2021

CCPI
Climate Change
Performance Index

RESULTS

Climate Mitigation Efforts of 57 Countries
plus the EU. Covering 90% of the Global
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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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 countries' climate protection performance. It aims to enhance transparency in international climate politics and enables comparison of climate protection efforts and progress made by individual countries.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting need for economic recovery have brought the world to a crossroads: A return to the status quo and a bail-out of fossil fuels could lead to even higher Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emis-sions than were predicted for 2030. Alternatively, the trillions made available worldwide could be used for green alternatives, which could not only reduce emissions in the long run but also boost the economy. It remains to be seen, which path countries will choose. During the last quarter of the year, several major economies have pledged to increase their climate ambitions for reaching net-zero GHG emissions. Hopefully, this development will bring a ripple-effect among countries, sparking much-needed commitment to our common goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

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1. 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 57 countries and of the European Union (EU), which are together responsible for more than 90% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The last country to be added was Chile for the CCPI 2020.

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).[1] The categories "GHG Emissions", "Renewable Energy" and "Energy Use" are each defined by four indicators: (1) Current Level; (2) Past Trend;[2] (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.[3]

## 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**

Components of the CCPI
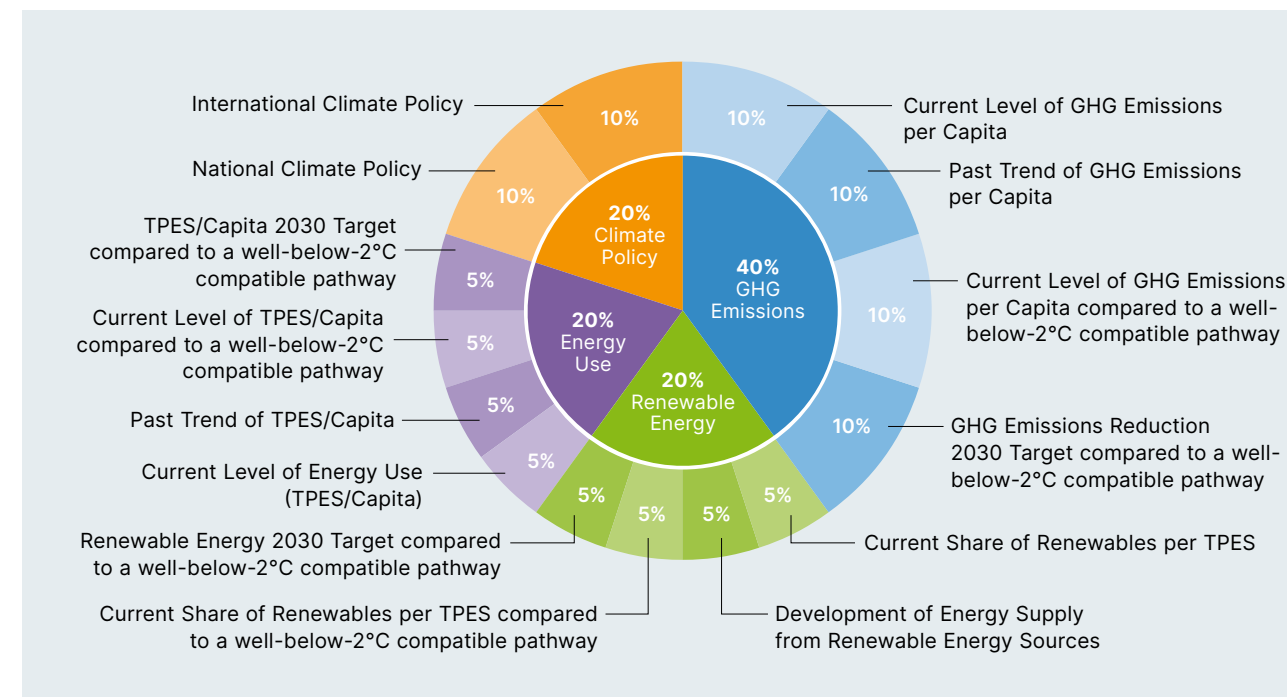
GHG = Greenhouse Gases │ TPES = Total Primary Energy Supply

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Disclaimer on comparability to previous CCPI editions

The CCPI 2021 (for 57 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 G20 Edition as well as to the CCPI 2018 to CCPI 2020. Please note that there have been slight methodological changes compared to last year's edition. 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 – Data from before Covid-19

The CCPI 2021 uses data from 2018 and thus does not take into account the most recent developments and effects caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, some questions on the Covid-19 recovery were included in the expert survey on climate policy. Regarding the results from this survey, please see the blog on Covid 19 and Green Recovery on our website (www.ccpi.org) where you can find further information on the impact of the crisis and the recovery from it.

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 apologize 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.

* 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).

2. Overall Results CCPI 2021

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Rating

- 🟩 Very High
- 🟩 High
- 🟨 Medium
- 🟧 Low
- 🟥 Very Low
- ⬜ Not included in assessment

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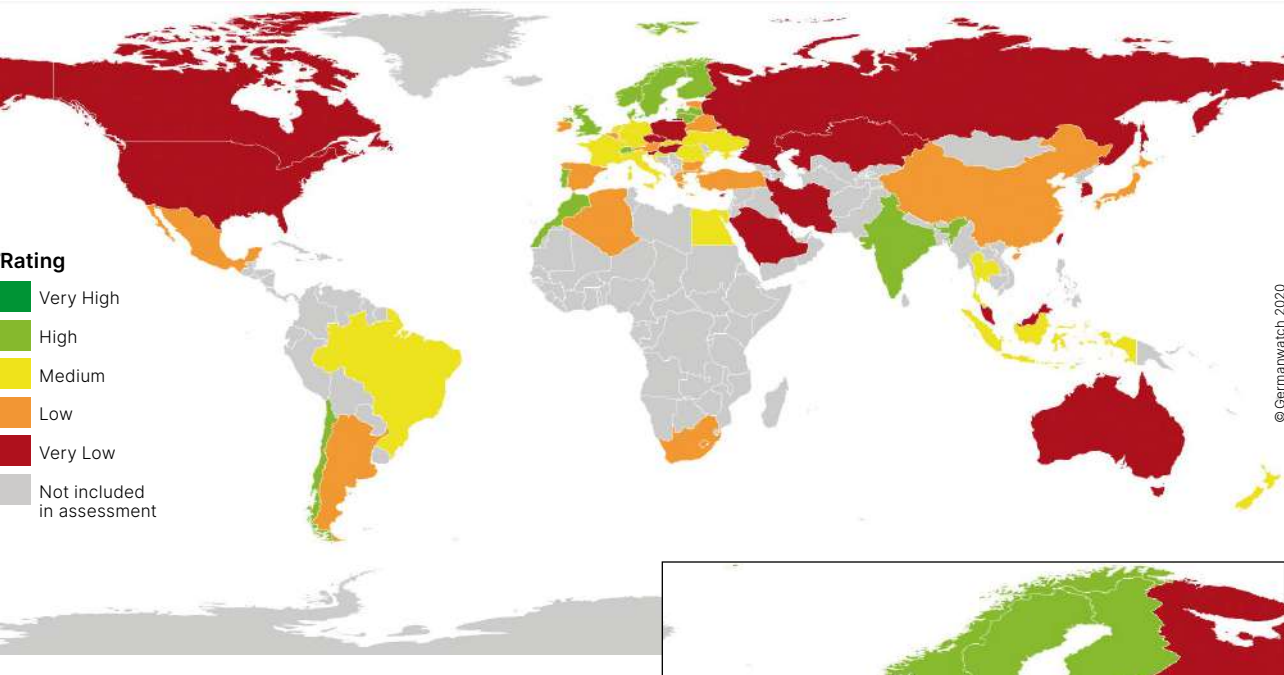
Key results overall rating: Still no country made it to the top three ranks

The world map shows the aggregated results and overall performance of evaluated countries. The table shows the overall ranking and indicates how the countries perform in the different index categories. Headline results include:

➜ No country performs well enough in all index categories to achieve an overall *very high* rating in the index. Therefore, once again the first three ranks of the overall ranking remain empty.

➜ G20 performance: From the G20 countries, this year, only the EU as a whole, along with the UK and India, rank among *high* performers while six G20 countries rank under *very low* performers.

➜ EU performance: Hungary and Slovenia supersede Poland as the *worst* performing EU country in this year's index, all of them ranked as *very low* performers. Seven EU countries (excluding the UK) and the EU as a whole rank under *high* performers this year. The EU regains six places.

The following sub-chapters take a closer look at the results for the index categories:
GHG Emissions (2.1), Renewable Energy (2.2), Energy Use (2.3) and Climate Policy (2.4).

