	22.28	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low
44.	Ireland	21.92	Low	Very Low	High	Low	High
45.	Poland	21.58	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
46.	Vietnam	21.46	Low	High	Very Low	High	Medium
47.	Türkiye	21.30	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
48.	Croatia	21.14	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
49.	New Zealand	20.73	Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Medium
50.	Japan	20.56	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
51.	Colombia	20.04	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Medium
52.	Bulgaria	19.29	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Low
53.	Brazil	18.06	Low	Low	Very Low	Low	Medium
54.	Indonesia	17.93	Low	Low	Very Low	Medium	Low
55.	United States	16.47	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium
56.	Latvia	16.35	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
57.	Argentina	15.11	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Uzbekistan	15.09	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Very Low
59.	Republic of Korea	13.26	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Kazakhstan	12.64	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Canada	12.44	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
62.	Chinese Taipei	12.36	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
63.	China	11.06	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Russian Federation	10.28	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
65.	Islamic Republic of Iran	8.85	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
66.	Saudi Arabia	3.11	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
67.	United Arab Emirates	2.59	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded ** Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

2.2 Category Results – Renewable Energy





Renewables continue to write a success story

Key developments:

The pace of renewables' expansion is a glimmer of hope in the fight against climate change. In 2023 positive developments from the previous year were again exceeded; 473 GW of renewable power capacity was added globally, marking a new record.[4] The IEA estimates that current climate policies and developments could lead to an increase in renewables by 2030 that is almost sufficient for reaching the goal of tripling global renewable capacity.[5]

A rapid and complete phase-out of fossil fuels, including ending fossil fuel subsidies and eliminating new fossil fuel extraction licenses, is critical.

Key results:

The table details the performance of all countries surveyed in the CCPI's four Renewable Energy indicators.

The energy sector greatly contributes to countries' GHG emissions. The Renewable Energy rating results therefore indicate substantial room for more greatly mitigating emissions by more rapidly deploying renewable energy.

- Again, Norway receives a *very high* in this category, but for the first time, Sweden and Denmark receive a *very high* as well.
- Iran, South Africa, and Algeria are at the bottom.

G20 performance:

- Fourteen G20 countries rank *low* or *very low*, including Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Mexico.
- No G20 country receives a *high* in this category.
- Brazil, Indonesia, and China are the three best performing G20 countries, with an overall *medium*.

EU performance:

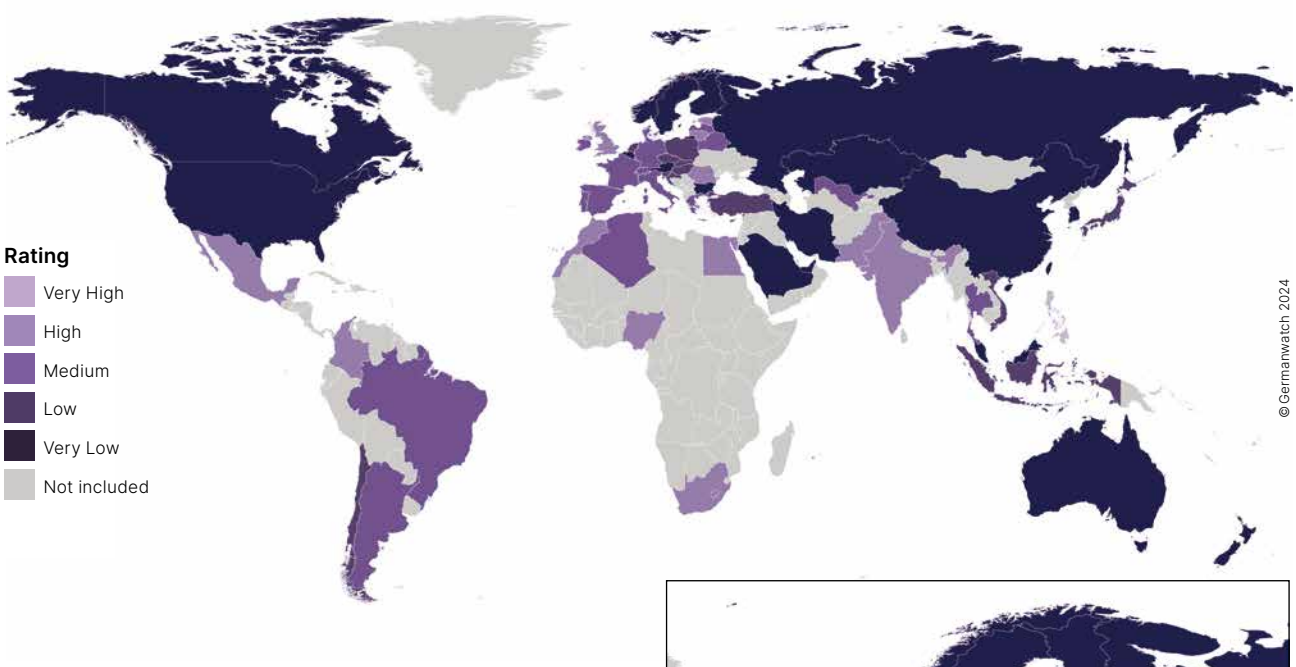
- The EU's performance does not improve on that in last year's CCPI, rating a *medium*.
- After Norway, Sweden, and Denmark's *very high* ratings, Latvia, Finland, the Netherlands, and Estonia receive a *high*.
- Malta and Slovakia perform *very low*.

Renewable Energy – Rating table

Rank	Country	Score*	Overall Rating	Share of RE in Energy Use (TPES)** – current level (incl. hydro)	RE current trend (excl. hydro)	Share of RE in Energy Use (TPES) (incl. hydro) – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark	RE 2030 Target (incl. hydro) – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark
1.	Norway	19.21	Very High	Very high	Very high	Very High	Very High
2.	Sweden	15.89	Very High	Very high	Medium	High	Very High
3.	Denmark	15.73	Very High	Very high	High	High	Very High
4.	Latvia	13.87	High	Very high	Medium	High	Very High
5.	Finland	13.59	High	Very high	Low	High	Very High
6.	New Zealand	13.40	High	Very high	Low	Medium	High
7.	Netherlands	12.12	High	Medium	Very high	Low	Medium
8.	Estonia	11.56	High	Medium	High	Low	Very High
9.	Brazil	11.40	Medium	Very high	Low	Medium	Low
10.	Lithuania	11.29	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Very High
11.	Croatia	11.14	Medium	Low	Very high	Very Low	Medium
12.	Chile	11.08	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
13.	Vietnam	10.59	Medium	Medium	Very high	Low	Very Low
14.	Indonesia	10.45	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
15.	Greece	9.86	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	High
16.	China	9.77	Medium	Low	Very high	Very Low	Low
17.	Luxembourg	9.61	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
18.	Portugal	9.50	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium
19.	Austria	9.13	Medium	High	Very Low	Low	Medium
20.	Türkiye	9.10	Medium	Medium	Very high	Low	Very Low
21.	Ireland	8.81	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	High
22.	Bulgaria	8.68	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
23.	Spain	8.44	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	High
24.	European Union (27)	8.38	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Medium
25.	Germany	8.24	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
26.	France	7.83	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	High
27.	Cyprus	7.49	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
28.	Italy	6.98	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Medium
29.	Switzerland	6.88	Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
30.	Hungary	6.80	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
31.	Slovenia	6.72	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
32.	Philippines	6.62	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low	Low
33.	India	6.49	Low	Medium	High	Very Low	Very Low
34.	United Kingdom	6.46	Low	Low	High	Low	Very Low
35.	Australia	6.42	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
36.	Poland	6.32	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
37.	Malaysia	6.12	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
38.	Belgium	5.92	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
39.	Czech Republic	5.56	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium
40.	Romania	5.47	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Medium
41.	Colombia	5.43	Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low
42.	Morocco	5.42	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
43.	Chinese Taipei	5.01	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
44.	Malta	4.92	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
45.	Japan	4.84	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
46.	Thailand	4.71	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
47.	Argentina	4.40	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
48.	Canada	4.26	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
49.	Slovakia	4.00	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low
50.	Republic of Korea	3.67	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
51.	Nigeria	3.67	Very Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low
52.	United States	3.63	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
53.	Belarus	3.55	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
54.	Egypt	2.99	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
55.	Mexico	2.90	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Saudi Arabia	2.66	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
57.	Russian Federation	2.56	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Pakistan	2.47	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Uzbekistan	2.25	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
60.	United Arab Emirates	2.22	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Kazakhstan	2.19	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
62.	Islamic Republic of Iran	1.83	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
63.	South Africa	1.51	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Algeria	0.97	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded ** Total Primary Energy Supply

2.3 Category Results – Energy Use*



Energy demand is growing

Key developments:

Global energy consumption growth increased in 2023 (+2.2%), much faster than its mean 2010–2019 growth rate (+1.5%/year).[6]

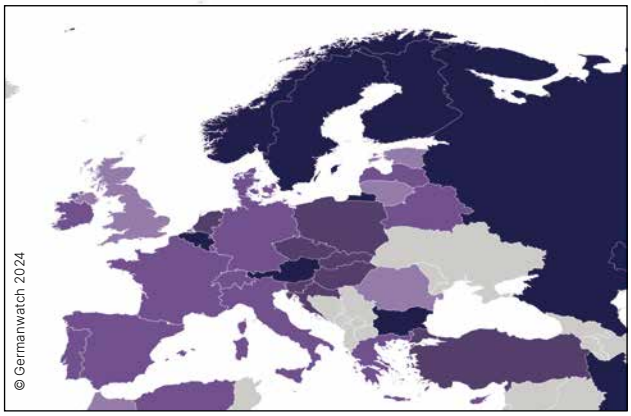
Key results:

The table details the performance of all countries surveyed in the CCPI's four Energy Use indicators.

- The Philippines is the only country receiving a *very high* in this category, followed by Nigeria, Colombia, and Pakistan.
- The Republic of Korea, Canada, and the United Arab Emirates are at the bottom in this category.

G20 performance:

- Again, seven G20 countries perform *very low*.
- The United Kingdom, India, Mexico, and South Africa perform *high*. All other G20 members are *medium* or *low*.



EU performance:

- As in previous years, the EU earns a *medium*.
- Estonia, Romania, Lithuania, and Malta are the only EU countries performing *high*, while Belgium, Sweden, Austria, Bulgaria, and Finland receive a *very low*.

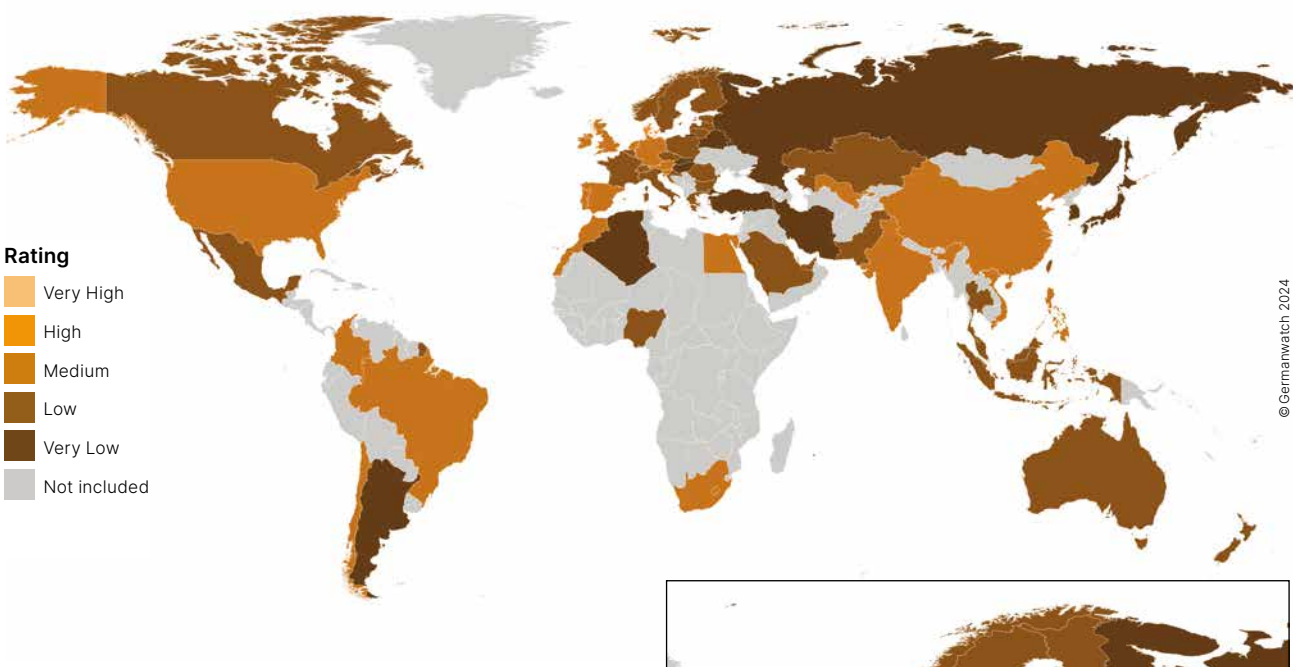
* Increases in energy efficiency are, strictly speaking, complex to measure and require a sector-by-sector approach. With no available comparable data sources across all countries, the CCPI evaluates countries' per-capita energy use to measure improvements in this category.

