2024

CCPI
Climate Change
Performance Index

RESULTS

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

CAN
CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

GERMANWATCH

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You can find this publication as well as interactive maps and tables at **www.ccpi.org**

Contents

Foreword

Informing the process of raising climate ambition

Published annually since 2005, the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) is an independent monitoring tool for tracking the climate protection performance of 63 countries and the EU. Every year, the CCPI sets off important public and political debates within the countries assessed. The CCPI aims to enhance transparency in international climate politics and enables comparison of climate protection efforts and progress made by individual countries. The climate protection performance of those countries, which together account for more than 90% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, is assessed in four categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

The countries' commitments under the Paris Agreement are still insufficient: to limit global warming to a maximum of 1.5°C a more ambitious climate action is urgently needed. In this context, the CCPI has gained further relevance as a long-standing and reliable tool to identify leaders and laggards in climate protection.

The impact of the CCPI as a climate protection monitoring and communication tool also depends on whether and how the index is used by different actors. We are glad to see that the CCPI is increasingly used by financial actors to rate sovereign bonds. Given the key role of the financial market in determining whether investments are made in high-emission or low-emission infrastructures and technology developments for shifting the trillions. Therefore, the CCPI is an important tool to promote the reallocation of investments by providing crucial information on climate change for Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) ratings for finance actors.

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

1. Reinforce the Rise of Renewable Energy

Signs are positive for renewables. In 2022, countries installed more renewable capacity than ever before.[1] Production and installation costs are steadily falling while policy support and incentives are increasing.[2] The momentum is clearly there, and now countries must build on it to reinforce the rise of renewable energy.

Ahead of COP28, many stakeholders are calling for a global renewable energy target. Tripling renewable capacity by 2030 could significantly contribute to meeting the 1.5°C limit. This would represent an increase in renewable installed capacity to 11,000 GW.[3] Such a target would anchor renewables as the backbone of the energy transition and support global climate action.

However, realising renewable expansion plans requires fully rethinking current investment practices. In 2022, the world spent $7 trillion on fossil fuel subsidies – a record high.[4] This is partly explained by governments' response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, yet it also shows that fossil fuel dependence runs deep. And while renewables investments are steadily growing, investment in fossil fuels remains high.[5] In 2022, major fossil companies profited more than ever.[6] A deep energy transformation will remain a challenge as long as the fossil business model works. It's time to stop carrying dead fossil fuel weight.

Future looking strategies should ditch fossil fuels

The recent global dash for fossil fuels intensifies the need for governments to set strong renewable energy expansion targets and send signals to markets that fossil fuels should not be part of any sustainable long-term strategy. Strong and stable policy commitments combined with ambitious long-term visions are the foundation for the continued rise of renewables.

Many countries already use renewables to drive their climate change mitigation efforts.

Some countries have ambitious 100% renewable electricity targets. In August 2022, Estonia adopted the target for 2030 – after surpassing its previous target of 40% in 2022. It now joins New Zealand, Austria, and Denmark as countries with 100% targets in place.

Other countries are sending a clear signal that renewables are vital for their decarbonisation strategies. Many European countries, which already planned for renewables to meet more than 60% of their electricity needs, pushed the ceiling in the past years. Portugal, Sweden, Spain, Germany, Ireland, and Greece all now aim to surpass 80% renewables in electricity supply or consumption by 2030. Chile also improved its target from 60% in 2035 to 80% in 2030.

Although not all countries expect renewables to generate most of their electricity by 2030, several moved forward. For example, Pakistan's latest NDC adopts a more ambitious 60% target in the electricity mix by 2030, up from the previous 30%. Vietnam adopts a 31–39% target share of renewables in the power mix by 2030 as part of its latest Power Development Plan. Japan's 6th Strategic Energy Plan sets a 36–38% renewables target. China has multiple renewable energy targets; for example, its 14th Five Year Plan sets a 33% target share of renewables in electricity consumption by 2025, of which 18% is from non-hydro sources. It also has a 39% non-fossil target share in electricity generation by 2025. China's Energy Supply and Consumption Revolution Strategy 2016–2030 extends this target to 50% by 2030.

Renewables are growing: In many countries, renewable capacity increased significantly in 2022.

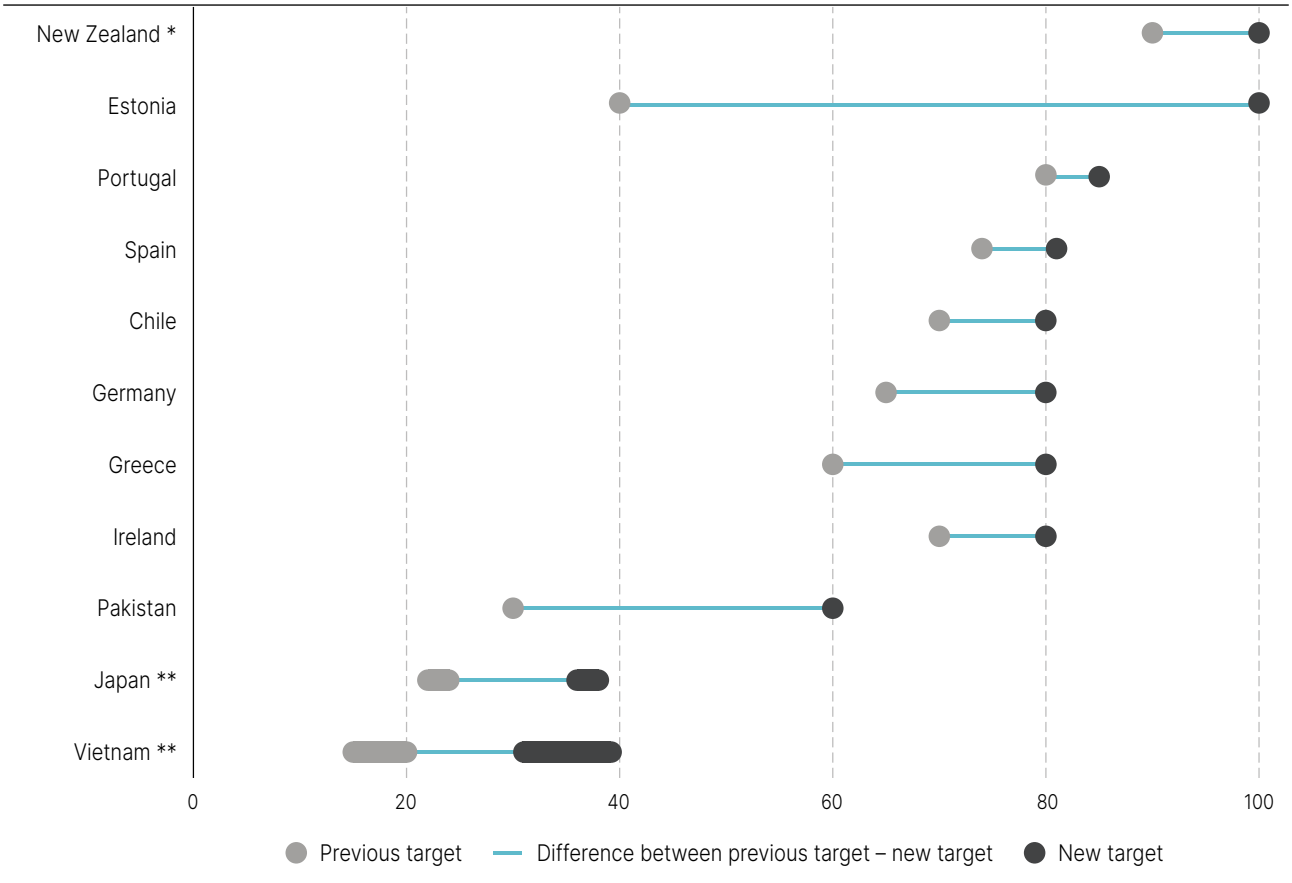
Ambitious renewable targets pay off in the CCPI

Ambitious renewable electricity targets often pay off in the CCPI ranking. Norway leads the Renewable Energy category with almost 100% of its electricity coming from a combination of hydropower and, more recently, wind energy. The country ranks 12th in the overall ranking. Denmark (4th) and Estonia (5th) are countries with ambitious targets and high CCPI rankings. Both already have a high share of renewables in their electricity mix (84% and 44%, respectively, in 2022) and are targeting 100% renewable electricity by 2030.

Ambitious renewable electricity targets and policies improve countries' climate action but they alone are insufficient for curbing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. New Zealand (34th) and Austria (32nd) also target 100% renewable electricity by 2030, but they are located around the middle of this year's CCPI ranking. Although New Zealand is one of the top 10 countries in the CCPI Renewable Energy category, it is not reducing its very high per capita emissions fast enough (currently 11 t/capita) and is not making significant progress in its energy use since 1990. We see a similar picture for Austria in the Energy Use category. The country has increased its energy supply since 1990 and only decreased its per capita emissions by 15%. This shows that focusing only on renewables for electricity is not enough. All sectors (especially agriculture in New Zealand and the traffic and industrial sector in Austria) need to be decarbonised.

Renewable electricity targets shift in the right direction

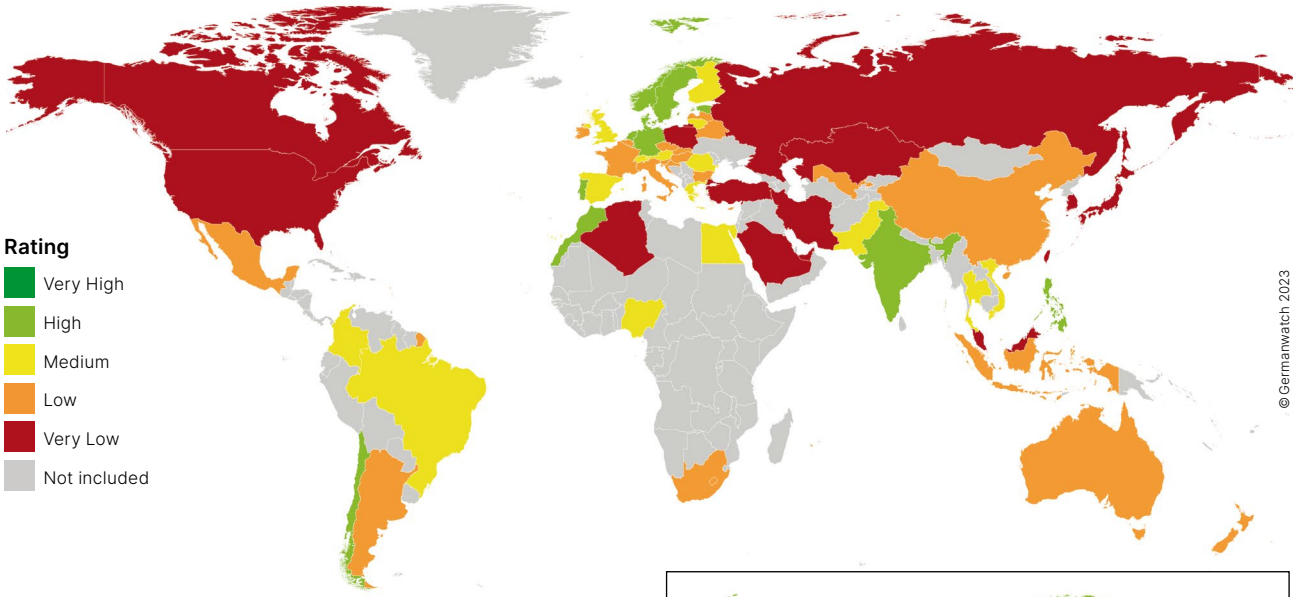
Renewable electricity targets for 2030 (%)



*New Zealand's previous target is for 2025, **These countries submitted target ranges

Source: NewClimate Institute

2. Overall Results CCPI 2024



Top 3 remain empty as countries must speed up implementation

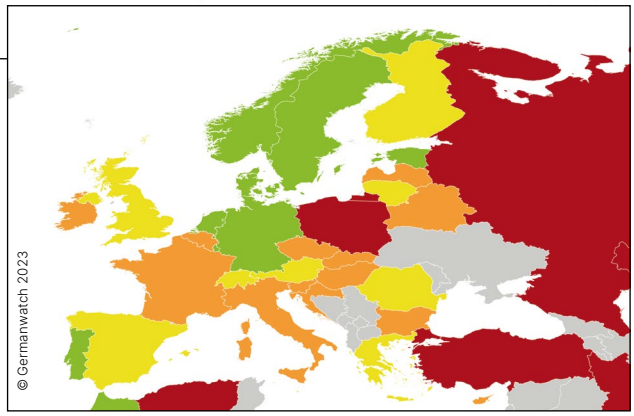
Key results:

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

- No country was strong enough in all categories to achieve an overall *very high* rating. Therefore, the top three places continue to remain vacant.
- Denmark remains the top-ranked country but does not perform well enough to earn an overall *very high* rating.

G20 performance:

- With India (7th), Germany (14th), and the EU (16th), only three G20 countries/regions are among the *high* performers in CCPI 2024. Fifteen G20 countries receive an overall *low* or *very low*. The G20 is particularly responsible for climate mitigation, as its members account for more than 75% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.
- Canada, Russia, the Republic of Korea, and Saudi Arabia are still the G20's worst-performing countries.