Climate Change Performance Index – Rating table

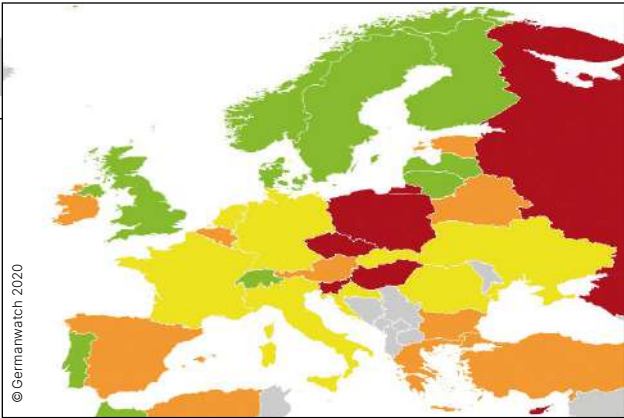| Rank		Country	Score**	Categories
1.*	–	–	–	
2.	–	–	–	
3.	–	–	–	
4.	–	Sweden	74.42	
5.	▲	United Kingdom	69.66	
6.	▼	Denmark	69.42	
7.	▼	Morocco	67.59	
8.	▲	Norway	65.45	
9.	▲	Chile	64.05	
10.	▼	India	63.98	
11.	▼	Finland	62.63	
12.	▲	Malta	62.21	
13.	▲	Latvia	61.88	
14.	▲	Switzerland	60.85	
15.	▼	Lithuania	58.03	
16.	▲	European Union (28)	57.29	
17.	▲	Portugal	56.80	
18.	▲	Croatia	56.69	
19.	▲	Germany	56.39	
20.	▼	Ukraine	55.48	
21.	▼	Luxembourg	55.23	
22.	▼	Egypt	54.33	
23.	▼	France	53.72	
24.	▲	Indonesia	53.59	
25.	▼	Brazil	53.26	
26.	▲	Thailand	53.18	
27.	▼	Italy	53.05	
28.	▲	New Zealand	51.30	
29.	–	Netherlands	50.96	
30.	▼	Romania	50.33	
31.	▼	Slovak Republic	49.51	
32.	–	Mexico	48.76	
33.	▼	China	48.18	
34.	▼	Greece	48.11	
35.	▲	Austria	48.09	
36.	▲	Belarus	47.27	
37.	▼	South Africa	46.13	
38.	▼	Estonia	46.01	
39.	▲	Ireland	45.47	
40.	▼	Belgium	45.11	
41.	▼	Spain	45.02	
42.	▲	Turkey	43.47	
43.	▲	Algeria	43.27	
44.	▲	Bulgaria	42.64	
45.	▲	Japan	42.49	
46.	▼	Argentina	40.48	
47.	▼	Czech Republic	38.98	
48.	▲	Poland	38.94	
49.	▼	Cyprus	38.73	
50.	▼	Hungary	38.22	
51.	▼	Slovenia	37.02	
52.	–	Russian Federation	30.34	
53.	▲	Korea	29.76	
54.	▲	Australia	28.82	
55.	▼	Kazakhstan	28.04	
56.	▼	Malaysia	27.76	
57.	▲	Chinese Taipei	27.11	
58.	▼	Canada	24.82	
59.	▼	Islamic Republic of Iran	24.58	
60.	–	Saudi Arabia	22.46	
61.	–	United States	19.75	

Rating

- 🟩 Very High
- 🟩 High
- 🟨 Medium
- 🟧 Low
- 🟥 Very Low

Index Categories

- 🟦 GHG Emissions (40% weighting)
- 🟩 Renewable Energy (20% weighting)
- 🟪 Energy Use (20% weighting)
- 🟧 Climate Policy (20% weighting)

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

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2.1 Category Results – GHG* Emissions

Rating

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
- Not included in assessment

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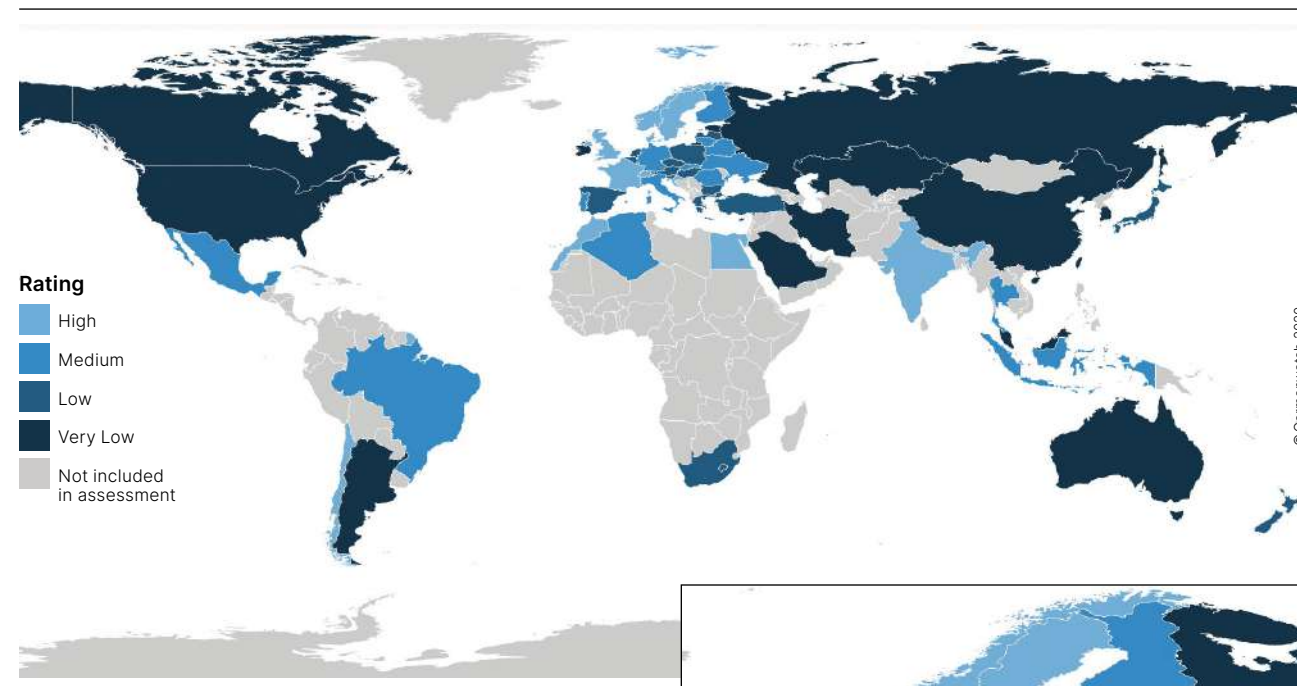
GHG Emissions: Key developments – COVID-19 effects: Global emissions are declining

Owing to the COVID-19 crisis, the first half of 2020 brought a drastic 8.8% decrease in global GHG emissions.[4] This is the largest half-year decrease in emissions ever recorded. Studies from May 2020 suggest a 4%-7% worldwide decline for the year, not considering successive waves of the pandemic. Whether this emissions movement will continue over the coming years depends on how green countries' recoveries are. For 1.5°C, world emissions would need to continue to decline by this year's rate.[5]

Key results: GHG Emissions rating

The table on the right provides detailed information on the performance of all countries listed in the CCPI in the four indicators defining the GHG Emissions category.

G20 performance:

➜ No country's performance is rated *very high* for all indicators in the GHG Emissions category while only France joins last year's two *high* performing G20 countries India and the United Kingdom. Although India has one of the largest growth trends, per capita emissions stay at a comparatively low level, rated *very high* for their well-below 2°C compatibility.
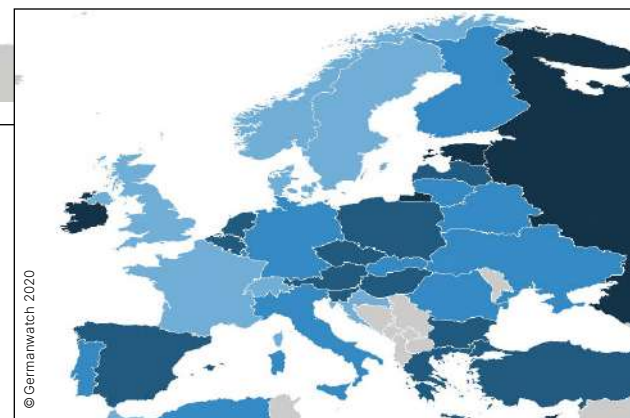
➜ Eight of the G20 countries rank as *very low* performing countries. Saudi Arabia, the worst performing G20 member has moved up from the last to the second last rank.

EU performance:

➜ As last year, the EU is rated *medium* for its performance in the GHG Emissions category.