Energy Use – Rating table

Rank	Country	Score**	Overall Rating	Energy Use (TPES)*** per Capita – current level	Energy Use (TPES) per Capita – current trend	Energy Use (TPES) per Capita – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark	Energy Use 2030 Target – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark
1.*	–	–	Very High	–	–	–	–
2.	–	–	Very High	–	–	–	–
3.	Philippines	17.21	Very High	Very high	Medium	Very High	Very High
4.	Nigeria	16.84	High	Very high	Low	Very High	Very High
5.	Colombia	16.69	High	Very high	Medium	High	High
6.	Pakistan	16.66	High	Very high	Low	Very High	Very High
7.	Egypt	16.22	High	Very high	Medium	High	High
8.	United Kingdom	16.06	High	Medium	High	High	High
9.	Morocco	16.05	High	Very high	Low	High	Very High
10.	Estonia	15.81	High	Low	Very High	Very High	Medium
11.	India	15.53	High	Very high	Low	High	High
12.	Romania	15.38	High	High	Low	Very High	High
13.	Lithuania	15.30	High	Medium	Medium	Very High	High
14.	Mexico	15.28	High	Very high	Medium	High	Medium
15.	South Africa	15.10	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
16.	Malta	15.01	High	High	Medium	High	Medium
17.	Portugal	14.80	Medium	High	High	Low	Low
18.	Thailand	14.72	Medium	High	High	Low	Medium
19.	Greece	14.65	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium
20.	Switzerland	14.58	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
21.	Cyprus	14.34	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low
22.	Spain	14.22	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
23.	Germany	14.14	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
24.	Argentina	14.09	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
25.	Uzbekistan	14.06	Medium	Very high	Very Low	Very High	Medium
26.	France	13.90	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
27.	Latvia	13.85	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
28.	Denmark	13.69	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
29.	Brazil	13.63	Medium	Very high	Low	Medium	Very Low
30.	European Union (27)	13.59	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
31.	Luxembourg	13.58	Medium	Very Low	Very High	High	Low
32.	Algeria	13.53	Medium	Very high	Low	Low	Medium
33.	Belarus	13.51	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High
34.	Italy	13.46	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
35.	Ireland	13.22	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
36.	Slovakia	12.94	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
37.	Netherlands	12.91	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
38.	Indonesia	12.66	Low	Very high	Very Low	High	Low
39.	Hungary	12.64	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
40.	Türkiye	12.53	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
41.	Chile	12.47	Low	High	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
42.	Poland	12.46	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
43.	Croatia	12.46	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium
44.	Slovenia	12.35	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
45.	Japan	12.06	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Very Low
46.	Vietnam	12.05	Low	Very high	Very Low	Medium	Low
47.	Czech Republic	11.81	Low	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low
48.	Belgium	11.59	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Low
49.	New Zealand	11.47	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
50.	Sweden	11.41	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Low
51.	Austria	11.24	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
52.	Bulgaria	11.07	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Low	Medium
53.	Norway	10.99	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Very Low	Very Low
54.	Malaysia	10.00	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
55.	Kazakhstan	9.50	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Russian Federation	8.67	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	High
57.	Australia	8.67	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
58.	China	8.08	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Chinese Taipei	8.04	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Finland	6.93	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Islamic Republic of Iran	6.80	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
62.	United States	6.25	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Saudi Arabia	5.29	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Republic of Korea	4.75	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Canada	3.59	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
66.	United Arab Emirates	2.99	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

* Only one country achieves a very high rating in this category. The first and second position in the ranking therefore remain empty.
** weighted and rounded *** Total Primary Energy Supply

2.4 Category Results – Climate Policy



Next round of NDCs needs to step up ambition

Key developments:

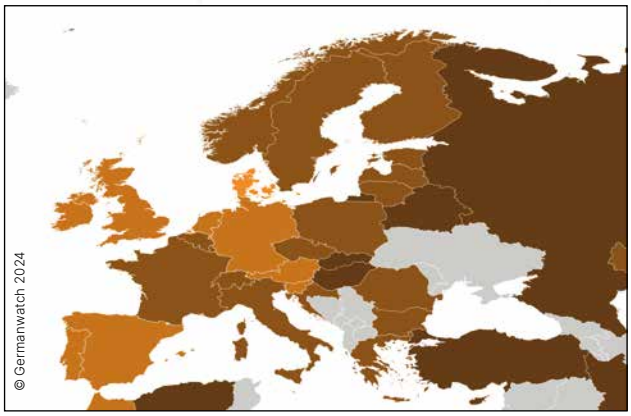
Current climate targets and their implementation cannot contain global warming within 1.5°C. By February 2025, all countries must update their NDCs and can close the ambition and implementation gaps to keep 1.5°C in reach.

The Climate Policy indicators in the CCPI 2025 not only assess national emissions policies and targets, but also sectoral policies and targets and their implementation.

Key results:

The table on the right details the performance of all countries surveyed in the CCPI's two Climate Policy indicators.

- Denmark is the only country receiving a *high* in this category. It's followed by Morocco, the Netherlands, and India.
- No country receives a *high* rating for national climate policy while four countries/regions receive a *high* for international climate policy: Denmark, Colombia, the EU, and the United Kingdom.



G20 performance:

- Seven G20 members receive a *medium* in this category.
- Twelve of the G20 countries rate *low* or *very low*, with Türkiye, Russia, and Japan as the worst performers.

EU performance:

- EU country Denmark leads the Climate Policy ranking, owing to its national and international climate performance.
- Nineteen EU countries receive a *low* or *very low* – up three from the previous year.
- Slovakia, Hungary, and Cyprus are the remaining EU countries with a *very low* performance.

Climate Policy – Rating table

Rank	Country	Score*	Overall Rating	National Climate Policy Performance	International Climate Policy Performance
1.	–	–	Very High	–	–
2.	–	–	Very High	–	–
3.	–	–	Very High	–	–
4.	Denmark	99.30	High	Medium	High
5.	Morocco	90.48	Medium	Medium	Medium
6.	Netherlands	86.39	Medium	Medium	Medium
7.	India	85.99	Medium	Medium	Medium
8.	United Kingdom	85.53	Medium	Medium	High
9.	European Union (27)	80.78	Medium	Medium	High
10.	Vietnam	79.73	Medium	Medium	Medium
11.	Germany	78.55	Medium	Medium	Medium
12.	Colombia	76.67	Medium	Low	High
13.	China	76.21	Medium	Medium	Medium
14.	Austria	73.91	Medium	Medium	Medium
15.	United States	71.21	Medium	Medium	Medium
16.	Portugal	70.96	Medium	Medium	Medium
17.	Egypt	70.88	Medium	Medium	Medium
18.	Brazil	70.81	Medium	Low	Medium
19.	South Africa	69.24	Medium	Low	Medium
20.	Philippines	69.21	Medium	Low	Medium
21.	Ireland	66.08	Medium	Low	Medium
22.	Uzbekistan	65.59	Medium	Medium	Medium
23.	Spain	64.52	Medium	Low	Medium
24.	Chile	64.34	Medium	Low	Medium
25.	Slovenia	62.57	Medium	Low	Medium
26.	United Arab Emirates	58.68	Low	Low	Medium
27.	Thailand	58.40	Low	Medium	Low
28.	Norway	57.61	Low	Low	Medium
29.	Belgium	56.74	Low	Low	Medium
30.	France	55.55	Low	Low	Medium
31.	Lithuania	53.12	Low	Low	Low
32.	Mexico	51.43	Low	Low	Low
33.	Latvia	51.41	Low	Low	Low
34.	Malta	50.25	Low	Low	Low
35.	Luxembourg	49.85	Low	Low	Low
36.	Indonesia	48.99	Low	Low	Medium
37.	Greece	48.72	Low	Low	Low
38.	Estonia	47.55	Low	Low	Low
39.	Chinese Taipei	47.31	Low	Low	Low
40.	Kazakhstan	45.54	Low	Low	Low
41.	Sweden	42.62	Low	Low	Medium
42.	Romania	41.68	Low	Low	Low
43.	Malaysia	40.81	Low	Low	Low
44.	Nigeria	40.79	Low	Low	Low
45.	Pakistan	40.64	Low	Low	Low
46.	Bulgaria	40.44	Low	Low	Low
47.	Canada	40.43	Low	Low	Low
48.	Switzerland	39.47	Low	Low	Low
49.	Czech Republic	39.42	Low	Low	Low
50.	Finland	39.11	Low	Low	Low
51.	Australia	37.63	Low	Low	Low
52.	Poland	37.49	Low	Low	Low
53.	Croatia	35.46	Low	Low	Low
54.	Saudi Arabia	35.46	Low	Low	Low
55.	Italy	30.18	Low	Low	Low
56.	New Zealand	27.34	Low	Very Low	Low
57.	Republic of Korea	23.73	Very Low	Very Low	Low
58.	Algeria	23.57	Very Low	Low	Very Low
59.	Slovakia	23.09	Very Low	Very Low	Low
60.	Hungary	22.59	Very Low	Very Low	Low
61.	Cyprus	21.38	Very Low	Very Low	Low
62.	Belarus	12.40	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Argentina	11.76	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Türkiye	10.64	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Russian Federation	10.11	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
66.	Japan	8.85	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
67.	Islamic Republic of Iran	0.00	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded

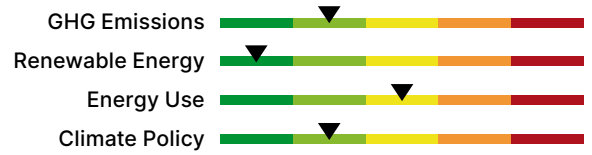
3. Key Country Results

The following overview provides a brief summary on the performance of 20 selected countries and the EU. The coloured boxes indicate a country's rank in this year's CCPI, while the grey boxes refer to its rank last year.

Denmark

4 | 4

Key Outcomes



- Denmark holds its 4th-place ranking in this year's CCPI and is again the highest-ranked of all countries surveyed
- Denmark is the first country in the world to introduce a tax on livestock emissions
- Key demand: maintaining its existing engagement level, strong positions, and proactive role in further international negotiations and discussions

Denmark holds its 4th-place ranking in this year's CCPI and is again the highest-ranked of all countries surveyed. Overall, Denmark receives a *high* rating, but not the *very high* needed to enter the top three, which remain vacant. Denmark earns a *very high* rating in the Renewable Energy category, *high* in GHG Emissions and Climate Policy, and *medium* in Energy Use.