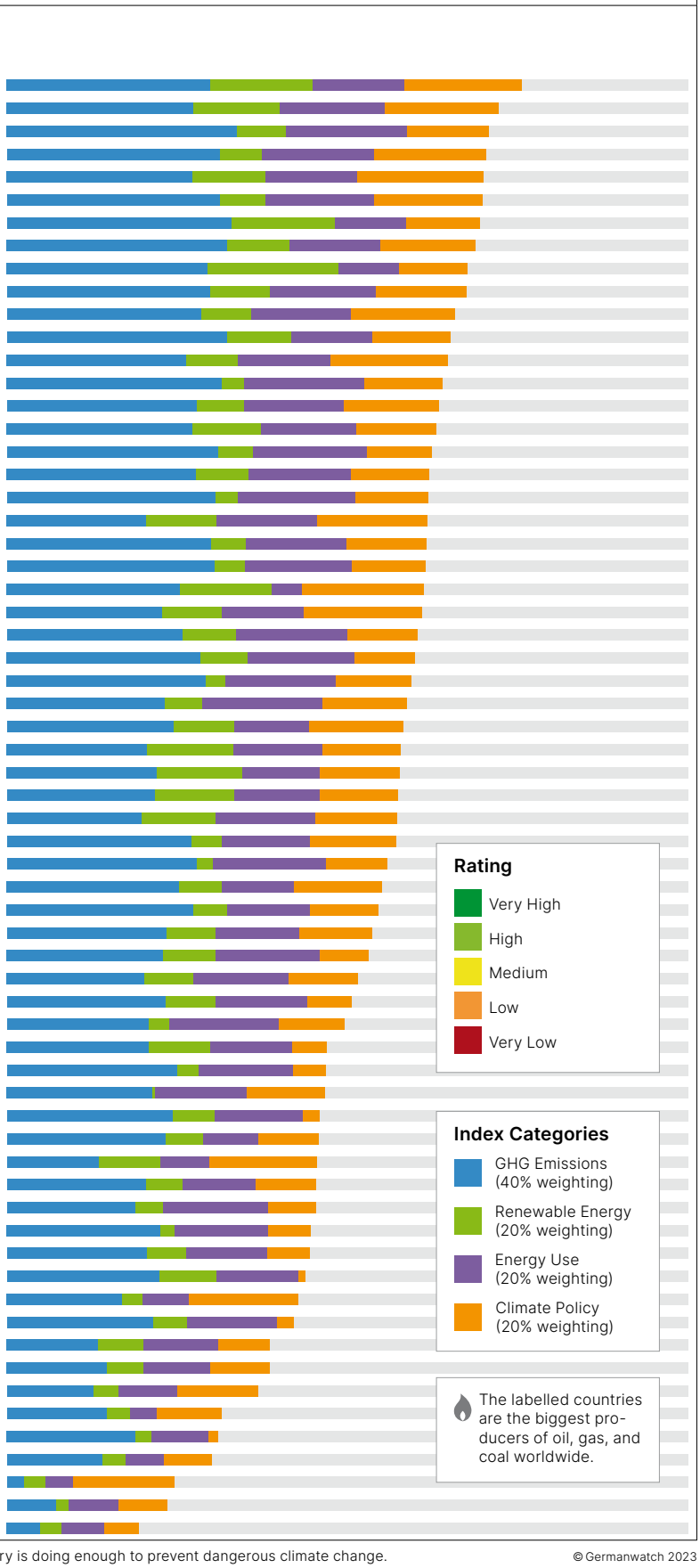
EU performance:

- Overall, the EU rises three spots, to 16th, and now has a *high* overall ranking.
- Fourteen EU countries are among the *high* and *medium* performers, with Denmark (4th) and Estonia (5th) leading the overall ranking.
- The Netherlands improves its performance in three of the four CCPI categories, up five spots to 8th and at a *high* level. Italy, however, plunges 15 spots to 44th, mainly due to its poorer showing in the Climate Policy category vs. the previous year.
- Poland (55th) is the remaining EU country receiving a *very low* rating. If the new Polish government will increase its ambition regarding renewables, the country should have a better showing next year.

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).

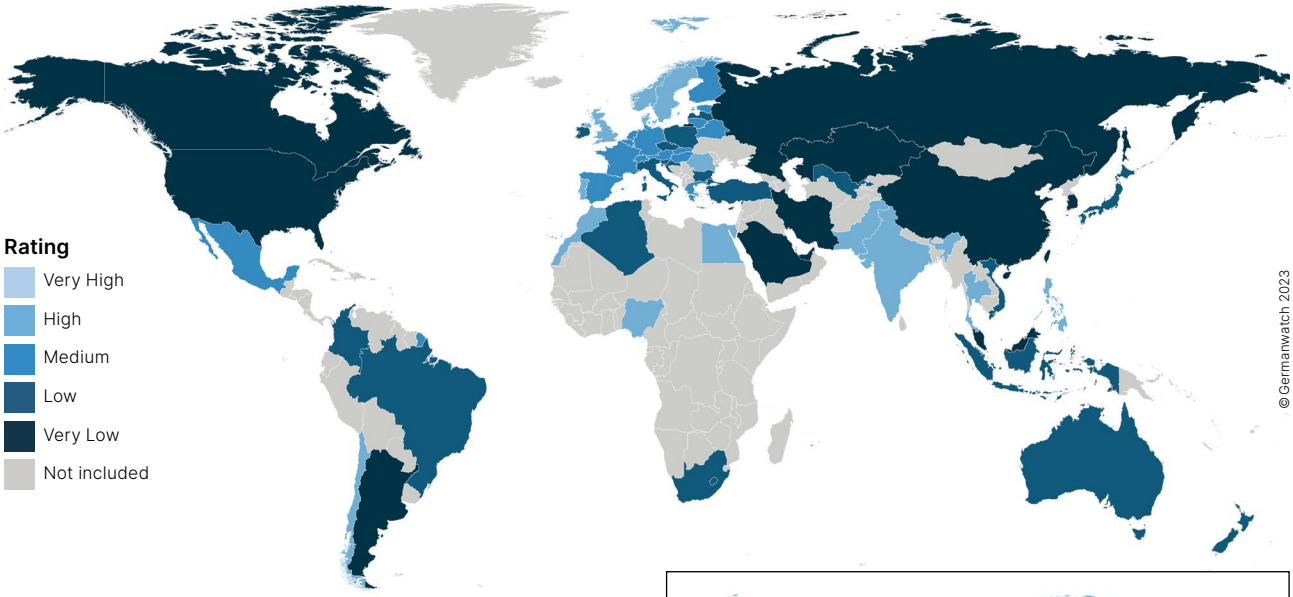
Climate Change Performance Index 2024 – Rating table

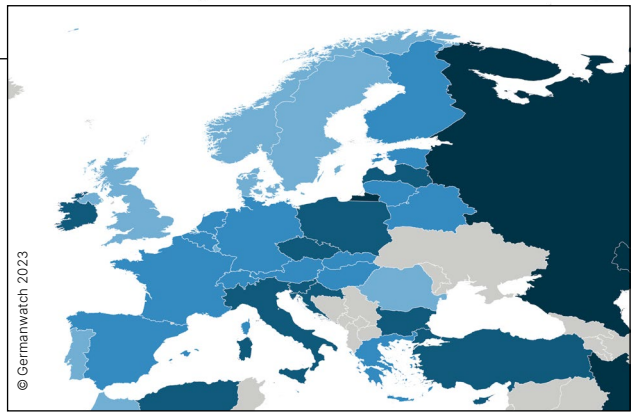
Rank	Rank change	Country	Score**
1.*	–	–	–
2.	–	–	–
3.	–	–	–
4.	0 –	Denmark	75.59
5.	4 ▲	Estonia	72.07
6.	6 ▲	Philippines	70.70
7.	1 ▲	India 🔥	70.25
8.	5 ▲	Netherlands	69.98
9.	-2 ▼	Morocco	69.82
10.	-5 ▼	Sweden	69.39
11.	-5 ▼	Chile	68.74
12.	-2 ▼	Norway 🔥	67.48
13.	1 ▲	Portugal	67.39
14.	2 ▲	Germany 🔥	65.77
15.	2 ▲	Luxembourg	65.09
16.	3 ▲	European Union (27)	64.71
17.	new	Nigeria 🔥	63.88
18.	5 ▲	Spain	63.37
19.	2 ▲	Lithuania	62.99
20.	-9 ▼	United Kingdom 🔥	62.36
21.	1 ▲	Switzerland	61.94
22.	-2 ▼	Egypt	61.80
23.	15 ▲	Brazil 🔥	61.74
24.	19 ▲	Romania	61.50
25.	17 ▲	Thailand	61.38
26.	-11 ▼	Finland	61.11
27.	13 ▲	Vietnam	60.94
28.	-4 ▼	Greece	60.34
29.	-11 ▼	Malta	59.80
30.	new	Pakistan	59.35
31.	-4 ▼	Colombia	58.68
32.	0 –	Austria	58.17
33.	-8 ▼	Latvia	57.68
34.	-1 ▼	New Zealand	57.66
35.	-5 ▼	Croatia	57.32
36.	-10 ▼	Indonesia 🔥	57.20
37.	-9 ▼	France	57.12
38.	-7 ▼	Mexico 🔥	55.81
39.	0 –	Belgium	55.00
40.	-6 ▼	Slovak Republic	54.47
41.	0 –	Slovenia	53.57
42.	-7 ▼	Cyprus	53.09
43.	-6 ▼	Ireland	51.42
44.	-15 ▼	Italy	50.60
45.	-1 ▼	South Africa 🔥	49.53
46.	-10 ▼	Bulgaria	46.94
47.	-1 ▼	Belarus	46.80
48.	new	Uzbekistan	46.68
49.	4 ▲	Hungary	45.93
50.	5 ▲	Australia 🔥	45.72
51.	0 –	China 🔥	45.56
52.	-7 ▼	Czech Republic	45.41
53.	-4 ▼	Argentina	45.39
54.	-6 ▼	Algeria	44.54
55.	-1 ▼	Poland 🔥	44.40
56.	-9 ▼	Turkey	43.82
57.	-5 ▼	United States 🔥	42.79
58.	-8 ▼	Japan	42.08
59.	-3 ▼	Malaysia	38.57
60.	1 ▲	Kazakhstan 🔥	38.52
61.	-4 ▼	Chinese Taipei	36.94
62.	-4 ▼	Canada 🔥	31.55
63.	-4 ▼	Russian Federation 🔥	31.00
64.	-4 ▼	Republic of Korea	29.98
65.	new	United Arab Emirates 🔥	24.55
66.	-3 ▼	Islamic Republic of Iran 🔥	23.53
67.	-5 ▼	Saudi Arabia 🔥	19.33



* 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:

The current IPCC synthesis report is clear: global emissions must peak by 2025 to keep the 1.5°C goal in reach. Moreover, emissions must be halved by 2030 (vs. 2020) levels.[7] Despite the urgent need to decarbonise all sectors, global greenhouse gases increased in 2022 and atmospheric CO_2 is now 50% higher than pre-industrial levels.[8]

Collectively, the countries the CCPI covered are responsible for more than 90% of all GHG emissions.

Key results:

The table on the right details the performance of all countries surveyed in the CCPI in the four indicators comprising the GHG Emissions category.

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

G20 performance:

- Only two G20 countries, India and the United Kingdom, receive an overall *high* rating in this category.
- Seven G20 countries are among the *very low* performers, including the United States, Canada, the Republic of Korea, and China. Most G20 countries receive a *low* or *very low* rating.
- Saudi Arabia remains the worst-performing G20 country.

EU performance:

- As in previous years, the EU rates *medium* for its overall performance, but it drops three ranks to 29.
- Sweden is the best-performing EU country, at 5th, though Luxembourg, Romania, Denmark, and Portugal rate *high*.
- For the first time, no EU country receives a *very low* rating in this category – the Czech Republic and Ireland are the worst performers.

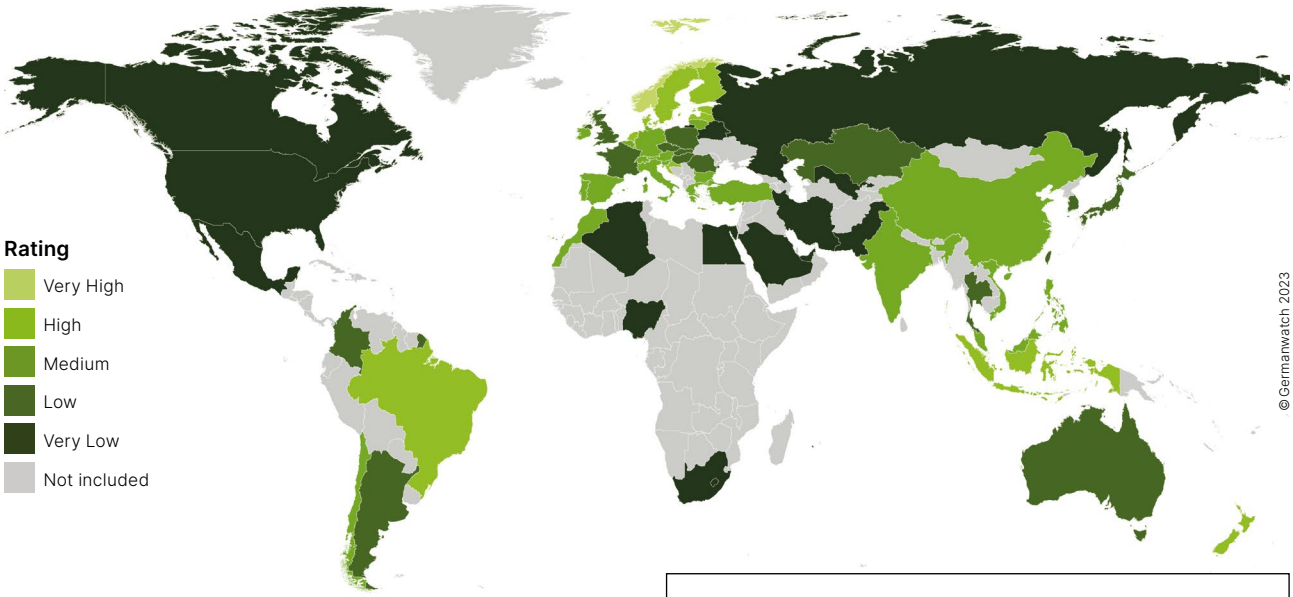
* Greenhouse Gas Emissions

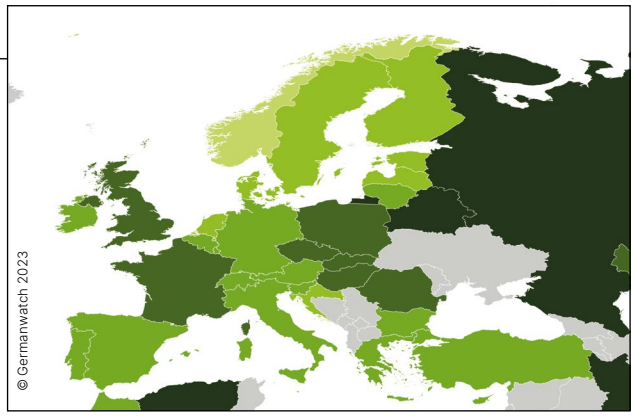
Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Rating table