➜ Five EU countries rank as *high* performers in this year's GHG Emissions rating (excluding the UK). Cyprus, Ireland and Estonia are the worst performing EU countries, all with an overall *very low* rating in this category.
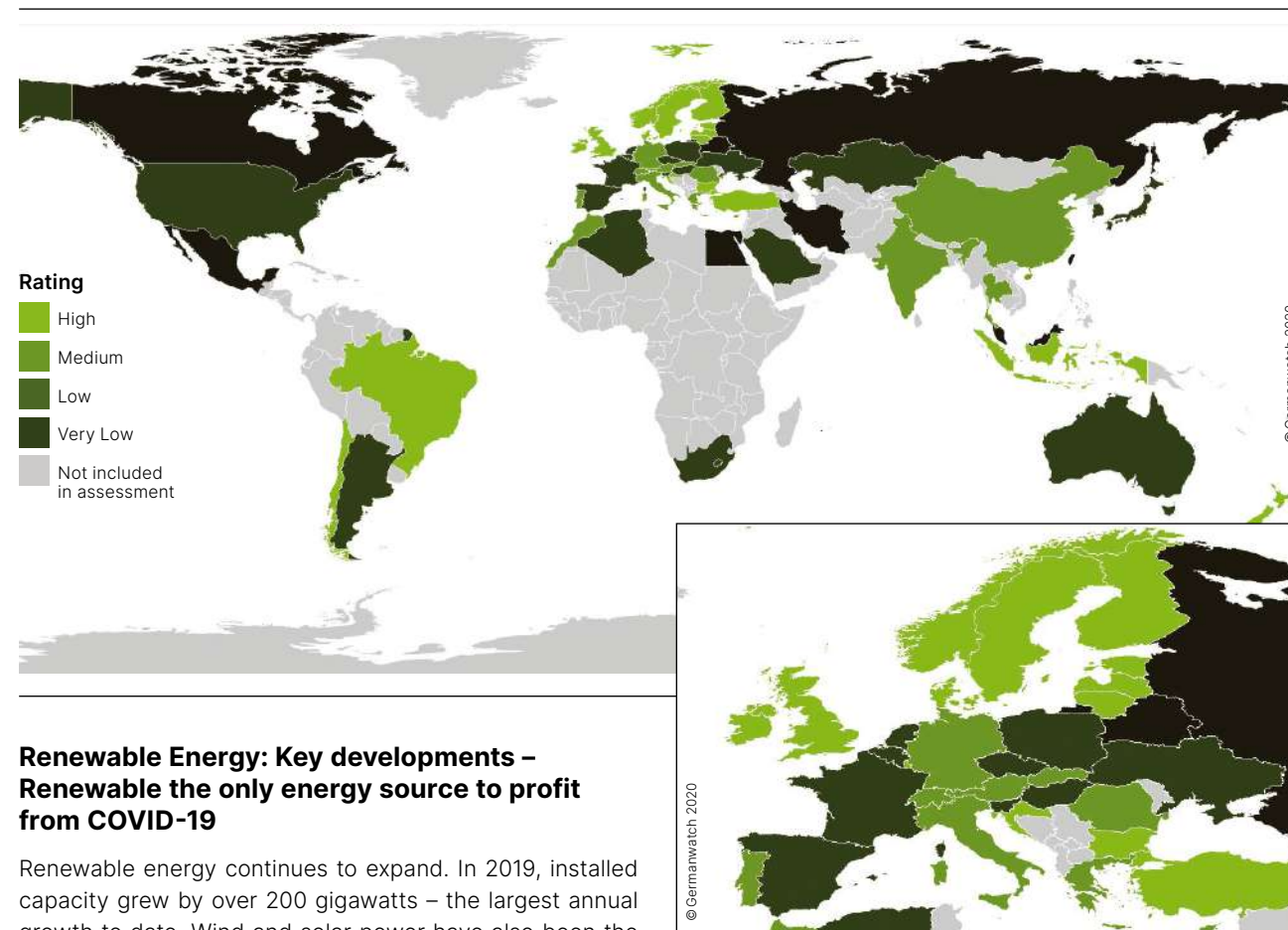
* Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Rating table

Rank	Country	Score*	Overall Rating	GHG per Capita – current level (including LULUCF)**	GHG per Capita – current trend (excluding LULUCF)**	GHG per Capita – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark	GHG 2030 Target – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark
4.	Sweden	33.15	High	Very high	High	High	High
5.	Egypt	33.00	High	High	Medium	Very high	Very high
6.	Chile	32.16	High	High	Low	Very high	Very high
7.	United Kingdom	31.77	High	Medium	Very high	High	Medium
8.	Malta	29.66	High	High	Very high	Medium	Low
9.	Morocco	29.35	High	High	Very Low	Very high	Very high
10.	Norway	29.01	High	High	High	High	High
11.	Switzerland	28.53	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
12.	India	28.39	High	Very high	Very Low	Very high	Very high
13.	Denmark	28.26	High	Low	High	Medium	Very high
14.	Croatia	26.32	High	High	Low	High	Medium
15.	France	25.42	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
16.	Luxembourg	24.99	Medium	Very Low	High	High	Medium
17.	Romania	24.74	Medium	High	Low	High	Medium
18.	Germany	24.41	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium
19.	Finland	24.38	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
20.	Ukraine	24.24	Medium	Medium	High	High	Very Low
21.	European Union (28)	23.66	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
22.	Brazil	23.45	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
23.	Mexico	23.34	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
24.	Italy	23.19	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
25.	Algeria	22.93	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
26.	Slovak Republic	22.77	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
27.	Thailand	22.15	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
28.	Belarus	21.96	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
29.	Lithuania	21.86	Medium	Medium	Very Low	High	Medium
30.	Indonesia	21.39	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Medium
31.	Portugal	20.75	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Medium
32.	Spain	20.48	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
33.	Belgium	20.47	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
34.	Latvia	20.43	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Low
35.	Austria	20.40	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
36.	South Africa	20.39	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
37.	Turkey	20.33	Low	High	Very Low	High	Low
38.	Netherlands	20.31	Low	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low
39.	Greece	20.31	Low	Low	High	Low	Very Low
40.	Japan	20.19	Low	Low	High	Low	Very Low
41.	Bulgaria	19.27	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Low
42.	Czech Republic	18.65	Low	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low
43.	Hungary	18.55	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Low
44.	New Zealand	18.06	Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Low
45.	Slovenia	17.57	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
46.	Poland	17.23	Low	Low	Very Low	Low	Low
47.	Russian Federation	16.55	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low
48.	China	16.47	Very Low	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
49.	Estonia	16.17	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium
50.	Ireland	15.94	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Low
51.	Argentina	15.70	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
52.	Australia	15.37	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low
53.	Cyprus	14.95	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low
54.	Malaysia	11.02	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
55.	United States	10.44	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Canada	9.87	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
57.	Korea	8.34	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Islamic Republic of Iran	8.00	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Chinese Taipei	7.92	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Saudi Arabia	5.98	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Kazakhstan	2.84	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

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

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2.2 Category Results – Renewable Energy

Rating

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
- Not included in assessment

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Renewable Energy: Key developments – Renewable the only energy source to profit from COVID-19

Renewable energy continues to expand. In 2019, installed capacity grew by over 200 gigawatts – the largest annual growth to date. Wind and solar power have also been the cheapest sources of new electricity generation in 2020 in most parts of the world. The expected tipping point where new installed renewables capacity is cheaper than operating coal or natural gas power plants is expected in 2025.[6]

As it did on GHG emissions, the COVID-19 crisis had an impact on the renewable energy sector. Owing to lower energy demand and renewables being given an advantage in accessing the electricity market, these were the only sources increasing their share of the primary energy supply in 2020. Despite that, the sector had to cope with disrupted labour and supply chains.[7]

Key results: Renewable Energy rating

The table provides detailed information on the performance of all countries listed in the CCPI in the four indicators defining the Renewable Energy category.

➔ No country is rated *very high* for all indicators defining the Renewable Energy category. Since the energy sector contributes greatly to a country's CO_2 emissions, the results of the Renewable Energy rating indicate that there is much room for improvement in mitigating emissions by means of accelerated deployment of renewable energy.

G20 performance:

➔ Eleven of the G20 countries are rated *low* or *very low* for their performance in the Renewable Energy category.

➔ Turkey and Indonesia joined Brazil and the United Kingdom as the only G20 countries rated *high* for their performance in the Renewable Energy category. While Brazil's performance is based on the *very high* share of renewables in the energy mix, the United Kingdom and Turkey receive a *very high* rating for their positive trend in renewable development between 2013 and 2018.

EU performance:

➔ The EU's performance in the Renewable Energy category shows no improvements compared to last year.

➔ Of the 18 countries rated *high* for their performance in the Renewable Energy category in this year's index, 11 are EU countries (excluding the UK). Only Sweden receives a *high* rating for its 2030 target and is also the only EU country with a *very high* share of renewables. Poland and the Czech Republic are the worst performing EU countries, rated *low* for all indicators defining the Renewable Energy category.