In 2022, the new Danish government announced more ambitious climate change targets, proposing to reach net zero by 2045 instead of 2050 and reducing CO_2 emissions nationally by 110% – reaching a negative level in 2050 compared with 1990 levels.

Supporting these goals, the government has concluded the historic "Agreement on a Green Denmark" agreement, levying tax on livestock emissions and restoring agricultural land. Denmark is the first country in the world to introduce a tax on livestock emissions. This was a measure the CCPI national experts strongly advocated in the previous year.

From 2030, the effective cost of tax farmers pay will amount to DKK 120 (about USD 17) per tonne of CO_2-equivalent (CO_2e) emitted. This will further rise to DKK 300 (about USD 43) from 2035 onward. The government will introduce a 60% tax deduction favouring climate-efficient farms. Tax revenue will be put back into the sector and reinvested in green initiatives, climate technology, and production transformation, targeting agricultural sectors facing transitioning difficulties.

Denmark has invested heavily in the international climate debate and has taken a central position, owing to both diplomacy and political positions. Notably, it has been proactive in negotiations on loss and damage and at the forefront in providing financial support for initiatives to respond to loss and damage. The country has committed to allocating at least 60% of its climate finance toward adaptation efforts.

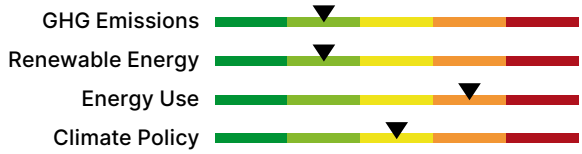
Denmark's initial commitment and representation also sends an important signal, facilitating dialogue and contributing to strengthening links with the Global South, providing an important platform for Danish leadership on loss and damage and, more generally, in global climate policy. The Scandinavian country is part of the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA), an international coalition of governments working toward phasing out oil and gas.

Denmark now has the challenge of maintaining its existing engagement level, strong positions, and proactive role in further international negotiations and discussions.

Netherlands

5 | 8

Key Outcomes



- The Netherlands rises to 5th in this year's CCPI, among the *high*-performing countries
- The new elected government is largely continuing the policy of the previous one regarding climate and energy
- Key demands: better implementation of EU nitrogen and water targets and continued support for renewables

The Netherlands rises to 5th in this year's CCPI, among the *high* performing countries and second only to leader Denmark. The country receives a *high* rating in Renewable Energy and GHG Emissions and *medium* in Climate Policy, but its high energy consumption leads to a *low* ranking in Energy Use.

In 2019, the Netherlands adopted a climate law setting a binding target for reducing domestic greenhouse gas

(GHG) emissions by 95% by 2050, with an intermediate goal of a 49% reduction by 2030, compared with 1990 levels. The previous government, led by Prime Minister Mark Rutte, raised the 2030 target to at least a 55% reduction and committed to climate neutrality in 2050. From July 2024, the Netherlands has been governed by a new, more right-leaning coalition of four parties, headed by Prime Minister Dick Schoof. The new government has adopted the same 2030 and 2050 targets.

While it was already uncertain whether the former government's policies and measures were sufficient to meet the 55% target, the new government has weakened implementation efforts by weakening several measures. The CCPI national experts assess that the current government is largely continuing the policy of the previous one regarding climate and energy, though the objectives are now more oriented to strategic independence of energy and benefitting from the energy transition's economic chances. In the transport sector, progress largely depends on EU standards for automobiles. Electric cars receive stimulus through tax reductions, though these incentives are reduced. Meanwhile, bicycles remain highly popular among the Dutch for short-distance transport and can be rented at train stations.

The Netherlands has the highest per capita installed capacity of solar photovoltaic in Europe and needs more grid infrastructure to keep up with renewable energy's rapid expansion. A large-scale stimulus is in place for renewable energy, through a feed-in premium system (SDE+) with an annual budget of EUR 3.2 billion. This compensation scheme for households will be terminated. The CCPI experts criticise that, while the current support scheme is unfair for (low-income) households without solar PV, it will not be replaced by another, improved support scheme that, for instance, supports maximum self-consumption of the solar electricity produced.

The Netherlands has strongly emphasised offshore wind energy, but the experts signal that the new government has stopped key measures for promoting solar energy. The fossil gas infrastructure in the Netherlands is being maintained and prepared for conversion to hydrogen use. The use of coal for electricity production will be banned by 2030. Newly built houses and buildings are no longer connected to the gas grid. The Groningen gas field, one of Europe's largest, was closed in April 2024. And the construction of a CO_2 transport network, part of the Porthos project, has recently begun.

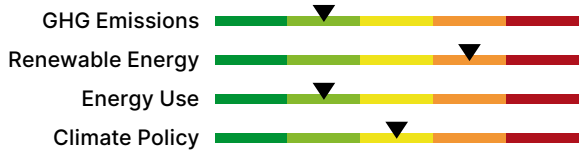
As one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural products, the Netherlands faces high levels of nitrogen pollution and agricultural GHG emissions. However, thus far, the government's implementation of agreed upon EU targets for nitrogen and water remains weak. Measures in place cannot sufficiently address the problem and the new government has signalled it will further weaken efforts. In forestry, the current strategy has ambitious goals, but these are unlikely to be met as clear policy instruments are lacking.

While the Netherlands supports EU targets in international climate negotiations, the new government is reluctant about a strong EU 2040 target.

United Kingdom

6 20 ▲

Key Outcomes



- The UK improves its ranking substantially, up to 6th in the current CCPI rankings, with an overall *high* performance
- In 2024, the last coal fired power station in the UK closed
- Key demands: phasing-out oil and gas extraction

The United Kingdom improves its ranking substantially, up to 6th in the current CCPI rankings, with an overall *high* performance. It ranks *high* in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories, *medium* in Climate Policy, and *low* in Renewable Energy.

The country's change in government in July 2024 marked the start of more ambitious climate policies. The government under Prime Minister Keir Starmer committed to ending coal production in 2024 and granting no more licenses for new fossil fuel projects. In 2024, the last coal fired power station in the UK closed. At the same time, there is ambiguity about ongoing fossil extraction operations and no policy framework for completely phasing out oil and gas extraction.

The UK, as part of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions 2030 by 68% compared with 1990 levels. This is the country's first target set in line with net zero. However, the 2024 progress report of the UK Climate Change Committee found that now, only six years away, the country is not on track to reach this target despite a significant reduction in 2023. While the coal exit was set for 2024, oil and gas use also need to be phased out. The CCPI country experts assess that credible plans now only cover one-third of the emissions reductions required to achieve the 2030 target.

The power sector is set to be decarbonised by 2030, building on a strong policy framework. The government recently proposed the Energy Independence Act, which would establish a new, publicly owned energy company aimed at producing 'clean' energy. The government also

increased the budget for low-carbon power auctions and lifted the ban on onshore wind projects. It committed to double onshore and quadruple offshore wind by 2030. The UK uses carbon taxes and followed the EU policy of taxing imports' carbon footprints. It also followed other European countries in withdrawing from the Energy Charter Treaty, an investment treaty that benefitted fossil fuel investments. The government has declared it would expand deployment of renewable energy and storage. Now implementation must follow.

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA, previously the Oil and Gas Authority) regulate offshore oil and gas production in the UK. The policy framework involves issuing licenses for areas of the North Sea and a consent process for approving individual oil and gas fields, including Environmental Impact Assessments. Following a Supreme Court ruling in 2024 that fossil fuel projects' combustion emissions should be assessed as part of the assessment process when deciding whether to grant permission for a development, the UK policy framework is now being reviewed.

In 2022, the former government developed the North Sea Transition Deal together with the oil and gas industries. The policy plan aims to maximise the 'advantages for the UK's oil and gas sector from the global shift to clean growth. The UK's Climate Change Committee (CCC) criticised this, pointing to the plan's targets as being 'significantly lower' than what is required to meet the UK's carbon budget. The targets only cover upstream emissions from extraction. The CCPI experts see potential for the new government to strengthen the country's policy on fossil fuel extraction and abolish subsidies for it.

Moreover, as policymakers face opposition within the government and from unions concerned about job losses, the experts cite the need to ensure a just transition for dependent workers and communities in these industries.

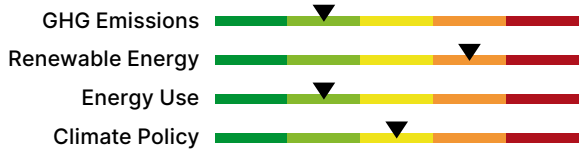
Sales of new petrol and diesel cars are to be made remnants of the past as the UK implements a ban and Zero Emission Vehicle mandate on manufacturers. At the same time, the new government plans to strengthen public transport, especially the aging railway system, and extend bicycle paths. Targeting frequent flyers, the government might implement higher taxes on regular fliers and plans to reopen old railway lines with proposals for rail re-nationalisation. Investing in insulation of the aging building stock is another critical aspect in decreasing energy use. Government policies' details and effectiveness remain to be seen.

The Labour-led government introduced a new Global Clean Power Alliance to facilitate climate policy on energy generation. Through its ambitious targets, the UK can demonstrate substantial leadership in the fight against climate change, if implementation follows suit while ensuring that climate initiatives are comprehensive and effective.

India

10 7

Key Outcomes



- India ranks 10th in this year's CCPI, remaining among the *highest* performers
- Despite the positive developments in renewables, India remains heavily reliant on coal
- Key demands: revising the country's NDC to set more ambitious absolute emissions reduction targets across more sectors

India ranks 10th in this year's CCPI, remaining among the *highest* performers. India receives a *high* ranking in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories, *medium* in Climate Policy, and *low* in Renewable Energy.

India held general elections from April to June 2024, with Prime Minister Narendra Modi being re-elected for a third term. This means major changes in climate policy are unlikely. The growth-oriented approach to climate action is expected to continue or intensify, driven by rising energy demand from industry and the population, rather than a focus on decarbonisation or equity – with substantial differences between states and local exceptions.

While India is the world's most populous country, it has relatively low per capita emissions and low energy use. Renewables have rapidly expanded over the last decade and India strives for an international leadership role in green energies. The CCPI country experts expect India to meet its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). However, they emphasise that targets should be included for sectors beyond emissions and electricity. Domestically, sectors such as transport, industry, housing, and water are regulated, and the CCPI experts recommend also including these in the NDC.

In this past year, India has seen considerable progress in renewable energy policy, particularly in large-scale solar power projects and the launch of the Rooftop Solar Scheme. However, our experts are calling for more support for rooftop and other off-grid solar systems. Energy efficiency standards have been introduced, but coverage remains inadequate. India is also advancing in electric vehicle deployment, especially two-wheelers.

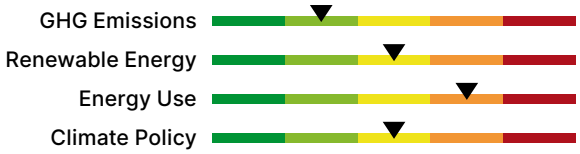
Despite the positive developments, India remains heavily reliant on coal, with the experts noting that its phase-out is progressing too slowly. India is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves, and is currently planning to increase its production.

The experts' recommendations include revising the country's NDC to set more ambitious absolute emissions reduction targets across more sectors. The energy transition also should be accelerated while ensuring a just transition.

Chile

12 11

Key Outcomes



- Chile ranks 12th in this year's CCPI, still among the *high*-performing countries
- Gas and other fossil fuels, such as diesel, also continue to be subsidised
- Key demands: increase in Chile's public funding for climate policies to better meet its commitments and reduce of fossil fuel subsidies

Chile ranks 12th in this year's CCPI, dropping one notch but still among the *high*-performing countries. The country rates *high* in GHG Emissions, *medium* in Renewable Energy and Climate Policy, and *low* in Energy Use. The strong performance in GHG Emissions owes to relatively low emissions of 3.02 tCO_2eq/capita (including land use, land-use change, and forestry [LULUCF]).