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.	Philippines	33.75	High	Very high	Medium	Very high	Very high
5.	Sweden	32.93	High	Very high	High	High	High
6.	Chile	32.31	High	High	Medium	Very high	Very high
7.	Luxembourg	32.23	High	Very Low	Very High	Very high	High
8.	Nigeria	31.51	High	High	Medium	Very high	Very high
9.	India	31.22	High	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
10.	Morocco	31.18	High	High	Low	Very high	Very high
11.	United Kingdom	30.95	High	Medium	High	High	High
12.	Egypt	30.52	High	High	Medium	Very high	High
13.	Thailand	30.42	High	High	Medium	High	High
14.	Romania	29.94	High	High	Medium	High	High
15.	Denmark	29.80	High	Low	High	Medium	High
16.	Portugal	29.78	High	High	Very High	Medium	Medium
17.	Norway	29.45	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
18.	Pakistan	29.20	High	Very high	Very Low	Very high	High
19.	Germany	28.47	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High
20.	Malta	28.39	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
21.	Mexico	27.83	Medium	High	Low	High	High
22.	Spain	27.78	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
23.	Switzerland	27.77	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium
24.	Estonia	27.35	Medium	Very Low	Very high	Medium	Medium
25.	Slovak Republic	27.33	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
26.	Netherlands	27.24	Medium	Low	Very High	Low	Medium
27.	Lithuania	27.23	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium
28.	France	27.02	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
29.	European Union (27)	26.31	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
30.	Greece	25.73	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
31.	Finland	25.38	Medium	Low	Very High	Low	Low
32.	Belgium	25.29	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
33.	Belarus	24.92	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Medium
34.	Austria	24.43	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
35.	Hungary	24.30	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
36.	Slovenia	23.37	Low	Medium	High	Low	Very Low
37.	Italy	23.20	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
38.	Australia	23.20	Low	Very Low	High	Medium	High
39.	Colombia	23.17	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
40.	Cyprus	22.90	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
41.	Vietnam	22.80	Low	High	Very Low	High	Medium
42.	Algeria	22.54	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
43.	Turkey	22.34	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
44.	New Zealand	21.99	Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Medium
45.	Croatia	21.67	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
46.	Japan	21.42	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low
47.	Uzbekistan	21.36	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low
48.	Bulgaria	20.83	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
49.	South Africa	20.77	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
50.	Latvia	20.52	Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Low
51.	Poland	20.51	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low
52.	Brazil	20.39	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
53.	Czech Republic	20.37	Low	Very Low	High	Low	Low
54.	Ireland	20.17	Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium
55.	Indonesia	19.72	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Medium
56.	Russian Federation	18.85	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low
57.	Argentina	18.77	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
58.	United States	16.88	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium
59.	Kazakhstan	14.66	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Canada	14.59	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Low
61.	Republic of Korea	13.96	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
62.	China	13.45	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Malaysia	13.38	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Chinese Taipei	12.65	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Islamic Republic of Iran	7.16	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
66.	Saudi Arabia	4.85	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
67.	United Arab Emirates	2.43	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

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

2.2 Category Results – Renewable Energy





Renewables accelerate at a high pace

Key developments:

More policy support, concerns over energy security, and economic advantages drove the acceleration of renewable energy over the past year. In 2022, the renewable capacity grew significantly.[9] Signals that renewable energy will replace the fossil fuel system have become clearer:

- In 2022, 295 GW of capacity was installed globally, which is the largest increase in renewable capacity thus far.[10]
- Solar PV is projected to become the most installed power capacity in 2027.[11]

A rapid and complete phase-out of fossil fuels, including ending fossil fuel subsidies and no new fossil fuel extraction licenses, is crucial.

Key results:

The table details the performance of all countries covered in the CCPI in the four indicators comprising the Renewable Energy category.

The energy sector greatly contributes to a country's GHG emissions. Therefore, the results of the Renewable Energy rating indicate substantial room for improvement in mitigating emissions by deploying renewable energy more quickly.

- For the third year in a row, Norway receives a *very high* in this category.
- Algeria, Iran, and Uzbekistan are at the bottom of the ranking.

G20 performance:

- Twelve G20 countries rank *low* or *very low*, with the United States, Mexico, and Russia among them.
- Indonesia and Brazil are the only G20 members receiving a *high*.

EU performance:

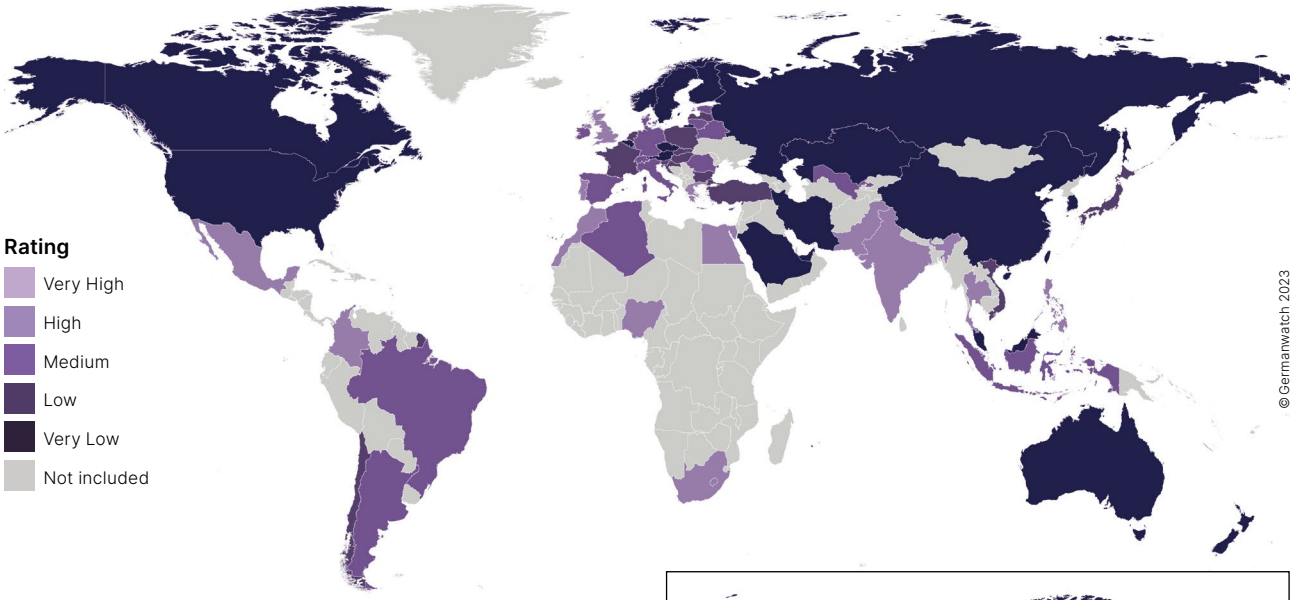
- The EU's performance shows no improvement since last year's CCPI, as it rates *medium* again.
- Seven EU countries receive a *high*, including Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Estonia.
- Again, no EU country shows a *very low* performance. France, the Slovak Republic, United Kingdom, and the Czech Republic are the worst-performing EU countries.

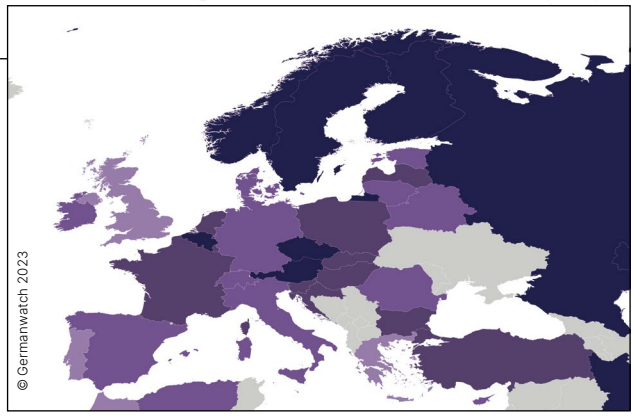
Renewable Energy – Rating table

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.*	–	–	Very High	–	–	–	–
2.	–	–	Very High	–	–	–	–
3.	Norway	19.12	Very High	Very high	Very high	Very High	Very High
4.	Sweden	15.23	High	Very high	Medium	High	High
5.	Denmark	15.01	High	Very high	High	High	High
6.	Finland	13.39	High	Very high	Medium	High	High
7.	Estonia	12.67	High	Medium	High	Medium	Very High
8.	Latvia	12.63	High	High	Medium	High	High
9.	New Zealand	12.52	High	Very high	Low	Medium	High
10.	Croatia	11.63	High	Medium	Very high	Low	Low
11.	Indonesia	10.83	High	Medium	Very high	Medium	Low
12.	Netherlands	10.59	High	Low	Very high	Low	Low
13.	Brazil	10.27	High	Very high	Low	Low	Low
14.	Lithuania	9.95	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
15.	Luxembourg	9.50	Medium	Low	Very high	Low	Low
16.	China	9.06	Medium	Low	Very high	Very Low	Low
17.	Chile	9.04	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low
18.	Bulgaria	8.96	Medium	Low	Very high	Low	Low
19.	Austria	8.92	Medium	High	Very Low	Low	Medium
20.	Portugal	8.78	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
21.	Vietnam	8.64	Medium	Medium	Very high	Low	Very Low
22.	Turkey	8.40	Medium	Low	Very high	Low	Very Low
23.	Greece	7.92	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
24.	Cyprus	7.64	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
25.	Switzerland	7.63	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
26.	European Union (27)	7.46	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low
27.	Italy	7.38	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium
28.	Germany	7.38	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
29.	Slovenia	7.21	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	Low
30.	Philippines	7.12	Medium	High	Very Low	Very Low	Low
31.	Ireland	7.06	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
32.	Spain	6.97	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
33.	Malta	6.93	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	Low
34.	Morocco	6.67	Medium	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
35.	Malaysia	6.59	Medium	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
36.	Belgium	6.26	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	Low
37.	India	6.23	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Very Low
38.	Hungary	6.17	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
39.	Poland	5.79	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
40.	Australia	5.57	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
41.	Colombia	5.43	Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low
42.	Kazakhstan	5.36	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
43.	Czech Republic	5.33	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low
44.	United Kingdom	5.20	Low	Low	High	Low	Very Low
45.	Romania	5.01	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low
46.	Japan	5.00	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
47.	Slovak Republic	4.99	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low
48.	France	4.55	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
49.	Thailand	4.52	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
50.	Argentina	4.13	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
51.	Chinese Taipei	3.76	Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
52.	Republic of Korea	3.46	Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
53.	Canada	3.40	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
54.	Egypt	3.38	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
55.	Nigeria	3.24	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Belarus	3.24	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
57.	United Arab Emirates	3.15	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Saudi Arabia	3.09	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
59.	South Africa	3.06	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
60.	United States	3.03	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Pakistan	2.86	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
62.	Mexico	2.38	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Russian Federation	2.26	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Algeria	2.01	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Islamic Republic of Iran	1.94	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
66.	Uzbekistan	0.28	Very Low	Very Low	Very 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

2.3 Category Results – Energy Use*





Energy demand grows

Key developments:

Energy demand continues growing, but not as fast as in the previous year.[12] In addition to expanding renewable energy, reducing and more efficiently using energy are crucial.

Key results:

The table details the performance of all countries included in the CCPI in the four indicators comprising the Energy Use category.

- No country receives a *very high*; with the Philippines, Colombia, and Nigeria, three countries from the Global South, leading.
- Finland, the United Arab Emirates, and Canada bring up the rear.

G20 performance:

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

EU performance:

- As in previous years, the EU earns a *medium*.
- Greece, Malta, and Portugal are the only EU countries performing *high*, while Austria, the Czech Republic, Belgium, Sweden, and Finland get a *very low* rating.

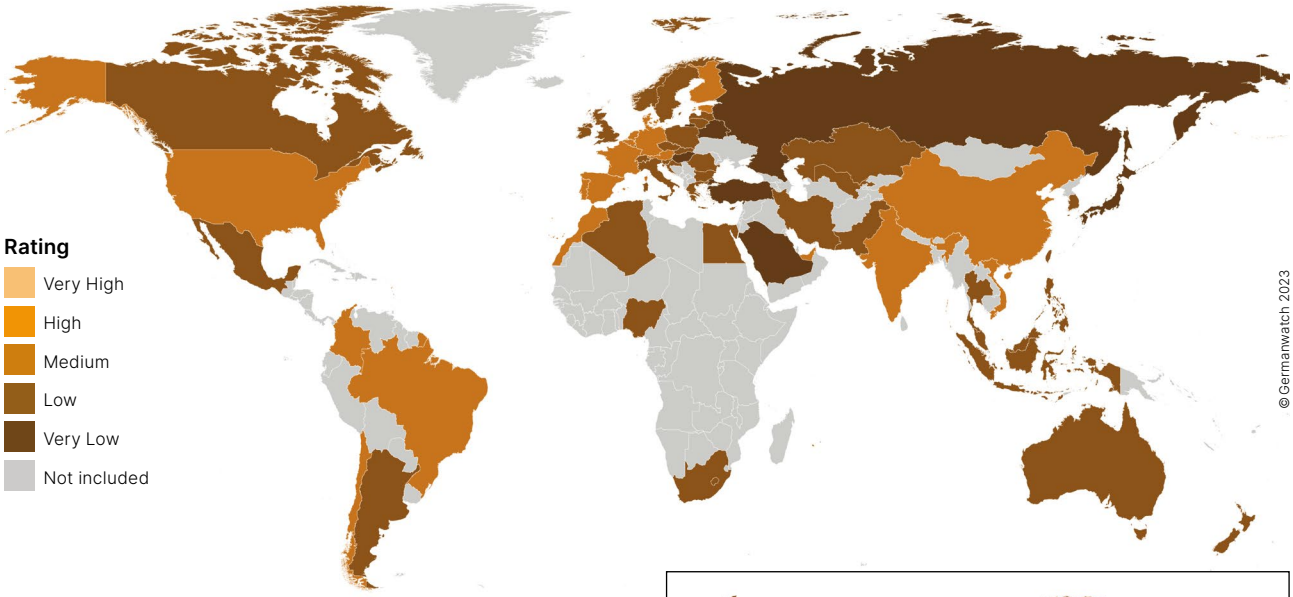
* Increases in energy efficiency are, strictly speaking, complex to measure and would require a sector-by-sector approach. As no comparable data sources across all countries are available, the CCPI evaluates a country's per-capita energy use to measure improvements in this category.