Renewable Energy (RE) – Rating table

Rank	Country	Score*	Overall Ranking	Share of RE in Energy Use (TPES)** – current level (incl. hydro)	RE current trend (excl. hydro)	Share of RE in Energy Use (TPES)** – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark	RE 2030 Target (incl. hydro) – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark
4.	Latvia	14.17	High	High	High	High	Medium
5.	Norway	13.94	High	Very high	High	Low	High
6.	Sweden	13.93	High	Very high	Medium	Medium	High
7.	Denmark	13.67	High	High	High	High	Medium
8.	Finland	13.62	High	High	Medium	High	Medium
9.	New Zealand	12.97	High	Very high	Low	High	Medium
10.	Lithuania	12.38	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
11.	Brazil	11.84	High	Very high	Low	Medium	Medium
12.	Chile	11.64	High	High	Medium	High	Medium
13.	Croatia	11.21	High	Medium	Very high	Medium	Medium
14.	Turkey	10.71	High	Medium	Very high	Medium	Low
15.	Indonesia	10.29	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low
16.	Luxembourg	10.11	High	Low	Very high	Low	Low
17.	Ireland	10.04	High	Medium	Very high	Medium	Medium
18.	Malta	9.71	High	Low	Very high	Low	Low
19.	Estonia	9.48	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
20.	Bulgaria	9.38	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium
21.	United Kingdom	9.34	High	Medium	Very high	Medium	Very Low
22.	Austria	8.77	Medium	High	Low	Low	Medium
23.	China	8.68	Medium	Low	Very high	Low	Low
24.	Portugal	8.41	Medium	High	Low	Low	Medium
25.	Morocco	8.08	Medium	Very Low	Very high	Low	Low
26.	Thailand	7.94	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
27.	India	7.89	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
28.	Germany	7.84	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
29.	European Union (28)	7.62	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
30.	Switzerland	7.56	Medium	High	High	Low	Low
31.	Italy	7.03	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
32.	Cyprus	6.98	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
33.	Greece	6.80	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
34.	Slovak Republic	6.50	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
35.	Romania	6.47	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
36.	Ukraine	6.38	Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Low
37.	Belgium	6.37	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
38.	Spain	6.21	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Medium
39.	Netherlands	6.14	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
40.	Korea	6.11	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
41.	Kazakhstan	5.94	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
42.	France	5.86	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
43.	Algeria	5.70	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
44.	Saudi Arabia	5.38	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
45.	Slovenia	5.33	Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Low
46.	Japan	5.32	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
47.	Hungary	5.13	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low
48.	Czech Republic	5.00	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
49.	Poland	4.75	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
50.	Argentina	4.50	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
51.	South Africa	3.96	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
52.	Australia	3.46	Low	Low	High	Low	Very Low
53.	United States	3.12	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Very Low
54.	Canada	2.59	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
55.	Egypt	2.17	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Mexico	2.05	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
57.	Belarus	1.70	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Malaysia	1.68	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Chinese Taipei	1.34	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Russian Federation	0.79	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Islamic Republic of Iran	0.55	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* unweighted and rounded ** Total Primary Energy Supply

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2.3 Category Results – Energy Use*

Rating

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
- Not included in assessment

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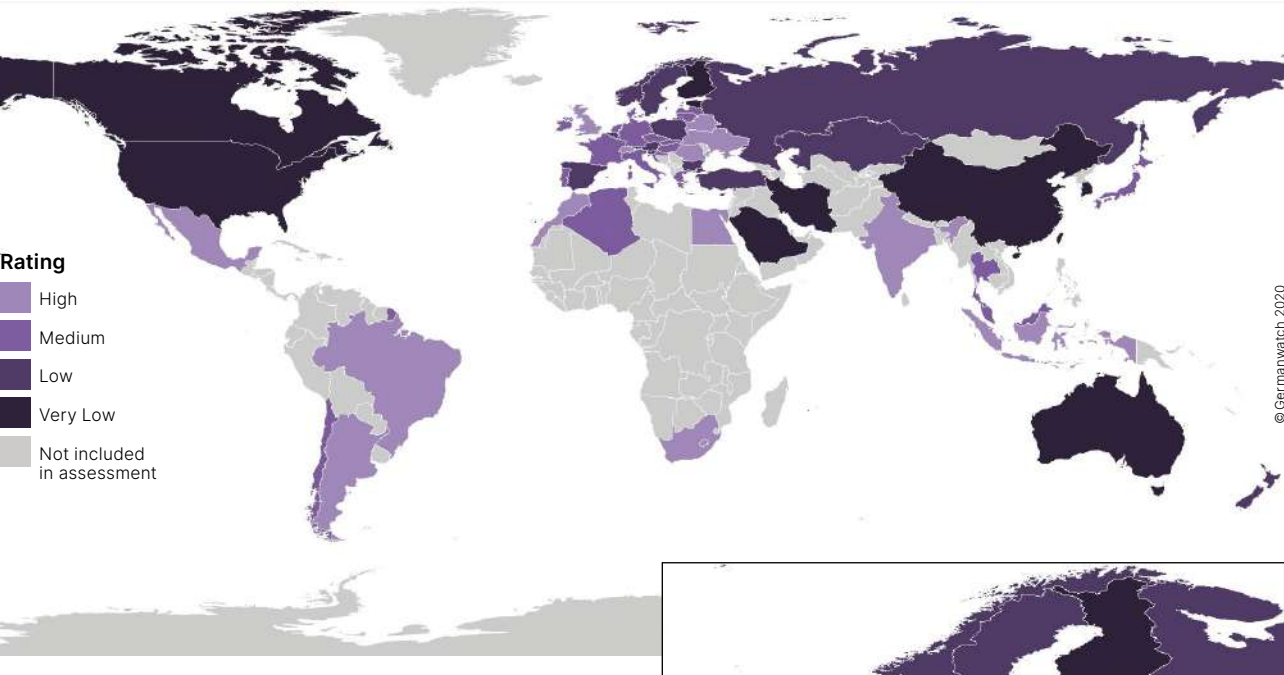
Energy Use: Key developments – Improvements in energy efficiency falling further behind

With total primary energy consumption still on the rise in 2019, the concept of energy efficiency is increasingly important. According to the IEA's latest Energy Efficiency Report, improvements in energy efficiency are falling behind targets around the world. While investment in energy efficiency remained stable in 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to trigger a global recession, inducing spending cuts of over 10% in energy efficiency sectors (IEA, Energy Efficiency Report 2020).

G20 performance:

➜ Only Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia, India and Germany out of the G20 are rated *high* for their performance in the Energy Use category. Mexico is among the few countries in this year's CCPI that are rated *very high* for the well-below-2°C compatibility of their 2030 energy use target.

➜ Five out of the eleven *very low* performers in the Energy Use rating are G20 countries.
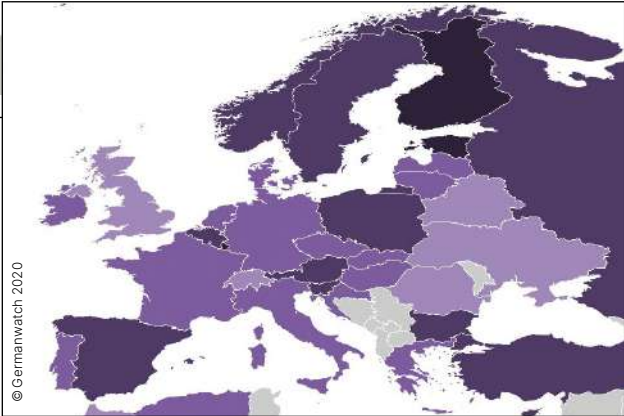
EU performance:

➜ As last year, the EU is rated *medium* for its performance in the Energy Use category.

➜ Only two EU countries rank *high* in the Energy Use rating (excluding the UK).

* Increases in energy efficiency in its strict sense are complex to measure and would require a sector-by-sector approach. As currently there are no comparable data sources across all countries available, the CCPI evaluates the per capita energy use of a country to measure improvements in this category.
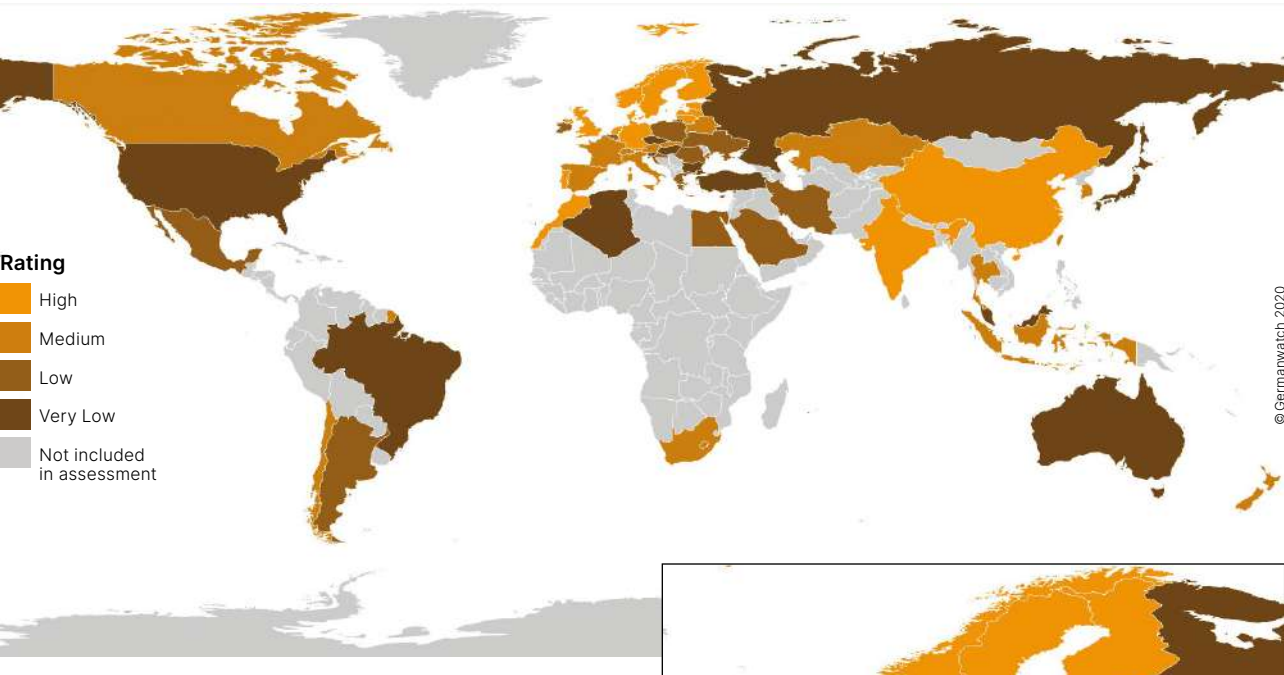
Energy Use – Rating table