With its Framework Law on Climate Change, adopted in 2022, Chile committed to achieving net zero by 2050 and had made progress on climate action over the past few years. Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was last updated in 2020 and a new NDC is now being worked on.

Policies to reduce GHG emissions have mainly focused on promoting renewable energy and the planned closure or conversion of coal-fired power plants. However, the CCPI country experts note that Chile, as a subsidiary state, has struggled to implement public policies that can truly drive change. This is because legislation often reflects compromises with powerful business interests, resulting in weak implementation and monitoring.

While renewable electricity generation has increased, transmission issues remain a critical barrier in Chile, with a significant percentage of generated electricity being lost. Gas and other fossil fuels, such as diesel, also continue to be subsidised. Biomass is frequently used in the southern regions for domestic heating, damaging urban air quality.

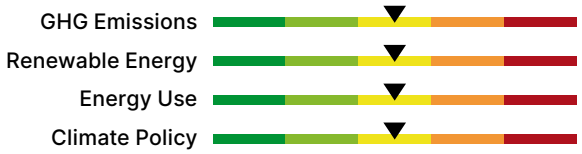
The CCPI experts indicate that Chile's forestry and agricultural sectors receive insufficient attention in public policies aimed at emissions reduction. The government focuses instead on promoting exports. The experts therefore recommend stronger policies on soil conservation, sustainable agriculture, and fire prevention and management.

Overall, the experts want an increase in Chile's public funding for climate policies to better meet its commitments. Subsidies for fossil fuels also should be reduced. The experts also recommend a shift in focus toward adaptation strategies, as Chile is vulnerable to climate change.

Germany

16 14

Key Outcomes



- Germany drops two places to 16th in this year's CCPI
- Germany made progress notably in the energy sector, owing to speeding up the expansion of renewable energies
- Key demands: higher ambitions in emissions reduction for buildings and transport and a strategic approach in the phase-out of fossil fuels

Germany drops two places to 16th in this year's CCPI. The country rates *medium* in the four main categories of GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Climate Policy, and Energy Use.

Overall, Germany is projected to at least get near to achieving its 2030 climate targets. However, budget constraints challenge some of the measures foreseen in the government's strategy, which would lead to a larger emissions gap.

Germany made progress notably in the energy sector, owing to speeding up the expansion of renewable energies as supported by the Renewable Law (EEG) and reduced bureaucracy. In the industry sector, however, economic downturn rather than successful climate policies was mostly the cause of emissions reductions. Russia's war in Ukraine and associated sanctions on Russian gas have led to higher gas prices and, consequently, electricity prices, causing slower overall economic growth. Despite gas prices returning to pre-war levels and renewables expansion proceeding, the prices continue to be higher than in other major economies. As gas is often a price setter in electricity markets, this is also the case for electricity prices, which weakens the competitiveness of some highly energy-intensive industries.

The CCPI country experts point out that other alternative solutions to fossil energy sources, such as green hydrogen, are not yet secured. Most worrisome is progress in the buildings and transport sectors, because with the Federal Climate Change Act's weakening there space

remains for the two sectors' decarbonisation to lag. Other sectoral targets for emissions reductions are in place, but the measures to reach these targets are insufficient.

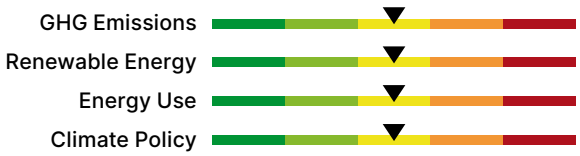
Germany's image as a frontrunner in climate policy is clouded by the country's endorsement of gas expansion in international fora such as G7.

The CCPI experts urge higher ambitions in emissions reduction for buildings and transport. A strategic approach in the phase-out of fossil fuels is also emphasised, including more ambitious coal and gas phase-out targets. Policies should be aligned with social and economic realities to ensure support for the measures taken. Participatory governance is a key approach for ensuring local support and avoiding local and regional conflicts. It includes measures for distributive and procedural justice.

EU

17 16

Key Outcomes



- The EU ranks 17th in this year's CCPI
- The EU continues to issue fossil fuel subsidies despite its pledge to phase them out by 2025
- Key demands: stop fossil fuel financing

The European Union (EU) ranks 17th in this year's CCPI. It receives a *medium* rating in all four categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

The EU finalised its 2030 climate policy framework revision to reach 55% net emissions reductions by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050 and submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in October 2023 that reflects this framework. The CCPI experts assess that the revised policies could enable the EU to slightly exceed its 2030 target, potentially cutting emissions by 57%. However, the EU was unable to formally incorporate this higher reduction into its NDC.

The policy revision did show several strengths. It includes a pathway to phase out free allowances to heavy industrial polluters (though only after 2030) owing to the introduction of a carbon border adjustment mechanism and strengthening of spending criteria for revenues generated by climate policy. It also includes the introduction of access to justice elements in EU climate policy and establishment of a binding target to increase the EU's carbon removal capacity.

In February 2024, the European Commission tabled its proposal for a 2040 interim climate target on the path to climate neutrality by 2050. The proposal aims for a 90% emissions reduction by 2040 (compared with 1990 levels), which is not fully in line with the recommendations of the newly established European Scientific Board on Climate Change, which advises a 90–95% targeted cut. No further decisions have taken place yet.

The CCPI experts assess that, while the EU has made substantial progress compared with its earlier ambition levels, its overall target and the respective implementing policies remain highly insufficient for representing Europe's fair share of the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal. They suggest that the EU should reduce gross emissions by 65%+ by 2030 and achieve net zero no later than 2040.

EU coal production and consumption hit their lowest level in 2023, with a 20%+ decrease from 2022. However, the EU remains off track to meet its 55% reduction target. New supply agreements with the United States, Azerbaijan, Algeria, and others, along with the construction of new infrastructure for importing piped and liquefied gas, represent a great risk of fossil gas lock-in and creating stranded assets. No fossil fuel phase-out policy is in place.

The EU continues to issue fossil fuel subsidies despite its pledge to phase them out by 2025. No coherent and binding plan is in place for achieving this. The EU's budget still supports selected fossil fuel infrastructure projects at least until 2027, falling short on implementing its goal. Instead of continuing its financial support for fossil fuels, the EU should stop financing them and adhere to the polluter pays principle.

Renewable energy rather than fossil fuel energy is the way forward. The EU's Renewable Energy Directive sets a clear policy for promoting renewable energy sources, establishing a 2030 target of 42.5%. This is an significant step forward, but a 50%+ renewable energy target (by 2030) would be needed to reach net zero emissions by 2040. Although the target is binding at the EU level, individual national contributions from member states remain non-binding, unlike the binding national targets set for 2020.

The CCPI experts also emphasise accelerating wind and solar energy deployment. The necessary grid infrastructure must be built and storage and system flexibility must be increased. Transmission and distribution-level grid bottlenecks must be addressed to avoid unnecessary loss of already generated electricity. This transformative shift's success depends on technological advancements and the active participation of citizens and local communities, as well as integrating nature protection measures into existing policies.

Next to changing how energy is sourced, reducing energy consumption and improving energy efficiency—particularly for the building sector—are crucial. The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), and energy labelling and ecodesign legislation address these issues. The EU increased its 2030 energy efficiency target to 11.7%

(based on the forecasts for final energy consumption from 2020), but this still lacks the ambition needed to help the EU achieve 65%+ gross emissions reductions by 2030.

Member states should achieve 20%+ energy savings by 2030 with well-designed measures on the ground that enable long-term energy savings. The current annual building renovation rate should be tripled. Thus far, the final energy demand reduction target is only binding at the EU level but not the national level, hampering member states' accountability. Existing regulations must be supported by a robust enabling framework that includes financing, technical assistance, and social safeguards to ensure an ambitious and socially just transition in the building sector.

Agricultural emissions, especially from crop monoculture and large-scale livestock production, are major drivers of the climate crisis. Despite one-third of the EU's subsidies being spent on agriculture, the EU has not been able to push the sector toward greater sustainability. Following farmer protests across the EU and in anticipation of the upcoming election, the EU, in a rare move, used accelerated legislative procedures to weaken certain environmental rules related to Common Agricultural Policy funding.

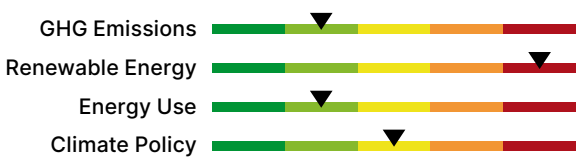
An important step forward was made in June 2024, with the EU adopting the Nature Restauration Law, aiming to restore 20%+ of the EU's land and sea areas by 2030. However, the introduction of the Carbon Removal Certification Framework (CRCF) Regulation into EU climate policy could potentially weaken the integrity of the EU's climate ambition. The CRCF allows carbon removal, temporary soil carbon, and emissions reductions to be used to offset emissions. This approach is likely to lead to delayed emissions reductions.

As a historic major emitter, the EU, with its 27 member states, plays a pivotal role in international negotiations. The CCPI experts view the EU as a positive force in international climate negotiations and diplomacy. It actively promoted adopting global energy targets (tripling renewable energy, doubling efficiency, transitioning away from fossil fuels) at COP28 and was among the leading countries in first commitments to the Loss and Damage Fund. At the same time, in negotiations on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on post-2025 climate finance, the EU thus far has failed to provide an offer for a quantum leap and is overly insistent on expanding the contributor base without clearly indicating it will step up its own contribution.

Egypt

20 22

Key Outcomes



- Egypt moves up two places to rank 20th in this year's CCPI, placing it among the medium performers
- The experts do not expect an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) before COP30
- The experts demand climate finance and a clear strategy for Egypt to address implementing its national climate policy

Egypt moves up two places to rank 20th in this year's CCPI, placing it among the *medium* performers. Egypt receives *high* ratings in GHG Emissions and Energy Use, *medium* in Climate Policy, and *very low* in Renewable Energy.

Data reveal low per capita GHG emissions in the country (2.08 tCO_2eq). At the same time, Egypt makes little use of its theoretically high renewable energy potential, as suggested by the very low share of renewable energy in energy use (5%) in the CCPI data.

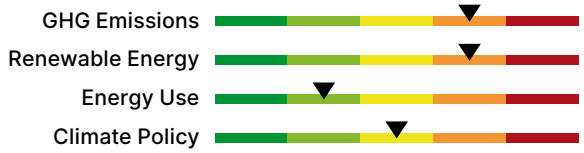
The CCPI country experts view the 42% renewable energy target by 2035 as a climate policy strength. However, implementation to reach the target faces several barriers. An atmosphere of financial uncertainty and insufficient support for importing renewable energy technology discourages private sector investments. The experts do not expect an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) before COP30.

The experts demand climate finance and a clear strategy for Egypt to address implementing its national climate policy.

Colombia

27 31

Key Outcomes



- Colombia ranks 27th, up four spots from the previous year
- A process is in place to update the current Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the near future
- The experts' main demand is for the country to coordinate more national financing mechanisms for renewable energy and have a clear target for phasing out fossil fuels

Colombia ranks 27th, up four spots from the previous year and receiving mixed ratings in this year's CCPI. The country has a *high* rating in the Energy Use category,

medium in Climate Policy, and *low* in GHG Emissions and Renewable Energy.

Colombia submitted a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2020 with the goal of reducing emissions by 51% by 2030. The country plans to achieve net zero by 2050. A process is in place to update the current NDC in the near future.

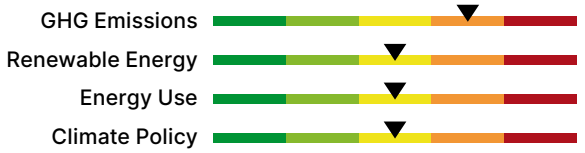
The CCPI national experts welcome ambitions for faster adoption of clean energy, but barriers remain for implementing renewable energy projects. Colombia is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves, and is currently planning to increase its production.