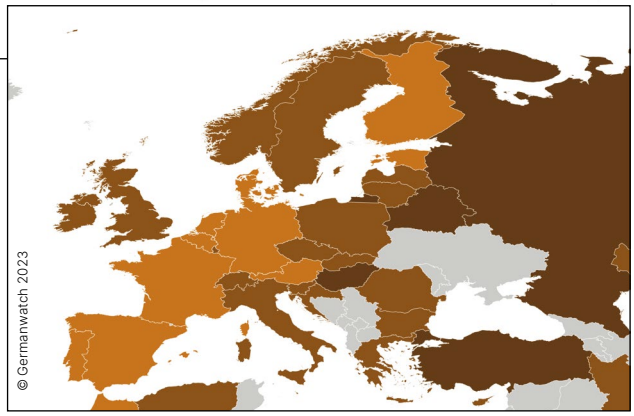
Energy Use – Rating table

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.	–	–	Very High	–	–	–	–
4.	Philippines	17.88	High	Very high	Medium	Very High	Very High
5.	Colombia	17.71	High	Very high	Medium	High	High
6.	Nigeria	17.70	High	Very high	Medium	High	Very High
7.	Egypt	17.18	High	Very high	Medium	High	High
8.	United Kingdom	16.63	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
9.	Mexico	16.55	High	Very high	High	High	Medium
10.	India	16.42	High	Very high	Low	High	High
11.	Greece	16.24	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
12.	Pakistan	16.17	High	Very high	Very Low	Very High	Very High
13.	Morocco	16.06	High	Very high	Very Low	High	Very High
14.	South Africa	15.96	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
15.	Thailand	15.67	High	High	High	Low	Medium
16.	Malta	15.64	High	Very high	Medium	High	Medium
17.	Portugal	15.59	High	High	High	Low	Medium
18.	Argentina	15.33	Medium	High	High	Low	Low
19.	Estonia	15.31	Medium	Low	Very High	Very High	Very Low
20.	Cyprus	15.30	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
21.	Switzerland	15.03	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
22.	Brazil	14.77	Medium	Very high	Medium	Medium	Medium
23.	Romania	14.77	Medium	High	Low	High	High
24.	Indonesia	14.76	Medium	Very high	Very Low	High	Medium
25.	Spain	14.68	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
26.	Germany	14.54	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
27.	Ireland	14.11	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
28.	Lithuania	14.08	Medium	Medium	Very Low	High	High
29.	Algeria	13.80	Medium	Very high	Low	Low	Low
30.	Belarus	13.78	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High
31.	European Union (27)	13.72	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
32.	Uzbekistan	13.55	Medium	Very high	Very Low	Very High	Medium
33.	Denmark	13.53	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
34.	Italy	13.52	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
35.	Netherlands	13.48	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
36.	Chile	13.41	Low	High	Medium	Very Low	Low
37.	Japan	13.15	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
38.	Latvia	13.15	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
39.	Hungary	12.90	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
40.	France	12.84	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
41.	Croatia	12.64	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
42.	Slovenia	12.35	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
43.	Vietnam	12.10	Low	Very high	Very Low	Medium	Low
44.	Bulgaria	12.04	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
45.	Slovak Republic	12.04	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
46.	Turkey	12.01	Low	High	Very Low	Low	Low
47.	Luxembourg	11.84	Low	Very Low	High	Low	Low
48.	Poland	11.78	Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Low
49.	New Zealand	11.34	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
50.	Malaysia	10.99	Very Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low
51.	Austria	10.95	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
52.	Czech Republic	10.77	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
53.	Belgium	10.55	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
54.	Sweden	10.42	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
55.	Kazakhstan	9.69	Very Low	Low	Medium	Low	Very Low
56.	Norway	8.96	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
57.	Chinese Taipei	8.52	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Russian Federation	8.43	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	High
59.	Australia	8.04	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Islamic Republic of Iran	7.31	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
61.	China	7.14	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
62.	United States	6.69	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Saudi Arabia	6.30	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Republic of Korea	5.61	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Finland	4.49	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
66.	United Arab Emirates	4.18	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
67.	Canada	4.04	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded ** Total Primary Energy Supply

2.4 Category Results – Climate Policy





1.5°C target is still alive, but just barely

Key developments:

Current climate targets and their implementation are insufficient to keep global warming within 1.5°C. Eight years after the Paris Agreement, countries worldwide are not on track to meet their commitments.

Decisive action is needed right now to close both the ambition and implementation gaps.

The Climate Policy indicators in CCPI 2024 not only assess national emissions policies and targets, but also sectoral policies and targets and their specific implementation.

Key results:

The table on the right details the performance of all countries included in the CCPI in the two indicators comprising the Climate Policy category.

- No country receives a *high* for overall performance. The Netherlands, Finland, and Vietnam lead the *medium* performers.
- Five countries/regions receive a *high* rating for the international climate policy indicator, including Denmark, Brazil, Germany, and the EU.

G20 performance:

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

EU performance:

- The Netherlands, an EU country, leads the Climate Policy ranking, owing to its national and international climate performance.
- Sixteen EU countries receive a *low* or *very low* – ten more than in the previous year.
- Hungary is the only remaining EU country 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.	Netherlands	18.67	Medium	Medium	High
5.	Finland	17.86	Medium	Medium	Medium
6.	Vietnam	17.40	Medium	Medium	Medium
7.	Denmark	17.24	Medium	Medium	High
8.	European Union (27)	17.22	Medium	Medium	High
9.	Estonia	16.74	Medium	Medium	Medium
10.	India	16.38	Medium	Medium	Medium
11.	Brazil	16.30	Medium	Medium	High
12.	United States	16.20	Medium	Medium	Medium
13.	China	15.91	Medium	Medium	Medium
14.	Morocco	15.91	Medium	Medium	Medium
15.	Germany	15.39	Medium	Medium	High
16.	United Arab Emirates	14.78	Medium	Medium	Medium
17.	Chile	13.98	Medium	Low	Medium
18.	Spain	13.94	Medium	Low	Medium
19.	Austria	13.87	Medium	Medium	Medium
20.	Portugal	13.24	Medium	Low	Medium
21.	Belgium	12.90	Medium	Low	Medium
22.	France	12.71	Medium	Low	Medium
23.	Colombia	12.37	Medium	Low	Medium
24.	Chinese Taipei	12.02	Low	Low	Medium
25.	Philippines	11.95	Low	Low	Medium
26.	Indonesia	11.90	Low	Low	Medium
27.	New Zealand	11.81	Low	Low	Medium
28.	Romania	11.78	Low	Medium	Low
29.	Lithuania	11.73	Low	Low	Low
30.	Luxembourg	11.52	Low	Low	Medium
31.	Switzerland	11.52	Low	Low	Medium
32.	Uzbekistan	11.49	Low	Low	Low
33.	Nigeria	11.43	Low	Low	Medium
34.	Latvia	11.38	Low	Low	Medium
35.	Croatia	11.38	Low	Low	Low
36.	Pakistan	11.12	Low	Low	Medium
37.	Sweden	10.80	Low	Low	Low
38.	Thailand	10.77	Low	Low	Low
39.	Egypt	10.72	Low	Low	Medium
40.	Slovenia	10.64	Low	Low	Medium
41.	Greece	10.45	Low	Low	Medium
42.	Slovak Republic	10.12	Low	Low	Low
43.	Ireland	10.08	Low	Low	Medium
44.	Norway	9.95	Low	Low	Medium
45.	South Africa	9.74	Low	Low	Low
46.	United Kingdom	9.58	Low	Low	Medium
47.	Canada	9.52	Low	Low	Medium
48.	Mexico	9.04	Low	Low	Low
49.	Czech Republic	8.93	Low	Low	Low
50.	Australia	8.90	Low	Low	Low
51.	Malta	8.85	Low	Low	Medium
52.	Kazakhstan	8.80	Low	Low	Low
53.	Malaysia	7.61	Low	Low	Low
54.	Cyprus	7.26	Low	Low	Low
55.	Argentina	7.16	Low	Low	Low
56.	Islamic Republic of Iran	7.12	Low	Low	Low
57.	Republic of Korea	6.95	Low	Low	Low
58.	Italy	6.49	Low	Low	Low
59.	Poland	6.33	Low	Low	Low
60.	Algeria	6.20	Low	Low	Low
61.	Bulgaria	5.11	Low	Low	Low
62.	Saudi Arabia	5.09	Very Low	Low	Very Low
63.	Belarus	4.86	Very Low	Low	Very Low
64.	Hungary	2.56	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Japan	2.50	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
66.	Russian Federation	1.45	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
67.	Turkey	1.07	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded

3. Key Country Results

The following overview provides a brief summary on the performance of 26 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

Denmark ranks 4th in this year's CCPI and is again the highest-ranked of all countries surveyed.

Overall, Denmark receives a *high* rating, but it was unable to achieve an overall *very high* needed to enter the top three, which still remains vacant.

Despite its relatively strong showing, Denmark's performance remains unaligned with limiting global warming to 1.5°C. Denmark receives *high* ratings in the GHG Emissions and Renewable Energy Categories, but only a *medium* in Energy Use and Climate Policy.

Last year's evaluation of the country's progress was optimistic, but this time, the CCPI national experts claim that Danish climate action has nearly paused since October 2022, when national elections were called. Before that time, many of the sectoral climate agreements, such as the legally binding economy-wide target of a 70% reduction in 2030 and net zero in 2045–2050, were to be strengthened in 2023. Denmark's reduction path has not been linear over the last two years. As a result, the remaining Danish share of the global 1.5°C-compatible carbon budget requires tightening of its 2030 target to 80% and moving its net-zero target from 2050 to 2040. The experts fear that, otherwise, the country will not meet its national target for 2025 and 2030. This was also disparaged by the Danish Independent Climate Council in its February 2023 status report.

The actions that have been taken also heavily rely on CCS to achieve 3.2-million-tonne reductions by 2030, accounting for roughly 14% of necessary total reductions between 2022 and 2030. The experts underscore that CCS must not be an excuse for delaying emissions cuts in sectors where they otherwise could be averted.

All the experts agree that implementing a tax on agricultural production would be a crucial step towards lowering the country's high emissions in this sector. Moreover, Denmark urgently needs to stop its tax rebates and subsidies for biomass and include biomass in the CO_2 tax. This would reduce biomass use and would ensure true zero emissions. Additionally, decisions to expand motorways, reduce public transport, and eliminate a public transport target all contribute to compromising climate actions in Denmark and therefore need to be revised or paused.

The experts report that Denmark combines diplomacy with concrete climate partnerships, such as with the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA) and Global Offshore Wind Alliance (GOWA), where the country helps increase international ambitions for offshore wind and promotes a managed phase-out of oil and gas production. Still, even in Denmark, some regressive positions prevail, such as the uncertainty about whether it is still among the EU countries demanding a reduction target increased to 65% by 2030, and net zero by 2040, as the government promoted extensively in the previous two years.

The CCPI experts demand updated sectoral climate targets to reflect Denmark's share of the remaining carbon budget, an intact carbon tax on agriculture, and land-use to support the country's 2030 target and the return of ambitious climate initiatives in Danish politics.

Philippines

6 12

The Philippines is a *high*-performing country in this year's CCPI, up six places and ranking 6th.

The country earns a *high* in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories, *medium* in Renewable Energy, and *low* in Climate Policy. The Philippines performs very well compared with other surveyed CCPI countries in per capita emissions, with 2.27 tCO_2eq.

The CCPI country experts criticise the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for lacking a long-term emissions reduction strategy. The connection between the NDC and climate policy implementation remains unclear. Neither the NDC nor the policies mention any strong fiscal measures, such as the phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies. Despite the country's low per capita emissions compared with other CCPI countries surveyed, the CCPI experts remain apprehensive about the environmental impact of future development plans, particularly in the transport sector, which is still not environmentally friendly and continues to harm ecosystems and biodiversity. The NDC still lacks clarity on topics such as agriculture, land use, and forestry.

The Philippines formulated the new Philippine Energy Plan (PEP) for the period 2023–2050. The plan targets 40% renewable energy in the energy mix by 2040 but includes nuclear in the mix. The Philippines also recently started implementing the 2008 Renewable Energy Act, which should enable faster adoption and development of renewable energy. The act mainly gives mechanisms for encouraging new investments in the sector by providing fiscal and non-fiscal measures, such as tax holidays and introducing Renewable Portfolio Standards.

The Philippines was involved in more UNFCCC discussions and joined multiple climate and renewable energy initiatives in recent years. The experts also note that discussions to integrate a just energy transition and net-zero development in national policy are rising, though no concrete changes have yet been made to the policies themselves. The experts also encourage the Philippines to openly support global calls for a fossil fuel phase-out to give the country greater climate ambition.

India

7 8

India ranks 7th in this year´s CCPI, up one spot from the previous CCPI and remaining among the highest performers.

India receives a *high* ranking in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories, but a *medium* in Climate Policy and Renewable Energy, as in the previous year.

While India is the world's most populous country, it has relatively low per capita emissions. Our data shows that in the per capita GHG category, the country is on track to meet a benchmark of well below 2°C. While it shows a slightly positive trend in the share of renewable energy, this trend is advancing too slowly.

Our CCPI country experts report that India is trying to meet its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), with clear long-term policies in place that focus on promoting renewable energy and providing financial support for domestic manufacturing of renewable energy components. Despite that, India's growing energy needs are still being met by its heavy reliance on coal, along with oil and gas. This dependence is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions and causes severe air pollution, especially in the cities.

India has relatively high taxes on petrol and diesel, which are intended to act as carbon taxes. The impact of these taxes on consumption remains disputed. While some experts describe them as an effective tool to reduce the consumption of petrol and diesel, others point to the high dependence of the government on these tax revenues.

At the last COP, India, together with China, changed the wording of the cover decision to 'phase down' rather than 'phase out' fossil fuels. This was a setback for the global commitment to end the fossil fuel era.

Some of our experts also report that large-scale renewable energy projects have negatively affected the livelihoods of local communities through land grabs and unequal distribution. Our experts report that policies are largely mitigative, yet they should also focus on transformative adaptation and disaster risk management. Policymakers should also adopt ecosystem-based solutions and consider equity.

Prime Minister Modi's announcement at COP26 that India will achieve net-zero emissions by 2070 shows a lack of ambition and political will, according to our experts. The experts therefore call for more effective policy implementation that takes a more bottom-up approach, including the demands of tribal and rural communities. Specifically, they call for a faster phase-out of coal, reduced reliance on gas, and expanded renewable energy. The experts want to see the country fulfil its potential in climate action by moving up the timeline for reaching net zero to no later than 2050. They want to see the creation of people-friendly, climate-friendly, sustainable infrastructure that is affordable, accessible, and available to all, while taking the location's cultural and social context into account.

Overall, our experts emphasise that while India is among the top performers, it needs to increase its share of renewable energy and raise its targets.

Netherlands

8 13

The Netherlands is trending upward, improving to 8th in the current CCPI and among the highest overall performers.

The country receives a *high* in the Renewable Energy category, and a *medium* in Climate Policy and GHG emissions, but its high energy consumption leads to a *low* ranking in that respective category.

The CCPI data show that the share of renewable energy supply in the Netherlands is still low, but there is a strong upward trend. The country has high energy consumption (far above the EU average), and its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are also very high. The country's climate policy is based on the EU's legal framework and policy guidelines, as the national climate law sets a target of 55% GHG reduction by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050. The country has a well-developed climate policy system focusing on a circular economy, offshore wind, and solar energy.

The CCPI country experts report there are major incentives for renewable energy, while support for new renewable electricity projects will be phased out from 2026 on the assumption that new projects will no longer require subsidies. Grid constraints, however, are increasingly hampering the development of large-scale solar PV fields (not rooftop systems) and onshore wind projects.