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
4.	Ukraine	18.54	High	High	Very high	Very high	Very high
5.	Malta	16.82	High	Very high	Very high	High	Low
6.	Mexico	16.34	High	Very high	High	High	Very high
7.	Morocco	16.06	High	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
8.	Switzerland	14.95	High	Medium	High	High	High
9.	Brazil	14.86	High	Very high	High	High	Medium
10.	India	14.77	High	Very high	Low	Very high	High
11.	Belarus	14.74	High	Medium	Medium	High	Very high
12.	United Kingdom	14.51	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
13.	Indonesia	13.89	High	Very high	Low	High	High
14.	Egypt	13.89	High	Very high	Very Low	High	Very high
15.	Argentina	13.73	High	High	High	Medium	Low
16.	South Africa	13.68	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
17.	Romania	13.60	High	High	Very Low	High	Very high
18.	Greece	13.24	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
19.	Thailand	12.91	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium
20.	Algeria	12.84	Medium	Very high	Low	Medium	High
21.	Germany	12.74	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium
22.	Italy	12.70	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
23.	European Union (28)	12.21	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
24.	Denmark	12.14	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
25.	Japan	11.95	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low
26.	Lithuania	11.93	Medium	Medium	Very Low	High	High
27.	Ireland	11.71	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
28.	Netherlands	11.71	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
29.	France	11.67	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
30.	Chile	11.55	Medium	High	Medium	Very Low	Low
31.	Malaysia	11.52	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low	Low
32.	Croatia	11.40	Medium	High	Very Low	Medium	Low
33.	Slovak Republic	11.13	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
34.	Czech Republic	11.07	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
35.	Latvia	11.07	Medium	Medium	Very Low	High	Medium
36.	Hungary	10.87	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Medium	High
37.	Portugal	10.87	Medium	High	Very Low	Low	Medium
38.	Kazakhstan	10.67	Low	Very Low	High	Low	Very Low
39.	Belgium	10.50	Low	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low
40.	Spain	10.45	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
41.	Bulgaria	10.45	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Low
42.	Poland	10.29	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Low
43.	Cyprus	10.27	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	High
44.	New Zealand	10.26	Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Low
45.	Russian Federation	10.26	Low	Very Low	Low	Low	High
46.	Turkey	10.24	Low	High	Very Low	Low	Low
47.	Norway	10.20	Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
48.	Austria	10.16	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
49.	Sweden	10.12	Low	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low
50.	Slovenia	10.09	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Low
51.	Australia	9.18	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
52.	China	9.06	Very Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low
53.	Luxembourg	8.93	Very Low	Very Low	Very high	Low	Very Low
54.	Estonia	8.79	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low
55.	Chinese Taipei	8.75	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low
56.	Islamic Republic of Iran	8.53	Very Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Medium
57.	United States	5.39	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Finland	5.25	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Korea	4.69	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Saudi Arabia	4.49	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Canada	3.50	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

* unweighted and rounded   ** Total Primary Energy Supply

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2.4 Category Results – Climate Policy

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Rating

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
- Not included in assessment

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Climate Policy: Key developments – A year of contradiction and without sufficient targets

The political momentum on climate policy is growing despite COP26's postponement, as several countries updated their NDCs. China, the world's largest emitter, committed to a target of net zero by 2060, while Japan and the Republic of Korea even announced their aim to become carbon neutral by 2050. Despite these movements, some developments have gone the opposite way. A day after the US presidential election in November, the US formally withdrew from the Paris Agreement. While some countries have already submitted their NDC improvements, numerous large emitters have yet to do so. Even the goals of net zero by 2050 or 2060 from Asia are insufficient for a 1.5°C world.

Key results: Climate Policy rating

The table on the right provides detailed information on the performance of all 57 countries and the EU in the two indicators defining the Climate Policy category.

→ While a few countries have a *very high* rating for their international climate policy performance, no country reaches an overall *very high* rating for the Climate Policy category.
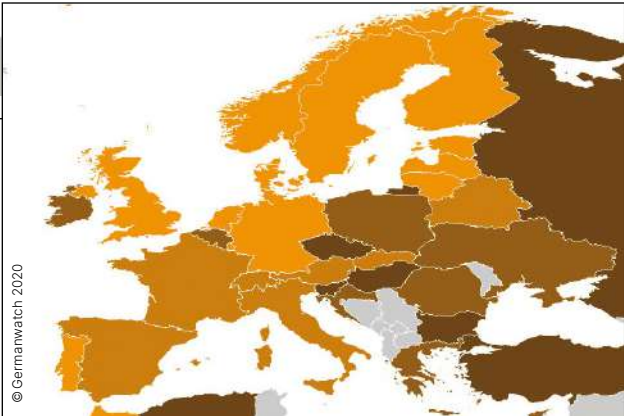
G20 performance:

→ As last year nine of the G20 countries are rated *low* or *very low* for their performance in the Climate Policy category. South Africa was able to improve to a *medium* rating, while Saudi Arabia joins the *low* performers.

→ Five G20 countries rank under *high* performers in this year's Climate Policy rating with France now scoring only *medium*.

EU performance:

→ The EU improves by eight ranks in the Climate Policy rating and is rated *high* especially for its international climate policy.

→ Ten EU countries rank under *high* performers in this year's Climate Policy rating, with five EU countries leading the ranking (excluding the UK). Bulgaria and Hungary are the worst performing EU countries, both with an overall *very low* rating in the Climate Policy category.

Climate Policy – Rating table

Rank	Country	Score*	Overall Rating	National Climate Policy Performance	International Climate Policy Performance
4.	Finland	19.38	High	High	Very high
5.	Sweden	17.22	High	Medium	Very high
6.	Portugal	16.76	High	Medium	Very high
7.	Latvia	16.20	High	High	High
8.	Denmark	15.35	High	Medium	High
9.	Morocco	14.10	High	Medium	High
10.	United Kingdom	13.96	High	Medium	High
11.	China	14.00	High	Medium	Medium
12.	European Union	13.80	High	Medium	High
13.	India	12.92	High	Medium	Medium
14.	Netherlands	12.81	High	Medium	Medium
15.	Norway	12.30	High	Medium	High
16.	Lithuania	11.85	High	Medium	Medium
17.	Estonia	11.57	High	Medium	Medium
18.	Germany	11.39	High	Medium	High
19.	Luxembourg	11.20	High	Low	High
20.	France	10.76	Medium	Low	High
21.	Korea	10.63	Medium	Medium	Medium
22.	Thailand	10.18	Medium	Medium	Medium
23.	Italy	10.13	Medium	Low	Medium
24.	New Zealand	10.00	Medium	Medium	Medium
25.	Switzerland	9.81	Medium	Medium	Medium
26.	Slovak Republic	9.11	Medium	Low	Medium
27.	Chinese Taipei	9.10	Medium	Low	Medium
28.	Belarus	8.87	Medium	Medium	Low
29.	Canada	8.86	Medium	Low	Medium
30.	Austria	8.77	Medium	Low	Medium
31.	Chile	8.69	Medium	Low	Medium
32.	Kazakhstan	8.59	Medium	Low	Medium
33.	South Africa	8.10	Medium	Low	Medium
34.	Indonesia	8.02	Medium	Low	Medium
35.	Spain	7.87	Medium	Low	Medium
36.	Ireland	7.78	Low	Low	Medium
37.	Belgium	7.78	Low	Low	Medium
38.	Croatia	7.76	Low	Low	Low
39.	Greece	7.76	Low	Low	Low
40.	Islamic Republic of Iran	7.50	Low	Medium	Low
41.	Mexico	7.02	Low	Low	Medium
42.	Poland	6.67	Low	Low	Low
43.	Saudi Arabia	6.61	Low	Low	Low
44.	Argentina	6.54	Low	Low	Medium
45.	Cyprus	6.53	Low	Low	Low
46.	Ukraine	6.32	Low	Low	Low
47.	Malta	6.02	Low	Low	Low
48.	Romania	5.52	Low	Low	Low
49.	Egypt	5.28	Low	Low	Low
50.	Japan	5.03	Very Low	Low	Low
51.	Czech Republic	4.26	Very Low	Low	Very Low
52.	Slovenia	4.04	Very Low	Low	Low
53.	Hungary	3.67	Very Low	Low	Very Low
54.	Malaysia	3.55	Very Low	Low	Low
55.	Bulgaria	3.54	Very Low	Low	Low
56.	Brazil	3.12	Very Low	Low	Very Low
57.	Russian Federation	2.75	Very Low	Very Low	Low
58.	Turkey	2.19	Very Low	Low	Very Low
59.	Algeria	1.81	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Australia	0.81	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
61.	United States	0.80	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* unweighted and rounded

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3. CCPI stocktake of the COVID-19 low-carbon economic recovery

In a nutshell

1. The COVID-19 pandemic-induced drop in emissions is just temporary if no structural changes are implemented towards a low-carbon transition. Steering fiscal rescue and recovery spending towards low-carbon and sustainable measures can support a systemic transformation and lead to myriad long-term benefits.