At the international level, Colombia supports efforts to protect the Amazon rainforest. The CCPI experts request that the country continue to stand up for a just energy transition at the international and national levels. The experts' main demand is for the country to coordinate more national financing mechanisms for renewable energy and have a clear target for phasing out fossil fuels.

Brazil

28 23

Key Outcomes



- Brazil ranks 28th in the current CCPI and stays among the *medium*-performing countries
- Despite renewable energy gains, Brazil's reliance on fossil fuels contradicts its climate policy
- Key demands: phasing out fossil fuels and enhancing energy infrastructure for stability and efficiency as well as ending deforestation, recovering native forests and degraded land, and stronger legislation against the indiscriminate use of pesticides

Brazil ranks 28th in the current CCPI and stays among the *medium*-performing countries. As in the previous year, Brazil shows a mixed performance across the main CCPI categories, with a *medium* rating for Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy, and a *low* for GHG Emissions.

Since President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva took office in January 2023, Brazil's climate policy has improved, continuing to do so in this past year. Brazil is currently preparing its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with 2035 targets as well as a Climate Plan (Plano Clima Mitigação) to implement its economy-wide target, including sector-specific actions. The initiative is being supported by stakeholder participation, including civil society, but some criticise its effectiveness throughout the process. Adopting a law on national adaptation, which sets out guidelines for the Adaptation Plan (Plano Clima Adaptação), is another improvement. The next milestone is the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (COP30) to be held in Belém, Brazil.

The CCPI country experts note positive developments in Brazil's climate policy, including strong measures against deforestation and a substantial reduction in the Amazon deforestation rate in 2023, which leads to lower emissions. These emissions reductions are not reflected in this year's ranking because 2023 data on land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) is not yet available. Such data might improve Brazil's rating in the GHG Emissions category. Deforestation should decline further in 2024, despite a record drought fuelled by climate change that led to extensive wildfires in all biomes.

The CCPI experts point to considerable growth in renewables, particularly wind and solar, which increased from 35 GW to 67 GW over the past two years (2022 and 2023). While small-scale solar generation increased, large-scale wind and solar projects in the open market, outside of government-sponsored regulated auctions, also saw substantial gains. However, the experts say that energy infrastructure remains inadequate, leading to wasted potential and logistical problems. Also, some wind projects in the northeast have faced criticism from local communities and legal challenges over human rights concerns.

Currently, over 30% of fuels used in the country are cost-effective biofuels (bioethanol and biodiesel), with their expansion supported by national programs such as RenewBio (RenovaBio) and Fuel of the Future (Combustíveis do Futuro), which leads to innovations such as second-generation biofuels, cellulosic bioethanol, biomethane, and Sustainable Aviation Fuel.

Despite renewable energy gains, Brazil's reliance on fossil fuels contradicts its climate policy. The government continues to support new oil and gas ventures with subsidies and infrastructure investment, particularly in the equatorial margin, while coal subsidies remain in place until 2040. Brazil is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas and oil production. The country's reliance on hydropower also raises environmental concerns and drought vulnerability.

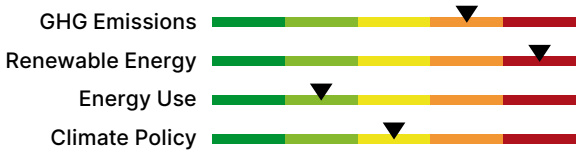
In energy use, the CCPI experts are greatly disappointed by the lack of energy use and efficiency standards for energy-intensive industries. The existing National Logistics Plan has an explicit target of reducing emissions, yet federal and state agencies' rail and road concessions do not have to follow the plan's goals.

The experts advocate for phasing out fossil fuels and enhancing energy infrastructure for stability and efficiency. They also call for ending deforestation, recovering native forests and degraded land, and stronger legislation against the indiscriminate use of pesticides.

South Africa

38 45

Key Outcomes



- South Africa climbs seven spots to 38th in this year's CCPI
- The Climate Change Bill was signed into law in July 2024 and sets caps for major emitters and requires each city to publish an adaptation plan
- Key demands: reduction of emissions, phase-outs of coal and gas as soon as possible, and implementing a just energy transition toward renewables

South Africa climbs seven spots to 38th in this year's CCPI, though it remains an overall *low* performer. The country receives mixed ratings in the four index categories: *high* in Energy Use, *medium* in Climate Policy, *low* in GHG Emissions, and *very low* in Renewable Energy.

The Climate Change Bill was signed into law in July 2024. This was the country's first piece of legislation specifically aimed at addressing the effects and impacts of climate change. The Act sets caps for major emitters and requires each city to publish an adaptation plan.

CCPI data shows that renewable energy deployment in South Africa is not 1.5°C-compatible, as evidenced by the country's *very low* rating in all four of the Renewable Energy indicators.

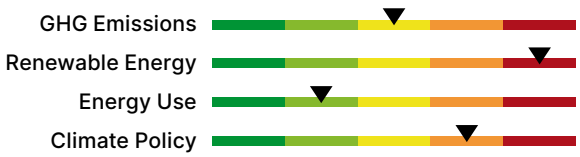
The government also remains committed to long-term coal power. South Africa is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves. The CCPI national experts criticise the draft Gas Masterplan and Integrated Resource Plan, both published in 2024 and showing continuous support of the fossil fuel energy system.

The experts recommend urgent reduction of emissions, phase-outs of coal and gas as soon as possible, and implementing a just energy transition toward renewables.

Mexico

39 38

Key Outcomes



- Mexico falls one place and ranks 39th in this year's CCPI, as an overall *low* performer
- Mexico enters a new political era with the inauguration of climate scientist Claudia Sheinbaum as president
- Key demands: advancing Mexico's energy transition and aligning energy policy with the Paris Agreement, developing a clear NDC implementation pathway, and committing to net zero emissions by 2060

Mexico falls one place and ranks 39th in this year's CCPI, as an overall *low* performer. The country receives a *high* rating in Energy Use, *medium* in GHG Emissions, *low* in Climate Policy, and *very low* in Renewable Energy.

As Mexico enters a new political era with the inauguration of climate scientist Claudia Sheinbaum as president on 1 October 2024, the CCPI country experts see potential for increased climate action. Over this past year, Mexico's climate policy has stagnated, with little progress reported since its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) at the 2022 UN Climate Change Conference (COP27). While the 2022 NDC set targets of reducing GHG emissions by 35%, sector-specific decarbonisation plans remain undeveloped.

Although the CCPI national experts highlight Mexico's significant renewable energy potential and opportunities for small-scale projects, the government's focus has largely remained on fossil fuel value chains, as evidenced by the recent opening of the Dos Bocas refinery and the continued expansion of gas pipelines in the country's north and southeast. The experts criticise that the renewable energy targets are not ambitious enough and public resources have been mainly allocated to fossil fuels. The oil moratorium, which has been in place since 2019 and bans new shale oil and gas permits, is one policy the experts say is working well. Mexico currently plans to increase its gas and oil production.

Deforestation and forest degradation are continuing problems in Mexico, irrespective of forest development policies. After years of criticism, recent evaluations of the Sowing Life (Sembrando Vida) programme have shown its benefits in creating positive socio-economic conditions for maintaining productive forests.

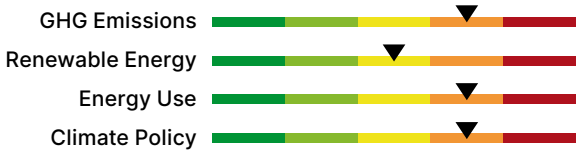
The Sustainable Taxonomy introduced by the finance ministry is a notable positive development in this past year. It aims to support sustainable investment, as well as the Sustainable Finance Mobilization Strategy, which offers various financial instruments for closing the financing gap for sustainable activities in the country.

Looking ahead, the experts recommend advancing Mexico's energy transition and aligning energy policy with the Paris Agreement, developing a clear NDC implementation pathway, and committing to net zero emissions by 2060. It is also vital to address ongoing deforestation and land-use conflicts.

Indonesia

42 36

Key Outcomes



- Indonesia falls five places to rank 42nd in this year's CCPI, with an overall *low* rating
- Indonesian government will not approve any new coal-fired power plants. Coal plants already included in the latest electricity business plan, however, can still be built
- Key demands: increasing climate ambitions in the second NDC

Indonesia falls six places to rank 42nd in this year's CCPI, with an overall *low* rating. The country receives a *medium* rating in Renewable Energy and *low* in GHG Emissions, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

In 2024, Indonesia released a draft of its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), aiming for net zero by 2060 and peaking emissions in 2030–2035. Indonesia previously had no peak targets and the CCPI national experts criticise that the NDC draft is not aligned with the Paris Agreement. Indonesia has a new president and cabinet since October 2024.

In November 2023, the Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP), outlining projects and strategies to support the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP), was launched. But the CCPI experts say it lacks a clear prioritisation of sectors and individual initiatives. A revised CIPP is slated to be released in time for the 2024 UN Climate Change Conference (COP29). Our experts hope it will be a more focused and action-oriented document. Indonesia is currently revising its Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL). In the RUPTL draft, the country indicates plans to add 75% renewable energy capacity between 2024 and 2033. The last renewable energy target of a 23% share by 2025 will, however, be missed. The experts find that incentives for electric vehicles are working well.

Indonesia still relies heavily on fossil fuels. In 2023, coal accounted for 40.5% of the energy mix, while renewables were just 13.1%. A 2050–2060 phase-out is planned for coal. Indonesia is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas production. On a positive note, the experts note that the Indonesian government will not approve any new coal-fired power plants. Coal plants already included in the latest electricity business plan, however, can still be built.

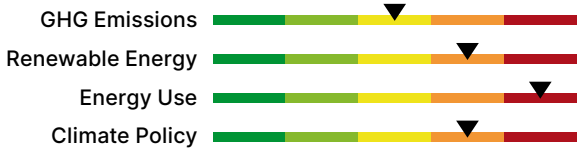
There also are ongoing questions about human rights violations, particularly related to land-intensive projects, such as biofuels, hydropower, geothermal initiatives, and the supply chain for renewable technologies, including mineral mining. Biomass is gaining importance as an energy source and biofuel in Indonesia, and the new president supports its potential for increased use. However, the experts question its effectiveness in mitigating climate change and raise concerns about the risks of deforestation. Illegal logging and land clearing also continue to be issues for Indonesia.

The experts recommend increasing climate ambitions in the second NDC to achieve alignment with the Paris Agreement. The coal phase-out also should be better structured and financed, with a cap or deadline for captive coal power plant construction.

Australia

52 50

Key Outcomes



- Australia drops two ranks in the current CCPI, to 52nd and among the *low*-performing countries
- Fossil fuel subsidies have declined and been redirected to other industries. However, some major fossil fuel subsidies remain.
- Key demands: stop approving and signalling support for the expansion of fossil fuel production

Australia drops two ranks in the current CCPI, to 52nd and among the *low*-performing countries. It receives a *medium* rating in GHG Emissions, *low* in Renewable Energy and Climate Policy, and *very low* in Energy Use.

Australia's 2030 national target is to reduce GHG emissions by 43% from 2005 levels. The country plans to achieve net zero by 2050. The CCPI national experts welcome these targets and Australia is now nearly on track to achieve its 2023 emissions reduction target.

The experts further note that since the election of the current government in mid-2022, fossil fuel subsidies have declined and been redirected to other industries. However, some major fossil fuel subsidies remain, including the Fuel Tax Credit scheme which subsidies the fuel taxes paid by a range of sectors, including fossil fuel mining. Australia is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal and gas reserves, and is currently planning to increase its production.