The Netherlands, the country with the highest livestock density in Europe and one of the largest livestock traders in the world, faces the problem of high nitrogen levels. The CCPI experts report that these levels are causing problems in nature reserves and negatively affecting water quality. As this breaches EU nature protection laws, the Dutch government has adopted measures for reducing livestock numbers through voluntary buyouts of farmers. This year, the European Commission affirmed that the plans are permissible under state aid rules.

The Dutch energy supply is mainly based on natural gas and other fossil fuels. The experts highlight that in recent years the Netherlands has almost completely shut down gas production in the Groningen gas field, one of the world's largest such fields. Gas production in the area had caused earthquakes, and homeowners were not compen-

sated. The experts also point out that the use of coal for power generation will be phased out by 2030.

In 2023, environmental organisations criticised the Dutch government for continuing to subsidise fossil fuels at €46.4 billion a year, according to figures from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (based on the World Trade Organization's definition of fossil fuel subsidies). Ongoing protests have prompted the Lower House to ask the Cabinet to set a path for phasing out these subsidies.

The experts call for additional measures to promote sustainable agriculture. The government should also phase out fossil fuel subsidies and note be reluctant to introduce regulatory measures.

Morocco

9 7

Morocco is still among the *high*-performing countries, ranking 9th in this year's CCPI.

Morocco receives *medium* ratings in both Renewable Energy and Climate Policy, while obtaining a *high* rating in GHG Emissions and Energy Use. The country targets a 45.5% GHG emissions reduction by 2030 compared with a 'business-as-usual' (BAU) scenario. The ranking as a *high* performer owes to its low GHG emissions, trend towards greater energy efficiency, and progress in renewable energy production.

Fossil fuels still account for the majority of Morocco's energy consumption, and the country imports most of these fuels. The CCPI country experts criticise the government's plans to explore domestic oil and gas reserves. Yet the experts also welcome the increasing share of renewable energy. They point out that prices for all forms of energy remain high and that solar energy is not subsidised in Morocco. Citizens producing solar energy are also not connected to the grid.

In Morocco, biomass production is mainly carried out in mountainous areas. Deforestation exposes soil to erosion, leading to flooding and to destruction of infrastructure, and ultimately hurts natural ecosystems and local communities. Further, the agricultural sector as one of the largest sectors in Morocco, requires a just transition as for example the cultivation of water-intensive species, ground-water pumping, and the use of diesel pumps is not regulated, or at least regulation is not enforced. Our experts note that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests has incorporated water conservation and environmental protection into all its programmes in recent years. However, implementation and enforcement has been lacking.

The experts suggest several policy measures. Utility-scale as well as small-scale, people-centred solar and wind projects should be built while observing strict social and environmental safeguards, and solar energy should be subsidised. The focus should be on reducing fossil fuel use. Drip irrigation systems and solar pumps should be installed to reduce water wastage and fuel use. Also, more sustainable agriculture should be promoted, and natural ecosystems should be better preserved.

The experts view Morocco as an active and supportive actor in international climate politics. They ask for policies that enable reduced fossil fuels and for ecological protection.

Chile

11 6

Chile drops five ranks in this year's CCPI, to 11th, but it remains among the high-performing countries.

Chile receives a *high* rating in the GHG Emissions category, *medium* in Climate Policy and Renewable Energy, and *low* in Energy Use, due to the country's unambitious target and weak showing in GHG per capita compared with a well-below-2°C benchmark. The strong performance in GHG Emissions owes to relatively low per capita emissions of 3.18 CO_2eq (including LULUCF). Nonetheless, the country ranks only 43rd in GHG per capita – current trend (excluding LULUCF).

As in the previous year, the CCPI national experts value Chile's Framework Law on Climate Change, which was adopted in June 2022 and includes a commitment to reach net zero by 2050, along with concrete policies for implementation. This includes, for instance, the country's Long-Term Climate Strategy, Climate Change Financial Strategy, and both sectoral and local (regional- and municipal-level) mitigation and adaptation plans. However, the experts are still waiting for these policies' anticipated GHG reduction and implementation. The Framework Law, therefore, does not yet meet their expectations.

Since 2008, there has been a quota for the feed-in of non-conventional renewable energies in the energy grid (10% in 2024) and the experts are certain this quota will also be achieved. However, gas and other fossil fuels, such as diesel, continue to be subsidised. The high subsidies hinder the promotion of new technologies such as geothermal energy, which the experts indicate has great potential.

Meanwhile, the shares of coal and fossil fuels in the electricity grid and truck transport have not reduced substantially, despite the government's focus on electromobility. Overall, the experts identify a lack of coherence in Chile's climate policy.

The experts call for decreased fossil fuel subsidies (especially for gas and diesel), improved scheduling of the energy transition processes, a modal shift in transport, implementation of forest commitments, and improvements in citizen participation and consideration of climate justice.

It is important to note that the declined performance of Chile is influenced by new and updated data on the LULUCF sector.

Norway

12 10

Norway ranks 12th in this year's CCPI, down two places and receiving an overall *high* rating.

As one of the countries with the highest renewable energy shares, it earns it a *very high* in that category, but its high energy consumption earns it a *very low* in Energy Use. It receives a *low* in Climate Policy and a *high* in GHG Emissions.

Norway is a frontrunner in renewable energy, but at the same time, it's one of the world's largest oil and gas exporters. Norway is among the 20 countries with the largest developed oil and gas reserves. The Scandinavian country is looking to expand its fossil fuel production, including in the Arctic. In addition, the Norwegian government has announced its intention to allow commercial mineral extraction through deep-sea mining, which poses a threat to the habitats of numerous deep-sea species. The CCPI experts report that the current government (like previous governments) is promising to provide a stable and predictable environment for its industry – 'to develop, not phase out, oil and gas'. This includes how it uses its majority stake in Equinor, which is seeking approval for several controversial new oil projects globally in the coming period.

The year 2023 looks set to be a record year for new oil and gas field approvals, thanks in part to the rush of projects resulting from the tax relief and deferral package during the COVID pandemic. The country's carbon-pricing framework contains a tax break for the oil sector, showing how the fossil fuel industry profits from the legislative framework. Our experts, therefore, call for a starkly different policy approach from the government.

Consistent with our findings from the quantitative part of the CCPI, the experts report that Norway's challenge is its high per capita energy consumption. They also point out that the country lacks a comprehensive policy addressing the energy efficiency target.

The experts report that Norway is not meeting its own (10%) targets for forest protection. Programmes to plant inappropriate non-native species, for instance, are causing further problems. They also criticise the tendency for local councils to approve various infrastructure projects (such as highways, energy projects, and second home settlements), as each local council's decision has a large cumulative effect nationally.

Tensions are rising around large wind farms, which not only threaten biodiversity but also lead to conflicts with the indigenous Sami people who live in the areas where these large projects are being installed. These conflicts have led to complaints filed with UN treaty bodies. The government lost a case in the country's Supreme Court in 2021, about wind farms violating Sami reindeer herding rights, but has not corrected the problem despite the ruling. This led to huge protests by Sami and young environmental activists this year.

The experts' assessment of Norway's international performance notes that the country is doing relatively well in climate finance, particularly regarding the rainforest. Yet, despite huge government revenues from high gas and oil prices, funding is increasingly moving towards leveraging private finance. The experts criticise the government and its negotiators for keeping oil and gas completely separate from discussions on climate change policy, both domestically and internationally. Another object of criticism is that changes in the way money is allocated – through regional allocations rather than thematic allocations (e.g. specific programmes for renewable energy) – is making it increasingly difficult to assess Norwegian development funds' impact on climate action.

Considering the above issues, our experts have developed a clear set of demands aimed at putting Norway on track to meet its climate targets through domestic action. In addressing the country's high profits from fossil fuel extraction, they call for an end to exploration. The government should develop a plan for a just transition of the oil and gas industry – one that creates alternative jobs. Norway should also join and lead efforts, such as BOGA, to jointly reduce oil and gas production. The experts call for coherence in transport policy, higher and more equitably distributed carbon taxes, and plans for massively reducing consumption. Finally, they call for strategies to meet energy efficiency targets.

Though Norway has been successful in building an almost entirely renewable electricity system, it should commit to phasing out fossil fuels.

Germany

14 16

Germany ranks 14th in this year´s CCPI.

The country receives a *medium* ranking in all four CCPI index categories: Renewable Energy, GHG Emissions, Climate Policy, and Energy Use.

The CCPI country experts unanimously report that the current German government shows a slightly better performance than the previous one. However, different interests among the three coalition partners are preventing more ambitious climate policies. Such policies are needed because Germany will fail to achieve its official target of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, according to recent reports by government climate advisors and the Federal Environment Agency (UBA).

Particularly, the buildings and transport sectors are falling short. Moreover, the government changed the climate change law so that, instead of each sector reporting on its progress towards the climate targets, now only the overall progress for meeting the target is reported. In this way, sectors can compensate for each other, leading to a

lack of accountability, according to the experts. In public debate, social policies and climate policies seem to be played out against each other, creating a lack of support, such as for renewing heating systems. So, while the new government has accelerated progress on climate legislation, Germany is not on a track towards reducing global warming to 1.5°C.

The geopolitical situation has affected Germany's energy politics. While an earlier phasing out of coal energy production was agreed upon (2030 instead of 2038), two coal-fired power plants are being kept in operation longer than previously planned. The Russian war against Ukraine has also let Germany recognize renewable energies as strategically important for securing energy independence and lowering its reliance on Russian fossil fuels.

Several policies have been adopted to accelerate the expansion of renewable energy, but Germany remains one of the nine countries responsible for 90% of global coal production, and four new LNG terminals have been built in the North Sea. Several reports, including one by the NewClimate Institute, have shown that the construction of new LNG terminals is undermining the energy transition. This is because Germany could import almost two-thirds more fossil gas by land and sea than it currently consumes if all the terminals are fully operational. The CCPI experts are divided on this issue, with some pointing to the increased energy security that comes with more gas, while others warn that building new LNG infrastructure creates the risk of carbon lock-in and stranded assets.

EU

16 19

The European Union (EU) ranks 16th in this year's CCPI, up three spots.

It receives a *medium* ranking in all four categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

In April 2023, the EU adopted the Fit For 55 package, which includes a series of measures aimed at upgrading the EU's climate and energy legislation and ultimately achieving a 55% net emissions reduction (compared with 1990) by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050. The policy raises ambitions in three main areas. The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS 1) was extended to the maritime sector, and emissions from road transport, buildings and small businesses are covered by a new and separate carbon market (ETS 2), the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR), and the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector was given more ambitious EU-level carbon removal targets. Collectively, these revisions are expected to enable the EU to slightly overshoot the EU's current target and achieve 57% net emission cuts by 2030. The EU also updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in October. While there were no major changes, and no mentioning of the 57%, it was updated to be consistent with Fit for 55 and the European Climate Law.

However, while the EU is likely to meet its 55% emissions reduction target by 2030, the CCPI experts conclude that the target level is still not ambitious enough, as it will not keep the EU in line with the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement. A report of the newly established European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (ESABCC) on the 2040 target, shows that at least 90-95% net emission cuts by 2040 are needed to increase the EU's fair contribution to the fight against the climate crisis. There are also several systemic weaknesses, including the continued allocation of free allowances to industry up to and beyond 2030 and a high degree of flexibility for Member States to trade, bank, and borrow their emission allowances. This is likely to delay action considerably.

The experts highlight the potential additional emission reductions driven by the introduction of ETS 2, which will start in 2027 or 2028. The new carbon market will extend carbon pricing to emissions from road transport, buildings and industrial and energy installations. At the same time more efforts are needed to make the transition more socially just, for example by further expanding the Social Climate Fund, a new fund to help low-income households make the transition. The experts criticise the fact that the energy efficiency target remains non-binding at both EU and national levels, making it difficult to hold Member States to account. A clear requirement for Member States to apply national bans on the installation of fossil fuel heating systems by 2025 is also needed.

The Renewable Energy Directive (RED) is the EU's policy for promoting renewable energy. It was revised as part of the Fit for 55 initiative, as EU lawmakers decided to raise the bar by increasing the share of renewable energy to 42.5% by 2030. The experts say the improved legislation is an important step forward, but a target of at least 50% renewables is needed to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040. In particular, the EU has introduced the REPowerEU plan, aimed at reducing its Member States' dependence on Russian fossil fuels. The experts point out that the new supply agreements with the US, Azerbaijan, Algeria, and other countries carry a high risk of fossil fuel gas lock-in and the creation of stranded assets because of the new infrastructure required to import gas. The experts therefore call for a legally binding phase-out of coal by 2030, fossil gas by 2035 and of all fossil fuels by 2040.

The EU should also accelerate its efforts to reduce energy demand. The experts indicate an ambitious Energy Performance in Buildings Directive (EPBD) including building-specific Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) must be agreed to as soon as possible to increase the speed and scale of building renovation and the use of renewable heating solutions.

While the EU shows progress in some aspects, such as increased ambition on renewables, the EU's contribution remains insufficient to contribute to the 1.5°C objective of the Paris Agreement, considering its historical responsibility, global equity principles, and the region's capacity to act.

Nigeria

17 – new

Nigeria, one of four new countries in this year's CCPI, ranks 17th overall, placing it among the medium-performing countries.

Nigeria has a mixed performance across the four main CCPI categories. It rates *high* in GHG Emissions and Energy Use but *low* in Climate Policy and *very low* in Renewable Energy.

Nigeria is among the few developing countries to have set an economy-wide emissions reduction target. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), updated in 2021, pledges an unconditional contribution of 20% below business-as-usual by 2030 and a 47% contribution conditional on international support. The conditional target was increased from 45% to 47%. Nigeria has also a net-zero target of 2060.

Despite these targets, fossil fuels are expected to remain a significant part of Nigeria's energy mix in the near future. The country's fossil-based energy-generation infrastructure shows elements of its colonial past. Nigeria's substantial oil and natural gas reserves are why, for six decades, multinational companies have operated there, especially in the ecologically devastated Niger Delta. Accordingly, there are high costs for a structural change towards more renewable energies, making these new technologies less competitive than fossil fuels.

However, the Nigerian government has set a target of generating at least 30% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030. To achieve this, it has taken several steps to encourage investment in renewable energy, such as creating a feed-in tariff system for renewable energy projects and establishing the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP). The NREEEP aims to increase renewable energy's contribution to the country's energy mix by providing incentives for developing renewable energy projects, promoting energy efficiency measures, and bolstering the regulatory framework for renewable energy investments.