2. The unique CCPI survey gives reasons for optimism about the direction of recovery. More countries have reported low-carbon measures in their COVID-19 recovery plans than measures that undermine a low-carbon transition. However, there are widespread contradicting measures in current plans. This hinders low-carbon economic recovery efforts.

3. There are numerous examples of low-carbon measures in the recovery worldwide. Yet these may not necessarily reflect investment volumes (tracked in other analyses). It is crucial that high fiscal spending in a few high-carbon measures does not hamper efforts towards a low-carbon recovery.

4. Popular low-carbon interventions focus on stimulating consumption or creating demand for new jobs. Common high-carbon interventions, however, often focus on protecting incumbent industries, and existing jobs, without conditions for low-carbon transition.

5. Policymakers still have the chance to scale up low-carbon interventions, because national recovery plans are not fully laid out. The survey reveals many measures under discussion. These show that countries recognise the need to dedicate a share of the recovery budget to low-carbon measures. Future interventions must expand current good practices to situate low-carbon investments at the centre of the recovery efforts.

Introduction

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2020 are lower than in previous years. This dip is, however, induced by the COVID-19 pandemic and may only be temporary if no structural changes are made. Decades of steady reductions of a similar rate of decrease are needed to keep the 1.5°C warming limit within reach.

Emissions could bounce back and even overshoot previously projected levels by 2030, even despite lower economic growth. Dedicated low-carbon interventions, as part of the rescue and recovery from COVID-19, can support curbing emissions and avoiding a lock-in to carbon-intensive energy sources or stranding of high-carbon assets.[8]

The economic recovery from the current crisis can catalyse emissions reductions and resilience building, if it is correctly designed. The ideal stimulus must account for both long-term development and short-term benefits.[9] Evaluation of the recovery status in terms of mitigation efforts supports understanding the overall direction of current plans. It also helps in identifying measures that affect the systemic transformation required to achieve the Paris Agreement's goals.

The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) overviewed the state of the recovery in 2020 concerning its effect on GHG emissions. In this unique survey, in September-November 2020, we asked over 170 experts in 55 countries about their governments' COVID-19 recovery plans. These countries were responsible for 83% of global emissions in 2018.[10,11] In the survey, we asked about the implementation status (under discussion, in place, or not in place) of key measures that support rebuilding a more sustainable economy or reinforce an unsustainable high-carbon status quo (Figure 1).

Stocktake of the COVID-19 recovery

Most countries have implemented measures that support a low-carbon economic recovery alongside measures that then undermine their efforts.

The survey shows reasons for optimism about the recovery's direction. This owes to the many supportive measures in place or under discussion, across the board. However, short-term rescue of high-emissions sectors, without emissions-reduction conditions, pulls efforts in opposite directions.

Policymakers still have the chance to scale up low-carbon interventions since national recovery plans are not fully laid out. It's crucial that high fiscal spending in a few high-carbon measures does not undermine efforts towards a low-carbon recovery.

On average, more countries reported low-carbon measures in COVID-19 recovery plans compared with measures that undermine low-carbon transition (Figure 2). Support for low-emissions motor vehicles is part of the recovery in 3/4 of the countries surveyed. Most countries also include measures supporting uptake of zero- or low-emissions

---

Measures included in the survey (Figure 1)

This is a non-exhaustive list of measures that support (green) or undermine (red) a low-carbon economic recovery.

General ✓	• Dedicated budget for green spending in recovery or rescue package • Fiscal reform reducing fossil fuel subsidies
General ✗	• Corporate bailouts without conditions for a low-carbon transition • Roll back economy-wide environmental and climate regulations
Energy supply ✓	• Support for zero-emissions technologies and infrastructure in energy supply
Energy supply ✗	• Revive plans for 'shovel-ready' fossil fuel power plants • Waive environmental regulations related to fossil fuel exploration • Bail out fossil fuel energy utilities without conditions for a low-carbon transition
Energy use ✓	• Direct investment or support for green mobility or urbanisation projects • Fiscal or financial incentives for zero-emission vehicles • Support for the uptake of efficient technologies in industry and buildings
Energy use ✗	• Stimulus programmes for new buildings without energy efficiency criteria • Support for industry without conditions for a low-carbon transition • Support to automobile companies without conditions for a low-carbon transition
Non-energy sectors ✓	• Large-scale landscape restoration and reforestation
Non-energy sectors ✗	• Dismantling the enforcement of state protection for natural habitats

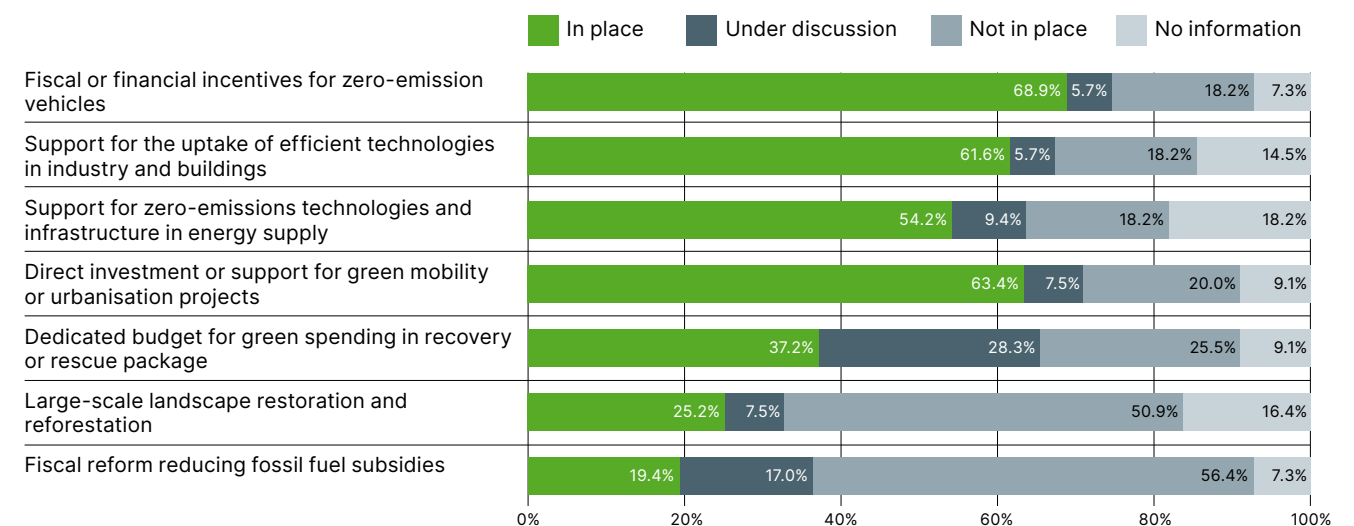Source: Climate Action Tracker (2020a)

technologies in the energy sector. This is the case in both energy supply and demand. These measures result in direct short-term economic impacts by stimulating consumption or creating demand for new jobs.[12]

More than half of the countries considered a dedicated particular share of recovery spending to green measures.

A third implemented or are considering fiscal reform to reduce fossil fuel subsidies. These measures can be implemented because fuel prices are currently very low. They also provide new revenues for other rescue measures. A quarter of the countries supported large-scale landscape restoration and afforestation efforts.

Measures supporting a low-carbon recovery (Figure 2)

Survey results (173 experts) for measures supporting low-carbon recovery.
Percentages represent the share of surveyed countries.

Legend: In place | Under discussion | Not in place | No information

Measure	In place	Under discussion	Not in place	No information
Fiscal or financial incentives for zero-emission vehicles	68.9%	5.7%	18.2%	7.3%
Support for the uptake of efficient technologies in industry and buildings	61.6%	5.7%	18.2%	14.5%
Support for zero-emissions technologies and infrastructure in energy supply	54.2%	9.4%	18.2%	18.2%
Direct investment or support for green mobility or urbanisation projects	63.4%	7.5%	20.0%	9.1%
Dedicated budget for green spending in recovery or rescue package	37.2%	28.3%	25.5%	9.1%
Large-scale landscape restoration and reforestation	25.2%	7.5%	50.9%	16.4%
Fiscal reform reducing fossil fuel subsidies	19.4%	17.0%	56.4%	7.3%

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The most prominent measures leading to high carbon lock-in or higher greenhouse gas emissions include bailout of corporations and industries with no conditions to foster transition to low-carbon economies (Figure 3). Amid states of emergency, many governments simply focussed on keeping the economy afloat. Forward-looking strategies would need to ensure that corporate and industry bailouts do not reinforce unsustainable practices.

Despite these findings, the reporting of what countries have not done is positive. At least two-thirds have avoided restarting plans for shovel-ready, coal-fired power plants or for weaking environmental regulations associated with protecting natural habits or fossil fuel exploration.

Countries with high dependency on fossil fuel rents tend to have higher prevalence of high-carbon measures compared with measures that support low-carbon recovery. This owes to the focus on rescue-type measures (especially liquidity support for emissions-intensive incumbent industries) and still-unfinalized recovery-focused packages, in which low-carbon measures may figure more prominently.