Despite Australia's continuing support of fossil fuel mining, the experts report policies that support fossil fuel phase-out. By implementing the reformed Safeguard Mechanism, originally commenced in 2016, Australia is establishing stricter emissions baselines for large industrial facilities and strengthening its emissions regulations. The government's policy framework strongly supports renewable energy development through their Renewable Energy Target and funding bodies such as ARENA and CEFC. The first offshore wind zones also have been announced, marking the start of the development of an offshore wind industry. This effort will lead to, among other things, significant growth in renewable electricity capacity. In 2023, 35% of Australia's total electricity generation was from renewable energy sources.

At the international level, Australia has not been a strong negotiator in the last couple of years. The experts demand a significant increase in Australia's contribution to multilateral climate funds to ensure a balanced focus on mitigation and adaptation, and to align its financial commitments with its fair share based on GDP and historical emissions. Australia's climate finance has been good in terms of quality (e.g. prioritising vulnerable communities in the Pacific and consisting almost entirely of grants), though its quantity lacks.

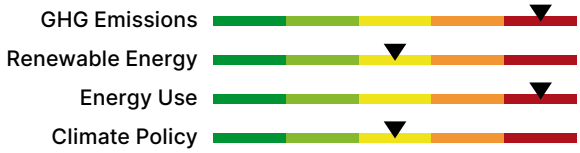
The experts also note that since the current government was elected in mid-2022, there has been a significant shift in how Australia engages at COPs and other international forums, including the Pacific Islands Forum. In December 2023, the new Australian government signed the Clean Energy Transition Partnership. Notably, at COP28, Australia's Climate Change Minister, as chair of the Umbrella Group, committed the coalition for the first time to transitioning away from fossil fuels and to ensuring global emissions cuts of 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035. And as Australia has officially bid to co-host COP31 in 2026 in partnership with the Pacific, COP31 could be a further defining moment for Australia, with global attention focused on host countries.

While the Australian government is making progress in transforming Australia's electricity system, other areas of decarbonisation are lagging. Mainly, the experts call on Australia to stop approving and signalling support for the expansion of fossil fuel production, including through the Future Gas Strategy released in 2024.

China

55 51

Key Outcomes



- China ranks 55th in this year's CCPI and is among the *very low* performing countries
- The country may have already peaked emissions in 2023, with the CCPI country experts highlighting that emissions fell in the first quarter of 2024
- Key demands: including absolute emissions reduction targets or percentage decrease targets in the new NDC, decreasing coal power, and strengthening the national carbon trading market and exploring other financial mechanisms to support carbon reduction efforts

China ranks 55th in this year's CCPI and is among the *very low* performing countries. China receives a *very low* rating in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories and a *medium* in Renewable Energy and Climate Policy.

China's plan to peak GHG emissions by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 remains unchanged. The country, in fact, may have already peaked emissions in 2023, with the CCPI country experts highlighting that emissions fell in the first quarter of 2024. The 1+N Framework from 2021 is China's core climate change policy and provides structure for achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). But the lack of quantitative targets makes it difficult to assess its effectiveness over time.

The CCPI experts highlight expansions in China's 'new three' pillars—solar cells, lithium batteries, and electric vehicles—which are driving rapid growth in energy supply and renewable energy production. Despite these, coal power continues to expand in China, with ongoing approvals for large coal projects that contradict the country's 2030 goal for peaking emissions. China is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil, coal, and gas reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas production.

The expansion of electric vehicles and related infrastructure under the New Energy Vehicle Development Plan (2021-2025) was a major development in transport for China. The government now aims for 20% of new vehicle sales to be electric by 2025.

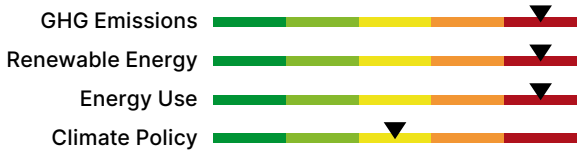
In international climate politics, experts welcome China's active promotion of international cooperation on climate change mitigation, backed by new policies such as the Sunnylands Statement, which strengthens international climate cooperation between China and the United States. However, the country appears reluctant to set more ambitious climate targets.

The CCPI experts recommend including absolute emissions reduction targets or percentage decrease targets in the new NDC and the 15th Five-Year Plan to provide more clarity and enforceability. They also advise planning for decreased coal power, considering the socio-economic impacts on coal-dependent communities. And they suggest strengthening the national carbon trading market and exploring other financial mechanisms to support carbon reduction efforts.

United States

57 57

Key Outcomes



- The United States is among the *very low* performing countries, remaining at 57th in the current CCPI
- There has been an increase in wind and solar power capacity since the Biden administration's Inflation Reduction Act, which has resulted in massive investments and incentives
- Key demands: continue investing in renewable energy and clean transportation, a stop to all fossil fuel subsidies and a ban on new fossil fuel extraction on public and private lands

The United States is among the *very low* performing countries, remaining at 57th in the current CCPI. The US receives a *very low* rating for GHG Emissions, Energy Use, and Renewable Energy, and a *medium* for Climate Policy.

The current US administration has, however, committed to reducing GHG emissions by 50–52% by 2030 and achieving net zero by 2050. There has been an increase in wind and solar power capacity (e.g. from 95 GW of solar at the end of 2023 to 131 GW by the end of 2024) since the Biden administration's Inflation Reduction Act, which has resulted in massive investments and incentives. However, there is no federal target for phasing out fossil fuels.

US biofuel production is rising. In 2023, 23.8 billion gallons were produced, up 1.7 billion gallons compared with 2022. Biomass provided about 5% of the United States' energy in 2023. The country is among the top 10 wood exporters and the CCPI national experts assert that the US must regulate logging in old-growth forests more strictly. President Biden issued an executive order to ban new fossil fuel projects on public land, but this does not affect private lands. The CCPI experts criticise the ongoing fossil fuel extraction subsidies. The US is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil, coal, and gas reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas and oil production.

The lack of congressional majorities for stringent emissions reduction policies limits the federal government, but several states and local governments have adopted local climate policies, such as carbon taxes.

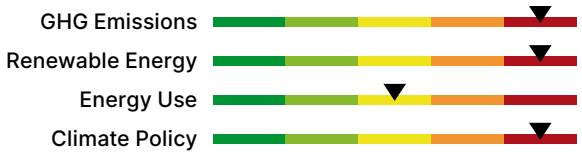
At the international level, the Inflation Reduction Act set a strong example on clean energy and transportation policies, also influencing, for example, EU policies.

The experts look for the US to continue investing in renewable energy and clean transportation. They also demand a stop to all fossil fuel subsidies and a ban on new fossil fuel extraction on public and private lands. Donald Trump's return to the presidency is likely to have a negative impact on US climate policy and, as a result, the US is expected to perform worse in the next edition of the CCPI.

Argentina

59 53

Key Outcomes



- Argentina falls six spots to 59th in the current CCPI
- The newly elected government does not believe in manmade climate change
- The CCPI experts demand that the government take climate change seriously and act to ensure a just energy transition and implement energy efficiency measures

Argentina falls six spots to 59th in the current CCPI. The country receives a *very low* rating in GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Climate Policy, and a *medium* in Energy Use.

The newly elected government does not believe in manmade climate change and the wording "climate change" has been removed from all official documents. State representatives are not allowed to participate in Agenda 2030 events.

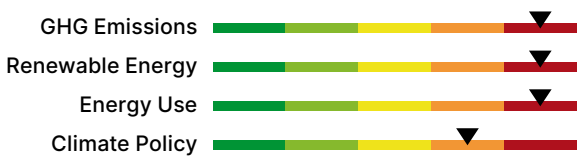
The CCPI country experts state there have been no federal improvements to climate policies and some have even regressed. However, some local governments and cities have implemented climate-friendly policies since the new government assumed power. The scientific community and some political forces are trying to halt adverse decisions on climate change action, particularly focusing on the economic impact these have on Argentina's productive sectors and social justice.

The Argentinian government's actions are misaligned with the Paris Agreement. The CCPI experts demand that the government take climate change seriously and act to ensure a just energy transition and implement energy efficiency measures.

Canada

62 62

Key Outcomes



- Canada maintains its position at 62nd in this year's CCPI
- The federal government is showing leadership that far surpasses what the provinces have shown to date
- Key demands: a strong emissions cap, provincial fossil fuel phase-out that meaningfully supports resource-intensive communities, transparent progress report on the Emissions Reduction Plan, and climate-friendly financial regulations

Canada maintains its position at 62nd in this year's CCPI and its status as a *very low* performer. As in previous years, Canada receives a *very low* rating in the GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Energy Use categories. Climate Policy is rated as *low*.

Positive developments in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use trend indicators give hope that emissions will continue falling, leading to an improved CCPI ranking. Canada's Emissions Reduction Plan includes the target of a 40% emissions reduction compared with 2005 levels by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

In 2019, Canada introduced a carbon price system to help the country reach its GHG emissions targets. As of 1 April 2024, the fuel charge was $80 CAD per tonne of gasoline, $15 more than in 2023. The government's goal is to charge $170 per tonne by 2030. A Canadian Climate Institute report shows that federal and provincial carbon pricing for industry and consumers is expected to account for almost half of Canada's emissions reductions by 2030. However, most of the emissions oil and gas producers generate are exempted, meaning these companies pay a very low average price for their emissions.

Although the country is transitioning from coal power and reducing methane, it plans to increase its gas and oil production by 2030. In 2023, Canada produced 5.76 million barrels of oil per day, making it the fourth largest oil-producing country and with a 6% share of the world total. This is not compatible with the 1.5°C target.

The CCPI national experts also note that the government under Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault has repeatedly delayed or weakened proposed climate policies following sustained lobbying from the fossil fuel industry and provincial premiers.

Since 2010, the share of renewables in the energy mix has remained relatively stable, at around 17%. The government has undertaken some actions to help increase the share. In October 2024, it announced an additional USD 500 million of funding to the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways program to support Canadian utilities and system operators in transforming their electricity systems. The CCPI experts point to the introduction of the Canada Green Building Strategy in 2024, which outlines the government's vision for greener and more efficient buildings. The Greening Government Strategy, also introduced in 2024, plans to use 100% clean electricity in federal buildings by 2025.

Despite the above, Canada's provinces have a great deal of power to expand or restrict fossil fuel development. While some provinces, such as Quebec, have implemented bans on fossil fuel exploration and exploitation, others, such as Alberta, are promoting oil and gas expansion well into the future. The federal government is showing leadership that far surpasses what the provinces have shown to date, and though it is not enough, there continues to be a jurisdictional imbalance between what the federal governments can do and where provincial action is needed.

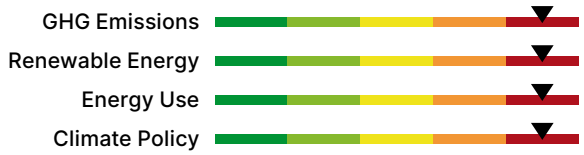
The CCPI experts note that, since 2021, the speed, scale, and scope of Canada's climate action have increased though there is still a great deal of room for improvement. As in the past, the experts expect Canada to take on greater responsibility in climate policy and increase the pressure on provinces to reduce their emissions (from the electricity sector). Canada is a wealthy country and a major oil and gas producer, but it has the potential and capacities to transform its energy system and reduce its emissions substantially.

The experts call for plans for a strong emissions cap, provincial fossil fuel phase-out that meaningfully supports resource-intensive communities, transparent progress report on the Emissions Reduction Plan, and climate-friendly financial regulations.

Republic of Korea

63 64 ▲

Key Outcomes



- The Republic of Korea ranks 63rd and near the very bottom of the current CCPI
- In 2024, the Korean Constitutional Court ruled that the country's climate measures were inadequate and unconstitutional
- Key demands: more ambitious targets for phasing out fossil fuels and better implementation plans to speed up renewable energy

The Republic of Korea (ROK) ranks 63rd and near the very bottom of the current CCPI. The country continues to rate *very low* in all CCPI categories: Climate Policy, Energy Use, Renewable Energy, and GHG Emissions.