The CCPI country experts demand stronger climate finance with green bonds for adaptation and mitigation. In 2017, the Federal government and stakeholders, including the World Bank and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), issued green bonds for the first time in Africa. The experts insist this money should be invested to scale up and sustain finance for solar technologies to simultaneously achieve energy access and NDC climate goals. The experts agree that Nigeria has significantly improved its regulatory framework over the last few years. However, implementation must follow up on those ambitious targets if the country's policy evaluation is to substantially improve.

Overall, the experts demand a coherent implementation of climate policy, development of a national strategy for technology transfer, more investments in climate-resilient infrastructure, and a quicker shift from fossils to renewables.

United Kingdom

20 11

The United Kingdom continues trending downward by ranking 20th in this year's CCPI.

While the UK ranks *high* in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories, it gets a *low* in Renewable Energy and Climate Policy.

The UK government under Prime Minister Sunak has rolled back several pieces of climate legislation. Instead of phasing out fossil fuels, the government is increasing domestic fossil fuel extraction by approving a new coal mine in Cumbria and granting hundreds of new oil and gas licenses in the North Sea. These political actions are undertaken following the government´s official policy to 'pursue all means for increasing UK oil and gas production'.

Moreover, the UK continues to implement fossil fuel subsidies, most recently with the introduction of an 'investment allowance' loophole within the windfall tax on oil and gas profits in 2022. This decision came despite a 2009 pledge to phase out 'inefficient' fossil fuel subsidies. The CCPI national experts note the government faced criticism from the Committee on Climate Change (CCC).

The experts report further policy changes that undermine the UK´s climate ambitions. In September, the government delayed a ban on new combustion engines from 2030 to 2035, and it watered down a plan to halt the installation of new gas boilers in homes by 2035. In another setback, evidently, no offshore wind projects were approved in 2023, undercutting the UK´s plan to triple its offshore wind power capacity by 2030.

Our experts report that the energy efficiency of many UK buildings is very low, but the existing Great British Insulation Scheme would take an estimated 300 years to meet the government´s own targets. Our experts therefore call for a massive increase in funding for home insulation programmes, along with measures to replace fossil fuel heating systems with electric or heat pump systems.

There is, however, visible progress in the rail industry, where the government provided £13.3 billion in funding over 2021/2022.

Considering the recent setbacks, our experts formulated clear demands: First, the government should set out detailed sectoral delivery plans, which provide a clear roadmap. Second, it should implement a plan to phase out coal, oil, and gas production through a just transition, stop approving new coal, oil, and gas fields, and end fossil fuel subsidies. Third, it should improve the auctioning system to allow for more onshore and offshore wind production. Finally, it should foster proactive implementation of home insulation and heat pumps.

The recent backtracking on climate policy has negatively impacted the credibility of the previous host country of the COP. The UK government´s climate policies are not in line with the government's aim of reducing economy-wide GHG emissions by at least 68% by 2030, or with the goal of limiting global warming to below 1.5°C.

Brazil

23 38 ▲

Brazil ranks 23rd in this year's CCPI, vaulting 15 places from the previous year's CCPI. It's now among the ranking's *medium*-performing countries.

Brazil shows a mixed performance across the main CCPI categories, with a *high* rating for Renewable Energy, a *medium* in Energy Use and Climate Policy, and a *low* in GHG Emissions.

Since President Lula da Silva took office in January 2023, Brazilian climate policy has substantially turned, especially regarding policies on reducing deforestation and degradation in all Brazilian biomes. Such progress is a crucial step in preserving the Amazon, one of the world's most important emission sinks. The new government also announced a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which reverses the weakening of the target during the former administration. The NDC aims at returning to the absolute emissions level proposed in the original Brazilian NDC. It would do so by increasing the percentage reduction target from 50% to 53% below 2005 levels by 2030. Lula's administration also committed to refining Brazil's NDCs and starting an inclusive process towards a new NDC for 2025 that includes civil society and indigenous communities.

The CCPI country experts recognise relevant and concrete steps in the right direction to reverse some of the rollbacks during the previous administration. The experts positively emphasise that deforestation rates in the Brazilian Amazon have been reduced 50% in the first nine months of this year compared with the same period in 2022. This should lead to a significant emissions reduction in 2023. There is noticeable progress in the expansion of renewable electricity in previous years, especially wind and solar. Brazil currently has one of the highest shares of renewables globally, as renewables represent approximately 80% of electricity generation and 45% of the primary energy supply.

Despite the above, Brazil continues to expand its fossil fuel extraction and production and faces challenges in meeting its climate targets. It's among the 20 countries with the largest developed oil reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas and coal production and develop new oil platforms on its northern seas. This could make Brazil the world's fourth largest oil producer. Such expanded fossil fuel production is clearly incompatible with the 1.5°C global target.

The experts also identify further obstacles on Brazil's path towards alignment with 1.5°C, noting funding barriers, missing sectoral emissions limits and targets, and a lack of guidance on how to achieve its short-term (48% below 2005 in 2025), medium-term (53% below 2005 in 2030), and long-term (net zero in 2050) emissions reduction goals.

The experts indicate that concrete policies and actions, such as phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, ramping up renewable energy investments, and implementing stringent regulations to curb deforestation, would be needed to prompt substantial emission reductions.

Over the previous year, the experts saw a record increase in the installed capacity of solar and wind energy. Solar increased by 15 GW, mostly due to decentralized small-scale generation. A regulatory framework approval for microgeneration in January 2022 set a deadline for current tax exemptions that rushed the market to this boom. Wind generation contributed with capacity additions of more than 4 GW since 2021. The free market's evolution has been a key factor for large-scale solar and wind that allows an alternative for projects to be built in addition to regulated auctions promoted by the government. Investments in wind and solar have increased and various tax benefits and incentives have been implemented to encourage renewable energy projects. However, our experts criticise Brazil's over-reliance on hydropower, which raise environmental concerns and vulnerability to droughts.

The CCPI experts request a national climate change plan with a roadmap on how to implement the NDC targets. And they call for a fossil fuel phase-out and demand a shift from fossil to renewables subsidies

Pakistan

30 – new

Pakistan ranks 30th overall, placing it among the medium performers.

Pakistan receives a *low* in the Climate Policy category, a *very low* in Renewable Energy, and a *high* in GHG Emissions and Energy Use.

Pakistan is one of the countries that are most vulnerable to extreme weather events caused and/or exacerbated by the climate crisis, such as the devastating floods in 2022. The country updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2021; this includes a conditional target of reducing projected emissions by 50% by 2030, with 15% coming from domestic sources and 35% from international grants. Pakistan also aims to shift to 60% renewable energy and 30% electric vehicles by 2030 and to completely ban imported coal.

One of the main issues the CCPI country experts identified is a lack of coordination between government institutions, which hampers policy implementation. The experts describe a disconnect between federal and provincial actors and an unclear division of responsibilities.

The experts also report that the existing policy frameworks are not aligned with the realities on the ground

that shape climate impacts in Pakistan. Specifically, there have been no serious efforts to mention the phase-out of fossil fuels in relevant policy documents. There is also no mechanism for keeping account of emissions from the corporate sector. Pakistan also faces problems with dumping of the globally banned and highly hazardous chemicals known as persistent organic pollutants (POPs), as POP storage sites still need to be decontaminated.

Another point of criticism from the experts is that, while the expansion of renewable energy has had mostly positive impacts, in some cases, it has raised social justice issues. For example, people have not been compensated for giving up their land for dam and hydropower plant construction. It is worth noting that traditional biomass is not included in the CCPI's accounting of renewable energy. Pakistan still has a significant share of traditional biomass in its renewable energy supply. Pakistan´s government also does not provide sufficient information to allow for transparency. Our experts note that, despite related laws such as the Right of Access to Information, the Ministry of Climate Change avoids providing required information and evades being accountable.

Internationally, our experts take a positive view of Pakistan's assuming a leadership role during the setup of the Loss and Damage Fund. Domestically, Pakistan is developing long-term low-carbon development strategies with support from GIZ and other actors, including the Pathways 2050 platform, UNDP, and the World Bank. Robust afforestation programmes are also in place.

To respond to the above problems, our experts suggest several ways to improve implementation. They stress the importance of making policies more inclusive, transparent, and accountable. The role of women in natural resource management should be strengthened, and local knowledge should be incorporated into new technologies to scale up nature-based solutions. There should be a focus on sustainable land management practices, and the government should increase its support for decentralised renewable energy systems.

The policy framework should also be more consistent, and policies need to be realistic and implementable. A long-term vision for reducing emissions needs to be developed and there should be clear GHG reduction targets in the 2050 NDCs. Improved cooperation between different levels of government would be a step in the right direction.

Indonesia

36 26

Indonesia falls 10 places to rank 36th in this year's CCPI, with an overall *low* rating.

The country receives a *low* rating in the GHG Emissions and Climate Policy categories, *medium* in Energy Use, and *high* in Renewable Energy.

The CCPI country experts criticise that the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is still not aligned with the Paris goals and is only based on inflated 'business-as-usual' calculations. Per last year's CCPI ranking, it must be noted that the updated NDC is only provisional until 2024. The NDC's net-zero target requires a more robust regulatory framework.

The CCPI experts welcome the combination of a commitment to phase out coal in the Just Energy Transition Partnership and Energy Transition Mechanism, together with Presidential Regulation 112/2022, in which construction of new power plants is blocked. But no policies have been developed to stop or limit fossil fuel use, and no targets developed to limit the production of fossil fuels in line with the 1.5°C goal.

Indonesia launched a new cap-and-trade system for its coal power plants. The experts welcome this development but note that the carbon price is still very low and with a very lenient emissions cap, which makes it unclear how the measure could truly be effective at reducing GHG emissions. As of the current writing, the system's precise implementation date remains uncertain and implementation of the system for other sectors is expected in 2025.

The experts indicate that 36 units of biomass-coal co-firing power plants were active in 2022. There is also an increase in biodiesel production from crude palm oil. The experts also note there are potential environmental justice issues, problematic land use change, and preventable deforestation as the palm oil and wood-based biomass plantations for coal co-firing power plants are expanded. This could also influence the country's GHG emissions from the forestry sector.

The experts want to see the country reach its potential in climate action by having a proper roadmap for renewable energy and GHG emissions reduction. Indonesia needs to bolster its NDC to align with the 1.5°C goal. It also needs to set a higher renewable energy target to match the NDC target, and to apply it with appropriate funding plans.

South Africa

45 44

South Africa maintains an overall *low* rating in this year's CCPI, falling one spot to 45th.

The country receives mixed ratings across the four main CCPI categories: *very low* in Renewable Energy, *low* in Climate Policy and GHG Emissions, and *high* in Energy Use.

The Department of Energy revised its Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), in which the country commits to increasing its uptake of renewable energy. The plan was conceived as a subset of the country's Integrated Energy Plan, aiming for safe and sustainable energy infrastructure and supply, which minimises emissions and balances demands. However, the CCPI country experts criticise the lack of coherence between the national GHG trajectory and sectoral energy masterplans, such as the Gas User Masterplan and the IRP, in which South Africa's government maintains its commitment to long-term coal power. South Africa is among the nine countries responsible for 90% of global coal produktion, which is incompatible with the 1.5°C target.

The proposed Upstream Petroleum Development Act, under discussion in Parliament, paves the way for extensive exploitation of new gas finds both onshore and offshore. Moreover, the poor implementation of just transition commitments to date is highly undesirable. The experts regard all of this with great concern.

Preparations for revising the national energy planning process, starting in April 2024, might signal development in the right direction.

In January 2023, limits for private power generation for self-consumption were also reduced. This allows large energy consumers to invest in renewable energy, which the experts regard as a beneficial incentive.

The experts demand the urgent initiation of a just transition process to a low-carbon economy by investing in renewable energy, not in coal, gas, or new nuclear, and implementation of tax incentives for more energy efficiency investments.

Uzbekistan

48 – new

Uzbekistan, one of four new countries added to the CCPI this year, ranks 48th – an overall *low* performer.

Uzbekistan receives mixed ratings in the four main categories: *medium* in Energy Use, *low* in GHG Emissions and Climate Policy, and *very low* in Renewable Energy.

In 2021, Uzbekistan published its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), in which it commits to reducing specific greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 35% by 2030 compared with 2010 levels, instead of the 10% in the first NDC.

The government plans to achieve this target by increasing the share of renewable energy in power generation to 25%, prioritizing energy efficiency measures, and expanding renewable energy sources. It's also scheduled to reduce the carbon intensity of the country's GDP and introduce energy-effective technologies in key economic sectors, as reported in the Strategy on the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the 'Green' Economy for the Period of 2019–2030.

The strategy also aims to meet Uzbekistan's growing demand for electricity and ensure further balanced development of the electric power industry while being in line with the Paris Agreement. However, the CCPI country experts indicate that Uzbekistan clearly still has a long way to go. The country continues to strongly rely on natural gas, which is widely used in the economy and frequently runs out, causing massive power outages.

Uzbekistan's rankings indicate the country's plans will also pose major challenges. Currently, Uzbekistan is last overall in the Renewable Energy category. Hydropower remains the dominant renewable source in the electricity system, providing 1.85 GW of capacity, with other renewable sources accounting for no more than 1%. Overall, the share of renewable sources, including hydropower, is 8% of the energy balance. Thus, the CCPI experts demand quick follow-up action to the government's ambitious plans.

To improve its ranking and make the 'green transition' more coherent, Uzbekistan needs to reverse its renewable trend through rapid expansion and set even more ambitious goals. Therefore, the experts also stress that Uzbekistan has great potential in for solar energy. However, the experts still strongly advocate for Uzbekistan's ambition and legislative approaches.

Overall, the experts demand a progressive expansion of renewable energies and reduced dependence on natural gas.

Australia

50 55 ▲

Australia's overall ranking improves by five spots to 50th in this year's CCPI. Australia is now among the *low* performers.

The country gets a *low* in the GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Climate Policy categories, and a *very low* for Energy Use.

Australia's 2030 climate goal is to reduce GHG emissions by 43% vs. 2005 levels. The country plans to achieve net zero by 2050. The government also sets a renewable electricity target of 82% by 2030. The CCPI climate experts welcome these goals. Nevertheless, the ambitions lack detailed plans and policies for achieving the targets, and there seems to be no intent to set more ambitious targets. Australia has still not addressed the rising emissions from transport with either updated fuel policies or effective incentives to purchase battery-powered electric vehicles.

Australia continues to develop fossil fuel projects and infrastructure, and its developed gas reserves rank it among the world's top 20. The country is one of nine countries collectively responsible for 90% of global coal production and it plans to increase coal and gas production by 2030. The increase is not compatible with the global 1.5°C target. There is no fossil fuel phase-out in sight, nor is there a concrete plan to limit fossil fuel extraction. The CCPI experts demand a clear fossil fuel phase-out, the end of fossil fuel subsidies, and government investment in more renewable energy.