Our analysis also suggests developed countries are not necessarily implementing either more or fewer low-carbon measures than developing countries. No substantial correlation was observed between income level and type of measures.

Countries still have room to shape the recovery, with many measures reported as "under discussion" (Figure 4). High-carbon measures are being discussed in some countries, but the most prevalent measures under discussion seem to support low-carbon recovery. Approximately one-third of countries reported discussions on setting a specific budget for green spending. Also, almost one-quarter had discussed reform of fossil fuel subsidies. These countries probably want to seize the opportunity that recent low energy prices provide.

Though there are widespread examples of low-carbon measures worldwide, these are not necessarily aligned with investment volumes. The share of low-carbon investments over gross domestic production is still small, despite a relatively high number of positive interventions.[13,14,15] High fiscal spending in a few high-carbon measures must not undermine efforts towards low-carbon recovery.

Our survey shows signs for optimism about the direction of recovery, but a low-carbon economic transition relies on the next steps. Recovery plans provide a chance to raise ambition in developing long-term strategies and ratchet-up nationally determined contributions. Policymakers still have the chance to scale up low-carbon interventions, because national recovery plans are not fully laid out. Future interventions must expand current good practices to situate low-carbon investments at the centre of the recovery efforts.

Measures undermining a low-carbon recovery (Figure 3)

Survey results (173 experts) for measures that undermine low-carbon recovery. Percentages represent the share of surveyed countries.

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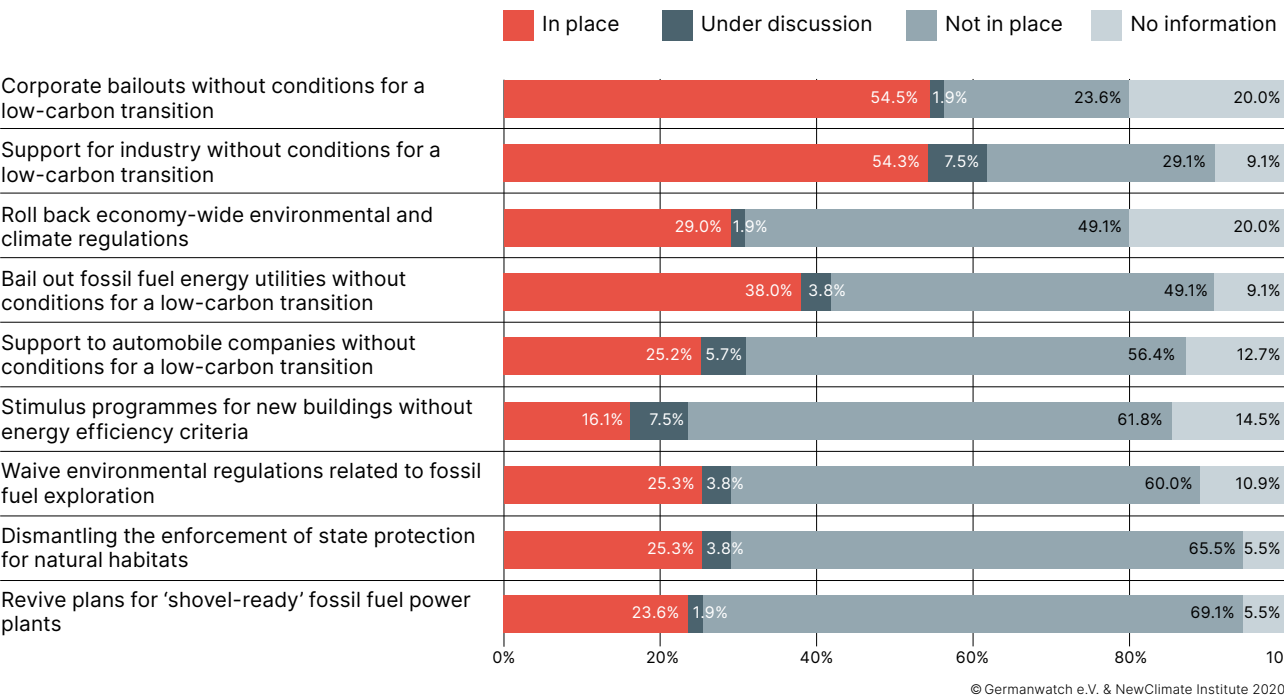
Number of countries with measures under discussion (Figure 4)

Maximum number of countries per measure: 55

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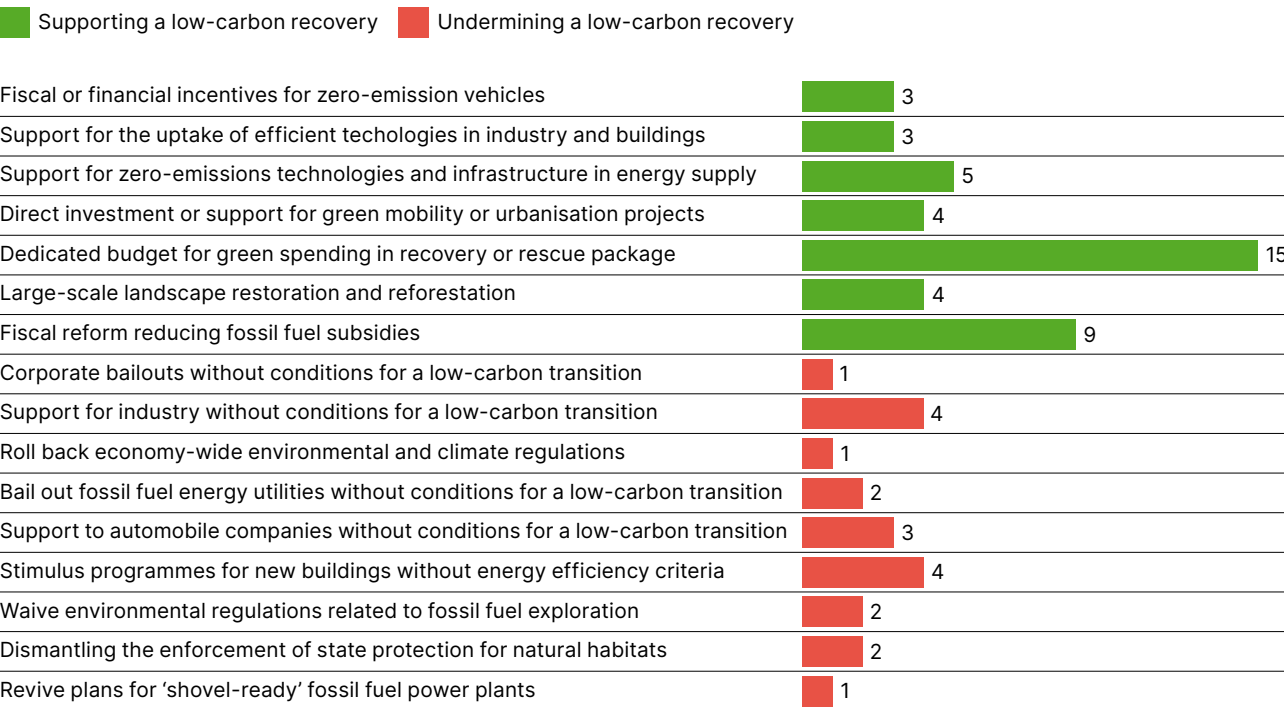
About the methodology

Our method is based on a survey conducted among several national experts, conducted in September–November 2020. We approached 850 experts and had a 20% response rate. The method considers measures in place and under discussion. It allows for an overview of implemented and planned measures, without analysing individual interventions. This, however, restricts analyses that account for the scope of individual measures.

Experts may have diverging perspectives on the level of measures' implementation. We accounted for the level of agreement between experts by averaging the answers for each country and measure. Opposite answers were assigned positive and negative scores. Contradicting answers from two experts, for the same measure and country, cancelled each other out and were not considered in the analysis. We considered a measure in the results only if a majority of experts stated the measure was implemented or under discussion.

4. Endnotes

[1] The latest available data, which allows for comparison of all 57 countries plus the EU included in the CCPI 2021, dates back to 2018 for the quantitative index categories.

[2] The CCPI takes into account a five-year linear trend (for CCPI 2021, the period 2013–2018).

[3] The survey for CCPI 2021 was carried out between September and November 2020. The results therefore cover recent policy developments as of 1 November 2020.