On 29 August 2024, the Korean Constitutional Court ruled that the country's climate measures were inadequate and unconstitutional. The court determined that the lack of an

emissions reduction plan after 2030 infringes on the basic rights of the country's current and future generations.

The ROK's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) includes the goals of increasing the renewable energy share to 70% and phasing out coal by 2050. The CCPI national experts assert that the goal should be more aligned with the Paris Agreement and updated to phasing out coal and gas-powered energy by 2035.

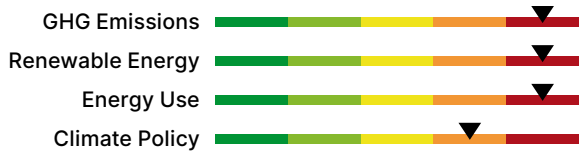
In international climate politics, the CCPI experts welcome the ROK joining the Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane by 30% compared with the 2020 level. However, the country should halt new oil and gas financing and exploration (e.g. exploration of the Daewang gas project).

The experts anticipate more ambitious targets for phasing out fossil fuels, better implementation plans to speed up renewable energy, and for the government to take the Constitutional Court's ruling into account in national climate measures.

United Arab Emirates

65 65

Key Outcomes



- The United Arab Emirates (UAE) remains ranked 65th in the CCPI
- Domestic industry is showing a rising awareness that decarbonisation is necessary, but climate-friendly subsidies and tariffs are lacking
- Key demands: regular updates on current projects and for the climate ministry to communicate regarding future targets

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) remains ranked 65th in the CCPI, with a *low* rating in Climate Policy and *very low* in Energy Use, Renewable Energy, and GHG Emissions.

During the COP28 presidency, the UAE exhibited goodwill in climate policies, announcing large-scale renewable energy and carbon capture projects. However, the CCPI national experts criticise that there has been almost no communication from the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment since the climate conference.

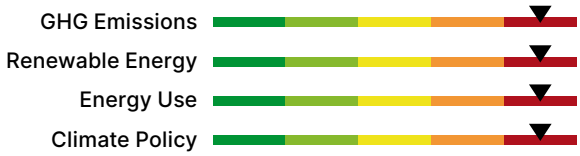
Domestic industry is showing a rising awareness that decarbonisation is necessary, but climate-friendly subsidies and tariffs are lacking. UAE is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas and oil production.

The CCPI experts demand regular updates on current projects and for the climate ministry to communicate regarding future targets.

Islamic Rep. of Iran

67 66

Key Outcomes



- Iran ranks 67th, placing it last in the CCPI
- Its renewable energy share is still below 1% and is among the 10 countries with the largest developed gas reserves
- Iran is experiencing increasingly severe heat waves and other consequences of the climate crisis

Iran ranks 67th, placing it last in the CCPI. The country scores *very low* in all four CCPI categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Climate Policy, and Energy Use.

As in previous years, Iran scores very low for the international climate policy indicator, as it is one of the few countries that has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement. At COP26, representatives from Iran announced the country would join the Paris Agreement once existing sanctions were lifted. Iran also has no net-zero target.

The country's GHG emissions per capita are among the highest worldwide. Its renewable energy share is still below 1% and is among the 10 countries with the largest developed gas reserves.

Meanwhile, Iran is experiencing increasingly severe heat waves and other consequences of the climate crisis.

➔ More country texts can be found at:
www.ccpi.org/countries

4. Data Information & Disclaimer

Comparability to previous CCPI editions

The CCPI 2025 (for 63 selected countries and the EU) is based on the methodological design introduced in 2017 covering all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions[7] and evaluates the 2030 targets and the well-below-2°C compatibility of countries' current levels and targets in the categories "GHG Emissions", "Renewable Energies" and "Energy Use". Therefore, there is only limited comparability between this year's results and versions of the index prior to the CCPI 2018. However, this year's results are comparable to the CCPI 2018 to CCPI 2024.

Disclaimer on data

Due to data availability, past CCPI editions until 2022 were calculated using data recorded two years prior. With the help of PRIMAP, we have been able to use GHG emissions data with only a one-year delay since the CCPI 2023 edition. This means that for the CCPI 2025 we use GHG data from 2023 (relying on numerical methods and linear extrapolation). The Renewable Energy and Energy Use categories are calculated with data recorded in 2022, as this is the most recent data available.

Data changes since the last edition

LULUCF Data

For general information on LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry) emissions please check our Background and Methodology brochure.[8] We annually review data on LULUCF with the help of Nicklas Forsell (IIASA). This year's review has revealed a larger difference in LULUCF data for Malaysia. For the first time we take official country data (Common Report Format – CRF) and not FAO data for Malaysia which leads to lower emissions and a better ranking and rating.

IEA Data[9]

New data on biomass in the IEA Renewable Energy Information: In the 2024 edition, Nigeria and Pakistan data on solid biofuels consumption in the residential sector were revised downwards due to a new assumption about per capita consumption. This change has consequently affected the total energy supply. This revision follows the implementation of a bottom-up methodology, providing a more accurate estimation of biofuel usage. Non-OECD countries are documented in the "World Energy Statistics" data product documentation.[10]

NDC Evaluation

For the first time, all GHG targets include LULUCF emissions sources and sinks. We based our target calculation on the PBL Climate Pledge NDC tool[11], which estimates comparable 2030 emission values based on the sectoral scope of the target. In other words, when the target includes LULUCF, the PBL Climate Pledge NDC includes LULUCF emissions, and vice versa. A few CCPI countries, such as Germany, exclude the LULUCF sector from the target. In the absence of emissions targets covering the LULUCF sector, we estimate a value for 2030 based on the country's historical LULUCF emissions. Including LULUCF in the target reduces the target emissions of some countries, especially those with a substantial sink in the reference for the target calculation (e.g., Finland and Slovenia). However, including LULUCF also increased the target calculation in other countries, such as the Russian Federation and Sweden. Overall, quantifying the targets based on emissions including LULUCF improves the accuracy of our estimates for 2030 and does not require additional assumptions regarding the development of the LULUCF sector.

Disclaimer on Ukraine

In this year's CCPI, Ukraine's climate performance was for the third time not assessed. This decision was due to the far-reaching impact of Russia's aggressive war against the country. The war has caused massive damage and destruction in the energy, industry, transport and construction sectors.

5. About the CCPI

Country coverage: covering more than 90% of global GHG emissions

On the basis of standardised criteria, the CCPI currently evaluates and compares the climate protection performance of 63 countries and of the European Union (EU), which are together responsible for more than 90% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Methodological approach and data sources

The CCPI assesses countries' performance in four categories:

- **"GHG Emissions"** (40% of overall score),
- **"Renewable Energy"** (20% of overall score),
- **"Energy Use"** (20% of overall score) and
- **"Climate Policy"** (20% of overall score).

Aiming to provide a comprehensive and balanced evaluation of the diverse countries evaluated, a total of 14 indicators are taken into account (see figure below). Around 80% of the assessment of countries' performance is based on quantitative data taken from the International Energy Agency (IEA), PRIMAP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the national GHG inventories (submitted to the UNFCCC). The categories "GHG Emissions", "Renewable Energy" and "Energy Use" are each defined by four indicators: (1) Current Level; (2) Past Trend;[12] (3) well-below 2°C Compatibility of the Current Level; and (4) well-below 2°C Compatibility of the Countries' 2030 Target. The remaining 20% of the assessment is based on the globally unique climate policy section of the CCPI. The index category "Climate Policy" considers the fact that climate protection measures taken by governments often take several years to have an effect on the emissions, renewable energy and energy use indicators. This category thereby covers the most recent developments in national climate policy frameworks, which are otherwise not projected in the quantitative data. This category's indicators are (1) National Climate Policy and (2) International Climate Policy, and the qualitative data for these is assessed annually in a comprehensive research study. Its basis is the performance rating provided by climate and energy policy experts from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), universities and think tanks within the countries that are evaluated.[13]

Compatibility of countries' performance with well-below-2°C pathway and NDC analysis

In 2017, the methodology of the CCPI was revised to fully incorporate the 2015 Paris Agreement, a milestone in international climate negotiations with the goal to limit global warming to well below 2°C or even to 1.5°C. Since then, the CCPI includes an assessment of the well-below 2°C compatibility of countries' current performances and their own targets (as formulated in their Nationally Determined Contributions, or NDCs). Within the quantitative index categories – "GHG Emissions", "Renewable Energy" and "Energy Use" – current performance and the respective 2030 target are evaluated in relation to their country-specific well-below-2°C pathway. For the well-below-2°C pathways, ambitious benchmarks are set for each category, guided by the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. The three benchmarks are: nearly zero GHG emissions (taking into account country-specific pathways, which give developing countries more time to reach this goal); *100% energy from renewable sources*; and keeping to *today's average global energy use per capita levels and not increasing beyond*. The CCPI compares where countries actually are today with where they should be to meet the ambitious benchmarks. Following a similar logic, the CCPI evaluates the countries' own 2030 targets by comparing these to the same benchmarks.

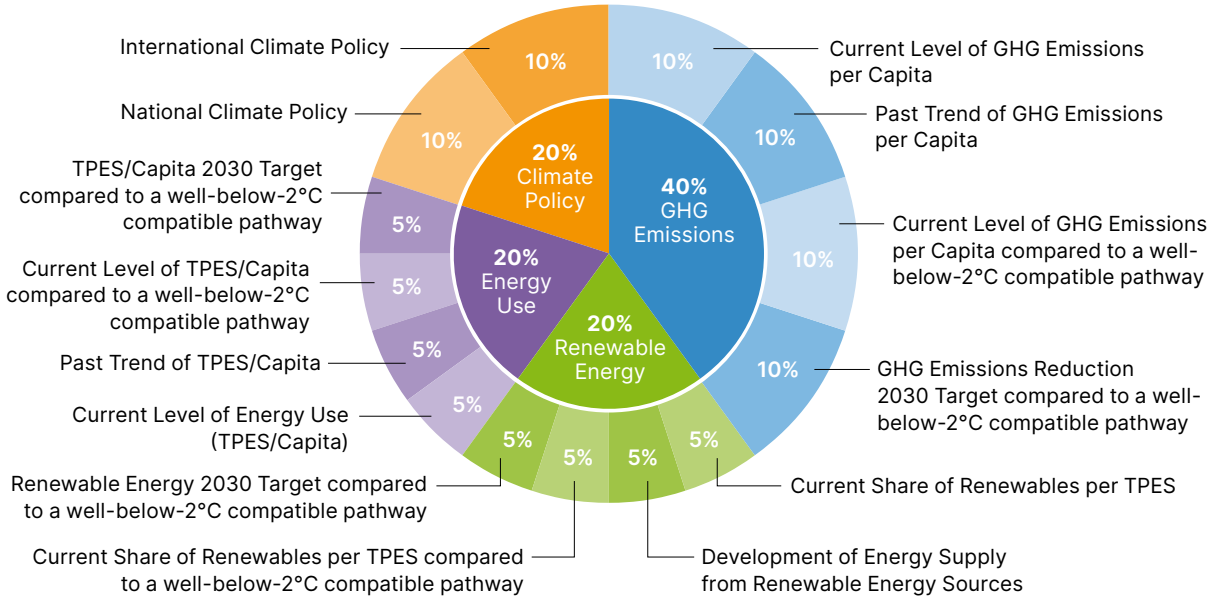
Interpretation of results

In interpreting the results, it is important to note that the CCPI is calculated using production-based emissions only. Thereby the CCPI follows the currently prevailing method of accounting for national emissions and the logic that the nation producing the emissions is also the one held accountable for them. Further, it is important to note that more than half of the CCPI ranking indicators are qualified in relative terms (better/worse) rather than absolute. Therefore even those countries with high rankings have no reason to sit back and relax. On the contrary, the results illustrate that even if all countries were as committed as the current frontrunners, efforts would still not be sufficient to prevent dangerous climate change.