In international climate politics, Australia has shown some progress in joining the Global Methane Pledge but it is donating little to the Green Climate Fund and does not take a leading role in climate diplomacy.

Overall, the experts demand a concrete phase-out plan for fossil fuels and for Australia to take a leading role in climate politics. Joining the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance and Powering Past Coal Alliance would be first steps. The country has good potential for renewable energy and should use this potential to ensure its renewable electricity goals are implemented.

China

51 51

China holds onto the 51st spot in this year's CCPI. It remains among the *low* performing countries.

The country receives a *very low* rating in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories, while it receives a *medium* in Renewable Energy and Climate Policy.

China's plans of a GHG emissions peak in 2030 are unchanged. It aims for carbon neutrality by 2060. Despite that, it has not updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in three years.

Overall, the CCPI country experts welcome China's climate policies, especially the growing renewable energy sector and energy efficiency measures. China is increasing its renewable energy targets. The country is on track to produce 1,200 GW of wind and solar power by 2025, reaching its 2030 goal five years ahead of schedule. Nevertheless, coal power continues to expand, and it's still uncertain whether coal use will peak in 2024.

In the transport sector, the share of electric cars in total domestic auto sales reached 29% in 2022, exceeding its 2025 target several years earlier. China's energy demand is expected to rise by more than 12% in 2030 compared with 2021, this is also reflected in China's very low rating in Energy Use.

China is among the 20 countries with the largest developed oil and gas reserves. It's also among the nine countries responsible for 90% of global coal production. China also plans to increase its gas and coal production by 2030. This is incompatible with the 1.5°C target. The experts note that economic growth's slowing in China led to there being no announcements regarding more ambitious climate targets in the current year.

In international climate politics, the experts welcome the support of developing countries, note a stronger focus on green energy projects in 2023, and call for a continuation of this trend. The experts also stress the importance of China taking a leading role in climate policy.

Poland

55 54

Poland ranks 55th in this year's CCPI, still among the lowest-performing countries.

It receives a *low* rating in all CCPI index categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

Coal power dominates Poland's energy mix. While the government plans to phase out coal by 2049, the CCPI country experts criticise this target as too late, and a general fossil fuel phase-out is not in sight. Despite an agreement to close coal mines by 2049, our experts indicate the just transition plans are too weak.

Poland has not announced a long-term strategy to reduce GHG emissions for 2050. The proposed update to the Energy Policy of Poland until 2040 aims for 73% of electricity from renewable energy sources and nuclear power. The country´s energy mix currently has a very low share of renewable energy sources, but a positive trend can be seen. The energy crisis led Poland to accelerate renewable energy deployment, and businesses and local authorities are increasing their investments in such energy. The experts welcome the growing interest in renewables but criticise the government's emphasis on nuclear energy and the lack of a clear, progressive energy supply policy. Strict restrictions on onshore wind energy, however, have recently been eased.

Biomass is one of the most used forms of renewable energy in the Polish energy mix, mainly for heating in large cities and individual houses. Its use has increased in the wake of Russia´s war on Ukraine. The experts note that this development contributes to increased harvesting of forests in Poland, which reduces the capacity to absorb carbon dioxide and threatens forest conservation status. Widespread use of biomass also harms Poland's air quality. Moreover, the experts point to a flawed institutional design, as the government body in charge of forest management is responsible for maximising profits from the sale of wood, while at the same time preserving the forests – a conflict of interest.

Poland does not play an active role in international climate policy. At the EU level, Poland opposes the ban on combustion engines by 2035 and higher energy standards for buildings.

On a positive note, Poland met the EU's energy and climate policy targets set for 2020. It's among the leading EU countries in terms of heat pump sales. The government launched different programs to support the installation of solar panels and heat pumps, as well as the purchase of electric cars and buses.

The CCPI experts expect from Poland a long-term GHG reduction policy, strategies for becoming less dependent on coal and other fossil fuels, and most importantly a coherent national vision for transformation.

Turkey

56 47

Turkey drops nine ranks in the CCPI to 56th, making it a *very low*-performing country.

The country receives a *medium* ranking in the Renewable Energy category, *low* in GHG Emissions and Energy Use, and *very low* in Climate Policy.

Turkey plans to increase its GHG emissions until 2038 and announced 2053 as its net-zero target date. The CCPI country experts emphasise that the main shortcoming of the policy to reduce GHG emissions is that it is calculated

with in a 'business-as-usual' scenario (BAU) and therefore does not aim to reduce net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Turkey updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in April 2023, but the experts indicate it is not in line with the country's net-zero vision and the Paris Agreement's 1.5 C target.

Turkey still heavily depends on fossil fuels for energy. It has no fossil fuel phase-out policy and is still conducting gas and oil exploration in different regions. It also continues to subsidise fossil fuels. The CCPI country experts call for an immediate end to fossil fuel exploration and extraction and the closure of old coal-fired power plants. They urge for the development of transition plans for coal regions, and with a fair perspective.

Official IEA data show that the share of renewables has increased slightly, but needs tripling to be compatible with 1.5°C. The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources published a National Energy Plan in January 2023. This plan projects high levels of renewable capacity, particularly solar. And while it envisions a gradual reduction in the share of fossil fuels in electricity generation, the experts criticise it for including expanded nuclear power. Current legislation also does not favour decentralised renewable energy production, resulting in most projects being centralised and large-scale. The targets for wind energy are not ambitious and the plan does not include a coal phase-out. The experts suggest mandating installation of solar panels on the roofs of public service infrastructure, automobile parking, and open marketplaces. Energy cooperatives should also be regulated to make it easier to set up and maintain them, with fewer legal burdens and obstacles.

Regarding energy efficiency, the experts paint a mixed picture. The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (2017–2023) aims to reduce primary energy consumption by 14% by 2023. The plan expires at the end of 2023, but the energy efficiency target seems to have been missed, partly due to the electricity distribution network's inefficiency. Progress has been made in rail infrastructure, as large investments in developing high-speed railways are promising. Production of the country's first electric car also began in 2023. The experts want to see energy efficiency given a higher priority in energy policy.

Turkey's agricultural and forestry sectors suffer from a lack of protective legislation. The experts report that current forestry policy treats forests as production areas rather than as natural assets to be protected. The growing timber industry is leading to a huge increase in deforestation, even in protected areas such as national parks. This poses a major threat to carbon sinks. The experts therefore call for the proportion of protected land and marine areas to be increased to at least 30% by 2030, in line with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

The experts offer several policy recommendations. They want to see the NDC revised with an ambitious absolute reduction target. A coal phase-out policy should be adopted and coal subsidies should be transferred to a renewable energy support scheme. Policy instruments for decarbonisation of all sectors should be introduced. And a more transparent and participatory approach should be adopted in the climate change bill currently being drafted.

United States

57 52

The United States falls five ranks to 57th in this year's CCPI, with an overall *very low* rating.

As in the previous year, the US receives a *very low* in the GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Energy Use categories. However, it receives a *medium* in Climate Policy.

The United States under the Biden administration signed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022. This new policy aims to halve GHG emissions by 2030 vs. 2005 levels. The US's goal is to become net zero by 2050. The IRA has also led to significant investments in renewable energy and it supports energy efficiency measures.

The CCPI country experts welcome the IRA climate policies, but note that more concrete implementation policies will be needed to reach net zero. The Republican opposition and some Democrats are blocking stronger climate policy. Continuing domestic fossil fuel extraction is a significant weak point in US climate policy. The newly permitted oil drilling in Alaska is a glaring step backwards.

The US is among the 20 countries with the largest developed oil and gas reserves. It's also among the nine countries responsible for 90% of global coal production. Moreover, the US plans to increase its gas and coal production by 2030. This is not compatible with the 1.5°C target.

The CCPI experts demand concrete phase-out goals for fossil fuels and redirection of fossil fuel subsidies towards renewable energy, transport electrification, and energy efficiency projects.

The experts expect the IRA to set an example in international climate politics. If the act is implemented as planned, the United States will likely increase its ranking in future CCPI editions.

Japan

58 50

Japan's CCPI ranking continues to fall, to place 58th in this year's edition, giving it a *very low* rating.

Japan receives a *low* rating in the GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Energy Use categories. The country also maintains its *very low* rating in Climate Policy.

At the May 2023 G7 Summit in Hiroshima, Japan committed to largely decarbonising its energy sector by 2035, while also promising it would have no new coal power plants. A target of reaching carbon neutrality by 2050 has also been given.

Despite these commitments, the CCPI country experts criticise the lack of a concrete roadmap towards achieving the targets. The experts indicate Japan will continue using coal power plants in 2050. Japan also formulated its Green Transformation policy in 2023. However, rather than promoting a transition from fossil fuels, it enables Japan to maintain fossil fuel usage through so-called 'innovative technologies'.

Biomass power in Japan has seen rapidly increasing use. A new feed-in premium program has been in effect since April 2022, with biomass power reaching a 3,610 MW capacity that June. Most of the biomass is imported, and it is increasing year on year.

The CCPI experts note that in the G7 process, Japan blocked discussions on decarbonised power and transport systems. The experts stress this blocking continues in other international fora, such as the UNFCCC. Some Japanese investments in other Asian countries also support the deployment of 'false solutions' that lead to continued use of fossil fuels without meaningfully lowering carbon emissions, such as with hydrogen and ammonia co-firing with fossil fuels.

The CCPI experts strongly recommend Japan halt its efforts in maintaining coal power plants and set a concrete target for phasing out coal-fired power. Along with this, Japan needs to develop and implement effective carbon pricing and a robust renewable energy development plan. Japan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) also needs to be reviewed to be aligned with the Paris 1.5°C goal, and clear targets are needed for moving away from fossil fuels.

Canada

62 58

Canada falls four ranks and is now at 62nd in the CCPI. The country remains among the *very low* performing countries.

Canada receives a *very low* rating in the GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Energy Use categories. Climate Policy is rated *low*. Canada's Emissions Reduction Plan includes the 2030 target of an emissions reduction of 40% below 2005 levels by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050.

In 2019, Canada introduced a carbon price system. In 2023, the price per tonne CO_2 was increased to $65, rising to $170/tonne by 2030. However, most of the emissions generated by oil and gas producers 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. Canada is among the 20 countries with the largest developed oil and gas reserves. This is not compatible with the 1.5°C target. There are no plans for an oil and gas phase-out, but the government has committed to adopting oil and gas emissions cap regulations. The policy has been delayed, and there are important efforts led by the oil and gas lobby to undermine its stringency and level of ambition. Regulations have also been tabled for a net-zero electricity grid in Canada by 2035.

Overall, the CCPI country experts expect Canada to take responsibility in climate politics. Canada is a wealthy country and a large oil and gas producer. The experts demand plans for a strong emissions cap, a fossil fuel phase-out from the provinces that meaningfully supports resource-intensive communities, a transparent Emissions Reduction Plan progress report, and climate-aligned financial regulations.

Russian Federation

63 59

Russia is ranked 63rd in this year´s CCPI – down four places and remaining among the *very low* performers.

It receives a *very low* in all four CCPI index categories, GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

Data show that the country has high per capita energy consumption that has been steadily increasing. As Russia continues to use fossil fuels as its main source of energy, its target and current share of renewable energy is below 5%. Russia is among the 20 countries with the largest developed oil and gas reserves. It's also among nine countries collectively responsible for 90% of global coal production. Russia also plans to increase its gas, coal, and oil production by 2030. This is incompatible with the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement.

The CCPI country experts note that it's been difficult to verify Russia's climate actions since the start of the Russian war against Ukraine.

The experts report that, under current legislation, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions remain voluntary, which significantly weakens policy strength. A law on limiting GHG emissions was introduced in 2021, but it contains no substantive measures. The CCPI experts do welcome the increasing use of electric buses for public transport in large cities. The experts call for a clear political signal on decarbonising the economy.

Republic of Korea

64 60

The Republic of Korea (ROK) continues to be a *very low*-performing country in the CCPI, ranked 64th and down four places from the previous year.

As the fourth-worst overall performer in the CCPI, the ROK ranks *very low* in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories, and for Renewable Energy and Climate Policy, the *low* ratings are only a bit better.

Despite the country's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) the CCPI national experts noted that

the Korean government has been regressing on its promises. For example, the renewable energy target (share of electricity) is down from 30.2% to 21.6% by 2030 in the 10th Power Plan announced in early 2023. Moreover, most retired coal power plants will be replaced by gas plants and will take up a substantial share of the national power capacity. Among other non-climate friendly solutions, the renewable energy share reduction is followed by the rise of nuclear capacity planning.

The experts also criticise that the Korean government has not yet ended public financing of oil and gas projects, and there have been calls for cooperation with other foreign governments in gas power plants projects. The experts stress that the ROK should align its development and renewable energy targets with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C goal while phasing out coal and other fossil fuels in all sectors.

Use of biomass energy is also a growing trend. There have been efforts to increase the production and usage of domestic biomass resources, but this raises concerns about harm to the ROK's biodiversity.

United Arab Emirates

65 – new

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) enters the CCPI at 65th, as one of the lowest performing countries.

The country receives a *very low* in the GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Energy Use categories and a *medium* in Climate Policy.

The UAE's per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are among the highest in the world, as is its per capita wealth, while its national climate targets are inadequate. The UAE continues to develop and finance new oil and gas fields domestically and abroad.

The country submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) this year. While it has increased its ambition, the targets remain below its fair share and implementation needs to follow. While the CCPI country experts welcome the government's efforts to expand large-scale solar projects, the share of renewables in total primary energy supply (TPES) remains below 1%. In addition to investing in carbon capture and storage technologies, the UAE should seek to reduce its emissions in ways such as exploiting its strong potential for renewable energy production.

The experts also criticise the UAE's uncoordinated waste management practices, which result in expensive projects but neglect large sources of emissions. And the experts call for stricter building codes to improve energy efficiency, as energy consumption should be reduced.

The UAE is planning the largest COP ever and is highly motivated to make it a success. To this end, it plans to launch several of its own policy initiatives, in addition to successful negotiations.

In the run-up to COP28, many have been critical of the role of COP President Sultan Al Jaber, who is the CEO of the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). The company wants to further expand oil and gas production.

Saudi Arabia

67 62

Saudi Arabia ranks 67th in this year's CCPI, making it the lowest ranking country of all those surveyed.

It scores *very low* in all four CCPI index categories: Energy Use, Climate Policy, Renewable Energy, and GHG Emissions.

Saudi Arabia's per capita greenhouse gas emissions are rising steadily. Its share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (TPES) is close to zero and its target is too low, but the country is clearly starting to promote renewable energy projects. Saudi Arabia also has high energy consumption. It has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by around 2050.