[4] **UNEP (2020).** Emission Gap Report 2020. [accessed on 02 December 2020]

[5] **Zhu Liu, Philippe Ciais, Hans Joachim Schellnhuber et al. (2020)**. Near-real-time monitoring of global CO_2 emissions reveals the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Available at: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-020-18922-7. [accessed on 02 December 2020]

[6] **Hodges, Jeremy (2020):** Wind, Solar Are Cheapest Power Source In Most Places, BNEF Says. Bloomberg Green. Available at: https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-10-19/wind-solar-are-cheapest-power-source-in-most-places-bnef-says. [accessed on 02 December 2020]

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[8] **Climate Action Tracker (2020a).** A government roadmap for addressing the climate and post COVID-19 economic crises. Climate Action Tracker (Climate Analytics, NewClimate Institute). Available at: https://climateactiontracker.org/documents/706/CAT_2020-04-27_Briefing_COVID19_Apr2020.pdf. [accessed on 02 December 2020]

[9] **Bals, C., Berendsen, S. and Jürgens, I. (2020).** Die Krise als Katalysator für eine bessere Zukunft nutzen, Germanwatch Blogpost. Available at: https://germanwatch.org/de/18597. [accessed on 02 December 2020]

[10] **FAOSTAT (2019).** 'Land use emissions'. Rome, Italy: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Available at: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/GL. [accessed on 19 September 2019]

[11] **Olivier, J. G. J. and Peters, J. A. H. W. (2019.)** Trends in global CO_2 and total greenhouse gas emissions: 2019 report. The Hague, Netherlands: PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. Available at: https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/downloads/pbl-2019-trends-in-global-co2-and-total-greenhouse-gas-emissions-summary-ot-the-2019-report_4004.pdf. [accessed on 02 December 2020]

[12] **Climate Action Tracker (2020a).** A government roadmap for addressing the climate and post COVID-19 economic crises. Climate Action Tracker (Climate Analytics, NewClimate Institute). Available at: https://climateactiontracker.org/documents/706/CAT_2020-04-27_Briefing_COVID19_Apr2020.pdf. [accessed on 02 December 2020]

[13] **Climate Action Tracker (2020b).** Pandemic recovery: Positive intentions vs policy rollbacks, with just a hint of green. Climate Action Tracker (Climate Analytics, NewClimate Institute). Available at: https://climateactiontracker.org/documents/790/CAT_2020-09-23_Briefing_GlobalUpdate_Sept2020.pdf. [accessed on 01 October 2020]

[14] **O'Callaghan, B. et al. (2020).** The Smith School Tracker of Recessionary Fiscal Stimulus. Available at: https://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/publications/wpapers/Oxford-Economic-Stimulus-Observatory.xlsx. [accessed on 03 December 2020]

[15] **Vivid Economics (2020).** Green Stimulus Index - August 2020 Update. Available at: https://www.vivideconomics.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/200820-GreenStimulusIndex_web.pdf. [accessed on 07 September 2020]

Annex

List of contributors to the climate policy evaluation

About 350 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	Sofiane Benadjila	
Argentina	Bruno Giambelluca	Greenpeace Argentina
Australia	Suzanne Harter & Gavan McFadzean	Australian Conservation Foundation
	Graeme McLeay & Dr. John Iser	Doctors for the Environment Australia
	Richie Merzian	The Australian Institute
Austria	Johannes Wahlmüller	GLOBAL2000
	Adam Pawloff & Jasmin Duregger	Greenpeace
	Karl Schellmann	WWF Austria
Belgium		WWF, IEW, BBLV, Greenpeace
Brazil	Carlos Nobre	Brazil Institute of Advanced studies
	Roberto Kishinami	Instituto Clima e Sociedade
Bulgaria	Meglena Antonova	Greenpeace
	Genady Kondarev	Za Zemiata - Friends of the Earth Bulgaria
Canada	Teika Newton, Eddy Pérez, Jay Ritchlin, Adréanne Brazeau, Sarah Petrevan, Joanna Kyriazis, Brendan Haley, Karen Ross, Catherine Abreu	Climate Action Network
	André Bélisle	AQLPA
	Bora Plumptre	Pembina Institute
Chile	Nuria Hartmann	
	Teresita Alcántara	Adapt-Chile
	Matias Asun	Greenpeace Chile
	Sara Larrain	Fundación Chile Sustentable
Chinese Taipei	Ying-Shih Hsieh	Environmental Quality Protection Foundation
	Robin Winkler	Wild at heart Legal Defense Association
	Gloria Kuang-Jung HSU	Mom Loves Taiwan Association
Cyprus	Georgia Shoshilou	FEO
Czech Republic	Mirek Prokeš	Friends of Nature
	Katerina Davidova	Centre for Transport and Energy
Egypt	Riham Helmy Abdelhamid	EnVarious for Development
	Waleed Mansour Amended	FES
Estonia	Sharna Terase Nolan	SEI
EU	Tara Connolly	Friends of the Earth Europe
	Raphael Hanoteaux	Bankwatch
	Wendel Trio	Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe
France	Marine Pouget	RAC

Country	Name	Organisation
Germany	Sebastian Scholz	NABU
	Manfred Treber	Germanwatch
Greece	Dimitris Ibrahim	WWF
	Takis Grigoriou	Greenpeace
Hungary	Béla Munkácsy	ELTE University
	András Lukács	CAAG
	Adam Harmat	WWF
	András Perger	Greenpeace
India	NS Prasad	Individual
	Aishwarya Raj	TERI
	Ajita Tiwari	LAYA-INECC
	Neha Pahuja & Makhala Sastry	TERI
	D. Raghundandan	All-Indias People Science Network
	Aviral Yadav	WWF
	Sanjay Vashist	CAN South Asia
Indonesia	Erina Mursanti	IESR
	Tiza Mafira	Climate Policy Initiative
	Satrio S. Prillianto	Greenpeace
	Fabby Tumiwa	IESR
	Dicky Edwin Hindarto	Green Partner Foundation
Ireland	Sadhbh O Neill	Stop Climate chaos
Islamic Republic of Iran	Mahdjid Abbaspour	
Italy	Stefano Caserini	Italian Climate Network
	Tommaso Franci	Amici delle Terra Italia
Japan	Kimiko Hirata	Kiko Network
Korea	Jieon Lee	Korea Federation for Environmental Movements
	HyeJin An	WWF
	Yong-Gun Kim	Korea Environment Institute
Latvia	Janis Brizga & Krista Petersone	Green Liberty Latvia
Lithuania	Domantas Tracevicius	Žiedinė ekonomika
Malaysia	Nithi Nesadurei	Environmental Protection Society
	Anthony Tan Kee Huat	candidate for Master in Sustainable Development Management at Sunway University
Malta	Edward A. Mallia	FoE
Mexico	Sandra Guzman	Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean
	Luisa Manzanares	CEPEDES
	José María Valenzuela	Blavatnik School of Government, Oxford University
Morocco	Saddik Mohammed	Association Homme & Environnement
	Touria Barradi	Professor
	Said Chakri	
	Bauke Baumann	Heinrich Boell Foundation, Rabat Morocco Office
Netherlands	Jan Verhagen	University of Wageningen
	Robert Koelemeijer	Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

Country	Name	Organisation
New Zealand	Caitlin Holling	Lawyers for Climate Action
	David Tong	Oil Change International
Norway	Hakon Grindheim	Norwegian Church Aid
Poland	Andrzej Kassenberg	Institute for Sustainable Development
	Andrzej Ancygier	Climate Analytics
	Wojciech Szymalski	Institute for Sustainable Development
	Izabela Zygmunt	Polish Green Network
	Kacper Szulecki	University of Oslo
	Aleksander Śniegocki	WiseEuropa
	Zofia Wetmańska	WiseEuropa
Portugal	Laura Carvalho	Quercus
	Francisco Ferreira & Pedro Nunes	ZERO - Associação Sistema Terrestre Sustentável
Romania	Laura Nazare	Bankwatch
	Alin Tanase	Greenpeace
	Rocana Ducata	2Celsius
	Lavinia Andrei	TERRA Mileniul III
Russian Federation	Michael Yulkin	Environmental Investment Centre
	Vladimir Chuprov	Greenpeace
Slovenia	Barbara Kvac	Focus Association for Sustainable Development
	Renata Karba	Umanotera, The Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development
South Africa	Prabhat Upadhyaya & James Reeler	WWF
	Happy Khambule	Greenpeace
	Richard Halsey	Project 90 by 2030
Spain	Josep Puig	Group of Scientists and Engineers for a Non Nuclear Future
Switzerland	Jürg Staudenmann	Alliance Sud
	Georg Klingler	Greenpeace
Thailand	Tara Buakamsri	Greenpeace
Turkey	Önder Algedik	Climate change, Energy and Environment Association
	Özlem Katisöz	CAN Europe
Ukraine	Yevheniia Zasiadko, Konstyantyn Krynitsky, Anna Danyliak, Mihailo Amosov, Iryna Bondarenko, Oksana Omelchuk	Ecoaction
	Oksana Kysil	Covenant of Mayors
	Oksana Aliieva	Heinrich Boell Foundation, Kyiv-Ukraine Office
	Oksana Mariuk	Ukranian Climate Network
	Oleh Savytskyi	Ukranian Climate Network
United Kingdom	Caterina Brandmayr	Green Alliance
	Christoph v. Friedeburg	CF Energy Research & Consulting UG
United States	Christoph v. Friedeburg	CF Energy Research & Consulting UG
	Basav Sen	Institute for Policy Studies

Germanwatch

Following the motto of *Observing. Analysing. Acting.* Germanwatch has been actively promoting global equity and liveli-hood 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.

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NewClimate Institute

The NewClimate Institute for Climate Policy and Global Sustainability is a Germany-based research institute generating ideas on climate change and driving their implementation. They do research, policy design and knowledge sharing on raising ambition for action against climate change and supporting sustainable development. Their core expertise lies in the areas of climate policy analysis, climate action tracking, climate finance, carbon markets, and sustainable energy.

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 eff orts 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.

www.climatenetwork.org