➔ More detailed information on the CCPI methodology and its calculation can be found in the "Background and Methodology" brochure, available for download at: **www.ccpi.org/methodology**

* All Kyoto gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFKW, PFKW and SF_6) including the emissions coming from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

Components of the CCPI



GHG = Greenhouse Gases | TPES = Total Primary Energy Supply

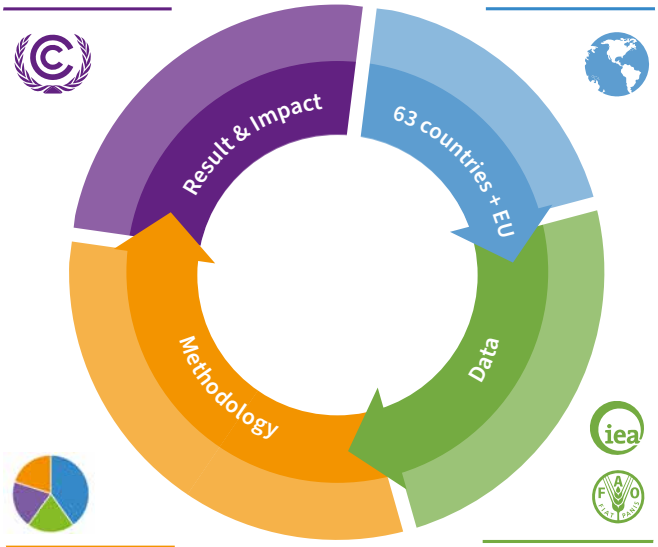
Cycle of the season: How the CCPI is built

IMPACT

- Financial Market
- Media Response
- Science
- Civil Society
- Government

RESULT

- **Country Ranking**
- Detailed Country Pages
- Presentation at UN climate talks



Most emitting nations responsible for more than 90% of global GHG emissions

80% of the assessment is based on quantitative data from:

- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- PRIMAP
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- national GHG inventories submitted to the UNFCCC

20% of the assessment is based on own data from an annual survey of 450 experts worldwide

Using standardised criteria, the CCPI looks at 14 indicators in the following four categories:

40% GHG Emissions/Capita
20% Renewables/Energy Supply
20% Energy Supply/Capita
20% Climate Policy

The CCPI aims to analyse whether countries are on track to fulfill their promises and obligations to combat the climate crises. Over the years, the index has developed into an important reference for science, media, civil society groups, and the financial market.

6. Endnotes

1 We calculate the pathways based on the common but differentiated responsibilities principle: "Common" because all countries must reduce their per capita emissions to the same level (in this case net zero) within the same time period, and "differentiated" because developed countries started on this path from 1990, while developing countries do so once they reach the global average per capita emissions. More information can be found here: Climate Change Performance Index. Background and Methodology

2 Chennamaneni, L., Lydén, P., 2024, A Primer on Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0

3 IPCC, 2021, Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis

4 REN21, 2024, Renewables 2024. Global Status Report

5 IEA, 2024, Renewables 2024. Analysis and forecast to 2030

6 Enerdata, 2024, Global Energy Trends 2024

7 All Kyoto gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFKW, PFKW and SF6) including the emissions coming from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

8 Burck, J. et al., 2024, Climate Change Performance Index. Background and Methodology

9 We use the IEA Renewable Energy Information (2024) for the categories Energy Use and Renewable Energies.

10 See: https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/world-energy-statistics.

11 See: https://themasites.pbl.nl/o/climate-ndc-policies-tool/.

12 The CCPI takes into account a five-year linear trend.

13 The survey for the CCPI 2025 was carried out between September and October 2024. The results therefore cover recent policy developments until mid of October.

Annex

List of contributors to the climate policy evaluation

About 450 climate and energy experts contributed to this year's edition of the Climate Change Performance Index with their evaluation of national climate policies and international climate policy performance. The following national experts agreed to be mentioned as contributors to the policy evaluation of this year's CCPI:

Country	Name	Organisation
Algeria	Mustapha Saadi	Sakora Consulting
Argentina	Gabriel Blanco	Centro de Tecnologías Ambientales y Energía (CTAE), Universidad Nacional del Centro
	Roque Pedace	foroba
		Fundacion Bariloche
Australia	Dr John Iser & Graeme McLeay	Doctors for the Environment Australia
	Rod Campbell	The Australia Institute
	Dr Simon Bradshaw	Climate Council of Australia
		Australian Conservation Foundation
		Sustainable Business Australia
Austria	Johannes Wahlmüller	GLOBAL 2000
	Jasmin Duregger	Greenpeace in Austria
Belarus	Iryna Ponedelnik	Green Network
	Ivan Filiutsich	
Brazil	Claudio Angelo, David Tsai & Stela Herschmann	Observatório do Clima
	Ricardo Baitelo	Instituto de Energia e Meio Ambiente
	Dr. William Wills	Brazilian Climate Center
	Eduardo Savio Martins	University of Ceara/Brazil and FUNCEME
	Emilly Caroline	Centro de Gestão e Estudos Estratégicos
		Amazon Environmental Research Institute
		Instituto Climainfo
Bulgaria	Vihren Mitev	Ecological Manifesto - ManEco Foundation
		Za Zemiata (FoE Bulgaria)
Canada	André Bélisle	AQLPA
	John Bennett	Friends of the Earth Canada
Chile		Fundacion Terram
China	Muyi Yang	Ember
Chinese Taipei	Dr. Ying-Shih Hsieh	Environmental Quality Protection Foundation
	Gloria K.- J. HSU	Mom Loves Taiwan Association
Columbia	Giovanni Pabon, Diana Barba & Juan Parra	Transforma
	Santiago Aldana	Fundación Heinrich Böll Oficina Bogotá
Cyprus		Terra Cypria - The Cyprus Conservation Foundation
	Natasa Ioannou	Friends of the Earth Cyprus
Czech Republic		Centum pro dopravu a energetiku (Centre for Transport and Energy)
	Jan Svoboda	AMO – Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky
Egypt	Riham Helmy Abdelhamid	EnviroX for development

Country	Name	Organisation
EU	Wendel Trio	
		Germanwatch
Finland	Kirsi Vuorinen	Third Rock Finland Oy
	Veikko Sajaniemi	Third Rock Finland Oy & Climate & Nature
		Suomen luonnonsuojeluliitto ry (SLL)/ Finnish Association for Nature Conservation (FANC)
France	Sarah Champagne	Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung Paris
	Marion Guénard	Germanwatch
Germany	Brick Medak	NABU
	Franziska Mey	RIFS Potsdam
		Germanwatch
Greece	Chris Vrettos	Electra Energy
	Aria Tzamalikou, Ioanna Souka & Nikos Mantzaris	The Green Tank
	Emmanuella Doussis	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
	Kostis Grimanis	Greenpeace Greece
	Alexandros Moulopoulos	WWF Greece
Hungary	András Lukács	Clean Air Action Group
	András Perger	Greenpeace Hungary
India	Shikha Bhasin	Council on Energy, Environment and Water
	Ashwani Ashok	Center for Environment & Energy Development
	D.Raghunandan	All India Peoples Science Network
	Nakul Sharma	Climate Action Network South Asia
Indonesia	Mutya Yustika	Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis
	Ahmad Ashov Birry	Trend Asia
	Fabby Tumiwa	Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR)
Italy	Mauro Albrizio	Legambiente
	Gianni Silvestrini	Kyoto Club
Japan		Kiko Network
	Masayoshi Iyoda	350.org Japan
Kazakhstan	Lyudmila Petrova	NGO Angel
Latvia	Maksis Apinis	Green Liberty
		Pasaules dabas fonds
Malaysia	Anthony Tan Kee Huat	Environmental Activist
Malta	Dr John Paul Cauchi	Queen Mary University of London
	Luciano Mule'Stagno	Inst. for Sustainable Energy
	Dr Suzanne Maas	Friends of the Earth Malta
Mexico	Dr. José María Valenzuela	University of Oxford
	Jorge Villarreal Padilla & Mariana Gutiérrez Grados	
Morocco	Dr. Mohammed Saddik	
	Said Chakri	
	Mohammed Ajrinija	High Atlas Foundation
	Prof. Touria Barradi	
	Naima Benazzi	HAF
Netherlands		Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

Country	Name	Organisation
	Sible Schöne	HIER
New Zealand	Dr Kayla Kingdon-Bebb	WWF-New Zealand
		Lawyers for Climate Action NZ Incorporated
	David Tong	Oil Change International
Nigeria	Smith Nwokocha	Quest For Growth and Development Foundation
	Ogunlade Olamide Martins	Corporate Accountability and Public Participation Africa
	Susan Essien	SNV Nigeria
Norway	Anette Bruer Stepanoski & Helga Lerkelund	The Norwegian society for Nature Conservation/ Naturvernforbundet
	Elise Åsnes	Spire
	Johan Hermstad Reinertsen	Future in our hands
Pakistan	Ali Tauqeer Sheikh	
		Eco-Conservation Initiatives
		Pakistan Development Alliance
Philippines	John Leo Algo	Aksyon Klima Pilipinas
	Jameela Joy Reyes	Manila Observatory
	Angelika David, Janssen Martinez & Juan Miguel Torres	Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities
Poland	Wojciech Szymalski & Andrzej Kassenberg	Institute for Sustainable Development Foundation
	Marta Anczewska	Reform Institute
Portugal	Pedro Nunes	ZERO – Association for the Earth System Sustain-ability
Romania	Laura Nazare	Bankwatch Romania
Russian Federation	Angelina Davydova	Institute for Global Reconstitution
	Ekaterina Bliznetskaya	MGIMO University
Slovenia		Umanotera
		Focus Association for Sustainable Development
South Africa		Project 90 by 2030
Spain	Josep (Pep) Puig i Boix	Grup de Científics i Tècnics per un Futur No Nuclear
	Philippine Ménager	ECODES
Switzerland	Georg Klingler & Nathan Solothurnmann	Greenpeace Switzerland
		Alliance Sud
Thailand	Boonrod Yaowapruek	Creagy
Türkiye	Dr. Umit Sahin	Sabanci University Istanbul Policy Center
	Ozgur Gurbuz	
		Climate Action Network Europe
United Kingdom	Nicholas Davies	Green Alliance
		CF Energy Research & Consulting UG
		Green Cross United Kingdom
United States		CF Energy Research & Consulting UG
Uzbekistan	Kosimova Nargis Sunnat kizi	Ecolog
Vietnam	Hoang Tung Duong	

Germanwatch

Following the motto of *Observing. Analysing. Acting.* Germanwatch has been actively promoting global equity and livelihood preservation since 1991. We focus on the politics and economics of the Global North and their worldwide consequences. The situation of marginalised people in the Global South is the starting point for our work. Together with our members and supporters, and with other actors in civil society, we strive to serve as a strong lobbying force for sustainable development. We aim at our goals by advocating for prevention of dangerous climate change and its negative impacts, for guaranteeing food security, and for corporate compliance with human rights standards.

Germanwatch is funded by membership fees, donations, programme funding from Stiftung Zukunftsfaehigkeit (Foundation for Sustainability), and grants from public and private donors.

You can also help us to achieve our goals by making an online donation:

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NewClimate Institute

NewClimate Institute is a non-profit think tank supporting implementation of action against climate change in the context of sustainable development around the world. NewClimate Institute connects up-to-date research with real world decision-making processes with a focus on international climate negotiations, national and sectoral climate action and corporate climate commitments.

www.newclimate.org

Climate Action Network

CAN members work to achieve this goal through information exchange and the coordinated development of NGO strategy on international, regional, and national climate issues. CAN has regional network hubs that coordinate these efforts around the world.

CAN members place a high priority on both a healthy environment and development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brundtland Commission). CAN’s vision is to protect the atmosphere while allowing for sustainable and equitable development worldwide.

www.climatenetwork.org

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