The Saudi Green Initiative adopted in 2021 includes a target of planting 10 billion trees by 2030. Thus far, the country has not addressed the fact that fossil fuel production is responsible for the majority of its emissions. In addition to investing in carbon capture and storage technologies, Saudi Arabia should seek to reduce its emissions by, for example, using its high potential for renewable energy production.

At the last COP in Egypt, Saudi Arabia played a notably unconstructive role in the negotiations. Its delegation included many fossil fuel lobbyists. It also tried to water down the language used in the COP's umbrella decision.

Overall, the country's policies, actions, and climate targets are not in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C limit.

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

4. Data Information & Disclaimer

Changes since the last edition

The CCPI 2024 edition includes four new countries: Nigeria, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and the United Arab Emirates. This should be considered when analysing rank changes.
We annually review data on Land Use, Land Use Change, Forestry, and Forest Degradation (LULUCF) with the help of Nicklas Forsell (IIASA). This year's review has revealed larger differences in LULUCF data for some countries. This has influenced their ranking and rating results. The countries with significantly higher LULUCF emissions are: Chile, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Malta. The countries with significantly lower LULUCF emissions are: Malaysia, Mexico, Romania, and Thailand.

Comparability to previous CCPI editions

The CCPI 2024 (for 63 selected countries and the EU) is based on the methodological design introduced in 2017 covering all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions* 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 2023.

Please note that there have been slight methodological changes compared to the CCPI 2021. In the categories "GHG emissions" and "Energy Use" the 2030 target indicators are now calculated using an absolute difference to the 2°C-pathway rather than a relative difference.

Disclaimer on maps

The depictions of territorial boundaries on maps displayed in the CCPI do not imply a political opinion or judgement on the legal status of any state territory. The state boundaries shown are aligned with the official stance of the United Nations (UN) on said matter. We apologise if any names used/borders depicted are in conflict with your national identity or your general beliefs. We would like to point out that the CCPI, focusing solely on the global goal of climate protection, in no way intends to spark geopolitical controversy.

Disclaimer on data

Due to data availability, past CCPI editions until 2022 were calculated using data recorded two years prior. Since the CCPI 2023 edition we were with the help of PRIMAP able to use GHG Emissions data with only one year time lag. This means that we use for the CCPI 2024 GHG data from 2022 (relying on numerical methods and linear extrapolation). The Renewable Energy and Energy Use categories are calculated with data recorded in 2021, as this is the most recent data available. Thus, CCPI 2024 is still influenced by COVID-19.

Disclaimer on Ukraine

In this year's CCPI, Ukraine's climate performance was for the second 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;[13] (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.[14]

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.

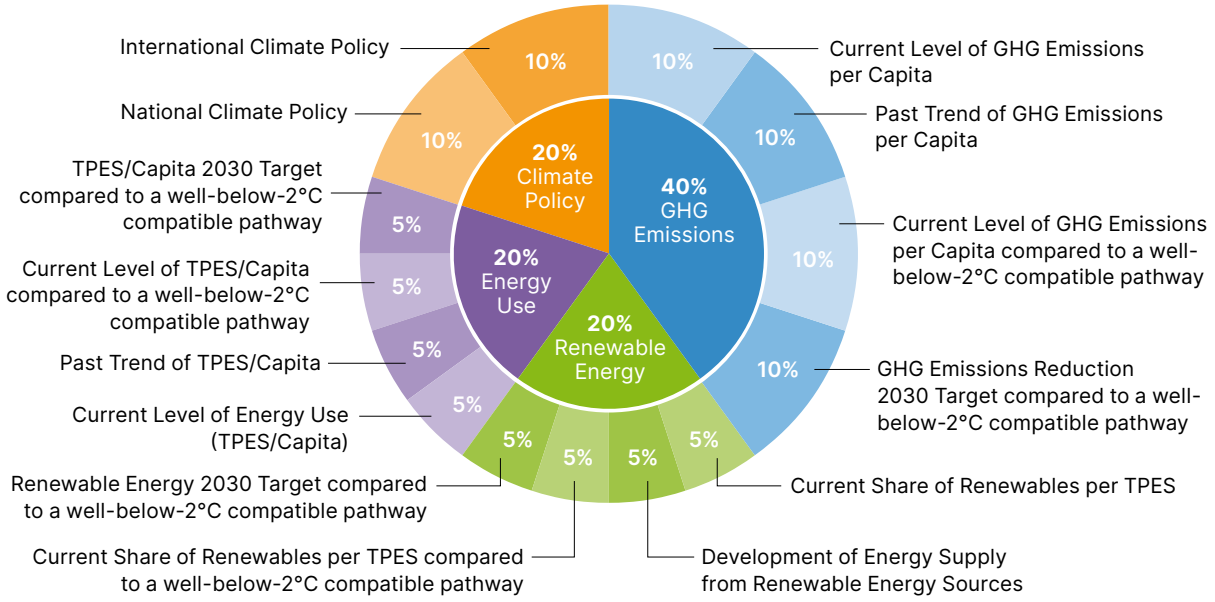
Interpretation of results

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

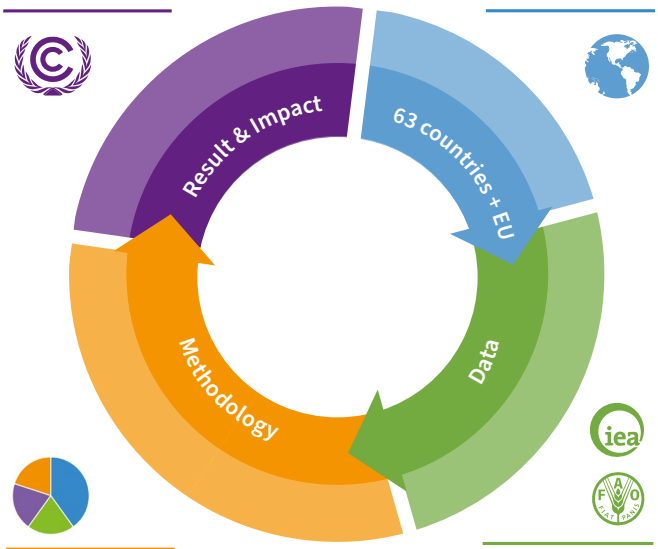
Cycle of the season: How the CCPI is built

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 **IRENA (2023)**, Renewable Capacity Statistics 2023. Available at: https://www.irena.org/Publications/2023/Mar/Renewable-capacity-statistics-2023.

2 **IRENA (2023)**, Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2022. Available at: https://www.irena.org/Publications/2023/Aug/Renewable-Power-Generation-Costs-in-2022.

3 **IRENA (2023)**, COP28, IRENA and Global Renewables Alliance outline roadmap at Pre-COP on fast-tracking the energy transition by tripling renewable power and doubling energy efficiency by 2030, Joint Press Release. Available at: https://www.irena.org/News/pressreleases/2023/Oct/COP28-IRENA-and-Global-Renewables-Alliance-outline-roadmap-at-Pre-COP.

4 **IMF**, Fossil Fuel Subsidies. Available at: https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/climate-change/energy-subsidies.

5 **IEA**, World Energy Investment 2022: Overview and key findings. Available at: https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-investment-2022/overview-and-key-findings.

6 **Milman, O. (2023)**, "Monster profits" for energy giants reveal a self-destructive fossil fuel resurgence. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/feb/09/profits-energy-fossil-fuel-resurgence-climate-crisis-shell-exxon-bp-chevron-totalenergies.

7 **IPCC (2021)**, AR 6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Available at: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/.

8 **NOAA (2023)**, Greenhouse gases continued to increase rapidly in 2022. Available at: https://www.noaa.gov/news-release/greenhouse-gases-continued-to-increase-rapidly-in-2022.

9 **IEA (2023)**, Renewable Energy Market Update – June 2023: Executive summary. Available at: https://www.iea.org/reports/renewable-energy-market-update-june-2023/executive-summary.

10 See note 1.

11 See note 1.

12 **Enerdata**, Total energy consumption. Available at: https://yearbook.enerdata.net/total-energy/world-consumption-statistics.html.

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

14 The survey for the CCPI 2024 was carried out between September and October 2023. 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	Association les amis de l'environnement
Argentina	Enrique Maurtua Konstantinidis	
Australia		BCSD Australia
	Mark Ogge & Rod Campbell	The Australia Institute
	Dr Simon Bradshaw	Climate Council of Australia
		Climateworks Centre
Austria		Forum Wissenschaft & Umwelt
	Jasmin Duregger & Lisa Panhuber	Greenpeace Austria
Belarus	Ivan Filiutsich	UNDP
Belgium	Koen Stuyck	WWF
Brazil	Claudio Angelo, David Tsai & Stela Herschmann	Observatório do Clima
	Ricardo Baitelo	Instituto de Energia e Meio Ambiente
	William Wills	CentroClima/COPPE, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
Bulgaria	Apostol Dyankov	WWF Bulgaria
Canada	Mitchell Beer	Energy Mix Productions
	Alex Cool-Fergus, Caroline Brouillet & Pratishtha Singh	Climate Action Network Canada
	Julia Levin	Environmental Defence Canada
	John Bennett	Friends of the Earth Canada
	André Bélisle	AQLPA
Chile	Sam Leiva	Fundación Territorios Colectivos
	Cecilia Ibarra	Centro de Ciencias del Clima y la Resiliencia
Chinese Taipei	Gloria Kuang-Jung Hsu	Mom Loves Taiwan Association
		Environmental Quality Protection Foundation
Columbia	Giovanni Pabon	Transforma
		Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad
Cyprus		Terra Cypria - The Cyprus Conservation Foundation
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	Karel Polanecký	Friends of the Earth Czech Republic
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	Dan Belusa	Danish 92 Group
	Christian Jarby	Green Transition Denmark
	Mattias Söderberg	DanChurchAid
	Tobias Johan Sorensen	Denmark's Green think tank
Egypt	Amena Sharaf	
Estonia	Tiit Kallaste	Estonian Association of Hydrogen Technologies

Country	Name	Organisation
EU	Chiara Martinelli, Cornelia Maarfield & Klaus Röhrig	Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe
	Elena Hofmann	DNR
		Germanwatch
	Wendel Trio	
Finland	Veikko Sajaniemi	Third Rock Finland Oy
Greece	Alexandros Moulopoulos	WWF Greece
Hungary	András Lukács	Clean Air Action Group
	Adam Harmat	WWF Hungary
	András Perger	Greenpeace Hungary
India	Nakul Sharma	Climate Action Network South Asia
Indonesia	Putra Adhiguna	Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis
	Ahmad Ashov Birry	Trend Asia
	Fabby Tumiwa	Institute for Essential Services Reform
	Satrio Swandiko Prillianto	
	Ahmad Ashov Birry	Trend Asia
Italy	Mauro Albrizio	Legambiente
	Gianni Silvestrini	Kyoto Club
Japan		Kiko Network
	Yuri Okubo	Renewable Energy Institute
Kazakhstan	Vladimir Grebnev	CAREC
	Dmitriy Kalmykov	Karaganda Ecological Museum
	Vadim Ni	Socio-Ecological Fund
	Kaisha Atakhanova	Civil Society Development Association
Republic of Korea	Jieon Lee	Korea Federation for Environmental Movements
Latvia	Maksis Apinis	Green Liberty
Malaysia	Faizal Parish	Global Environment Centre
Malta	Suzanne Maas	Friends of the Earth Malta
Mexico	Mariana Gutiérrez Grados, Analuz Presbítero & Jorge Villarreal	Iniciativa Climática de México
	Jose Maria Valenzuela	InSIS & University of Oxford
Morocco	Dr. Mohammed Saddik	l'AESVT- MAROC
		High Atlas Foundation
	Naima Benazzi	HAF
	Prof. Touria Barradi	
	Rabiae Khamlichi	Conseil de la Région Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima
Netherlands	Sible Schöne	HIER
New Zealand	Jessica Palairet	Lawyers for Climate Action NZ
	Nick Henry	Oxfam Aotearoa
	Adam Currie	350 Aotearoa
	David Tong	Oil Change International
	Dr Kayla Kingdon-Bebb	WWF-New Zealand
	Amanda Larsson	Greenpeace Aotearoa
Nigeria	Smith Nwokocha	Voice of The Vulnerable
	Michael David	GIFSEP

Country	Name	Organisation
Norway	Aled Dilwyn Fisher	Friends of the Earth Norway (Naturvernforbundet)
	Johan Hermstad Reinertsen & Embla Husby Jørgensen	The Future in our Hands (FIOH)
Pakistan	Hussain Jarwar	Indus Consortium
	Azhar Qureshi	Eco-Conservation Initiatives
Philippines	John Leo Algo	Aksyon Klima
	Rei Panaligan	Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology
	Rodne Galicha	Living Laudato Si' Philippines
	Alaya de Leon, Niner Guiao & Nicole Torres	Parabukas
	Jameela Joy Reyes	Manila Observatory
Poland	Andrzej Kassenberg & Wojciech Szymalski	Institute for Sustainable Development
	Zofia Wetmańska & Aleksander Śniegocki	Reform Institute
Portugal		ZERO – Association for the Earth Sustainability
Romania	Laura Nazare	Bankwatch Romania
Russian Federation	Ekaterina Bliznetskaya	MGIMO University
	Michael Yulkin	CarbonLab
Slovak Republic	Katerina Chajdiakova	Slovak Climate Initiative
Slovenia		Umanotera - The Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development
		Focus Association for Sustainable Development
South Africa		Project 90 by 2030
	James Reeler	WWF South Africa
Spain		Group of Scientists and Engineers for a Non Nuclear Future
	Mario Rodríguez Vargas	Transición Justa y Alianzas Globales
	Pablo Barrenechea Abecia	Director de Acción Climática
	Carlos Martinez Camarero	Comisiones Obreras (CCOO)
Switzerland	Georg Klingler	Greenpeace Schweiz
		Noe 21
Thailand	Tara Buakamsri	Greenpeace Thailand
	Boonrod Yaowapruek	Creagy
	Wanun Permpibul	Climate Watch Thailand
Turkey	Ümit Şahin	Istanbul Policy Center
	Özlem Katısöz & Elif Cansu İlhan	Climate Action Network Europe
United Arab Emirates	Tobias Koch	Circular Carbon Solutions Ltd.
United Kingdom		WWF-UK
		Uplift
		CF Energy Research & Consulting UG
		E3G
United States		CF Energy Research & Consulting UG
Uzbekistan	Nargis Kosimova	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:

www.germanwatch.org/en/donations

If you add the keyword *Climate Change Performance Index*, you can directly support the CCPI with your donation.

You can also make a donation via the following account:

Bank fuer Sozialwirtschaft AG
BIC/Swift: BFSWDE33XXX
IBAN: DE95 3702 0500 0003 2123 23

www.germanwatch.org

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

CAN CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

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